

A comparative study to assess the effectiveness of Vital interface Vs Existing Practices regarding levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on mechanical ventilator among patients on mechanical ventilator at sri narayani hospital and research centre, vellore

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Abstract: Communication is important to nursing practice all nursing care involves some degree of communication. Communication is at the core of nursing practice. Poor communication limits an accurate exchange of information between the nurses and patients, perhaps diminishes the probability of treatment.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Vital Interface, Existing practices, Levels of satisfaction on communication pattern, Mechanical Ventilator.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A comparative study to assess the effectiveness of Vital Interface Vs Existing practices regarding levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator at SNHRC, VELLORE.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the post test levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator control group.
2. To determine the effectiveness of Vital Interface vs Existing practice on the levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator in experimental group
3. To find out the association between the post test levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator in experimental & control group with selected demographic variables.

METHODS

The research design selected was quasi experimental with post test only design. Non probability purposive sampling technique was adopted to select 40 patients on Mechanical Ventilator admitted in ICUs SNHRC, Vellore. Pilot study was conducted for 4 samples. Data were collected 6 weeks. Vital interface showed hourly once and fulfilled the basic needs to the patients on Mechanical Ventilator for 12hrs/day (8am -8 pm).The Control group were not provided Vital interface and they expressed their wants & needs without any assistive devices but existing practices were employed. Posttest was conducted both in experimental group & control group 45-72hrs before extubation or within 6hrs of after extubation among patients on Mechanical Ventilator. The posttest Levels of satisfaction on communication pattern was checked by using 5 point likert scale with consists of 20 items. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were used for analysis and interpretation of data.

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

The study finding revealed that the post test mean value in experimental group was 78.3 & in control group is 57.5. The mean difference was 20.08. The standard deviation was 14.49 and 11.08 in experimental group & control group respectively. The Unpaired 't' test value (16.25) is greater than the table value (3.29) statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. There is high improvement on Levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator. Hence H_1 was accepted. The 'chi' square was used to find out the association

between post test Levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator in experimental group and selected demographic variables. The result revealed that in experimental group gender, educational status, APACHE score are significant. The result revealed that in control group monthly income, length of ICU stay is significant at ($p < 0.05$) were as other demographic variables are not significant. Hence H2 was partially accepted.

CONCLUSION

The majority of the study participants have shown significant improvement in the Levels of satisfaction on communication pattern among patients on Mechanical Ventilator by using Vital Interface as against the existing practices in SNHRC.