

ASSESSMENT OF NURSES KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS POST THYROIDECTOMY MANAGEMENT IN NINEVEH GOVERNORATE HOSPITALS

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Abstract

Background and Aim: Complications that may associated thyroidectomy can often be life-threatening. It is important that nurses have the knowledge and skills to manage the patients with thyroidectomy and potential complications. The study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge towards post thyroidectomy management in Nineveh governorate hospitals.

Material and Methods: a descriptive cross-sectional study was performed in two governmental hospitals are included in the study (Tal Afar General Hospital and Al-Salam Teaching Hospital). The study has been conducted from 7th of October to 30th of December 2019. The study sample was randomly selected consisting of (60) nurses from both hospitals. A special questionnaire tool was constructed by the researcher, this questionnaire tool consisted of two parts, nurses' demographic characteristics and questions for knowledge about post thyroidectomy management in the form of multiple choice questions. The data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis that included frequency, percentage.

Result: The study indicated that 43.3% of the study sample age were 20-29 years, with high percentages 55.0% were females, 40.0% of them were at secondary and institution educational level. Concerning of their knowledge majority 43.3% of them were at not acceptable level 25.0% of them were at fail level which mean 68.3% of the nurses have incorrect responses.

Conclusion: The findings of the current study concludes that inadequacy of nurses' knowledge in the medical wards, intensive care units, and recovery room toward post-operative management for patient with thyroidectomy.

Recommendation: conducting educational program for nurses about post-operative management for patient with thyroidectomy to improve nurses' knowledge and skills.

Key words: thyroidectomy, management, complications

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Introduction

Thyroid operations increased dramatically and reached threefold over the past 3 decades ago; in the United States 118 - 166 thousand patients undergoing thyroidectomy per year for either benign or malignant thyroid tumors(Chandrasekhar et al., 2013). While in England over 13 thousand thyroid operation done annually (Stedman, Chew, Truran, Lim, & Balasubramanian, 2018). It is usually performed for both sex clients but in female more(Liu, Masterson, Fish, Jani, & Chatterjee, 2015).Over the past twenty five year s, the incidence of thyroid malignant tumors has steadily increased. Therefore not surprisingly, thyroid-ectomy rates have increased during this period(Davies & Welch, 2014).Thyroidectomy is one of the most common neck and endocrine surgeries that performed today, because of technological advances in the thyroid surgeries the mortality and morbidity rates are low but some long-term complications that occur post thyroidectomy continue to represent a health and social problem(KG & Shantharam, 2013). Thyroid carcinoma consider the most common endocrine disorders that need thyroidectomy with very good survival outcome(Kandil, Noureldine, Abbas, & Tufano, 2013). In general, the patient who undergoing

thyroidectomy need more precise pre-operative preparations because if the pre-operative is inadequate, post-operative compli-cations like hemorrhage, dyspnea, recurrent nerve injury, parathyroid injury and other serious post-operative complications will occur(Filho & Kowalski, 2005; Heydari, Farrin-gton, & Taylor, 2011).Post thyroidectomy frequent compli-cations usually occurs after either total or partial thyroidectomy due to either surgical procedure itself or the secondary metabolic disturbances includes hemorrhage, wound infection, hypoparathyroidism and recurrent laryngeal nerve (RLN) injury, while post thyroidectomy less frequent complications involve thyroid storm(Zakaria et al., 2011; Christou & Mathonnet, 2013).Preoperative and postoperative nursing care it is important because inadequate preparation of patient to thyroid surgery and non-proper postoperative nursing care have a serious influence on patient's recovery directly, put patients live in dangerous and then affect the patient's quality of life. Therefore, the nursing manag-ement before and after thyroid surgeries carried out by observing the patient condition, assist and cooperate with surgeon for management and aggressively deal with severe post thyroidectomy complications(Miller,

2007). Providing information and assisting the patients to make right health decisions and motivating the patient to learn about the health consider a vital nursing role so, implementation of thyroidectomy nursing care guidelines for patients may cause improve patient's outcomes by promoting patient compliance with medical treatment regimens and improving healthy lifestyles (Delamater et al., 2001). The study aimed to assess nurses' knowledge towards post thyroidectomy management in Nineveh governorate hospitals. The purpose of this study was firstly, to assess nurses' knowledge towards management for patients with thyroidectomy, second, to find out if there is any relationship between nurses' knowledge towards post thy-

roidectomy management and their demographical characteristics

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

a descriptive cross-sectional study was performed in two governmental hospitals are included in the study (Tal Afar General Hospital and Al-Salam Teaching Hospital). The study sample was randomly selected consisting of (60) nurses from both hospitals. A special questionnaire tool was constructed by the researcher, this questionnaire tool consisted of two parts, the demographic characteristics and questions for knowledge about post thyroidectomy management in the form of multiple-choice questions. The data were analyzed through the application of descriptive statistical analysis that included frequency, percentage.

Results:*Table (1): The Demographic Variables of the Respondents in the Study*

Variables	Items	F.	%
Name of the Teaching hospital	Telafar	30	50.0
	Al-Salam	30	50.0
Age(years)	20-29	26	43.3
	30-39	21	35.0
	40-49	11	18.3
	50-more	2	3.3
Gender	Male	27	45.0
	Female	33	55.0
Level of Education	Secondary	24	40.0
	Institution	24	40.0
	College	12	20.0
Years of employment	Less than 5 years	21	35.0
	5-10	23	38.3
	11-15	12	20.0
	More than 15 years	4	6.7
Working Place/site	General Surgical Ward	30	50.0
	Intensive Care Unit	24	40.0
	Recovery Room	6	10.0
Enrolment Training courses	No	60	100.0
	Yes	0	0.0
Total		60	100.0

Table (2): Statistical Total Knowledge Results for Study sample in concerning the post thyroidectomy management

	Estimate	F.	%
Knowledge	Fail	15	25.0
	Not acceptable	26	43.3
	Acceptable	14	23.3
	Good	5	8.4
	Excellent	0	0.0
The Total		60	100.0

Table (3): Statistical Relationships between the Demographic Variables of Nurses and their knowledge concerning the post thyroidectomy management

The Demographic Variables	P.value	Sig.
Age(years)	0.102	NS
Gender	0.258	NS
Level of education	0.879	NS
Years of employment	0.332	NS
Working place/site	0.440	NS

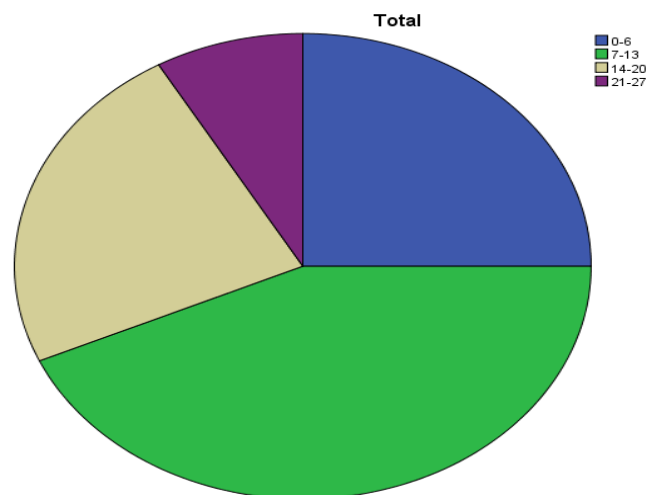


Figure (1) Distribution of total knowledge results for the sample

DISCUSSION

The (Table1) shows that the majority 43.3% of the sample at age 20-29, the high percentages 55.0% of them were females, and most of them 40.0% were at secondary and institution stage of educational level. These results were in agreement with the study conducted by (Desoky, & Ghanem, 2009), who confirmed that the mean age of nurses was 29.53 and supported by (Hend et al., 2012) which reported that majority of nurses 87.4% in the study were females. This age group which considered as an adult youth, so the nurses in this age group can provide nursing care efficiently and correctly.

Regarding to years of employment the current study result show that 38.3% of the sample have between 5-10 years. Since majority of nurses who have many service years, they move to work in primary health centers, so the younger nurse's stay in the hospital care. With regard to work site majority 50.0% of the sample were working in General surgical ward. This because the target population in the present study were the nurses who working in surgical wards, Intensive care units, recovery room. The present study confirmed that all of the study and

control group have no previous training course regarding thyroidectomy management. This may be due to the policy of our hospitals of preparing programs to improve nurses' knowledge regarding post thyroidectomy management. The table (2) expressions the statistical total knowledge results for the study sample concerning the post thyroidectomy management, which confirmed that the majority 43.3% of them were at not acceptable level, and 25% of them were at fail level which mean the high percentage 68.3% of the nurses have incorrect responses. The table (3) presents statistical relationships of the current study between the demographic variables of nurses and their knowledge regarding post thyroidectomy management. There are not significant relationships between nurse's knowledge with all their demographical variables. And accordingly, it could be concluded that the questionnaire of studying assessment of nurses' knowledge could be generalized on the studied population even though differences within socio-demographical characteristics variables of studied subjects would be in the study group.

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