

A Study to Assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Expressed Practice Regarding Chemical Restraints of Mentally Ill Patients Among Nurses Practicing at Psychiatric Center, Jaipur

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Abstract

Introduction: A chemical restraint is a form of medical restraint in which a drug is used to restrict the freedom of movement of a patient or in some cases to sedate the patient. Chemical restraint is used in emergency, acute and psychiatric setting to reduce agitation, aggression or violent behaviours. This study assesses the knowledge, attitude and expressed practice regarding chemical restraints of mentally ill patients among nurses practicing at psychiatric center, Jaipur.

Materials & Methods: This study was conducted in psychiatric center, Jaipur, 2024. A hospital based descriptive research design was carried out. By census, a total of 80 nurses were included. The data was checked for their completeness and analyzed by using descriptive statistics, chi-squared and correlation coefficient test. In this study quantitative approach was found to be suitable to assess the knowledge, attitude and expressed practice of nurses practice in psychiatric center, Jaipur.

Results: The knowledge mean score was 13.35.47.50% of participants adequate knowledge. The attitude mean score was 61.5.52.5% of participants had negative attitude and 47.5% of participant had positive attitude. The expressed practice mean score was 8.6.77.5% of participants had Good expressed practice regarding chemical restraints. correlation was observed between their knowledge and attitude was negative or non-significant. correlation between their attitude and expressed practice was positive and non-significant. correlation was observed between their knowledge and expressed practice was negative. Chi-square test value is less than tabulated value so there was non-significant association between knowledge, attitude and expressed practice with their socio-demographic variables.

Conclusions: In this study nurses had adequate knowledge, negative attitude and good expressed practice regarding chemical restraints. There was negative correlation b/w knowledge and attitude and positive correlation b/w attitude and expressed practice and negative correlation b/w knowledge and expressed practice. Chi-square was tested at 0.05 level of significance to find out the association of knowledge, attitude and expressed practice and selected demographic variables, in which researcher found that there was no significant.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, expressed practice, assess, chemical restraints, nurses and mentally ill patients.

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How to cite this article: Tak RK, Yadav A, Nagar Y. A study to assess the knowledge, attitude and expressed practice regarding chemical restraints of mentally ill patients among nurses practicing at psychiatric center, Jaipur. SDES-IJIR; 2024; 5-2: 777-779

Submitted: 10-April-2023; **Accepted:** 29-April-2024; **Published:** 4-May-2024

Introduction

Chemical restraints are frequently used in the psychiatric center to control agitated patients and to prevent self-harm and unplanned situations. Published work related to the as sessnurses' knowledge, attitude and expressed practice regarding chemical restraints of mentally ill patients. Chemical restraint is also referred to as a "Psychopharmacologic Agent", "Psychotropic Drug "or "Therapeutic Restraints" in certain legal writing. Chemical restraints must ideally act rapidly with the most minor dosage and minimal side effects. Ease of administration is also an important consideration. Chemical restraint may be administered in three ways: Oral **medication:** The first option is per oral (PO) administration if the patient is amenable and willing to take the medication. Oral solutions are better than tablets as they work faster and help avoid the possibility of the patient hiding the tablet in their cheek. Intramuscular injection: In emergencies, intramuscular injections (IM) may be the best option because of ease of access and rapid action. Intravenous injection: Intravenous injections (IV) have the quickest onset time, but accessing the vein may be difficult in an acutely agitated patient. The patient's vital signs must be fully monitored for any serious side effects after the administration of chemical restraint.

Materials & Methods

In this study quantitative approach was found to be suitable to assess the knowledge, attitude and expressed practice of nurses practicing at psychiatric center, Jaipur. The descriptive design was used for the study. 3,7,5 Research variables was knowledge ,attitude and expressed practice of nurses regarding chemical restraints. The tool was developed and used for data collection was socio- demographic data (5) and structured questionnaire for knowledge (20 questions), Modified Likert scale for attitude (18 statement) and checklist for expressed practice (10 items). The pilot study was conducted on 20 samples. The tool was found to be reliable and feasible. Reliability of tool was established by KR20 method i.e., knowledge and expressed practice tool. The value of reliability was 0.73 for knowledge tool and the value of reliability was 0.73 for expressed practice which proved that the tool was reliable. Cronbach' salpha method – To assess reliability of modified Likert scale. The value of reliability was 0.87. which proved that the tool was reliable.

Results

40% of the nurses were found to be 39 or above years in age where as only 7.5% of nurses belongs to 24-28 years of age. 78.75% of the nurses were belongs to GNM whereas only 1% of nurses belongs to M.Sc. Nursing. 47.5% of the nurses were found to be 6 to 10 years of work experience whereas only 10% of nurses found to be 11 to 15 years of work experience. 40% of the nurses were belongs to close ward whereas only 3% of nurses belongs to ECT. 63.75% of the nurses were male whereas only 36.25% of nurses were female. The knowledge mean score was 13.35. 11.25% of the participant had In adequate knowledge, 41.25% of participants had moderate knowledge and 47.50% of participants adequate knowledge. The attitude mean score was 61.5. 52.5% of participant had negative attitude and 47.5% of participant had positive attitude. The expressed practice mean score was 8.6. 6.25% of participant had below average expressed practice, 16.25% of participant had average expressed and 77.5% of participants had Good expressed practice regarding chemical restraints. Significant correlation was observed between their knowledge and attitude ($R = -0.06$ and tabulated value = 0.21) and significant correlation between their attitude and expressed practice ($R = 0.08$ and tabulated value = 0.21) and Significant correlation was observed between their knowledge and expressed practice ($R = -0.13$ and tabulated value = 0.21). Chi-square test value is less than tabulated value so there were non-significant association between knowledge, attitude and expressed practice with their socio-demographic variables. 6,9

Conclusions

In this study nurses had adequate knowledge, negative attitude and good expressed practice regarding chemical restraints. There was negative correlation b/w knowledge and attitude and positive correlation b/w attitude and expressed practice and negative correlation b/w knowledge and expressed practice. Chi-square was tested at 0.05 level of significance to find out the association of knowledge, attitude and expressed practice and selected demographic variables, in which researcher found that there was no significant.

Financial support and sponsorship: No

Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest

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