Nurses’ Knowledge Regarding Care Provided to Patients with Angina

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Abstract

The Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the major cause of death. Improving nurses’ knowledge regarding care of angina and cardiac artery disease may enhance the life style for patient and increase the quality of care. The electronic searching was carried out in CINHAL, EBSCO, MEDLINE and Scholar Google. Published studies suggest the use of Evidence Based Practice (EBP), continuous training and increase knowledge exchange by participatory working environments to improves the nurses knowledge regarding care provided to Patients with Angina. A continuous development of the nursing care throughout a well prepared educational program is needed. Future studies are required to focus more on improving nurses’ knowledge regarding care of CVDs patients.

Keywords: Angina; Nurses’ Knowledge; Cardiovascular Diseases

Introduction

Internationally, cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the major cause of death; yearly more people die due to CVDs than from any other reason, and produce a huge economic and health burdens [1-2]. For example, in Jordan the death rate due to angina pectoris and coronary artery syndrome (ACS) form about 35% of all causes of death in Jordan [3].

Angina pectoris follow ACS, distinguished by pain in chest, shifted to jaw left arm, and accompanied by difficulty of breathing, the chest pain happen related to decrease the amount of oxygen transfer to the heart causing ischemia, its make tights in wall of cardiac arteries, there is two types on angina, stable and unstable angina [1-3].

The nurse is the closest to the patient, as well patient education is one of the most important roles for nurse, and the nurse should be aware regarding all information that will be given to patient [3-13].

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Improving nurses’ knowledge regarding care of angina and cardiac artery disease may enhance the life style for patient [15], and increase the quality of care [16].

Aim of the Study

This paper intends to review the main literature on the subject of the nurses’ knowledge regarding care provided to patients with angina.

Method

Search methods

The search was carried out in four electronic databases include: CINHAL, EBSCO, MEDLINE and Scholar Google. The keywords incorporated “angina” and “nurses’ knowledge”. Studies available in English language between 2010 and 2020, and that discuss subject of the nurses’ knowledge regarding care provided to patients with angina were included in this review.

Search outcome

Searching of the literature resulted in 550 titles for review. The final examination resulted in 10 articles, excluding articles consisting only of abstracts, review articles, and irrelevant articles.

Results and Discussion

The nurses’ knowledge regarding care of angina and cardiac artery disease become extremely significant. For example, about 50% of nurses indicated that they have no prior pain education in the previous five years, and they had a low level of pain knowledge [17]. In UK (United Kingdom), there were about 1.7 million inpatient occurrence related to all CVDs, with 4.4% of these for angina pectoris in 2017 [18], and the patient does not know what the disease is and how to deal with it [19].

Several past studies indicated nurses who works in the hospital is considered the key source in providing the patient with the essential information about his illness, in particular myocardial infarction, and has the largest role in treatment [20]. In all health care roles, the doctor, the pharmacist, the nurse and the patient participate in the treatment process. This process consists of dispensing the appropriate medication for the condition, evaluating the drug, administering the medication and controlling its quality [21].

Providing of care for patients in the critical care unit (CCU) is one of the most difficult role for nurses, and this requires a high-level training for nurses in the CCU, including the first two training sessions and then the continuous training [20-22]. The Evidence based practice (EBP) is considered a useful method that used to ensure a safe practice. Also, it reduces the cost of health care and improves the nurses’ knowledge, and improves the quality of care provided to the patient [23-32]. In addition, according to studies working in participatory environments will increase knowledge exchange between doctors and nurses [2-3,14].

Conclusion

The CVDs are a major cause of death, and the nurses’ knowledge regarding care of CVDs patients is extremely significant. Improving nurses’ knowledge regarding care of angina and other CVDs may enhance the life style for patient and increase the quality of care. The EBP, continuous training and increase knowledge exchange by participatory working environments are among methods that will improve the nurses’ knowledge. It is recommended to conduct more studies that focus on improving nurses’ knowledge regarding care of CVDs patients. Also, continuous development of the nursing care throughout well prepared educational programs is recommended.

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