PATIENT'S SAFETY

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES REGARDING USAGE OF EARLY WARNING SCORE IN DETECTION OF DETERIORATING PATIENTS AMONG REGISTERED NURSES IN HAEMODIALYSIS SERVICES AT PRIVATE HOSPITALS

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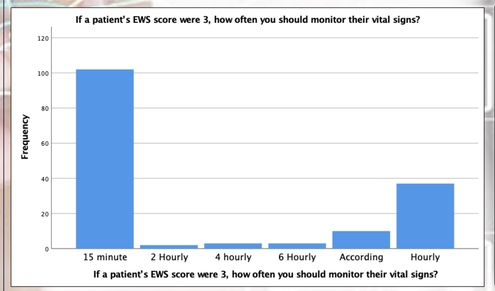
ABSTRACT & INTRODUCTION

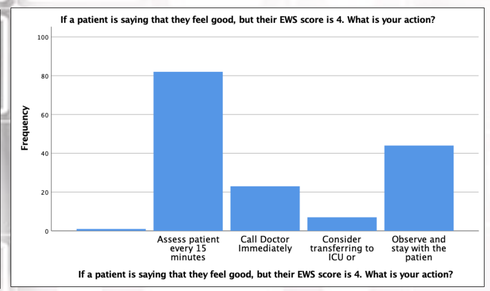
- Early Warning Score (EWS) is essential during hemodialysis treatment to identify any abnormal physiological condition of the patients so that they can be treated accordingly and immediate intervention can be given.
- The study aims to identify the level of knowledge and attitudes towards Early Warning Score (EWS) in the detection of deteriorating hemodialysis patients among Registered Nurses (RNs) in KPJ Hemodialysis Centre

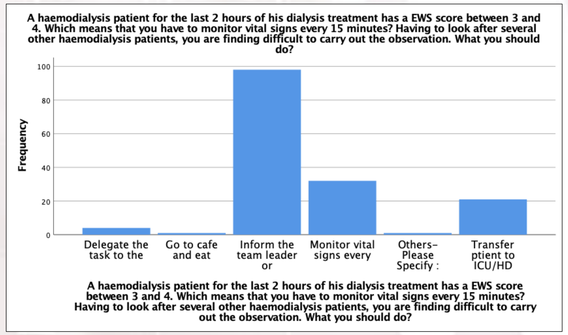
METHODS AND MATERIAL

- A quantitative design using cross sectional study was conducted. The data was collected using self-administered questionnaire from 157 RNs that work in the haemodialysis.

GRAPHS AND TABLES







DISCUSSION

- Generally, academic qualification offers RNs with a solid foundation in the tenets of nursing care. This extends to the RNs capability towards critically evaluating some of the latest developments in the field.
- In return, this will see the RNs come up with more informed decisions on matters of patient care. For instance, this may entail the adoption of EWS chart when providing hemodialysis services.
- Besides, academic qualifications enable the RNs to communicate in a more effective manner, with the rest of the healthcare team.
- These include the physicians and the support staff, among others.

CONCLUSIONS

- Knowledge of EWS is vital for these nurses to recognize subtle changes that indicate any early deterioration in patients' conditions, as well as their attitudes in perceiving the importance of offering positive haemodialysis services to their patients.
- The findings also indicate that the education level of RNs and years of experience in matters of positive haemodialysis services also provide intuitive understanding of the best way to employ EWS.

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RESULTS

- The findings showed that there is a significant relationship (95% significance level) between the level of knowledge (median value of 33.0 and standard deviation of 1.28) and the attitudes (median value of 33.0 and standard deviation of 7.11) from the constructs.

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