

PEDIATRIC NURSES' KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COLOSTOMY AT PEDIATRIC HOSPITALS IN BAGHDAD CITY

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Abstract

The study aims to assess nurses' knowledge about children with colostomy conditions in surgical wards. Non probability (purposive) sample of (50) nurses were chosen from surgical units at Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad City, the study instrument consisted of 2 major parts. The First part regarding to nurses' demographic data, the second part related to nurse's knowledge about surgical of child's admission with colostomy and composed of (25) items of nurses' knowledge. The data were collection through it the using of constructed questionnaire which is consisted of (31) items and filled by using interview method. The results of the study showed that half of the sample ranged between the ages of (20-25) years, and that (86%) of them were females, and (54%) were secondary nursing graduates. With regard to the number of years of service in surgical wards, (64%) of them have Between (1-5) years of experience, while (74%) of them participated in a training course on colostomy care, and that (68%) of them participated in the courses inside Iraq and more than a quarter of them did not have the opportunity to participate in the training courses. Concerning nurses' knowledge, the result indicated that from (25) items, (8) of them were highly significant, (13) items were significant, while only (4) items were not significant. The result indicated that nurses had significant knowledge concerning colostomy care, with respect to the total mean of score which was (2.30). The study recommended the importance of having an educational and training program for surgical department nurses about children with this type of surgeries, focusing on following up on children with digestive problems, including colostomy, and the level of education of nurses in order to improve children's condition regarding colostomy, and the need to increase the number of professional nurses towards colostomy surgery. colonoscopy and modify and enhance nurses' knowledge of colostomy through continuing education programs.

Keywords: Pediatric, Nurses', Knowledge, Colostomy

Introduction:

The stoma is an opening in the body, or a surgical hole that is created in the abdominal wall such as the mouth. Purpose of stoma care in children and infants are to prevent skin breakdown at site, maintain integrity of stoma and peristomal skin, and prevent infection. In older children the maintenance of positive self-esteem and body image is very important issue so the self-care is crucial and target goals ⁽¹⁾.

Children with the following conditions may require stoma as Necrotizing Enter-colitis (NEC), Hirschsprung disease, meconium ileus, imperforate anus, Intestinal malrotation, intestinal atresia, stenosis, Inflammatory bowel disease and other intestinal polyposis syndromes as typhlitis, intestinal pseudo-obstruction ⁽²⁾.

Parents of children who undergoing ostomy surgical are suffering from anxiety and depression that related to the magnitude and type of stoma and they are at emotionally risks due to body imaging issue, of their child, periodic ill or diseases exacerbations, complication, the daily management

requirements, uncertainty, development the concerns and stigma and they undergo psychosocial obstacles about surgery faced by children with stoma ⁽³⁾.

Children with stoma have altered normal passage of elimination and facing deprivation of normal control and alteration in skin integrity and physical appearance can have profound psychological impact that can make ostomates avoid social contacts even with family and friends ⁽⁴⁾.

The care of child with colostomy considers complex, challenging and lengthy process, though colostomy in children is often temporary ⁽⁵⁾.

Management stomas conditions can lead to physical, psychosocially, and social problems for the parents. Event among the parents, mothers suffer more than the fathers as its responsibilities of managing the children bowel conditions of habits is often taken by the mothers who most the likely performance the regular enemas causing toll burdens and extensively follow-up treatments. Recently, the researches on family care-giving have expanded rapidly, several studies have reported great burden and stress among family members caring for sick children ⁽⁶⁾.

Caregiver burden is an all-encompassing term used to describe the physical, emotional, psychological and financial toll of providing care ⁽⁷⁾.

The main problem of, adjusting to life with an ostomy ultimately allowed children to develop skills which were perceived to promote personal growth, positive self-image, and better quality of life. The pediatric nurse can be the turning point in the life of children with stoma and his family. A child can regain his self-esteem if he receives care from his mother and learn self-care like toilet habits ⁽⁸⁾.

Nurses' plays an important role in stoma care as pre-operative education and counseling, pre and postoperative teaching and emotional support. In addition, empty and change pouching system, describe diet and fluid guidelines, recognize signs of potential complications, as well monitor medications, manage gas and odor, teach patient to seek assistance if experiencing the changes in output, skin complications, and stoma complications ⁽⁹⁾.

The roles of pediatric nurse also include discharge planning, outpatient follow up and ongoing rehabilitation care to children and their families ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Objectives

The following research objectives were formulated to guide the researcher: Assess the Knowledge of nurses regarding to colostomy at pediatric surgical units. Find out differences between nurses' knowledge with certain variables such as, age, gender, level of education, training sessions and years of employment at surgical units.

Methods

A descriptive study design has been conducted with nurses' at Baghdad Teaching Hospitals. The study is related to nurses' knowledge about children with colostomy surgical cases in Baghdad city hospitals from 1st of March 2021 to the 30th June 2021. Non-probability purposive sample is selected and the total number of the nurses with child's with colostomy condition. The specialist pediatric Teaching hospitals which is considered the sample of the study involves (50) nurses. The selected the stability of the questionnaire through and selected the pilot study through a group of thirteen experts. Been described and data analyzed through using of 2 statistical approaches: descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis.

Design of the Study:

A descriptive study. Administrative consent is issue from the Ministry of Health in Baghdad city Teaching Hospital and initially agreements of two Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad city in order to carry out the study and finally subject agreement is also obtained from the nurses.

The sample of the study: non-probability (purposive sample) is selected and the total number of the nurses with children with colostomy condition. The specialist pediatric hospitals which are considered the sample of the study involves (50) nurses. They are selected randomly nurses; therefore, the total is (50) nurses. Data Collection: Data are collection during the utilized of the development questionnaire and the tools. The data collected is carries out from from 1st of March 2021 to the 30th June 2021. The mean of score which was equal to (1.5-2.5) was considered significant, greater than (2.5) considered highly significant and less than (1.5) was considered non-significant. Data Analysis: The data of the research which analyze through the use of statistical package of social sciences (SPSS) version 20 during descriptive and inferential statistical analyze.

Results

The results of the study showed that half of the sample ranged between the ages of (20-25) years, and that (86%) of them were females, and (54%) were secondary nursing graduates. With regard to the number of years of service in surgical wards, (64%) of them have Between (1-5) years of experience, while (74%) of them participated in a training course on colostomy care, and that (68%) of them participated in the courses inside Iraq and more than a quarter of them did not have the opportunity to participate in the training courses. Concerning nurses' knowledge, the result indicated that from (25) items, (8) of them were highly significant, (13) items were significant, while only (4) items were not significant. The result indicated that nurses had significant knowledge concerning colostomy care, with respect to the total mean of score which was (2.30).

Table (1): Distribution of Nurses by their Demographic Characteristics Data

No	Demographic Characteristics	Total sample n=50	
		F	(%)
1.	Age/ Years		
	20-25	25	50
	26-30	20	40
	31-50	5	10
	Total	50	100
2.	Gender		
	Male	7	14
	Female	43	86
	Total	50	100
3.	Level of education		
	Nursing college graduate	10	20
	Nursing institute graduate	13	26
	Secondary Nursing school graduate	27	54
	Total	50	100
4.	Number of years of service in the surgical wards		
	1-5 years	32	64
	6-10 years	11	22
	11-and more	7	14

	Total	50	100
5.	Have you participated in a training course on colostomy care		
	Yes	37	74
	No	13	26
	Total	50	100
6.	The participate of the session		
	inside the country	34	68
	out of the country	3	6
	Not once	13	26
	Total	50	100

(Table 1) shows that (50) of nurses were sharing in this study, half of sample were between (20-25) years old, (86%) of them were females, while (54%) of them were secondary nursing school graduate. Concerning to the Number of years of service in the surgical wards (64%) of them had between (1-5) years of experience, while (74%) of them participated in a training course on colostomy care, (78%) in side of Iraq and more than quarter of them no opportunity to be involved in training courses.

Table (2): Nurses' knowledge regarding children with colostomy

No.	Items	Yes	Not sure	No	MS.	SIG
1.	Section One ;The colon is part of the respiratory system	2	4	44	1.16	NS
2.	The colon begins in the human body after the duodenum	28	10	12	2.32	S
3.	The colon is part of the small intestine	32	2	16	2.32	S
4.	The colon inside the abdomen is divided into three parts	36	6	8	2.56	HS
5.	Colostomy is a surgical procedure in which part of the intestine is pulled to the surface of the abdomen.	36	12	2	2.68	HS
6.	The causes of colostomy are congenital causes.	22	18	10	2.24	S
7.	A colostomy is an artificial opening that connects to the intestines for excretion.	28	10	7	2.42	S
8.	There is a colostomy is an artificial opening that connects with the intestines to excrete feces	13	30	7	2.12	S
9.	Colostomy is not infectious	13	30	7	2.12	S
10.	One of the complications that can occur for a colostomy is a narrowing of the stoma opening	29	10	6	2.46	S
11.	Temporary colostomy treatment extends from the day of birth to twelve months.	13	30	7	2.12	S
12.	The colostomy wound is unhygienic and unclean	13	30	7	2.12	S
13.	Colostomy is not a treatment stage	14	16	20	1.88	NS
14.	Colostomy does not affect digestion	16	10	19	1.94	NS
15.	Colostomy is a psychological burden on the child and his family	28	8	4	2.68	HS
16.	The colostomy is located on the right side of the abdomen	20	16	9	2.32	S
17.	Colostomy is performed for many different diseases and bowel problems	28	10	12	2.32	S
18.	Colostomy does not alter the normal function of the intestine	17	11	22	1.90	NS

19.	Colostomy can be treated	٣٦	٧	٧	2.58	HS
20.	Colostomy is a life-saving procedure for a child	٢٥	١٦	٩	2.32	S
21.	Colostomy is a painful source for the child	٤٣	٤	٣	2.80	HS
22.	Colostomy is a normal physiological process	١٨	٢١	١١	2.14	S
23.	Washing hands and wearing gowns while cleaning an ostomy is necessary to prevent contamination	٤٧	١	٢	2.90	HS
24.	Colostomy measurement by measuring guide for colostomy	٣٤	١٠	٦	2.56	HS
25.	Drinking plenty of fluids is important for a child with a colostomy.	٣٥	١٠	٥	2.60	HS
	Total knowledge	641	347	262	2.30	S

MS= Mean of score = Not significant (NS) = Less than (1.5), S=Significant (1.5-2.5), and H= highly significantly greater than (2.5).

Table (2) indicated that from (25) items, (8) of them were highly significant, (13) items were significant, while only (4) items were not significant. The result indicated that nurses had significant knowledge concerning colostomy care, with respect to the total mean of score which was (2.30).

Discussion

A total of 50 nurses were sharing in this study. Table (1) describes the demographic data based on age and education level. Half of sample were between (20-25) years old, (86%) of them were females, while (54%) of them were secondary nursing school graduate.

Concerning to the Number of years of service in the surgical wards (64%) of them had between (1-5) years of experience, while (74%) of them participated in a training course on colostomy care, (86%) in side of Iraq and more than quarter of them no opportunity to be involved in training courses. This results disagree with (Al-Sultani, 2011) in his study" Evaluation of Nurses' knowledge toward Coronary artery Bypass Grafting Patient in the Intensive Care Units in Baghdad City"⁽¹²⁾. Like that result agreed with (Kadhaer,2016) in his study "Assessment of Nurse's Knowledge toward Children with Guillian-barre Syndrome at pediatric"⁽¹³⁾.

To assess Nurses' knowledge, Table (2) indicated that from (25) items which included in this part, (8 items) of them were highly significant, (13) items were significant, while only (4) items were not significant. The result indicated that nurses had significant knowledge concerning colostomy care, with respect to the total mean of score which was (2.30). This result agreed with (Nosaiiba,2021) mention that the majority had good knowledge on the diabetic treating that include as insulin administrations, its storage condition, and also the effects of exercises on blood sugar. However, almost there 18.8% of study participation did not know hypoglycemia features, and about 11% of these patients were unaware of hypoglycemia treatment⁽¹⁴⁾, Ammenwerth (2013) mentioned that the parents document is consider to be an importance part of the clinical documentation and information about pediatric diseases a precondition for good patient care ; for efficient communication and for cooperation within the health professional team⁽¹⁵⁾. There is no guidance or global program or standard to supports their practical and help them to improved of them and their mothers knowledge provide to the children with diabetes type one. The study recommended that an educational and training program of colostomy care is important for the nurses working in surgical wards. Emphasis on follow up child with colostomy and the nurses' education level should be improved with an increasing the number of professional nurses

employed in surgical. The study results agree with Kozier and others (2014) study the important of mother knowledge around child with burn injuries which found that the flow sheets enable to care quick and concisely and provided of children with diabetes mellitus ⁽¹⁶⁾. The results were determined by the presence of a significant correlation between nurses' knowledge and education levels. This good knowledge among mothers may be due to their educational status which helps them to provide better care to their sick children with post-surgical of stoma care and management.

Conclusion

The result indicated that nurses had significant knowledge concerning colostomy care, with respect to the total mean of score which was (2.30).

Recommendation

This study recommended that nurses should be modified and reinforced their knowledge by continuous educational program, the study recommended that an education and training sessions of colostomy condition care is very importance for the nurses working in surgical wards. Emphasis on follow up child with colostomy and the nurses' educational levels should be improvement with an increasing the number of professionals nurses' employment in surgical wards.

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