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## A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among staff nurses in terms of knowledge on prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients at selected hospitals of Gonda

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### Abstract

Pressure ulcer is defined by the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (NPUAP) and European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel (EPUAP) as “localized injury to the skin and/or underlying tissue usually over a bony prominence as a result of pressure, or pressure in combination with shear and/or friction.” People most at risk of pressure ulcers are those with a medical condition that limits their ability to change positions, requires them to use a wheelchair, or confines them to a bed for a long time.<sup>1</sup> Pressure ulcers result when increased pressure exceeds the local capillary pressure. Depending on patient’s severity of illness, less pressure may be adequate enough to obstruct capillary blood flow and can result in decreased oxygen delivery to tissues and as a result pressure ulcer can develop within 2 to 6 hours. If patients who are at risk of pressure ulcer are identified, effective measures will be taken to prevent its occurrence<sup>2</sup>.

**Keywords:** assess, staff nurses, knowledge, prevention, pressure ulcer, bed ridden patients

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### Introduction

Pressure ulcers are the chief complications of prolonged hospitalization, specifically in situations of poor nutrition, increased moisture on the skin (e.g., incontinence), prolonged pressure, and compromised sensory stimuli. Pressure ulcers increase the cost of hospitalization, increase patient morbidity and mortality, and play a significant role in the spread of infection in the clinical area. Stage IV pressure ulcers have a high cost, and stopping the progression of early stage pressure ulcers can significantly reduce expenditures in resource strained facilities and decrease unnecessary pain impacting thousands of patient lives.<sup>4</sup> Several changes occur throughout the skin with increasing age, epidermal turnover rates decrease by 30% to 50% by the age of 70, leading to rougher skin with decreased barrier function. This change plays a role in slowly healing of epidermal wounds making aging with also a serious risk factor for developing pressure ulceration. Pressure ulcers cause substantial harm damage to older patients, reduce their performance status, and lead to severe infections. Hospital acquired pressure ulcers are frequently accompanied with long stays in a hospital or health care facility. The prevention and treatment of pressure ulcers needs a cooperative effort and a comprehensive multidisciplinary plan because of its multi-factorial cause that includes: risk assessment, skin assessments, reduction of risk factors, and education of patient, family and staff<sup>[6]</sup>.

### Objectives

- To assess the pre -test knowledge score regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients among staff nurses.
- To assess the post- test knowledge score regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients among staff nurses.

- To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients among staff nurses.
- To associate the post- test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of staff nurses

### Hypothesis

H<sub>1</sub>: There is a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge on prevention of pressure ulcer among staff nurses.

H<sub>2</sub>: There is a significant association between the knowledge on prevention of pressure ulcer with selected demographic variables of staff nurses.

### Assumptions

- Staff nurses may have some knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer.
- Structure teaching programme on prevention of pressure ulcer may enhance the knowledge of staff nurses

### Operational Definitions

1. **Assess:** In this study it refers to the measurement of knowledge regarding pressure ulcer prevention by using appropriate tool by the investigator
2. **Effectiveness:** In this study, it refers to the extent to which structured teaching programme succeeds in imparting knowledge to staff nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer.
3. **Structured Teaching Programme:** It refers to a systematically developed instructional programme using instructional aids, designed to provide information regarding prevention of pressure ulcers in bedridden patients.

4. **Knowledge:** In this study knowledge refers to correct responses given by the staff nurses to the questionnaire related to prevention of pressure ulcer.
5. **Prevention:** In this study prevention refers to action of stopping something from happening or arising pressure ulcers.
6. **Pressure Ulcer:** A pressure ulcer is a localized damage to the skin and/or underlying tissue that usually occur over a bony prominence as a result of usually long term pressure, or pressure in combination with sheer or friction
7. **Bedridden Patient:** It refers to patients having to stay in bed, usually for a long period, because of illness, infirmity, etc.
8. **Staff Nurses:** Staff Nurses are those who have completed nursing as per the Indian Nursing Council (INC) regulation & are working in selected hospitals.

### Delimitation of the Study

- (1) Nurses working in the selected hospital.
- (2) Staff nurses who have completed their Nursing as per the Indian Nursing Council Regulations.
- (3) Knowledge of Staff nurses is assessed only through the written responses as elicited by the structured knowledge questionnaire.

### Criteria for the Selection of the Sample

#### Inclusion Criteria

1. Staff Nurses who are available at the time of data collection.
2. Staff Nurses who are willing to participate in the study.
3. Staff Nurses who are registered under Indian Nursing Council regulations.

#### Exclusion Criteria

1. Staff nurses who are on leave at the time of data collection.
2. Staff nurses who have already been a part of a similar research.
3. Staff nurses who do not understand Hindi and English.

### Research Methodology

The description of the research methodology adopted by the investigator to study and analyze the outcome of STP administered to Staff Nurses on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. Research methodology refers to the controlled investigations related to the ways of obtaining, organizing and analyzing data. Methodological studies address the development, validation, and evaluation of research instrument and techniques.

The steps which were undertaken to conduct the study include: research approach, research design, research setting, population, sample and sampling technique, development and description of tool, procedure and technique of data collection, pilot study and a plan for data analysis.

### Research Approach

It helps the researcher to know what data to collect and how to analyze it. It also suggests the possible conclusions to be drawn from the data.

In view of the nature of the problem selected for the present study and the objectives to be accomplished, a Quantitative research

approach was considered appropriate for the present study.

### Research Design

The research design refers to the researcher's overall plan or blue print obtaining answers to the research questions, testing hypothesis and how to handle some of the difficulties encountered during the research process. The research design spells out the strategies that the researcher adopts to develop information that is accurate, objective and interpretable.

The selection of design depends upon the purpose of the study, research approach and variables to be studied. The research design used for the present study is pre-experimental; single group pre-test post-test design. It includes manipulation, no randomization and no control group.

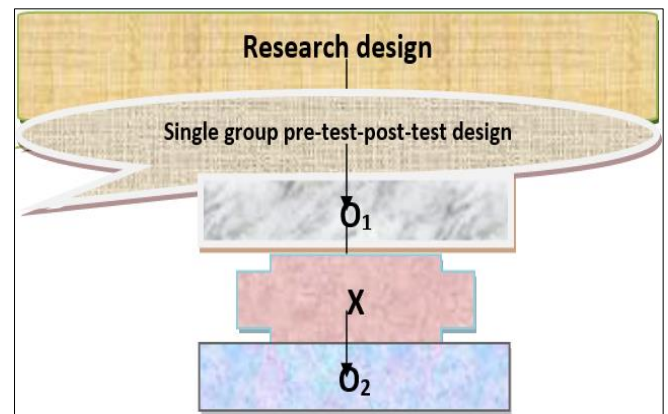


Fig 1: Schematic representation of research design.

### Key words

**O<sub>1</sub>:** Pre-test on Knowledge of Staff Nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

**X:** STP regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

**O<sub>2</sub>:** Posttest on Knowledge of Staff Nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

### Variables

Variables are qualities, properties or characteristics of the person, things or situation that change or vary.

The variables included in this study are independent variable and dependent variable and extraneous variable.

**Independent variable:** STP on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

**Dependent variable:** Knowledge of Staff Nurses

**Extraneous variable:** In the present study it refers to the selected demographic variables such as Age, Gender, education, Family income, Religion, Experience and participation in in-service education programme.

### Research Setting

Setting is a general location and condition in which data collection takes place in the study.

The study was conducted in S.C.P.M Hospital Pvt. Ltd, Station Road, Gonda and S.C.P.M. Hospital Lucknow Road, Haripur,

Gonda, U.P. The reason for selecting these Hospitals was the investigator's interest in imparting knowledge to the prospective staff nurses who in turn would implement proper care for Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients in Hospitals. Familiarity of the setting and availability of the required sample were also considered while selecting the study group.

### Target Population

The target population is defined as the "entire aggregation of cases that meets designated set of criteria". The target population of the present study includes all the staff nurses those who are working in Hospitals of Gonda, U.P.

### Accessible Population

The accessible population of the present study includes the staff nurses those who are working in selected Hospitals of Gonda, U.P who meets inclusion criteria.

### Sample and Sample Size

A Sample consists of a sub-set of a population selected to participate in a research study.

The sample used for this study was 60 Staff nurses of selected Hospitals of Gonda, U.P those who fulfill the inclusion criteria.

### Sampling Technique

Sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population. The investigator had utilized Non probability sampling technique in which purposive sampling technique had been used for the selection of the subjects.

### Criteria for the Selection of the Sample

#### Inclusion Criteria

1. Staff Nurses who are available at the time of data collection.
2. Staff Nurses who are willing to participate in the study.
3. Staff Nurses who are registered under Indian Nursing Council regulations.

#### Exclusion Criteria:

1. Staff nurses who are on leave at the time of data collection.
2. Staff nurses who have already been a part of a similar research.
3. Staff nurses who do not understand Hindi and English.

### Development of the Tool

The tool developed for the study was, structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the Knowledge of Staff nurses on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. The main purpose of developing this tool was to educate the Staff nurses.

The tool was developed based on;

- Past clinical experience of the student investigator
- Related review of literature (books, journals, reports, and articles, published and unpublished studies) were reviewed and used to develop the tool.
- Guidance and consultation with subject experts.
- Objectives of the study and blue print.

### Description of the Tool

Structured questionnaire consisted of 2 sections.

**Section A:** Socio-demographic variables.

**Section B:** Knowledge questionnaire on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

**Section A:** Section A dealt with demographic data which was used to collect the characteristics of the samples with an instruction to participants to put a tick mark [✓] against the appropriate choice closely representing their answers. It contains 6 items such as Age, Gender, Education, Family income, Religion, Experience and participation in in-service education programme.

**Section B:** A structured questionnaire with 30 items was constructed to assess the Knowledge of Staff nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. It was conducted as per the blue print and different content areas.

Table 1

Sl. No.	Knowledge Aspects	Item numbers	Number of Item	Percentage
1.	General information on pressure ulcer	1-10	10	33.33
2.	Knowledge Questionnaire Regarding Skin care	1-16	6	20
3.	Knowledge Questionnaire Regarding Position	17-21	5	16.66
4.	Knowledge Questionnaire Regarding Diet	22-26	5	16.66
5.	Knowledge Questionnaire Regarding Exercises	27-30	4	13.33
Total		1-30	30	100.0

The questionnaire consists of 30 multiple choice questions. Each item had 4 choices out of which one was correct answer and the remaining 3 were wrong answers. A score value of 1 was allotted to each correct response and for wrong response zero was awarded. Thus there were 30 maximum obtainable scores. The level of Knowledge was categorized based on percentage of scores obtained.

The score was converted into percentage by using following formula.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Obtained score}}{\text{Total score}} \times 100$$

### Validation of the Tool

Validity refers to whether an instrument accurately measure what it is supposed to measure.

When an instrument is valid, it truly reflects concept, it is supposed to measure. Content validity of the tool was established by giving it to 7 experts from General Medicine and Medical surgical nursing. As per the suggestions of the experts the investigator had made necessary modification in the tool with the permission of the guide.

### Reliability of the Tool

The reliability of the measuring instrument is a major criterion for assessing the quality and adequacy. Reliability of the instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures

the attribute it is supposed to measure.

The tool was tested for reliability on 6 Staff nurses during pilot study by using split half method and applying Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula.

The reliability value of the tool is 0.84 and hence the questionnaire was found to be highly reliable.

### Development of STP

STP on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients was based on the objectives, review of related literature, sample size, method of teaching, information obtained by the experts, and personal experience of the investigator. The STP was prepared in English and the agreed opinion was obtained from the experts about the content of the STP. The main purpose of the STP was to create awareness and to educate Staff nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

### Selection of the content

The content on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients was selected through literature search and in consultation with the experts. The content was analyzed into sub topics and sub topics were broken down into elements.

### Organization of the contents

The content of the STP was organized well that is from general to specific.

1. Define pressure ulcer
2. List down the causes of pressure ulcer
3. Decode the common sites of pressure ulcer
4. List out common problems which leads to pressure ulcer
5. Describe the skin care to prevent pressure ulcer
6. Explain the position to prevent pressure ulcer
7. Explain the exercises to prevent pressure ulcer
8. Describe the dietary pattern which promotes skin in healthy condition
9. Summarize the topic

The STP was tried on 6 Staff nurses. The prepared STP was submitted to 7 experts from the field of General medicine and Medical surgical nursing for establishing content validity. Expert suggested Simplifying the language and rearranging certain areas of the plan. The STP got final shape after the modifications based on the opinions and suggestions of experts.

### Method of Teaching

STP was used as the appropriate method of teaching learning module of Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients to the Staff nurses in selected Hospitals, Gonda, U.P. The evaluation of the STP was conducted through post-test after 1 week of implementation of the STP.

### Pilot Study

The pilot study is a small trial run done in preparation for major study. The main objective of the pilot study is to test many elements of research proposal, in order to correct any part that does not work well. After validation of the tool the researcher had started the pilot study in S.C.P.M. Hospital Lucknow Road, Haripur, Gonda, U.P with 10% of total sample size that is 6 Staff nurses. Prior to the study, formal permission was taken from the

Authorities. The investigator had selected the nurses with the help of purposive sampling technique by. After taking consent from the samples, investigator collected socio-demographic data from them and then conducted pre-test. Then the researcher had administered STP. Post-test was conducted on the 7<sup>th</sup> day to know the effectiveness of STP.

The data collected during pre-test and post-test were coded numerically and tabulated and entered into a spread sheet by keyboard entry. A concise analysis was done using the statistics. During the pilot study the investigator did not face any problem and found that the study to be feasible. The pilot study also helped the investigator to estimate the total time required to conduct main study including the budget.

### Findings of Pilot Study

A concise data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that

- Pre-test Knowledge scores were 38%.
- Post-test Knowledge scores were 79%.

Further 't' value was computed to find out the significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores, the obtained result was ( $t=25.45$ ), so there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. Therefore the findings revealed that subjects performed better after administration of STP.

### Data Collection Procedure

The research investigator met the Authorities of Hospital in order to establish support and cooperation to conduct the study successfully. The formal permission was taken from the Authorities of S.C.P.M Hospital Pvt Ltd, Station Road, Gonda, U.P to collect data for main study.

The method used for data collection was as follows

1. The research investigator introduced him to the subjects and established the good rapport with them.
2. The written consent was obtained from each participant.
3. Appropriate orientation was given to the subjects about the aim of the study, nature of the questionnaire and adequate care was taken for protecting the subjects from potential risk including maintaining confidentiality, security and identity.
4. Non Probability purposive sampling technique was used to selected the samples
5. The socio demographic variables collected from the subjects. The pre-test was done to assess the subject's knowledge through structured questionnaire.
6. The STP was provided to all the subjects at the end of the pre-test.
7. The post-test of the study was carried out 7 days later, using the same tool as the pre-test.
8. Data collected was then tabulated and analyzed.

### Plan for Data Analysis

The data obtained were analyzed in the terms of the objective of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The plan of the data analysis was developed under the excellent direction of the experts in the field of nursing and statistics.

The plan of the data analysis was as follows.

1. Organize the data on master sheet.

2. Compute Mean, Mean percentage, standard deviation to describe the data.
3. Use inferential statistics such as student paired 't' test, chi-square test. The paired 't' test was used to find out the differences in the scores of Knowledge between pre-test and post-test. The chi-square test was used to find out the association between demographic variables with Knowledge scores in the pre-test. The findings of the study were presented in the forms of tables and figures.

### Summary

The research methodology adopted for the study. It includes research approach, research design, setting, variables, population, sample, sample size and sampling technique, criteria for sample selection, study of tools and plan for the development of content on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

From the findings of the present study, it is concluded that the level of Knowledge regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients among Staff Nurses was moderate during the Pre-Test assessment. However, the finding of the Post-Test shows that, the level of Knowledge has improved and the scores have indicated an adequate level of Knowledge among Staff Nurses. The improvement is due to the administration of the STP. Therefore the Knowledge of the Staff Nurses can be further improved by providing on-going teaching and educational programme.

Based on the finding the result of the study shows that the Pre-Test Knowledge score of Staff Nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients was 55.5 % and Post-Test Knowledge score was 72%. The difference between pre-test and post-test Knowledge is 16.5%. The nurses who received STP on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients gained 16.5%. This is due to effectiveness of STP.

Staff nurses Pretest level of knowledge shows that the majority 26.7% of the staff nurses had inadequate knowledge and 73.3% had moderate knowledge in the pretest. After administration of the structured teaching programme 60% of the subjects had adequate knowledge, 40% had moderate knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients in the post test. The association between pretest and posttest level of knowledge and their demographic variables shows that the  $\chi^2$  value computed between the pre-test knowledge level of staff nurses and selected demographic variables such as age ( $\chi^2 = 20.69$ ), educational qualification ( $\chi^2 = 6.52$ ) and experience ( $\chi^2 = 8.35$ ) were significant at 0.05 level of significance. The  $\chi^2$  value computed between the post-test knowledge level of staff nurses and selected demographic variables such as age ( $\chi^2 = 23.40$ ), educational qualification ( $\chi^2 = 10.46$ ) and experience ( $\chi^2 = 14.17$ ) were significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus it is inferred that there is significant association between the knowledge of staff nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients and selected demographic variables.

To conclude that the results of findings indicated that Staff Nurses had moderate Knowledge in various aspects of Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. STP was found to be a very effective method of providing information regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

### Implication of the Study

The findings of the study has implications related to nursing administration, nursing practice, nursing research and nursing education regarding the increase in the knowledge related to Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients, as well as creating awareness regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

### Nursing Practice

An implication for nursing practice derived from the study is to improve the knowledge of nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients and Nurses participation in Management of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients demonstration classes can be conducted in hospital and various health care setting. Nurses can plan the nursing management and enhance the nurse patient relationship and sense of cooperation, sense of wellbeing of the patient through the development of mutually agreed goals. Nurse must require adequate knowledge that would help to improve the knowledge of care givers of immobilized patients. Being the back bone of health team, nurse owes a great responsibility in educating the people regarding pressure ulcers and its prevention.

### Nursing Education

The present study emphasizes on the enhancements of the Knowledge regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients in the nursing education. Therefore, the nurses must have the adequate knowledge regarding all aspects of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients for providing education. The nurses should take active participation in hospital education programme. The curriculum may be reasonable to nurse's knowledge in the field of medical surgical nursing, but the nurse educators have the additional responsibility to update their knowledge on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients this can be done in collaboration with the nurse administrator by planning and conducting continuing educational programmes. The teachers can work together in clinical area to disseminate knowledge on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. Nurse educator can prepare the students in order to give importance of teaching programme on prevention of pressure ulcers by using different teaching aids.

### Nursing Administration

Nursing administrators should take interest in motivating the nursing personnel's especially nurses to improve their professional Knowledge and skill by attending the health conferences, workshops, seminars and training program on care and Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. The nurse administrator coordinates her work along with the staffs, to encourage the patients for the co-operation of management of Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients and department should have Nursing administrator should organize in service educational programme to staff nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients for nurses. Nurse administrator should take interest in motivating the nursing personnel to improve their professional knowledge, skill by attending the workshops, conference, seminars and training

Programme on prevention of pressure sore. Nurse administrator should arrange the regular in service education programme to the health care workers to giving skill in taking care of bedridden patients in order to reduce pressure sore in both hospital and community

### Nursing Research

The findings of the present study are helpful for the nursing professionals and nursing students to conduct further studies to find out the effectiveness of various methods of providing education on improving the Knowledge of staff nurses regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients. It will in turn strengthen nursing research pertaining to the Medical surgical nursing. There is a need to find out various innovative methods on effective management of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients to reduce the duration of length of stay of patients in Hospitals. The study will be a valuable reference material for future researcher.

### Recommendation for Further Study

1. A Similar study can be replicated on a sample with different demographic characteristics.
2. A study may be replicated with a control group and using a larger population of the study.
3. A video assisted teaching programme on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients can also be used to improve the knowledge
4. A comparative study can be done between a Govt. and private hospital staff nurses
5. A survey can be done to determine the level of interest among nurses in participating in the Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.
6. A comparative study can be conducted between B.Sc Nursing and GNM Nursing students on effectiveness of STP on Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

### Suggestions of the Study

1. Nurse should update their knowledge regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in order to practice.
2. Regular educational programme like continuing nursing education and staff development program must be given to all Staff Nurses regarding management and Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.
3. Nurses can conduct the periodic awareness programme and training program regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients at Hospital under the guidance of experts.
4. This study also suggests that all the nursing schools and nursing college lecturers should be well trained and should conduct the seminars and training program for the nursing students regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.

### Results of This Study

- Results of the study depicts that majority 26.7% of the staff nurses had inadequate knowledge and 73.3% had moderate knowledge in the pretest. After administration of the structured teaching programme 60% of the subjects had adequate knowledge, 40% had moderate knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients

in the post test.

- Pretest Level of knowledge in staff nurses shows that maximum mean percentage obtained by the subjects in pretest is in the aspect of Knowledge Regarding skin care (61.66%), followed by Knowledge regarding position (58.6%), Knowledge Regarding Diet (54.4%), general information on pressure ulcer (52.7%) and least mean knowledge score (50.75%) found in the aspect of Knowledge Regarding Exercises. overall mean knowledge scores of respondents were found to be 16.65 (55.5%) with standard deviation 3.236 indicates moderate knowledge of staff nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.
- Posttest Level of knowledge in staff nurses depicts that the maximum mean percentage obtained by the subjects in posttest is in the aspect of Knowledge Regarding skin care (80.33%), followed by Knowledge regarding Position (76.4%), General information on pressure ulcer (71.5%), Knowledge Regarding Diet (68.6%) and least mean knowledge score (59.5%) found in the aspect of Knowledge Regarding Exercises. The overall posttest knowledge scores of respondents were found to be 21.60 (72%) with standard deviation 3.552 shows improvement in the knowledge of staff nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients
- The mean enhancement of the knowledge score was 4.950 and the "t" value 11.544 is greater than the table value both at 0.01 level of significance. Therefore, "t" value is found to be significant. Hence it is inferred that there is significant difference between the pretest and posttest knowledge level of staff nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients.
- Association between pre and posttest with the selected demographic variables shows that  $X^2$  value computed between the knowledge level of staff nurses and selected demographic variables. Variables such as age ( $\chi^2 = 20.69$ ), educational qualification ( $\chi^2 = 6.52$ ) and experience ( $\chi^2 = 8.35$ ) were significant at 0.05 level of significance.  $X^2$  value computed between the posttest knowledge level of staff nurses and selected demographic variables. Variables such as age ( $\chi^2 = 23.40$ ), educational qualification ( $\chi^2 = 10.46$ ) and experience ( $\chi^2 = 14.17$ ) were significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus it is inferred that there is significant association between the knowledge of staff nurses regarding prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients and selected demographic variables.

### Conclusion and Recommendation

The findings of this study support the need for Staff Nurses to understand regarding the various aspects of Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients to spread this knowledge to other staff nurses, student nurses, family, colleagues, clients, public and community at large.

This study has proved that the Staff Nurses have a remarkable increase in the Knowledge regarding Prevention of pressure ulcer in bed ridden patients when compared to their previous Knowledge, prior to the implementation of the STP. Thus, for the future outlook there is a need to improve their knowledge by conducting the teaching programmes and demonstration program on this topic.

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