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قسم

نقسم باللّه العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

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Nurses Performance for Patient with Acute Organophosphate Poisoning

Thesis

Submitted For Partial Fulfillment Of The
Requirements of the Master Degree
In Medical Surgical Nursing (Critical Care Nursing)

By

Samar Hussein Ahmed Mohamed
(B. Sc. Nursing 2013)

Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University

2020

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Samar Hussein Ahmed Mohamed

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List of Abbreviations

Abb	Meaning
ABG	Arterial Blood Gases
Acetyl COA	Acetyl Coenzyme A
ACH	Acetyl Choline
ACHE	Acetylcholinestrase Enzyme
APP	Acute Pesticide Poisoning
CAT	Choline Acetyltransferase
CNS	Central Nervous System
DCL	Disturbed Conscious Level
DDT	dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane
ED	Emergency Department
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GCS	Glasgow Coma Scale
GL	Gastric Lavage
HCPs	Health Care Providers
HCWs	Health Care Workers
HIC	High-Income Countries
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
INJ	Injection
LMIC	Low-Income and Middle-Income Countries
NEETF	National Environmental Education and Training Foundation
Op	Organophosphate

OPC	Organophosphorus Compound
OPP	Organophosphate Poisoning
PH	potential of hydrogen
PHE	Project Health and Environment
PNS	Peripheral Nervous System
PPE	personal Protective Equipment
TLC	Thin-Layer Chromatography
U.S.	United States
WHO	World Health Organization

Nurses Performance for Patient with Acute Organophosphate Poisoning

Abstract

Organophosphate (OP) compounds are agrochemical agents that have been frequently misused for deliberate self-harm in the world ,the majority of the three million pesticide related poisonings worldwide are due to OP compounds. Early identification followed by effective management in the initial stages increases the rate of survival among patients with (OP) poisoning. **Aim of the study**: to assess nurses' performance (knowledge, practice and attitude) for patient with acute organophosphate poisoning. **Research Design**: A descriptive exploratory design was utilized. **Method**: A convenience sample of all available nurses (50 nurses) working in four units surgical ICU, Emergency unit, poisoning ICU, and poisoning unit in Tanta university hospital. **Tools** three tools used in the current study: self-administrated questionnaire, observational checklist, and nurses' attitude Likert scale. **Results**: 70% of studied nurses had unsatisfactory level of knowledge and 54% had incompetent practice regarding care of patient with acute organophosphate poisoning. 84% of nurses have negative attitude regarding care of patient with acute organophosphate poisoning. **Conclusion:** based on the results of the current study there was statistically significant correlation between the nurses' knowledge, practice and attitude regarding care of patients with acute organophosphate poisoning **Recommendation**: Designing teaching program for nurses to improve nurses' knowledge, practice and attitude for care of patient with acute organophosphate poisoning. Developing simplified and comprehensive booklet including basic information about organophosphate poisoning.

Key Words: Organophosphate (op), Poisoning, Nurses' Knowledge, Practice, Attitude, Nurses' Performance

INTRODUCTION

Organophosphate compounds (OPC) are agrochemical agent. It's easily available and causes rapid death for most patients exposed to organophosphates who come into contact with insecticides. The first organophosphate insecticide was created in the mid-1800s but was not widely used until after World War II. Organophosphates are used as medications, insecticides, and nerve agents as a weapon. Symptoms include increased saliva and tear production, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, small pupils, sweating, muscle tremors, and confusion. The onset of symptoms is often within minutes, and it can take weeks to disappear. Organophosphate compounds are the most commonly used type of insecticides in Egypt **(Aroniadou et al., 2020).**

Uncontrolled environmental exposure in various Egyptian districts areas to various types of organophosphate insecticides has subsequently affected the clinical presentations of patients presented to the main poison control center in Ain Sham University poisoning hospital thus necessitated further studies of the compounds used and illegally mixed in different occupational exposures.