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Effectiveness of education intervention programme on life support measures for the nurses working in emergency unit of BPKIHS: A pre-experimental study

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Background & Objective: Lack of resuscitation skills of nurses in basic life support (BLS) and advanced life support (ALS) has been identified as a contributing factor to poor outcomes of cardiac arrest victims. So the study was conducted with the objective of to improve the quality of Emergency service especially in the areas of Basic Life Support, Advance Life Support and Triage System.

Materials & Methods: The study was a pre-experimental design and participation was voluntary. Total 24 nurses working in the Emergency units were included in the study. A questionnaire with 10 questions regarding the knowledge and skills involved in BLS & ALS. Pre-test was obtained and baseline data was collected. The aspects on which they were interrogated were about Triage System, BLS, and ALS. After training programme, post test was obtained. The collected data were analyzed by using SPSS-16.

Results: Majority of the participants (55%) were of age group of 22-25 years followed by 18-21 years (20%). Only 17% participants had previously taken training on life support measures. In all the components of life support measures there is significantly increase in knowledge and skills at 0.05 level of significance. The study showed that more than 60% nurses do not know appropriate compression ventilation ratio and average score on Zero to Ten was 5.2 (± 1.4). BLS found 83% of nurses scored less than 50% scores on BLS and ALS, and also reported severe lack of in BLS and ALS knowledge. Regarding ventilation compression 34% nurses do not have knowledge about ventilation compression.

Conclusions: In conclusion, the training programme certainly improves the quality of emergency service especially in the areas of basic life support, advance life support and triage system.

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Using a supportive community group process to cope with the trauma of social fragmentation and promote re-socialization in the Bahamas

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The Family: People Helping People project is a supportive group process modality involving the sharing of personal stories, self examination, reflection and transformation using psychotherapeutic principles. The group process was developed to confront the prevailing social fragmentation in the Bahamas associated with or caused by the continuing effects of the country-wide crack cocaine epidemic of the 1980s and the fall-out due to the recent international financial downturn. Facing community disintegration, high youth unemployment and burgeoning rates of violent crime and murder, many persons have been severely traumatized. This paper reviews the major themes presented in 776 group process sessions indicating the pervasive nature of the negativity of the shame process expressed in the high incidence of anger, violence, grief, relationship issues and abuse. This innovative project has been proven to enhance the re-socialization of many participants in the program.

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