A Quasi-Experimental Study to Evaluate the Knowledge and Performance of Physical Restraint Among Nurses'

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ABSTRACT

Background: Critical care nurses use bodily restraints to protect endotracheal tubes, central lines, and arterial lines. High percentage of severely ill patients in various critical care units may need physical restraints due to changes in awareness. Nurses' expertise and practice of physical restraints affect constrained patients' care and prevention.

Methods: A quantitative quasi-experimental (pre-test, post-test (in Diyala governorate/Iraq with sample involving 50 nurses. Constructed questionnaire includes knowledge scale and performance checklist.

Results: The 50 participants findings show improve nurses' knowledge 92% and 90%, performance 90% and 82% during immediately post-test and follow up test.

Conclusions: The study concludes that relatively improve nurses' performance concerning physical restraining of critical patients, with subsequent reductions in the frequency of related complications among these patients.

Keywords: Knowledge, Performance, Physical Restraint

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