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REVIEW ARTICLE
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ASSESSMENT OF NURSES' KNOWLEDGE TOWARD ASTHMATIC ATTACK IN CHILDREN AT PEDIATRIC TEACHING HOSPITALS

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Abstract:
This study aims to assess nurses' knowledge regarding asthmatic attacks in children at pediatric teaching hospitals. Asthma is a common chronic respiratory condition in children, and timely and appropriate management of asthmatic attacks is crucial to prevent complications and promote optimal health outcomes. Assessing nurses' knowledge in this area can identify areas for improvement and guide targeted educational interventions. The study utilized a cross-sectional design, collecting data through a questionnaire specifically developed to assess nurses' knowledge of asthmatic attacks in children. The sample consisted of nurses working in pediatric teaching hospitals. Data analysis involved descriptive statistics and inferential tests to examine potential relationships between demographic variables and nurses' knowledge.

Keywords: nurses' knowledge, asthmatic attack, children, pediatric teaching hospitals, assessment.

Introduction:
Asthmatic attacks in children require prompt recognition and appropriate management by healthcare professionals. Nurses play a vital role in the care of children with asthma, and their knowledge regarding asthmatic attacks is crucial for effective intervention. This study aims to assess nurses' knowledge in this area to identify gaps and develop strategies for improving care and patient outcomes.

Methods:
The study utilized a cross-sectional design to assess nurses' knowledge regarding asthmatic attacks in children. The sample consisted of nurses working in pediatric teaching hospitals. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire specifically developed to evaluate nurses' knowledge in this domain. The questionnaire covered various aspects, including pathophysiology, clinical

manifestations, emergency management, medication administration, and preventive measures related to asthmatic attacks in children.

A survey was designed to assess nurses' knowledge towards asthmatic attacks in children at Pediatric Teaching Hospitals. The survey included questions related to asthma pathophysiology, signs and symptoms of asthma exacerbations, pharmacological and non-pharmacological management strategies, and patient education. The survey was distributed to a convenience sample of nurses working in Pediatric Teaching Hospitals at the Master level. The participants were asked to complete the survey anonymously, and their responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results:

Data analysis involved descriptive statistics to summarize nurses' knowledge scores and inferential tests to examine potential relationships between demographic variables (such as years of experience, educational level) and nurses' knowledge. The findings provided insights into the level of knowledge among nurses regarding asthmatic attacks in children.

The results of the survey indicated that while nurses demonstrated a good overall understanding of asthma management, there were areas where knowledge gaps were identified. Specifically, nurses showed limited knowledge in recognizing early signs of asthma exacerbations, understanding the appropriate use of rescue inhalers and spacers, and providing patient education on asthma triggers and prevention strategies. Additionally, some nurses were unfamiliar with the latest guidelines for asthma management in children. These findings suggest the need for further education and training programs to improve nurses' knowledge and competency in managing asthmatic attacks in children.

Discussion:

The study discussion section highlighted the strengths and areas for improvement in nurses' knowledge of asthmatic attacks in children. It explored potential factors influencing nurses' knowledge, such as education, experience, and professional development opportunities. The discussion emphasized the importance of ongoing education and training initiatives to enhance nurses' understanding of asthma management in children.

The findings of this study highlight the importance of ongoing education and training for nurses working in Pediatric Teaching Hospitals to enhance their knowledge and skills in managing asthmatic attacks in children. Nurses play a critical role in the care of pediatric patients with asthma and must be well-equipped to provide safe and effective care. Additional training programs on asthma management guidelines, assessment skills, medication administration, and patient education are recommended to address the knowledge gaps observed in this study. By investing in professional development opportunities for nurses, Pediatric Teaching Hospitals can improve the quality of care provided to children with asthma and promote better health outcomes.

Conclusion:

Assessing nurses' knowledge regarding asthmatic attacks in children is critical for delivering optimal care and improving patient outcomes. This study provided insights into the current level of knowledge among nurses working in pediatric teaching hospitals. The findings underscore the need for continuous education and professional development programs to enhance nurses' understanding of asthma management in children. By addressing knowledge gaps and promoting evidence-based practices, nurses can contribute to improved care and better outcomes for children experiencing asthmatic attacks.

In conclusion, this study has evaluated nurses' knowledge towards asthmatic attacks in children at Pediatric Teaching Hospitals. The findings suggest that while nurses demonstrate a good overall understanding of asthma management, there are areas where knowledge gaps exist. To address these gaps, it is essential to provide ongoing education and training programs for nurses to enhance their competency in caring for children with asthma. By improving nurses' knowledge and skills in asthma management, Pediatric Teaching Hospitals can ensure better outcomes for pediatric patients with asthma.

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