Ministry of higher Education

and Scientific Research

University of Babylon / College of Nursing

Emergency Room Nurses' knowledge regarding First Aids for Road traffic Accident victims

Graduation project Submitted to the Faculty of Nursing University of Babylon as Part of the Requirement for Obtaining Bachelor's Degree in Nursing

By

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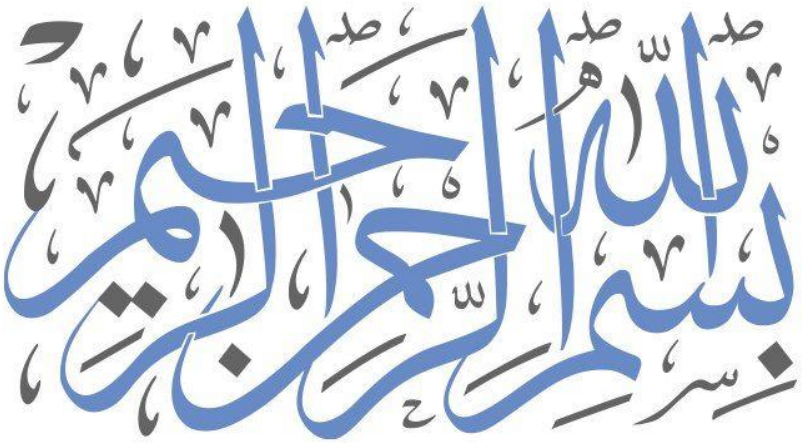
April, 2023 **Shawwal, 1444**



((... نَرْفَعُ دَرَجَاتٍ مَنْ نَشَاءُ ۗ وَفَوْقَ كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَلِيمٌ))

(سورة يوسف-الاية٧٦)

Dedication

All praise to Allah. today we fold the day's tiredness and errand summing up between the cover of this humble work

To the utmost knowledge lighthouse to our greatest and most honoured Prophet Mohammed

To the great heart (my dear father) .....

To the pure white heart (my beloved mother) .....

To the innocent hearts to the winds of my life (my

brothers) ...

Our gratitude to the participants who generously gave their time and shared their experiences, without whom this project would not have been possible.

.

Acknowledgement

First of all, we would like to thank Allah who gave me health and strength to accomplish this work.

We would like to extend my thanks and gratitude to Dean of College of Nursing, University of Babylon (Prof. Dr. Ameen A. Al-yasiry) for the gentleness and assistance and the facilitating the study completion process and the continuous support.

We would like to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to our supervisor (DR. Amenah Abdel-Hassan Jabr) for his support, guidance, time, encouragement throughout the study period.

Finally, for all other who helped me in this research, we express my great thanks and appreciation.

List Of Content

List of Tables

Abstract

Background: First aid is the treatment of any injury or sudden illness before professional medical help can be provided. The aim is to prevent the condition getting worse, ensuring fast recovery and preserving the precious human life.

Objective of this study: To evaluate nurses' knowledge regarding first aid in the emergency department for patients with road traffic accidents.

Methodology: Design quantitative study – descriptive cross-Sectional design selected to carry out the study directed to assess Emergency Room Nurses' knowledge of First Aids for Adult Road Traffic accident victims from the period between (16 October 2022 to 30 April 2023)

Results: Distribution show related to nurses' knowledge of the tools used in providing first aid in the emergency unit assessment the result recorded high percentage for poor knowledge related to first aid during road traffic accident.

Conclusion: Nurse's knowledge related to road accident casualty assessment were moderate

Recommendations: More courses should be held on emergency cases and how to deal with them, and emergency nurses should be urged to participate in them.

Chapter one
Introduction

Chapter One: Introduction

1.1. Introduction:

First aid is the treatment of any injury or sudden illness before professional medical help can be provided. The aim is to prevent the condition getting worse, ensuring fast recovery and preserving the precious human life. Most injuries are minor and can be treated without medical attention such as bruises, minor fractures, sprains, and strain. The knowledge of first aid, when properly applied, can bridge the gap between temporary or permanent injury, rapid recovery, or long-term disability (Ashagrie, A. 2017).

Emergency department registered nurses will be on the front lines of healthcare's response to a disaster event, with the rise in frequency and severity of disasters in recent decades, it is essentially important that nurses must be adequately prepared to handle them. Emergency nurse's teamwork competency and readiness are crucial to improve the quality of care and patient outcome in trauma patients and readiness of emergency nurses in the care of trauma patients (Aghaie, B. et al., 2021).

Patients presenting to Accident and Emergency Centers (A&E) with acute medical illness or traumatic injury require nursing and physician providers skilled in triage, acute resuscitation and parallel team-oriented interventions, addressing critical gaps in emergency nursing education requires an innovative approach, as there are limited numbers of qualified nurse educators with emergency nursing specialty experience (Bell, S. et al., 2014).

In emergency medical services (EMS) focusing on ambulance care, EMS is an important component of an advanced healthcare system's capacity to provide timely care for the injured and acutely ill, but EMS standards differ internationally in terms of staffing, education level and care

provision, standards of staffing and care provision can be classified as basic or advanced life support (BLS or ALS), and/or Franco-German or Anglo-American systems (Andersson, U., et al., 2022).

1.2. Important of study:

According to World Health Organization (WHO), RTAs are currently the 8th leading cause of death globally and the 10th leading cause in SSA, resulting in 1.402 million deaths per year worldwide in 2016. Road injuries do not strike the population equally, and some groups are more vulnerable than others. Globally, RTAs are the leading cause of death for children, adolescents, and young adults aged 5-29 years, and yet have been long neglected in the health agenda for this group. Additionally, more than half of all road traffic deaths are among vulnerable road users including pedestrians, cyclists and motorcyclists. Differences are noticeable between regions: while pedestrians and cyclists represent 26% of all deaths worldwide (Harvill, C.).

It is now estimated that by 2030 the number of RTA deaths could conceivably increase by 30 percent to 1.85 million fatalities annually, making it the 7th leading cause of death globally. Unfortunately, the worse still, it is projected to increase a further 72 percent by 2030 (to 38 fatalities per 100,000 population) For SSA, the challenge is even more pressing - if RTA's were to double to 514,000 annually, they would conceivably become the 6th leading cause of death by 2030 – making RTAs responsible for more deaths that either pre-term birth complications or malaria (ranked 7th and 8th, respectively) (World Bank, 2021).

1.3. Statement of the study:

- Emergency Room Nurses' knowledge regarding First Aids for Road traffic accident victims

1.4. Objectives of the study:

1. To evaluate nurses' knowledge regarding triage.
2. To evaluate nurses' knowledge regarding first aid in the emergency department for patients with road traffic accidents.

1.5. Theoretical definition:

-Road traffic accidents (RTA): are a major public health problem in developing countries where more than 85% of all deaths and 90% of disability-adjusted life years were lost from road traffic injuries (Gopalakrishnan, S., 2012).

1.6. Operational definition:

-Road traffic accidents (RTA):is defined as an accident involving at least one vehicle on a road open to public traffic in which at least one person is injured or killed.

Chapter tow Methodology

Chapter Tow: Methodology

This chapter demonstrates the research design and assessment process for emergency room nurses' knowledge regarding first aids for road traffic accident victims. This part also includes the administration permission, sitting of the study, data collection and the validity of the tool, as well as the Ethical consideration.

2.1. The Study Design:

Design quantitative study – descriptive cross-Sectional design selected to carry out the study directed to assess Emergency Room Nurses' knowledge of First Aids for Adult Road Traffic accident victims from the period between (4 October 2022 to 30 April 2023)

2.2. Administration permission:

The official permissions were obtained from relevant authorities before collecting the study data as the approval from the College of Nursing, University of Babylon, and official permissions were also obtained from the Babylon Health Directorate (Training and Development Division) in order to formally access the Emergency Room nurses at Al- Hilla Teaching Hospitals. (Appendix: A)

2.3. Setting of the Study

The study was conducted at emergency room in Al-Hila teaching hospital is one of the governmental hospitals in Babylon Governorate. The hospital is affiliated with the Iraqi Ministry of Health.

2.4 Sample of the study:

Non-probability sampling of the emergency room nurses selected as specific sample because they are assigning to provide direct care to road traffic accident victim.

For this purpose (100) nurses selected according to the following criteria:

1- Assigned as emergency room nurses in the hospital
2- Nurse agree to participate in the study

2.5. Instrumentation of the Study:

In order to reach the objective of the study special questionnaire prepared after reviewing related literature, divided to two parts as the:

Part 1: this part content the demographical characteristics of the study sample.

Part 2: this part includes the ‘‘Emergency Room Nurses’ knowledge of First Aids for Adult Road traffic Accident victims The rating and scoring system which adopted in the questionnaire assigned as correct answer scored (2) and incorrect answer which scored as (1). (Appendix B)

(Nshutiyukuri, C., 2017)

2.6. The Validity of the Questionnaire:

Validity is one of the main concerns with research Valid measures help reducing the probability of making type 2 error, was presented to panel of experts to validity. Simple changes were made to some items based on the expert’s suggestions. (Appendix: C)

2.7. Methods of data collection

To obtain the study objectives the data were collected by prepared questionnaire which distributed among (100) nurses who work in ER in Al hilla

teaching hospital, self-report data collection methods were used each participants need about (5-10) min to complete the form.

2.8. Ethical consideration:

Autonomy considers an ethical issue in nursing study as basic principle for this purpose the research explains the objective of the study of the participants and obtain their agreement to involve in the study.

Chapter three
Results

Chapter three: Results

This chapter addresses the results generated from data reported from the questionnaire and later transferred in tables and figures for easy analysis by the researcher

Table (3:1): Distribution related to demographical characteristics of study sample

Variables		Frequency	Percent
Age	18-39 years	96	96.0
	40-65years	4	4.0
	Total	100	100.0
Gender	male	34	34.0
	female	66	66.0
	Total	100	100.0
Level of education	Nursing school	16	16.0
	Diploma	42	42.0
	Bachelor	40	40.0
	Master	2	2.0
	Total	100	100.0
Marital status	Single	44	44.0
	Married	56	56.0
	Total	100	100.0

This table show related to demographic characteristics of study sample recorded the high percentage 96 (96%) were between (18-39) years, related to

gender the result recorded 66 (66%) were female, also table shows the most study sample 42 (42%) were diploma degree related to education state, and related to martial state the result recorded 56 (56%) were married.

Table (3:2): Distribution related to employment characteristics

Variables		Frequency	Percent
Work experience in an emergency unit	Less than 1 year	53	53.0
	1-5 years	41	41.0
	More than 5 years	6	6.0
	Total	100	100.0
Have you received prior training on emergency management of accident victims?	Yes	58	58.0
	no	42	42.0
	Total	100	100.0
The number of courses	NO There	42	42.0
	less than 5	53	53.0
	5-10	5	5.0
	Total	100	100.0
Have you received prior training on how to classify accident victims?	yes	39	39.0
	no	61	61.0
	Total	100	100.0
The number of courses	NO There	61	61.0
	less than 5	34	34.0
	5-10	5	5.0
	Total	100	100.0

This table presented employment characteristics, resulted that most of the study sample 53 (53%) were less than one year related to Work experience in an

emergency unit, the results show 58 (58%) were received prior training on emergency management of accident victims, related to number of courses 53 (53%) were less than 5 courses, the result show 61 (61%) were not received prior training on how to classify accident victims, related to number of courses 34 (34%) were less than 5 courses.

Table (3:3): Distribution related to triage in the emergency unit

Items		Frequency	Percent
Criteria of emergent is:	incorrect	69	69.0
	correct	31	31.0
	Total	100	100.0
How many levels of triage?	incorrect	65	65.0
	correct	35	35.0
	Total	100	100.0

The result of this table shows incorrect answer 69 (69%) related to Criteria of emergent, also 65 (65%) incorrect answer related to levels of triage

Table (3:4): Nurses' knowledge of road accident casualty assessment

Items		Frequency	Percent
Nurse has suspect a spinal injury for a victim of RTA who has the following:	incorrect	78	78.0
	correct	22	22.0
	Total	100	100.0
How can know if the victim is severely injured?	incorrect	37	37.0
	correct	63	63.0
	Total	100	100.0
How can know if the victim is breathing?	incorrect	60	60.0
	correct	40	40.0

	Total	100	100.0
How can know if the victim has circulatory shock?	incorrect	55	55.0
	correct	45	45.0
	Total	100	100.0
Throughout quick assessment of the injured victim of RTA, what to assess immediately	incorrect	28	28.0
	correct	72	72.0
	Total	100	100.0
Has nurse ever been involved in the emergency care of RTA victims at the scene or at hospital?	Yes	49	49.0
	No	51	51.0
	Total	100	100.0
Case study: Nurse was called to deliver an emergency message at the site of a road accident with the presence of a number of suffering and the difficulty in facing suffering breathing and bleeding. What are you going to do first?	incorrect	65	65.0
	correct	35	35.0
	Total	100	100.0
During triaging nurse will start providing emergency care to:	incorrect	33	33.0
	correct	67	67.0
	Total	100	100.0
On attending the unconscious victim, with no neck injury, what are going to do?	incorrect	35	35.0
	correct	65	65.0
	Total	100	100.0
How to check if the victim’s heart is beating or not	incorrect	31	31.0
	correct	69	69.0
	Total	100	100.0
The victim is having big cuts on his leg	incorrect	35	35.0

with severe bleeding, what are you going to do?	correct	65	65.0
	Total	100	100.0
During the accident you find the victim with the back and neck injury, how can you handle this victim at the scene?	incorrect	57	57.0
	correct	43	43.0
	Total	100	100.0
During transport and within the first 24 hours, which IV fluids are you going to give:	incorrect	58	58.0
	correct	42	42.0
	Total	100	100.0
Which is other further emergency treatment are going to give within 24 hours?	incorrect	38	38.0
	correct	62	62.0
	Total	100	100.0

This table results show related to nurses' knowledge of road accident casualty assessment the result recorded high percentage for incorrect answer related to items (1,3,4,7,12,13), and correct answer related to items (2,5,6,8,9,10,11,14)

Table (3:5): Nurses' knowledge of the tools used in providing first aid in the emergency unit

Items		Frequency	Percent
To name (hard board)	incorrect	51	51.0
	correct	49	49.0
	Total	100	100.0
The usage of (Hard board)	incorrect	11	11.0
	correct	89	89.0
	Total	100	100.0

To name (Cervical collar)	incorrect	37	37.0
	correct	63	63.0
	Total	100	100.0
The usage of (cervical color)	incorrect	1	1.0
	correct	99	99.0
	Total	100	100.0
To name (Oxygen cylinder)	incorrect	44	44.0
	correct	56	56.0
	Total	100	100.0
The usage of (Oxygen cylinder)	incorrect	5	5.0
	correct	95	95.0
	Total	100	100.0
To name (a bag valve mask)	incorrect	40	40.0
	correct	60	60.0
	Total	100	100.0
The usage of (Bag-valve-mask)	incorrect	4	4.0
	correct	96	96.0
	Total	100	100.0
To name (orapharyngeal cannula)	incorrect	77	77.0
	correct	23	23.0

	Total	100	100.0
The usage of (orapharyngeal cannula)?	incorrect	18	18.0
	correct	82	82.0
	Total	100	100.0
To name (Back slap covered by a crepe bandage)	incorrect	49	49.0
	correct	51	51.0
	Total	100	100.0
The usage of back slap covered by crepe bandage	incorrect	9	9.0
	correct	91	91.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 5: Distribution show related to nurses' knowledge of the tools used in providing first aid in the emergency unit assessment the result recorded high percentage for incorrect answer related to items (1,9), and correct answer related to items (2,3,4,5,6,7,8,10,11,12)

Chapter four
Discussion

Chapter Four: Discussion

This chapter will discuss the obtained results based on the findings of other researchers and literature.

Part (I) table (3:1)

The result of this study shows that the most of study sample between (18-39) age group this result confirmed with study conducted by (El Enein et al.,2012) showed that the majority were in the ages ranging between (22 – 40) years, also show highest percentage of gender were female this result agreed with study conducted by (Duko et al.,2018) that showed the high percentage of nurses were female.

Regarding the level of educational the result recorded most nurses were diploma degree, this is consistent with the study done by (Dulandas et al., 2018) where the majority of nurses in accident and emergency department had diploma, and related to martial state the result recorded the majority of nurses were married, this is incongruent with the study done by (Kerie et al., 2018) which showed that the majority of them were single.

Part (I) table (3:2)

Regarding the work experience in an emergency unit the result recorded the most study sample were less than one year, this is consistent with the study done by (Kerie et al., 2018) where the majority of the nurses working in accident and emergency department had less than a year working experience.

The results show that most of the nurses were received prior training on emergency management of accident victims, this is consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al.,2017) which showed that nurses who had training on emergency care of trauma victims were in the majority, also the result show that the majority were not received prior training on how to classify accident

victims, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed that nurses who had been trained on triaging of traumatic patients were in the majority.

Part (I) table (3:3)

The result show that the majority were incorrect answer related to Criteria of emergent, also incorrect answer related to levels of triage, this consistent with study done by (Duko et al.,2018) that showed of the respondents had low triage knowledge.

Part (II) table (3:4)

Regarding the knowledge of suspicion of spinal injury for a victim of RTA, a large proportion responded with a wrong answer, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed that a large proportion had a wrong answer.

Regarding knowing the RTA victim who is severely injured, the results show the majority reported correctly that when the victim is not awake, cannot follow command and has a change in heartbeat these are the ways to know if the victim is severely injured, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed that respondents indicated correctly

Regarding the knowledge if the victim is breathing or not, a majority respond with the wrong answer, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that show a large majority responded with the right answer which is to check if the chest is moving up and down.

Regarding the knowledge on circulatory shock, the high percentage respond wrongly, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that show a large majority reported that rapid heart beating or rapid pulse will let one know if the victim has circulatory shock, which is the right answer.

Regarding the knowledge on how to quickly assess the injured victim of RTA, CAB (Circulation, Airways, breathing) was reported correctly by the majority, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed ABCDE (Airways, Breathing, Circulation, Disability and Exposure) was reported by the majority.

Respondents were asked if they had been involved in the emergency care of RTA victims at the scene of accident or at hospital, the most answers had not, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a large majority reported that they did.

Among respondents a majority reported wrongly, related to when they called to deliver an emergency message at the site of a road accident with the presence of a number of suffering and the difficulty in facing suffering breathing and bleeding. What are they going to do first? this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a small majority reported that a quick checks of surrounding for safety is what they are going to do first. This is the first action that must be taken by rescuers because they must ensure that the environment is safe in order to stay safe while providing emergency care.

Among respondents the majority reported that during triaging they start providing emergency care to victims who cannot move nor raise up hands nor speak, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a small majority respond wrongly.

On attending the unconscious victims, with no neck injury, a majority of respondents, stipulated that they should be allowing the air entry by chin lift and head tilt which is the correct action, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed were answered correctly.

Related to How we check if the victim's heart is beating or not, the high percentage answers responded correctly that for unconscious victims they would palpate to feel if the big blood vessels are beating at the neck to check if

the victim's heart is beating or not., this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed a large majority reported the same answer.

Related to When the victim is having big cuts on his leg with severe bleeding the majority responded correctly that they could apply the bandage or linen at the site, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed the large majority of respondents reported correct answer.
Related to find the victim with the back and neck injury, how can you handle this victim at the scene? The most answers were incorrect, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed a large majority reported that they put the victim onto the hard board and apply neck collar.

During transport and within the first 24 hours, the majority give incorrect answer, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed the majority reported to administer IV fluid like Normal Saline 0.9% with big IV line to correct hypotension which is the correct action.

Respondents were asked other further emergency treatment they are going to give within 24 hours. A majority said to stabilize the bleeding, give antitetanus vaccine and serum and administration of antibiotics to cover the client and take the blood sample. This is the correct action, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed a large majority respond in the same way.

Part (II) table (3:5)

The nurses were given a picture of a hard board for spinal support and asked to name it. A small majority named it in correctly, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a small majority named it correctly. For its usage a large majority reported correctly that the equipment is used to support back injury, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a large majority reported correctly.

The nurses were given a picture of a cervical collar and quite a majority named it correctly. For its usage a large majority reported correctly that it is used for neck injury, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed that for its name quite a big majority named it correctly & for its usage a large majority reported correctly.

The nursees were also given a picture of an oxygen cylinder; a majority was able to name it, for its usage, a large majority reported correctly that it is used to assist breathing by giving oxygen, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a large majority was able to name it, and for its usage, the totality of respondents reported correctly.

Nurses were asked to name the bag valve mask. A high percentage named it correctly, for its usage most of them said correctly that it is used to assist breathing, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed, a big majority named it correctly, and for its usage a big majority reported correctly.

The nurses were asked to name an orapharyngeal cannula, among them a moderate majority of (77%) named it incorrectly, this is incongruent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed most of them named it correctly. For its usage a large majority answered correctly that it is used to avoid the tongue blocking the respiratory airways, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) that showed a majority answered correctly.

The nurses were given a picture of a back slab supported by a crepe bandage and they were asked to name that equipment. Among respondents a small majority (51%) named it correctly, for its usage a big majority reported correctly that it is used for arm injury, this consistent with the study done by (Nshutiyukuri et al, 2017) which showed that, among respondents the majority reported that it is a back slab.

Chapter five
Conclusions and Recommendation

Chapter five Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusions:

1- Most of study sample were female and between (18-39) years and have less than one year experience
2- Nurse's Knowledge related to triage were poor
3- Nurse's knowledge related to road accident casualty assessment were moderate
4- Nurse's knowledge related to the tools used in providing first aid in the emergency unit were good.

Recommendations:

1- Although the triage system exists in hospitals, emphasis should be placed on its implementation and awareness.
2- More courses should be held on emergency cases and how to deal with them, and emergency nurses should be urged to participate in them.
3- Officials should work to increase nurses' knowledge of emergency tools and their names by focus in training of nurses in specific topic related to emergency department.

Chapter six
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Appendix: A

Permissions

Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
University of Babylon
College of Nursing
جامعة بابل
كلية التمريض
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Ref. No. : العدد : ٤٧٧٨
Date: / / التاريخ : ٢٨ / ١٢ / ٢٠٢٢

(استثمار الطاقة النظيفة طريقنا نحو التنمية المستدامة)

الى / دائرة صحة بابل

م/ تسهيل مهمه

تحية طيبة ..

يطيب لنا حسن التواصل معكم ويرجى تفضلكم بالموافقة على تسهيل مهمه طلبة كليتنا المدرجة اسمائهم ادناه لغرض جمع عينات بحثهم الموسوم (emergency room nurses knowledge of first aids for adult road traffic accident victim at al- hilla teaching hospital) (معارف الممرضين حول العناية بالطوارئ للإسعافات الاولية لضحايا حوادث الطرق في مستشفى الحلة التعليمي)

١- رامي احمد علي
٢- رقية حيدر عبد الرزاق
٣- رسل حمزة عبيد
٤- رفل علي جاسم

شاكرين تعاونكم معنا ... مع الاحترام ..

ا.د. نهاد محمد قاسم
معاون العميد للشؤون العلمية والدراسات العليا
٢٠٢٢/١٢/٢٨

نسخة منه الى //
- مكتب السيد العميد المحترم للتفضل بالاطلاع مع الاحترام
- شعبة الشؤون العلمية مع الاوليات
- الصادر

بسمة ١٢/٢٨

جمهورية العـــراق

وزارة الصحة
دائرة صحة محافظة بابـــل
المديـــر العـــام
مركـز التدريب والتنمية البشرية
وحدة أدارة البحوث

Ministry Of Health
Babylon Health Directorat
Email :
babiltrainning@gmail.com

العـــدد: ٢
التاريخ : ٣ / ١ /٢٠٢٣

إلـى/ مستشفى الحلة التعليمي

م/ تسهيـــل مهمـــة

تحية طيبة ...
أشارة إلى كتاب جامعه بابل /كلية التمريض / شعبة الشؤون العلمية ذي العدد ٤٧٧٨ في ٢٠٢٢/١٢/٢٨...
تسهيل مهمة الطلبة المدرجة أسمائهم أدناه من الجامعة آنفا لإجراء بحث التخرج الموسوم والخاص بالتخرج بعنوان :-
(معارف الممرضين حول العناية بالطوارئ للإسعافات الأولية لضحايا حوادث الطرق في مستشفى الحلة التعليمي)
للتفضل بالاطلاع وتسهيل مهمة الموما إليهم وحسب الضوابط والإمكانيات على أن لا تتحمل مؤسساتكم أية تبعات مادية وقانونية....

... مع الاحترام .

الأسماء :-
١- رامي احمد علي
٢- رقية حيدر عبد الرزاق
٣- رسل حمزة عبيد
٤- رفل علي جاسم

وزارة الصحة
دائرة صحة بابل
مركز التدريب والتنمية البشرية

الدكتـــور
محمد عبد الله عجرش
مدير مركز التدريب والتنمية البشرية
/ / ٢٠٢٣

نسخة منه إلى:
❖ مركز التدريب والتنمية البشرية / وحدة إدارة البحوث .... مع الأوليات .

Appendix-B

Questionnaire

SECTION A: Part1 SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Age: _____
2. Gender
   a. Male
   b. Female
3. Educational status
   a. School nurse
   b. Diploma
   c. Academy
   d. Masters
   e. PhD
4. Marital status
   a. single
   b. married
   c. widowed
   d. divorced

SECTION A: part 2

5. Working experience in emergency and trauma unity: In months ____
6. Have you ever been trained on emergency management of trauma victims before?
   a. Yes b. No

Number of trained courses: _____

7. Have You ever been trained on triaging system of traumatic patient?

a. Yes b. No

Number of trained courses: _____

SECTION A: Part 3 CLASSIFICATION IN THE EMERGENCY ROOM

8. Criteria of emergent is:

a. Condition that are a potential threat of life, limb or function

b. Requiring rapid medical intervention or delegated acts

c. Time to medical diagnosis: 15 minutes

d. Time to nurse: immediate

9. How many levels of triage?

a. 3 levels

b. 4 levels

c. 5 levels

d. 6 levels

SECTION B: KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENT REGARDING RTA CASUALTY:

1	We have to suspect a spinal injury for a victim of RTA who has the following: a) Patient with extremities bleeding b) RTA with multiple traumas of trunk c) Every victim of RTA

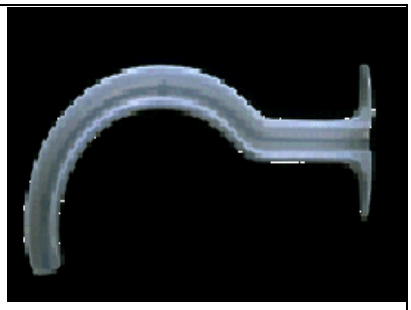
2	How can you know if the victim is severely injured? a) The victim is complaining the pain b) The victim has complexity of problems in breathing c) The victim is not awake, cannot follow command and he/she has a change in heart beat
3	How can you know if the victim is breathing? a) Check on chest movement up and down b) Palpate or check if neck big blood vessel is beating c) Check for abdominal movement
4	How can you know if the victim has circulatory shock? a) Rapid pulse b) Difficult breathing with wheezing c) Warm and pink skin
5	Throughout quick assessment of the injured victim of RTA, what to assess immediately a) CAB (Circulation, Airways and Breathing) b) Bleeding area c) The Respiratory pattern
6	Have you ever been involved in the emergency care of RTA victims at the scene or at hospital? a) Yes b) No
7	**C**ase study: You were called to deliver an emergency message at the site of a road accident with the presence of a number of suffering and the difficulty in facing suffering breathing and bleeding. What are you going to do first? a) Quick checks of surrounding for safety b) Secure the area

	c) Rush the victim to hospital for quick assistance
8	During triaging you will start providing emergency care to: a) Victims who can move for seeking emergency medical care b) Victims who cannot move but can rise up hand or shout(speak) c) Victims who cannot move nor raise up hands nor speak
9	On attending the unconscious victim, with no neck injury, what are you going to do? a) Allow air entry by chin lift and head tilt b) Remove victim cloth to allow free air c) Quick rush to the hospital
10	How to check if the victim's heart is beating or not a) To palpate to feel big blood vessels beating at the neck b) Check on chest movement up and down c) Check on bleeding status
11	The victim is having big cuts on his leg with severe bleeding, what are you going to do? a) To apply bandage or linen at the site b) Quick rush of victim to the hospital c) Victim can tell you which part to hold
12	During the accident you find the victim with the back and neck injury, how can you handle this victim at the scene? a) To roll victim on hard board and apply neck collar b) To lift the victim to the car using more than two people. c) Quick rush of the victim to hospital

13	During transport and within the first 24 hours, which IV fluids are you going to give: a) IV fluids like Normal Saline 0.9% with big IV line to correct hypotension b) IV fluids like glucose 5% with big IV line to correct both hypoglycemia and hypotension c) IV fluids with normal saline 0.9% to manage hypotension and glucose 5% to manage hypoglycemia
14	Which is other further emergency treatment are going to give within 24 hours? a) Stabilize the bleeding, give antitetanous vaccine & serum b) Stabilize bleeding and give antibiotics to cover the client c) Stabilize the bleeding, give antitetanous vaccine & serum and administration of antibiotics to cover the client and take the blood sample

	Emergency equipment knowledge :
1	What is the name of this equipment? _____  A. What is it used for? (Choose one) a) check blood pressure b) arm pain c) vomiting d) back injury support e) I don't know

2	What is the name of this equipment? _____ B. What is it used for? (Choose one) a) bleeding b) toothache c) neck weakness d) neck injury support e) I don't know 
3	What is the name of this equipment? _____ _____ A. What is it used for? (Choose one) a) Bleeding b) Vomiting c) Swollen leg d) Assist breathing by giving oxygen e) I don't know 
4	What is the name of this equipment? _____ _____ A. What is it used for? (Choose one) a) vomiting b) seizure c) Assist breathing d) toothache e) I don't know 

5	What is the name of this equipment?  _____ _____ B. What is it used for? (Choose one) a) Vomiting b) Avoid tongue to block respiratory ways c) Bleeding d) Toothache e) I don't know
	What is the name of this equipment?  _____ _____ A. What is it used for? (Choose one) a) Check blood pressure b) Arm injury c) Swollen arm d) Arm weakness e) I don't know

Appendix: C

List of Experts

ت	اسم الخبير	اللقب العلمي	سنوات الخبرة	التخصص	مكان العمل
١	أ.د. سحر أدهم	أستاذ	٢٤ سنة	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
٢	أ.د. شذى سعدي حسون	أستاذ	٢٤ سنة	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
٣	م.م. حسنين يحيى شران	مدرس مساعد	٧ سنوات	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
٤	م.م. انيس فليح عبد الحسن	مدرس مساعد	٨ سنوات	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض
٥	م. وفاق مهدي هادي	مدرس	١٠ سنوات	تمريض بالغين	جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض

الملخص

خلفية:

الإسعافات الأولية هي علاج أي إصابة أو مرض مفاجئ قبل تقديم المساعدة الطبية المتخصصة. الهدف هو منع تدهور الحالة، وضمان التعافي السريع والحفاظ على حياة الإنسان الثمينة.

الهدف من هذه الدراسة:

لتقييم معارف الممرضين فيما يتعلق بالإسعافات الأولية في قسم الطوارئ لضحايا حوادث الطرق.

المنهجية:

دراسة كمية التصميم – تم اختيار التصميم الوصفي متعدد الأقسام لتنفيذ الدراسة الموجهة لتقييم معارف ممرضين غرفة الطوارئ بالإسعافات الأولية لضحايا حوادث الطرق من البالغين من الفترة ما بين (١٦ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٢ إلى ٣٠ نيسان ٢٠٢٣)

النتائج:

يظهر التوزيع المتعلق بمعرفة الممرضات بالأدوات المستخدمة في تقديم الإسعافات الأولية في تقييم وحدة الطوارئ، سجلت النتيجة نسبة عالية للإجابة غير الصحيحة المتعلقة بالبنود (١,٩)، والإجابة الصحيحة المتعلقة بالبنود (٣،٢،٤، ٥،١٢،١١،١٠،٨،٧،٦)

الاستنتاج:

كانت معرفة الممرضين المتعلقة بتقييم حوادث الطرق ضعيفة.

التوصيات:

يجب عقد المزيد من الدورات حول الحالات الطارئة وكيفية التعامل معها وحث ممرضي الطوارئ على المشاركة فيها.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

جامعة بابل/ كلية التمريض

معارف الممرضين في وحدة الطوارئ المتعلقة بالإسعافات الأولية لضحايا حوادث الطرق

مشروع تخرج مقدم لكلية التمريض جامعة بابل ضمن متطلبات الحصول على درجة البكالوريوس في التمريض

إعداد

رقيه حيدر عبدالرزاق

رامي أحمد علي

رسل حمزة عبيد

رفل علي جاسم

إشراف

م.د. آمنة عبد الحسن

نيسان ٢٠٢٣

شوال ١٤٤٤