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A study to assess the knowledge and perceived health benefits of Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) with the view to prepare information leaflet about PTCA among the patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in a selected hospital of Udupi District, Karnataka State

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"ABSTRACT

A study to assess the knowledge and perceived health benefits of Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) with the view to prepare information leaflet about PTCA among the patients with Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) in a selected hospital of Udupi District, Karnataka State was carried out by Mrs. Katha Mukherjee in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Master of Nursing at the College of Nursing, Manipal University Manipal.

The objectives of the study aimed to assess the knowledge about PTCA among the patients with Coronary Heart Disease, assess the perceived health benefits of PTCA among the patients with coronary heart disease and to find the association between the knowledge about PTCA, perceived health benefits of PTCA and selected demographic variables (age, gender and educational status). The key variables were knowledge and perceived health benefits of PTCA. The demographic variables were age, gender, education, occupation, marital status, religion, cardiac risk factors, current medication and availability of health insurance. The conceptual framework for the study was based on the modified Irwin, Rosenstock's Health Belief Model (1974).

The research approach used for the study was survey approach and the design used was descriptive survey design. The patients with Coronary Heart Disease admitted to Kasturba Hospital, Manipal who underwent PTCA were the study subjects. The sample size was 130 post- PTCA patients. The data was obtained by using Demographic Proforma, Structured Knowledge Questionnaire and Perceived Post PTCA Health Benefits scale. The content validity of the developed tool was established by seven experts and necessary modifications were made as suggested by the experts. The reliability of the "Structured Knowledge Questionnaire about PTCA" was obtained by Split- half technique using Spearman Split-half reliability ($r=0.83$) and "Perceived post PTCA Health Benefits scale" was obtained by Cronbach's alpha ($r=0.80$). The pilot study was conducted in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal to determine the feasibility and practicability. The main study was also conducted in Kasturba Hospital, Manipal.

The obtained data was analyzed based on the objectives and hypotheses using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and percentages was used to describe the sample characteristics, knowledge and perceived health benefits. Chi-Square and Fisher's exact test was used to find the association between the key variables and selected variables: age, gender and educational status of the patients with Coronary Heart Disease. For the present study the significant findings showed that 47.7% of the patients belonged to the age group of 51-60 years. The mean age of the patients was 54.38 ± 7.153 , majority (76.2%) were males, 35.5% completed PUC. 27.7% of the subjects had their own service, most of them (87.7%) were married, and majority (82.2%) were Hindus, 46.2% were suffering from Hypertension and 33.1% were taking anti- hypertensive medication and almost half of the subjects (52.3%) did not have health insurance coverage who underwent PTCA in Kasturba Hospital.

Among the post- PTCA patients 20 (15.4%) had good knowledge, 90 (69.2%) had moderate knowledge and 20 (15.4%) had poor knowledge. The mean percentage of the area wise knowledge which was scored high in PTCA by the patients with CHD was treatment of PTCA (43.72%) where the less scored area was complications of PTCA (36.9%). Among the post-PTCA patients 103(79.2%) perceived high benefits and 27(20.8%) perceived moderate benefits. There was no significant association between the knowledge and perceived health benefits of PTCA among the patients with CHD ($\chi^2 = 1.684$, $p = 0.429$). There was significant association between education and knowledge of CHD patients ($\chi^2 = 21.675$, $p = 0.017$). There was significant association between education and perceived health benefits of PTCA among the patients with CHD ($\chi^2 = 11.48$, $p = 0.043$).

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