Title: Effects of education on hospitalized patients’ knowledge and attitude about risk factors of cardiovascular diseases in CCU and Post CCU wards of shahid Mustafa Khomeini hospital in Ilam

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Abstract: Abstract

Introduction: One of the most important causes of mortality and life-threatening problems are cardiovascular diseases. American Heart Association (AHA) has estimated that approximately 25 million deaths will occur due to cardiovascular disease till 2020 and makes these diseases the prime cause of mortality worldwide. Researches show that controlling and decreasing of risk factors lead to the decrease of incidence and prevalence of Ischemic Heart Disease (IHD). The purpose of the present study is to determine the effects of education on patients’ knowledge and attitude; those who were hospitalized in CCU and Post CCU of shahid Mustafa Khomeini hospital in Ilam in 2007.

Materials and Methods: This is a semi – experimental study based on the election of 96 patients, both males and females of CCU and Post CCU in shahid Mustafa Khomeini hospital in Ilam in accessible sampling method. At first data collected by researcher–made questionnaire which consisted of three parts: Demographic characteristics, questions on knowledge and questions on attitude. After face to face education, the patients’ knowledge and attitude were reassessed with regarding to cardiovascular risk factors. Finally, collected data analyzed by SPSS package, chi – square, Fisher exact and Paired T – tests.

Finding: There was a significant difference between knowledge mean score about cardiovascular disease in pre (25.93) and post(36.19) test(p<0.01). Also patient’s attitude had been changed after the educational period(p=0.00). There was significant correlation between patient’s knowledge about cardiovascular disease with educational level in partner (P<0.03) and sex (P<0.05). Suitable attitude in patient were associated with age (P<0.05), educational level of patient (P<0.01), education level of intimate partner (P<0.05) and monthly income of family(p<0.01). There was significant statistical correlation between effect of education with age (P<0.05), education level of patient (P<0.01), education level of intimate partner (P<0.05) and monthly income of family.(P<0.05)

Discussion and conclusion: cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors have an increasing trend in prevalence, patients’ knowledge and attitude towards them are relatively inappropriate. Noticing the effective role of education in decreasing recurrent hospitalizations, training cardiac patients should be considered as main performance priorities of personnel, clinical trainers and nursing student.

cardiovascular diseases, risk factors, knowledge, attitude

Presentation: Poster