Title: Effect of Education on Knowledge and Attitude of Hospitalized Patients in CCU and Post CCU of Mustafa Khomeini Hospital of Ilam City about Risk Factors of Cardio-Vascular Disease in 2009

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Abstract: Abstract:

Background and Aim: One of the most important causes of mortality and life threatening problems is cardiovascular diseases. American Heart Association (AHA) estimated that, approximately 25 million death occurs because of cardiovascular diseases till 2020, and this will be recognized as first cause of mortality. Studies show that control of risk factors, decreases the Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD). The aim of this study is to determine the effect of education on knowledge and attitude of hospitalized patients in CCU and Post CCU of Mustafa Khomeini hospital of Ilam city in 2009.

Materials and Methods: This study is a Descriptive- Analytical study and Interventional that 96 patients of CCU and Post CCU of Mustafa Khomeini hospital of Ilam were selected by Simple Random sampling. Due to identify effects of education to patient’s knowledge and attitude, face to face educational intervention was used. At first data collected by researcher–made questionnaire that consisted of three parts: demographic characteristics, questions about knowledge and attitude. After education, knowledge and attitude of patients was assessed in respect of cardiovascular risk factors. Finally, Data was analyzed by SPSS 16, chi- square, Fisher exact, Parried T tests.

Finding: Patients knowledge regarding cardiovascular disease pre (25.93) and post (36.19) education, had a significant difference (P<0.001), also there was significant differences in pre and post test by education of couple (P<0.03) and sex (P<0.05). Also, there was significant difference in attitude mean score between pre (23.5) and post (35.7) education. There was significant statistical correlations between education and age (P<0.05), education level (P<0.01), education level of couple (P<0.05) and monthly income (P<0.01).

Discussion and conclusion: Considering that cardiovascular diseases have an increasing trend of prevalence and knowledge and attitude of patients about them are relatively low and education to cardiac patients is effective in preventing of recurrent hospitalizations and prevalence of these diseases, we advice that education to cardiovascular patients be considered as the core of interventions of personnel, clinical trainers and students of nursing.

Cardiovascular Diseases, Education, Risk factors, Knowledge, Attitude

Presentation: Poster