

The Knowledge Regarding Traction Among Caregivers of Fracture Patients in Selected Hospitals of Pune City

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Abstract

Title: Knowledge Regarding traction among caregivers of fracture patients.

Background of the study: Fractures are a common occurrence that result in complex injuries leading its victims to seek medical care immediately. They cause vulnerability and disruption in life. One of the therapies that is used in treating fractures is traction therapy. Traction is indicated to fracture patients as it decreases tissue damage. Traction can be problematic if not looked after properly. The knowledge of caregivers in providing traction related care can impact the patient's recovery. Their level of knowledge directly influences the care being provided to the patients. There is a major scarcity of studies done on assessing the caregiver's knowledge regarding traction among caregiver's of fracture patients despite its importance. Caregiver's effectuate the recovery of patients especially under traction therapy. By gaining insight into the caregiver's knowledge and areas of misunderstanding, we can improve the quality of care which is being provided to fracture patients.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding traction among caregivers of fracture patients and to associate the findings with selected demographic Variables.

Result: Among 100 caregivers of fracture patients more than half percent of caregivers (57%) have a good knowledge regarding traction. Whereas, 40% of caregivers have average knowledge, 2% has poor knowledge and only 1% have excellent knowledge regarding traction. Knowledge regarding traction has no association with demographic variables.

Conclusion: More than half of the population has good knowledge regarding traction. Their knowledge has no relation to their demographic variables.

Key Words Assess, Knowledge, Traction, Caregivers, Fracture Patients, Other Family Members

Introduction

Fractures are a common occurrence that result in complex injuries leading its victims to seek medical care immediately. The caregivers of fracture patients become essential pillars of support One of the major therapies used in the prophylaxis of fractures is traction therapy. In medicine, traction is a practice of steadily and delicately pulling on a broken or a dislocated limb. Traction is often executed by using rope and pulleys with weights. It plays a major role in reducing pain reducing or preventing muscle spasms, immobilizing joint or extremities treating a pathological bone condition assisting in proper bone alignment and ultimately aiding in the recovery process. The main reason why traction is indicated for immobilization is because it decreases soft tissue damage and prevents the further displacement of the fracture.

Although traction is a common procedure it can still be problematic if not looked after properly as the prevalence of fractures continue to rise the need for traction increases as well. The caregiver's knowledge regarding the procedure is beneficial when providing the care and management to patients undergoing traction therapy. There

exists a necessity to verify the knowledge amidst the caregivers on traction. It involves the correct application of traction devices and also the understanding of the risk factors and the ability to treat any issue that may arise in this procedure effectively. Despite its importance there is less research done on the knowledge of caregivers concerning traction in fracture patients. The complete involvement of the nurses and the caregivers is required to ensure appropriate safety comfort and recovery of the patients undergoing traction therapy. We wish to understand the role the caregivers play in the recovery of the fracture patients by studying their insight and already existing knowledge that the caregivers of the fracture patients may or may not possess.

Need for the Study

What caused the need for conducting our research study? Do caregivers have the knowledge required to navigate around the complexities of traction therapy? These are often overlooked questions. There is a major scarcity of studies done on assessing the caregiver's knowledge regarding traction among caregivers of fracture patients. Caregivers effectuate the recovery of patients especially under traction therapy.

By gaining insight into the care givers knowledge and areas of misunderstanding, we can aim to improve the quality of care which is being provided to fracture patients. In this study we will focus on exploring the level of existing knowledge among caregivers regarding basic principles techniques and complications regarding traction. This will not only benefit the caregivers by improving their knowledge but also contribute to improving the quality of management care being provided to the fracture patients.

Scholar view: It's primarily crucial that caregivers understand traction thoroughly; in many circumstances, it has been shown that just a small percentage of caretakers do so.

The importance of education and support for caregivers to guarantee proper understanding and application of traction procedures is emphasized in a research study that assessed caregivers' knowledge of traction among patients with fractures. They probably support concise communication, real-world examples, and continuing education to enable caregivers to effectively care for patients with fractures receiving traction therapy.

Knowledge of traction enables caregivers to actively participate in the patient's recovery and guarantee the best possible results. A study about the attitudes, knowledge, and practices of fracture patients among caregivers was undertaken.

Aim of the Study

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding traction among caregivers of fracture patients in selected hospitals of Pune City.

Methodology

This study uses a quantitative research approach. A non-experimental descriptive survey method was applied in this study. The research variable was knowledge regarding traction among the caregivers of fracture patients. The target population of the research were all the caregivers of fracture patients and the accessible population was the care givers of fracture patients in selected hospitals of Pune City. The sample size was 100 and were chosen centered on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Technique for sampling used was non-probability purposive sampling. The tool used to collect data was a self-structured questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed using the Frequency, percentage and the chi-square test.

Results

Section I

Analysis of data related to demographic variables under study

This section shows the demographic variables of care giver. Majority 34% are from 26-34 years of age & 25 % are from 35 - 44 years of old. Majority 57% are female, 43% male. Majority 40% are having secondary education, 31% having higher secondary education, 26% are having graduation. Majority 46% are other family member, 21% are parents and 20% are sibling. Majority 86% are not having any formal healthcare training or

certification, 14% are having formal healthcare training or certification.

Section II

Table 2: Analysis related to the Knowledge regarding Traction among Care givers of Fracture Patients.

n = 100

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	S D
Poor	02	2%	10.85	2.76
Average	40	40%		
Good	57	57%		
Excellent	01	01%		

Above table shows the Knowledge regarding Traction among Care givers of Fracture Patients. Majority 57 % are having Good knowledge, 40 % having average knowledge & 2 % are having poor knowledge regarding Traction.

Section III

Analysis related to association between knowledge regarding Traction among caregivers of fracture patients with selected demographic variable.

This section shows association between knowledge regarding traction among caregivers for fracture patients with selected demographic variable. The p-value is above 0.05 level of significance, so there is no association between knowledge regarding Traction among Care givers of fracture patients with selected demographic variable.

Discussion

As per a previous study, the awareness and practices of caregivers on preventions for complications in traction patient, it showed that 63.7 percent of the caregivers had awareness of the preventive methods of complications of traction but 46.9 percent of the caregivers weren't practicing the preventive methods of complications of traction. The study concluded by recommending the implementation of various health education programs before and during the application of traction to the patient.

According to the study the knowledge was assessed among caregivers for orthopaedic patient on the preventive measures of problems related to immobility, it showed that joint contracture had the greatest mean knowledge score among caregivers which was 44.4 percent, followed by bedsores which was 39.3 percent, hypostatic pneumonia which was 37.6 percent urinary tract infections being 32.1 percent and constipation being 25.1 percent which had the lowest mean knowledge scores. Levels of the knowledge is largely related with dwelling place marriage status and level of educational of the caregivers. The study concludes by stating that caregivers were having poor knowledge regarding procedures for avoiding complications related to immobility and it was recommended that awareness programs need to be planned and implemented

The main intention of this study was to assess the knowledge regarding traction among the caregivers of fracture patients in selected hospitals in Pune City. This study uses a quantitative research approach. A non-experimental descriptive survey method was applied in this study. Research variable were the caregiver's knowledge regarding traction. The population the research

was going to be done on was the caregivers of fracture patients and the accessible population was the care givers of fracture patients in selected hospitals of Pune City. The sample size was 100 and were chosen centered on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Technique for sampling used was non-probability purposive sampling.

According to the analysis, we could determine that among the total caregivers which were chosen for this study,

2% of them have had poor knowledge, 40% have had average knowledge, majority (57%) have had good knowledge and only 1% of the caregivers had excellent knowledge.

Conclusion

We can conclude by stating that the majority of the caregivers are between the ages of 26-34 years. This demographic trend suggests that caregiving responsibilities often fall to individuals who are likely in the midst of their working lives and potentially managing their own young families. Additionally, the majority of caregivers are female, which reflects broader societal patterns where women typically assume the primary role in caregiving. This gendered distribution highlights the ongoing issue of gender roles and expectations in healthcare and domestic responsibilities.

Moreover, most caregivers have received only secondary education, which could indicate limitations in access to higher education or the need to enter the workforce early to support their families. This educational background might also affect their confidence and capability in providing more complex medical care, which brings us to another crucial point: the majority of these caregivers do not have any formal healthcare training or certification. The lack of formal training can present significant challenges, especially when dealing with medical conditions that require specialized knowledge and skills.

Interestingly, the majority of caregivers are other family members of the patients, underscoring the reliance on familial support systems in patient care. Despite the absence of formal healthcare training, more than half of the caregivers possess a good understanding of traction, which suggests that they have acquired necessary skills through experience or informal learning. This practical knowledge is essential for providing effective patient care and managing specific medical needs.

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