care of patients with PPMs and ICDs, 64% of the study participants had a moderate level of knowledge, whereas 9.4% of the study participants' knowledge was poor. The current study also found a significant difference between novice and expert nurses' knowledge; moreover, a significant difference was also found between the mean levels of knowledge score of nurses having different levels of qualification. Thus, the study also identified a significant difference between the specific study questions; however, a true comparison could not be assured, as dip card nurses were 19 in number.

Conclusion: The majority of the nurses were found to have a moderate level of knowledge regarding the care of patients with PPMs and ICDs. Furthermore, the finding of the study has created a platform for nursing leaders to start a comprehensive training program in order to improve the care quality of the patients.

Stress Among the Nurses: Working in an Emergency Unit of a Tertiary Care Teaching Hospital of Eastern Nepal

Ram S. Mehta
Medical-surgical Nursing, B. P. Koirala Institute of Health Sciences, Dharan/Nepal

Study/Objective: To assess the stress among the nurses working in Emergency unit of BPKIHS, and to find out the association between stress and selected demographic variables.
Background: Nurses who work in highly stressful situations are constantly under pressure, and are vulnerable to a variety of symptoms in reaction to the stress.
Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive design was used for the study. The Total Enumerative Sampling technique was used. The sample consisted of all the staffs (25) working in the critical care units. A semi-structured questionnaire was used for data collection. Verbal permission was obtained from each respondent maintaining confidentiality and anonymity. The data were collected from the nurses July 7-14, 2016. The total score of the stress components in the tool, to determine the stress, was 82. The cut off value was taken as 50% (41), to categorize the presence or absence of stress among the respondents.
Results: Among the total 25 respondents enrolled in the study, the majority (68%) were below 20 years of age. The majority of them (84%) were married. Maximum respondents (72%) worked up to 48 hours/week, less than one-half (28%) worked more than 48 hours/week. The study showed that 12% of the respondents had stress working in critical care units, whereas 88 % had no stress. Among the socio-demographic variables, the marital status of the nurses had association with stress (P = .011). Considering the job related variables, the over-time duty performed by the nurses per week had association with stress statistically (P = .04).
Conclusion: This study shows that very few nurses (12%) were experiencing stress while working in the Emergency Unit of a tertiary care teaching hospital in eastern Nepal. Apart from their marital status, no other socio-demographic variables were statistically associated to the stress experience.

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Study of Oxygen Therapy among Emergency Department Nurses in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Girma Lema[1], Asefw W/ Tsadik[2], Lemlem Beza[3]
1. Yekatite 12 hospital medical college, Adis Ababa/Ethiopia
2. Addis Ababa University, Adiss Ababa/Ethiopia
3. Emergency Medicine, Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa/ Ethiopia

Study/Objective: We aimed to identify factors impacting the appropriate use of oxygen by nurses within this setting, with a goal to improve delivery of this therapy.
Background: Oxygen (O_2) should be considered a drug as it is prescribed to prevent or treat hypoxemia. The concentration of oxygen prescribed aims to bring oxygen saturation (SpO_2) to normal or near normal levels. Oxygen is a common part of medical care for critically sick patients. As emergency medicine care grows in Ethiopia, nursing practice has expanded to include, providing therapies such as oxygen. Our study aimed to assess understanding, belief and usage of O_2 among nurses working in the emergency departments (EDs) of four public hospitals in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Methods: A structured self-administered questionnaire was used to assess knowledge, attitudes, and practices. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS version 20.0. Frequency distributions, cross-tabulations and a graph were used to describe the results of the study.
Results: A total of 152 nurses completed the survey. The mean score of knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) with regards to O_2 use was 3.03 (SD = 1.6665), 13.76 (SD = 2.102) and 3.0921 (SD = 1.76183) respectively; 38.2% of participants were males and their median age was 26-30 years. The level of KAP of oxygen therapy was poor and good in 97 (63.8%) and 55 (36.2%) of nurses with regards to knowledge; 71 (46.7%) and 81 (53.3%) with regards to attitude; and 86 (56.6%) and 66 (43.4%) with regards to practice.
Conclusion: This study showed that there are knowledge, attitude, and practice gaps among nurses who were working in an ED of a public hospital in Addis Ababa. The possible associated factors for this gap were also identified, which included lack of proper oxygen therapy training, guidelines, workload, and inadequate supplies of oxygen delivery devices. This indicates that there is a need for increased training in this area; regular supportive supervision, health facility guideline development, and adequate oxygen devices are also needed.

Swedish Prehospital Emergency Nurses Prepardness to Care for Pediatric Trauma Patients

Lina Gyllencreutz[1], Karin Bölenius[1], Britt-Inger Saveman[2]
1. Nursing, Umeå university, Umeå/Sweden
2. Department Of Surgical And Perioperative Sciences, Section Of Surgery; Department Of Nursing, Umeå University, Umeå/Sweden

Study/Objective: To explore prehospital emergency nurses' preparedness care for pediatric trauma patients.