

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



Shendi University



Faculty of Graduate Studies and Scientific Research

Research about:

**Assessment of Nurses Knowledge Regarding
Theater Nurse Role in Elmek Nimer University
Hospital 2016**

**A thesis submitted as partial fulfillment require of master
degree in medical surgical nursing**

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الآية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قال تعالى:

﴿ وَوَصَّيْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ حَمَلَتْهُ أُمُّهُ وَهْنًا عَلَىٰ وَهْنٍ وَفَصَّالَةٌ ۝﴾

فِي عَامَيْنِ أَنِ اشْكُرْ لِي وَلِوَالِدَيْكَ إِلَىٰ الْمَصِيرِ ﴿﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سورة لقمان - الآية (14)



Dedication

For man who learn me there is no impossible and always

Support and encourage me dreams and ambition

My dear father

For the woman who give me support & love without waiting for price, the woman love my success more than her life,, The woman

who is ready to accept any pain to make me happy & not feel pain for my angel in the life for the meaning of love & smile of life,, For the woman who her prays is cause of my success & her

love is of my sadness,

My mother.

To whom burning like a candle to illuminate the darkness

Husband and my children

For those who teach me the meaning of responsibility & wisdom, those their smiles make me forget the black dots in my life, for the

source of light & nice....

My Sisters and brothers

For the angels whom lift me off my feel when my wings have trouble remembering how to fly, those who preceded me, still

among me and they flow me...

My Friends



Acknowledgement

*First of all I thank Allah that for giving me the strength and
patience to perform this work.*

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Dr. Higazi Mohammed Ahmed

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A special Word of thanks:

*Staff of medicine and surgery of nursing at Shendi University for
their greater helps.*

My colleague for their help.

*And finally I would like to extend our thanks to our families,
friend's classmate*

ملخص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة الوصفية بمستشفى المك نمر الجامعي بمدينة شندي في الفترة من سبتمبر إلى ديسمبر 2016م. وهدفت هذه الدراسة لتقييم معرفة ومفهوم الممرضين عن دورهم تجاه غرفة العمليات، وتم جمع المعلومات عن طريق الاستبيان من (40) ممرض وممرضة. وتوصلت الدراسة لعدة نتائج أهمها: أكثر من نصف مجتمع الدراسة (60%) لديهم معرفة جيدة عن العناية التمريضية بالمريض داخل العملية، وأكثر من ثلثين منهم (67%) يعمل فريق واحد، وكذلك أغلبية (70%) من مجموعة الدراسة لديهم معرفة جيدة في العوامل محفزة في شغلهم داخل العملية 80% لديهم معرفة جيدة عن تصنيف الممرضين في عملهم داخل العملية، وكذلك أكثر من نصف (62%)، لديهم معرفة جيدة عن مسئوليتهم داخل العملية، كما أوضحت الدراسة أن (70%) معرفتهم جيدة عن دور ممرض العملية، والأغلبية منهم (77%) لديهم معرفة جيدة عن المعوقات التي تواجه عملهم داخل العملية. وكذلك معظمهم (87%) لديهم معرفة جيدة عن دورهم في استقبال المريض داخل العملية. وكذلك الأغلبية العظمى (92%) معرفتهم جيدة عن نقل المريض داخل العملية. وأوصت الدراسة إلى عمل ورش عمل لتدريب الممرضات في غرف العمليات وزيادة عدد غرف العمليات ومزيد من الدراسات في هذا المجال.

Abstract

This was descriptive cross sectional study done at Elmak Nimer university hospital. To assess nurses of knowledge regarding theater nurse role in period from September to December 2016. Standard closed ended questionnaire composed of (14) questions was distributed among forty (40) nurses, and the data was analyzed manually by simple statistical methods.

Study showed more than half (60%) had good knowledge about factor relevant to nurses theater, also the study reflected that majority (80%) of them had good knowledge about categorize of nurse theater and the study showed about less than tow third (62%) of them had good knowledge about responseplety of role of circulatory nurses in theater, also the study showed that (70%) of them had good knowledge about role of the scrub nurse in regarding theatre and the study reflected that majority (77%) of them had good knowledge about challenges facing nurses in theatre and the study showed most (87%) of them had good knowledge about initial nurses role when receiving patient in theatre, and also the study reflected that most (92%) of them had good knowledge about transferring patient farm theatre.

It was recommended that service program and work shop should be given to the nurses in the hospital where the study was performed to improve quality in theatre nurse, increase operating room, and training nurses staff, to reduce stress and further studies should be done more study in this research.

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Chapter One

Introduction

Justification

Objectives

1.1 Introduction

Theatre nursing is part of the division of surgery and critical care. provide patient care for all emergency and elective operations. ⁽¹⁾

The nurse working in theatre can have various roles and may be referred to as a peri-operative nurse, embracing patient focused, holistic care. A variety of skills are utilized in theatre including clinical, technical, caring, managerial, organisational and communication skills. Patient safety is paramount and advocacy is also part of the nurse's role. The nurse is one of the team contributing to patient care, safety and recovery as the patient moves through the anaesthetic room, theatre and recovery area. In theatre and during their recovery patients require intensive support and special care in this unfamiliar environment. Whether a patient will be anaesthetised or not they are likely to experience a degree of anxiety related to their surgery and some concern about the lack of control they have in this situation. A caring supportive manner is important to instil confidence and security in the patient. ⁽²⁾

A member of the operating department team responsible for assessing, planning, implementing and evaluating individual programmes of care for patients in the peri-operative environment. The professional responsibility of the operating department team responsible for Provide and maintain a high standard of patient cent re nursing care as well as providing nursing assistance to the doctors and other members of the primary healthcare team in accordance with theatre policies and procedures Effective, professional communication with relevant consultants, theatre staff team and enhancement of communication between surgeon and patient, assist with coordinating the smooth and safe flow of patients throughout the peri operative process, observe and report upon patients' condition, maintain accurate and legible nursing records (either on computer or manually) and ensure their safekeeping, ensure that procedures are understood by staff and carried out according to established practices, standards and policies, Participate in the mentoring, supervision, teaching and appropriate assessment of learners, junior and new staff, contribute to the development of

training programmes, comply with responsibilities in relation to clinical governance, ensure the safe use of all equipment within the department following policy with regard to staff training, have an understanding of the Risk Management process and participate when necessary in the identification and analysis of risk. And administrative responsibilities of the operating department team for be familiar with and adhere to health and safety regulations, fire policies, and infection control policies, practice due economy ensuring optimum use of resources, supplies and equipment. ⁽³⁾

Traditionally the operating department nurses was perceived as either a scrub nurse or circulating nurse, assisting the surgeon. It is now recognized that the patient requires expert nursing throughout the total pre-operative period. The anaesthetist requires assistance during the total course of anaesthesia, extending to the post operative recovery room and incorporating pain relief management. Functions such as scrubbing and circulating. Which imply knowledge of instrumentation and equipment are only a part of the Operating department nurse's total field of responsibility she works in collaboration with anaesthetists. ⁽⁴⁾

Shendi university

Faculty of post graduate study

Master of Nursing science

Questionnaire about nursing conception of role in regarding theater in

Elamk Nimer University hospital

No ()

Part one: Demographic data:

1. Age (years):

- a. < 25 { } b. 25 – 30 { } c. > 30 – 40 { }

2. Education level:

- a. diploma { } b. bachelor { } c. post graduate { }

3. Position:

- a. head nurse { } b. staff nurse { }

4. Wards / Units:

- a. ICU surgery { } b. Surgical ward { } c. ENT unit { }

5. Nursing experience (years):

- a. < 2 { } b. > 2 – 10 { } c. > 10 { }

Part two: Knowledge about theater nurses role:

6. The goal of Preoperative nurse care?

- a. to given patient preoperative information { } b. to prevent complication { }
c. improved anesthetic and surgical techniques { } d. psychological support { }

7. What excellent surgical team do well?

- a. quality of care { } b. principle medication { }
c. collaboration team member { } d. promote effective team function { }
e. all above { }

8. Factors relevant to nurses theater?

- a. communication { } b. responsibility { } c. physical skill { }
d. knowledge { } e. all above { }

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 General objective:

To assess nurses knowledge regarding theater nurse role.

1.3.2 Specific objectives:

1. To assess nurses knowledge about role as theatre team.
2. To identify nurse knowledge s about their responsibilities act as the scrubbed, circulating nurse during surgical procedures.

1.2 Justification

The nurse is one of the team contributing to patient care, safety and recovery as the patient moves through the anesthetic room, theatre and recovery, so there is main role that the nurses should play to safe the patient's life when they understood their role. Nursing has been defined as knowledge, skills and attitudes needed to provide safe patient care. ⁽⁴⁾

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.Literature review

Theatre nursing:

The nurse, working at the operating theatre can be called as theatre nurse, operating room nurse or - preoperative nurse, ⁽⁵⁾. The term preoperative nurse was adopted by The Association of preoperative Registered Nurses in United States. "Preoperative" is a more descriptive and accurate term compared to "operating room" because the term focuses on all facets of the patient's surgical experience: the preoperative, intra operative and postoperative phases of nursing care ⁽⁶⁾.

The term preoperative nurse also includes the anesthetic nursing in United States,. In this study we have thoroughly used the term theatre nurse describing the nurse working in the operating theatre ⁽⁷⁾.

Internationally, theatre nurses can have two major roles, ..either a scrub nurse (also called instrument nurse) role or a circulating nurse role. The traditional responsibilities of a scrub nurse include performing surgical hand scrub and sterile gowning and gloving. A scrub nurse prepares the instruments, trolleys and sterile supplies needed for the surgery, maintains sterile environment, and provides skilled assistance to the surgeon during the operation (-10 -11) the theatre nurse almost always has the role of a scrub nurse, while the circulating role is mostly carried out by an assistant nurse.) ⁽⁴⁾.

The circulating nurse (also terms scout nurse, or circulator nurse are used) is responsible for managing the nursing care of the patient within the operating theatre and coordinating the needs of the surgical team with other care providers necessary for completion of surgery. The circulating nurse observes the surgery and the surgical team from a broad perspective and assists the team to create and maintain a safe and comfortable environment for the patient ⁽⁸⁾.

The goal of theatre nursing is in broad terms to maintain an optimal level of wellness in response to the physiological, psychological and sociocultural

needs of patients undergoing surgical procedures. The role of a theatre nurse has evolved from task-oriented specialist to a patient-centered professional ⁽⁹⁾.

Theatre nursing and patient safety:

The operating theatre has been described as a dynamic, high-pressured and potentially high-risk environment that is vulnerable to multiple error . Modern surgery requires a group of suitably skilled people to work together in a team. This team should be able to deal with the demands of their complex work environments and effectively deliver safe surgical patient care ⁽¹⁰⁾.

Basic design principles which are common to all operating rooms must fulfill the following criteria:

1. The design must always be simple and easy to keep it clean.
2. Wall and floor surfaces should be smooth and made of nonporous materials.
3. In order to prevent cross – contamination (the transfer of disease causing microorganisms from one source to another), there should be separate rooms for clean or sterile instruments and soiled ones.
4. There should be sufficient space to ensure the safe transportation of patients and staff. ⁽¹¹⁾

Theatre managers, infection control team, surgeons and anesthetists should be involved in the planning of the theatre design/layout. Ideally, the operating theatre should be a purposely built independent complex located away from the main flow of traffic but in an area easily accessible to the critical care, surgical and maternity wards and the supporting service departments, e.g. laboratory and X-ray departments.

Operating must be controlled via a security lock system which only allows access to staff, patients and equipment from different entrances and exits. There should be no thoroughfare through the OT ⁽¹²⁾.

Responsibilities:

Operating room Nurses provide direct and individualized nursing care to patients based on the application of scientific nursing principles. In addition to general nursing care, responsibilities of operating room nurses include (but are not limited to):

- Consults and coordinates with health care team members to assess, plan, implement and evaluate patient care plans.
- Conducts pre- and post-operative education.
- Serves as the communication liaison to family and members of the operating team.
- Takes and monitors patients' vital signs.
- Ensures that operating on correct patient and the correct procedure is being performed.
- Provides basic, bedside care.
- Prepares and administers (orally, subcutaneously, through an IV) and records prescribed medications. Reports adverse reactions to medications or treatments in accordance with the policy regarding the administration of medications by a licensed registered nurse.
- Responds to life-saving situations based upon nursing standards and protocol
- Records all care information concisely, accurately and completely, in a timely manner, in the appropriate format and on the appropriate forms.
- Preps operating room for patient/procedure.
- Initiates corrective action whenever information from monitoring equipment shows adverse symptomatology.
- Monitors patients' physical and emotional well-being throughout the care continuum.
- Initiates patient education plan, as prescribed by physician. Teaches patients and significant others how to manage their post-treatment home care needs, self-administration of medication and rehabilitation ⁽¹³⁾.

Nursing care:

Nurses care for people who are sick, injured, convalescent or disabled. Under general supervision, they deliver care to patients utilizing the nursing process of assessment, planning, intervention, implementation, and evaluation, in accordance with established philosophy.

The traditional view of the theatre "nurse" is of an operating Department Nurse rather than the nurse is not just a support worker to the surgeon. but has important roles as an expert assistant to the anesthetist and as an independent professional nurse, Identifying and meeting her patient's needs during his entire surgical experience.

It has been my privilege to act as Chair person of the sub-committee and to work with a group of dedicated hardworking people who gave willingly and generously of their own time to bring the ⁽¹⁴⁾.

Roles of a operating theater technician:

- Maintain responsibility for the transportation of patients to and from the theatre and wards.
- Assist staff with the movement of patients within the Operating Theatre.
- Assist with patient procedures as required.
- Maintain procedure room/operating theatre equipment so as to ensure a clean, safe and efficient environment for patients and staff.
- Ensure operating room table is wiped down, floor cleaned, linen and rubbish removed at conclusion of each procedure.
- Assist in the preparation of patient prior to surgery, e.g. pre-operative shave, patient positioning.
- Ensure that patient is positioned securely and safely on the operating table prior to surgery and on the patient trolley at the completion of surgery.
- Provide assistance to medical and nursing staff.
- Promote patient safety at all times.
- Assist in other areas within the theatre complex as workload permits ⁽¹⁵⁾.

- Maintain good verbal communications with other staff in the theatre complex.
- Maintain patient confidentiality at all times.
- Be familiar with the correct operation of all equipment.
- Collect and return all necessary equipment for the procedure and patient safety.
- Report malfunctioning equipment to the nurse in charge.
- Follow the hospital's Health.

‘Nursing encompasses autonomous and collaborative care of individuals of all ages, families, groups and communities, sick or well and in all settings. Nursing includes the promotion of health, prevention of illness, and the care of ill, disabled and dying people ⁽¹⁵⁾.

During the surgical procedure:

The role of Circulating Nurse:

With the following additional duties:

- Assists in positioning, responding to comfort/safety of patient.
- Provides for accurate care and handling of specimens.
- Observes and enforces strict standards of asepsis.
- Observes, checks and monitors all equipment used during surgery to confirm they are running smoothly.
- Handles patient documentation.
- Inventories all items both pre- and post-surgery.

Scrub Nurse, with the following additional duties:(rules & guideline in clinical practice ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Categorize nurses in theater:

1- Holding nurse:

The holding nurse is responsible for the admission and care of patients who are brought into the pre-operative environment. They are responsible for obtaining vital medical information relevant to preparing patients for surgery and communicating this information to the surgical team. Such information can

include fasting status, any patient allergies or sensitivities to medication, pathology reports, radiological testing, and administration of medication ⁽¹⁷⁾.

2- Anesthetic Nurse:

The anaesthetic nurse is trained to provide support to the patient and anaesthetist prior to and during the surgical procedure. They assist the anaesthetist in the administration of anesthetic during surgery, and tasks include the preparation of equipment, monitoring the patient's condition, and reaction to instructions from the anaesthetist. The anaesthetic nurse works under direct supervision of the anaesthetist. They may also assume some circulating nurse duties as needed. Within the Australian health care system, this role may be assumed by properly trained anaesthetic technicians whose sole role is to support the anaesthetist ⁽¹⁸⁾.

3- Circulating Nurse:

The role of the circulating nurse is to be alert to the needs of the surgical team and ensure that all surgical supplies are correctly and promptly provided to the operating theatre. They are also responsible for the management and documentation of all supplies used in the surgical area. Other responsibilities include collection of patient specimens, verifying patient consent forms, preparation of surgical equipment, and ensuring an accurate count of instrumentation ⁽¹⁹⁾.

4- Instrument Nurse:

The instrument nurse is primarily responsible for all supplies used within the surgical theatre with the goal of anticipating the needs of the surgical team. They ensure that all needed surgical supplies and instruments are sterile and functional. They remain vigilant throughout the surgical procedure in order to recognize the patient's changing condition or intra-surgical complications and responding appropriately ⁽⁴⁾.

5- Scrub Nurse:

Scrub nurses, often also an instrument nurse, ensure the equipment in the theatre is clean and set-up in readiness for use. The scrub nurse is responsible for handing equipment or tools to the surgeon upon Nursing in the Operating (pdf non –technical skills of the operating theatre scrub nurses.

Department divided into 3 distinct but overlapping area of patient care. These are the pre-operative. Intraoperative and post-operative phases and are often grouped together in the term peri-operative nursing. Request. They must be able to respond quickly and efficiently to the doctors requests, often responding to hand motions from the surgeon ⁽¹⁹⁾.

Preoperative care can be divided into four phases:

- Preoperative (pre-assessment).
- Anaesthetics.
- Surgical phase.
- Recovery phase.

Definition of Preoperative Nursing Practice.

Preoperative nursing practice is consistent with the definition of nursing, which states, Nursing is the protection, promotion, and optimization of health and abilities, prevention of illness and injury, alleviation of suffering through the diagnosis and treatment of human response, and advocacy in the care of individuals, families, communities, and populations ⁽¹⁸⁾.

Preoperative phase:

During the preoperative assessment, you'll make sure a patient is fully informed about the risks and benefits of the operation and that that they are in a good state of health for surgery. You'll provide information about the operation and give the patient the opportunity to ask questions. This also reduces the risk of a late cancellation and resources being waste During this phase, you'll primarily support the anaesthetist but also prepare any specialist equipment,

depending on the nature and complexity of the procedure. And some of the nurse role titles are used interchangeably in different hospitals and medical settings. ⁽¹⁸⁾

Anesthesia phase:

Be able to:

- Receive patients into the anesthetic room from the ward staff with relevant information and documentation
- Communicate with patients and provide psychological support.
- Check documentation about the patient transferred from the ward. ⁽¹⁸⁾

devices and drugs. You'll also assess the patient immediately prior to the surgery ⁽¹⁸⁾.

Surgical phase:

You'll be responsible for a number of roles during the surgical phase including:

- preparing all the necessary complex instruments and equipment including microscopes, lasers and endoscopes.
- working with the surgeon to provide instruments, needles, swabs and other materials as required.
- responsibility for the surgical instruments, equipment and swabs.
- act as a link between the surgical team and other parts of the theatre and hospital ⁽⁴⁾.

Recovery phase:

Following the operation, you'll:

- offer the patient care and support upon arrival on the post anaesthetic care unit
- monitor the patient's health
- providing appropriate care and treatment until the patient has recovered from the effects of the anesthesia and/or surgery.
- assess the patient to ensure they can be discharged back to a ward
- assess the care given during each of the preoperative phases.

results from regular observations of the patient and responding to changes in the patients condition, as well as taking corrective action for any post-operative complications, post-operative pain and nausea relief, and the administration and documentation of all medication ordered by the physician.

Preoperative nurses provide care for patients in the period prior to and right after surgery or intervention procedures. Preoperative nursing encompasses a variety of specialty roles including holding bay, circulating, anesthetic, Instrument or scrub nurse, and recovery room. Other roles include patient evaluation and education and surgeon's assistant. Some preoperative nurses may fill more than one of these roles during a particular procedure

Chapter Three

Methodology

3. Material and Methodology

3.1. Study design

This descriptive, cross sectional, hospital based study, done in period extended from September to December 2016 to assess nurses knowledge and concept role of nurse in regarding theater.

3.2 Study area:

The study was done in Sudan Shendi town which is located 172Km North to Khartoum city, it is the southern part of the River Nile state, lies in the east of the River Nile and covering area of 30Km square. Most of the people in Shendi working in agriculture, simple in industrial works, employers, and trading.

The town considered as center of Galieen tribe and some other tribes. There are different centers for general services, also there Shendi university with its different faculties. Shendi has two big hospitals, the teaching hospital, and Elmek Nimer university hospital.

3.3 Study setting:

Elmek Nimer university hospital was established in July 2002. and consist of the following parts: theater, male/female surgery wards, male/female medicine wards, obs /gynecologic wards, pediatrics wards, laboratory, x-ray, u/s, renal part, radiation and chemotherapy, dialysis, endoscope, ICU and CCU. There are 130 nurses in the hospital.

ENT/ICU was specific setting and general surgical ward for the study, Two ward in general surgery female male, two room preoperative and post operative, ENT, two department each of them (One room post operative) in ICU just one room the total number of staff (12) nurses (4) of them in morning shift in general ward, (1) nurses in ENT, ICU, and afternoon shift distributed to same number staff

3.4 Study population:

all nurses' work in ENT, ICU surgical general ward in Elmek Nimer university hospital during period of study.

3.5 Sampling technique:

All nurses whom worked in ENT , ICU surgical general, were enrolled in the study.

3.6 Sample size: total coverage:

(40) Nurses were participated.

3.7 Data collection tool:

The data was collected by questionnaire, Composed of (14) closed ended questions to fulfill the purpose of knowledge assessment of the study group The questions from (1-3) about demographic data, questions (4) about knowledge (5) about definition role of nurses.

3.8 Data analysis:

The study was analyzed by (SPSS) statistic technique and presented in form of tables figures.

3.9 Ethical consideration:

The study was approved by ethical committee of research in faculty of post graduate and scientific research, before conduction the study. Verbal Permission have been taken from original director of the hospital and then head nursing.

The researcher was explained the purpose of the study to the nurse's participant and has assured them that data collected from questionnaire and will remain confidential and it is not allowed for any person to identify it

Chapter Four

Results

Results

table No (1) Distribution of study group according to their age:

Age	Frequency	Percent
<25	8	20%
25-30	23	57%
>30-40	9	23%
Total	40	100%

Table No (1): showed that more than half (57%) of group study rang between 25-30years of age, and less than quarter (23%) of them their age 25 - 30years, also (20%) rang <25.

Table No (2) Distribution of group study according to their education level:

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
Diploma	2	5%
Bachelor	30	75%
Post graduate	8	20%
Total	40	100%

Table No (2): showed majority (75%) of group study their bachelor education level, and less than quarter (20%) of them of group study of post graduate level, also only (5%) of group study diploma level education.

Table no (3) Distribution of group study according to their role of nurse in hospital:

Position	Frequency	Percent
Head nurse	3	8%
Staff nurse	37	92%
Total	40	100%

Table No (3): showed most (92%) of group study is staff nurses, and also only (8%) of group study is head nurse.

Table no (4) Distribution of group study according to their work place in hospital:

Quincy	Percent	Percent
ICU Surgery	11	28%
Surgical ward	25	62%
ENT unit	4	10%
Total	40	100%

Table No (4): showed less than tow third (62%) of group study surgical word, more than quarter(28%) of group study in ICU surgery, also only (10%) in group study in ENT.

Table No (5) Distribution of group study according to their nursing experience in hospital:

Experience	Frequency	Percent
< 2 years	11	27%
> 2-10 years	26	65%
> 10 years	3	8%
Total	40	100%

Table No (5): showed tow third (65%) of group study nurse experience work in theater between >2-10 year in more than quarter (27%) of group study experience <2 year also only (8%) in experience nurse >10 year.

Table No (6) Distribution of group study according to their k knowledge of preoperative nurse care:

Preoperative	Frequency	Percent
Good	24	60%
Fair	7	17%
Poor	9	23%
Total	40	100%

Table No (6) showed that tow third (60%) of group good knowledge about preoperative nurses care of patient to regarding theater, and less than quarter (23%) of group study poor of knowledge of preoperative nurses care, also only(17%) of group study fair of knowledge of preoperative nurses of care of patient.

Table No (7) Distribution of group study according to their knowledge of good team surgical work:

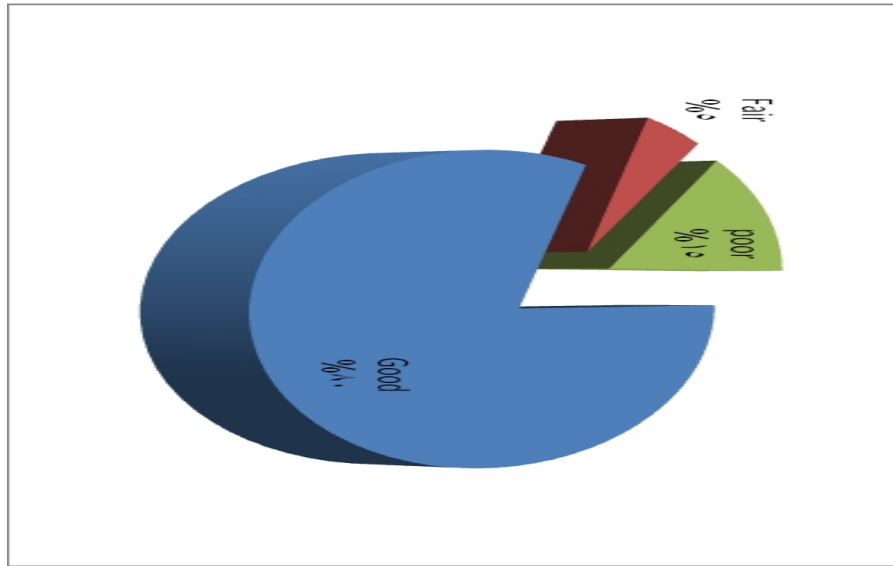
Good team surgical work	Frequency	Percent
Good	27	67%
Fair	7	18%
Poor	6	15%
Total	40	100%

Table No (7): showed that two third (67%) group study of good knowledge about team surgical work (18%) fair knowledge of good team surgical work also only (15%) poor knowledge of good team surgical work.

Table No (8) Distribution of group study factors relevant to nurse theater:

Relevant	Frequency	Percent
Good	31	78%
Fair	1	2%
Poor	8	20%
Total	40	100%

Table (8): showed that majority (78%) of group study good knowledge about factors relevant to nurses theater, less than quarter (20%) of group study is poor knowledge of factors relevant to nurses in theater also only (2%) of group study is fair knowledge of factors relevant to nurses theatre.



Finger No (1): showed that (0%) of group study good knowledge about categories of nurses in theater, and (15%) of group study poor knowledge of categories, also(5%) of group study fair.

Table No (9) Distribution of group study about the responsibility of circulating nurse in the theater:

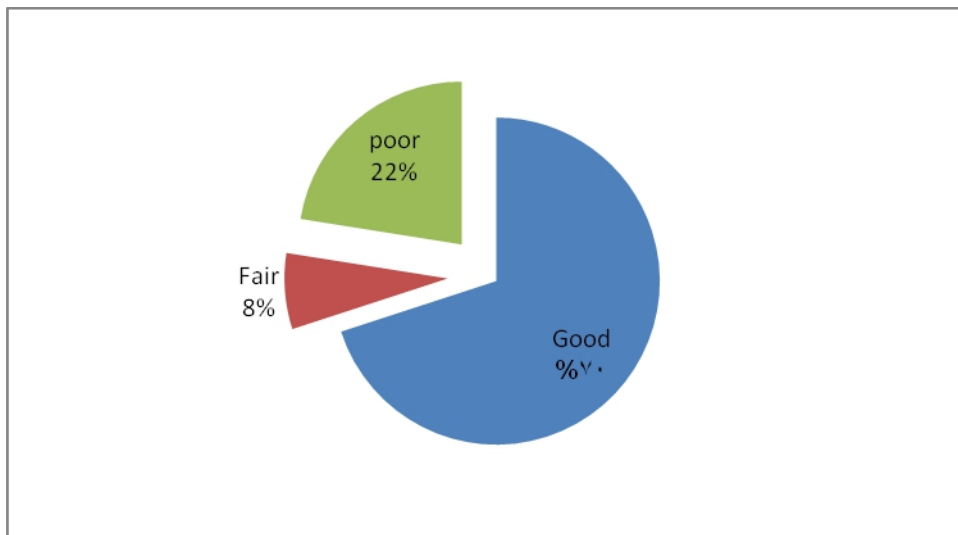
Circulating	Frequency	Percent
Good	25	62%
Fair	8	20%
Poor	7	8%
Total	40	100%

Table No (9): showed that less than tired (62%) of group study good knowledge about the responsibility of circulating nurse in the theater, less than quarter (20%) of group study fair knowledge, and only(8%) of group study poor knowledge.

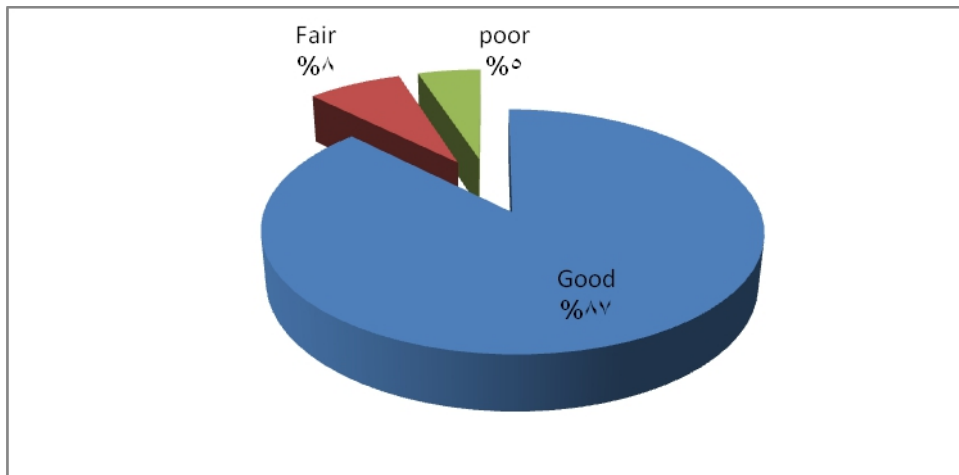
Table No (10): Distribution of group study about role of scup nurses in theatre:

Role of scup	Frequency	Percent
Good	28	70%
Fair	3	8%
Poor	9	22%
Total	40	100%

Table No (10): showed majority (70%) of group study good knowledge, less than quarter (22%) of group study poor knowledge, and also only (8%) of group study fair knowledge.



Above figure showed that (70%) of group study good knowledge, and (22%) of group study poor knowledge, annals (8%) of group study fair knowledge.



Above the figure showed (87%) of group study knowledge of.

Table (13) Distribution study according of their knowledge about when transferring patient form theater:

Transferring patient	Frequency	Percent
Good	37	92%
Fair	3	8%
Poor	0	0
Total	40	100%

Table No (13): showed most (92%) of group study good knowledge, of transferring patient from theater, only (8%) of group study fair to transferring patient form theater, and also (0%) of group study is poor known

Table No (11): Distribution of group study according to their to Major challenges facing nurse in the theater:

Major challenges facing	Frequency	Percent
Good	31	77%
Fair	2	5%
Poor	7	18%
Total	40	100%

Table No (11): showed that (77%) of group study good k knowledge majority, and (18%) of group study poor of knowledge.

Table No (12) Distribution of group study according to their initial nurse role when receiving patient in theater:

Initial nurse role	Frequency	Percent
Good	35	87%
Fair	3	8%
Poor	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Table No (12): showed that that most (87%) of group study good k knowledge about initial nurse role when receiving patient in theater, only (8%) of group study poor of knowledge, and also only (5%) poor knowledge.

Chapter Five

Discussion

Conclusion

Recommendations

5.1 Discussion

The nurse working in theatre can have various roles and may be referred to as a peri-operative nurse, embracing patient focused, holistic care. A variety of skills are utilized in theatre including clinical, technical, caring, managerial, organisational and communication skills.

Assessment of nurses and Knowledge Regarding Theater nurse Role in Elmek Nimer University Hospital, at period extended from (September to December 2016).

The study reflect that more half (57%) of study group their age (25-30) majority (75%) had bachelor, and most (92%) them staff nurses.

The study reflects that less tow third (62%) of nurses participating in the study had work in surgical ward:

and about tow third (66%) of them had experience rang between (2-10).

The present study finding that more than two third (60%) of study had good knowledge about preoperative nurses care, (You'll provide information about the operation and give the patient the opportunity to ask questions).

And the study showed that tow third (66%) of them had good knowledge about good tem work, and The study clarified that t majority (78%) of them had good knowledge about factors relevant to nurse theater.

Also the study reflected majority (80%) of them had good knowledge about categorize of nurse theater (Preoperative nursing encompasses a variety of specialty roles including, circulating, anesthetic, Instrument or scrub nurse) and the study showed less than tow third (62%) of them had good knowledge about responsibility of role of circulatory nurses in theater, also the study showed that (70%) of them had good knowledge about role of the scrub nurse in regarding theatre agree with literature (and the study reflected that majority (77%) of them had good knowledge about challenges facing in nurses in theatre agree with (Theatre Nursing and Operating Theatre Practitioner jobs at St George's Hospital, London) (We are doing everything we can to meet our challenges and make the most of the opportunities on offer), and the study showed most (87%)

of them had good knowledge initial nurses role when receiving patient in theatre, and also that the study reflect most (92%) of them good knowledge about transferring patient from theatre.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on finding of presented study it was concluded that:

Less than tow third had good knowledge role of nurses preoperative care, than tow third had, of them good knowledge about excellent of team work in theater do well majority them have good knowledge about most of study group had good knowledge about *categories* of nurses in theater, and near the tow third good knowledge about role of circulating nurse.

The majority of study group had good knowledge role of scrub nurses bout majority of them Major challenges in theater nurses, also most of study group had good knowledge about receiving patient from theater, and the of then most good knowledge about when receiving patient in theater.

5.3 Recommendations

Based on finding and conclusion it was recommended that:

The hospital manager, have to:

1. In mind an education in service program about work shop should be give to the nurses in the hospital where the study was performed to improve quality in theatre nurse.
2. Increase operating room, and training nurses staff, to reduce stress.
3. Further studies should be done more study in this research.

Appendix

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Questionnaire

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iPart three: nurses knowledge about theater nurses role:

9. Categories of nurses in theater:

- a. scrub nursing { } b. circulating nursing { }
c. holding bay nursing { } d. instrument nurses { } e. all above { }

10. Responsibility of circulating nurse in the theater:

- a. operating room is set up correctly { }
b. sterilized instruments from the autoclave { }
c. checks all equipment needed during procedure to functioning normally { }
d. care of patient before and after { } e. all above { }

11. Role of scrub nurses:

- a. setting up the room before the room before the operation { }
b. preparing the patient move the recovery room. { }
c. prepares the instruments and equipment needed for the surgery { }
d. which nurses washing his hands special soap and putting on sterile gown,
gloves & face mask in surgeon { } e. all above { }

12. Major challenges facing nurse in the theater:

- a. short staffing { } b. long working hours { } c. work place violence { }
d. compensation { } e. all above { }

13. Initial nurse role when receiving patient recording theater:

- a. requirement of to fill in the preoperative check list { }
b. basic procedures in taking ECG, Blood test, coagulation X-ray. { }
c. General hygiene { } e. all above { }
d. Making sure the patient known understand what will be don to him or her { }
e. You'll ask who/ her the anesthesiologist has been to see her/ him { }

14. When transferring patient from theater:

- a. make save too hand over to the receiving nurses { }
b. who checks the patient identify and signs the preoperative check list.{ }
c. Insert iv line canula and give fluid of need { }
d. Psychological support and reassure { } e. all above { }