Knowledge and Attitude of Family Member of Mentally Ill Patient Regarding Restraint, 2016

Yashu Shrestha

JF Institute of Health Sciences, Hattiban, Lalitpur, Nepal

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: People who have observed or are aware that a consumer has been restrained may experience distress, confusion, concern, anger or fear and perceive as punishment. However, studies that examine the perspective of patient's family are limited. This study has explored the knowledge and attitude of family member of mentally ill patient.

METHOD: A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among family member of mentally ill patient at Punarjeevan Hospital, Balkumari, Lalitpur to assess the knowledge and attitude of family member of mentally ill patient regarding restraint. Interview schedule was used to collect data related to knowledge and attitude regarding restraint along with demographic features.

RESULT: The average score of knowledge regarding physical restraint was 30.66 (72.99%) and average attitude score was 4.17 (83.31%). In the study 40% relationship was found between knowledge and attitude. Regarding the association between knowledge and selected socio-demographic variables, knowledge was found to be associated with age, educational level and relation with patient of respondents. In terms of association between attitude and selected socio-demographic variables, attitude was found to be associated with relation with patient of respondents.

CONCLUSION: This study concludes that family member has relevant knowledge regarding physical restraint but the knowledge regarding risk and consequences of physical restraint was lacking. In terms of attitudes about physical restraint over all attitude was found to be positive among family members but attitude regarding feeling of patient towards physical restraint was contrast.

INTRODUCTION

Physical restraint of people experiencing mental health problems is a coercive and traumatic procedure which is only legally permitted if it is proportionate to the risk presented (Perkins, Prosser, Riley, & Whittington, 2012).

People who have observed or are aware that a consumer has been restrained or secluded may experience distress, confusion, concern, anger or fear. They may also believe that the intervention was used as a punishment. It is important to address the concerns of other consumers and anyone else who observed the incident (such as visitors, students, and non-mental health staff on the unit). It is also necessary to provide reassurance that the aim is to maintain the overall safety of consumers, staff and visitors to the unit (American Psychiatric Nursing Association, 2014).

Physical restraint is always used as last resort of treatment when another method fails to prevent patient from harming self and other but when needed, it should not be delayed. It is used in violent, aggressive and self-destructive behavior mostly (Sudebi, 2012).

Although the law requires the use of least restrictive interventions to manage psychotic or suicidal clients, the use of restraints, may be necessary to immobilize agitated, self-destructive clients (Shives, 2009).

There should always be one person present near patients who are violent, aggressive and self-destructive and are kept in physical restraint when patient is meeting his/her basic needs. Providing information to family member about careful observation of the patient help prevent these behavior. Explaining nature of symptoms of violence, aggressiveness, excitement and self-destructive behavior to family member it helps to recognize the early symptoms and prevent before the harmful behavior (Sudebi, 2012).

The health care personnel should always offer support to the family member. Families may be confused, angry or embarrassed when the client is restrained. Detail explanatory of client's behavior and use of physical restraint, duration and risk that can arise should be done to the family because explanation can reduce or prevent negative perception and attitude. Also providing information increase knowledge about
physical restraint and it helps prevent risk arising from physical restraint (Sharma & Choulagai, 2015).

Consideration should be given to the level of hydration, nutritional needs, skin integrity, circulation, hygiene, need to eliminate and any signs of physical discomfort or emotional distress, anticipating the person’s need for fluids, food, mouth care or bathing (American Psychiatric Nursing Association, 2014).

METHODS

This was a descriptive cross sectional study conducted at Punarjeevan Hospital, Balkumari Lalitpur. At 10 days duration of data collection interview schedule were used to collect data from family member of mentally ill patient attending psychiatric OPD as a convenience purposive sampling. Consent was obtained from them and their names were not mentioned in the interview schedule so the confidentiality of the participants was maintained.

An interview schedule was design to assess demographic data of participants, their educational level and relation with patient, knowledge regarding restraint and attitude regarding restraint.

Collected data were edited, organized, coded and entered into Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20). The data were analyzed on the basis of objective of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables are used. Mean and SD are used to determine knowledge and attitude and association were assessed using ANOVA test.

RESULTS

The average mean age of patient is 38.31 ± 15.20 years and the age group with maximum number of respondent i.e. 35 is < 30 years. Among total patient 53.3% were male and 46.7% were female among which patient diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional F20-F29 were 11.1%, with mood (affective) disorder F30-F39 41.2% and neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorder F40-F48 32.2%. Among patient who attended OPD 47 (52.2%) patient were diagnosed for 3 or more year but 40 patient had been receiving treatment for 3 and more years which implies that respondents and patient are unable to distinguish psychiatric and physical and physiological symptoms which is also supported by the 32 number of patient seeking treatment for < 6 months but patient diagnosed with illness < 6 month are only 13 patients.

The average age of respondent is 37.98 ± 11.57 years and among total respondents 33 (36.7%) were of age group 31-40 years. Among total respondents 58.9% were male and 41.1% were female. Among 85.6% literate respondents 44.1% have completed university level. Among the respondents visiting psychiatric OPD all responded were family members and were first-degree relatives. Table 1 show that the average knowledge of respondents of family member of mentally ill patient was 30.66 (72.9%). The average attitude of the respondents of family member of mentally ill patient was 4.17 (83.3%). In regarding the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding physical restraint in family member of mentally ill patient there was 40% relationship between knowledge and attitude of family member which is a positive moderate relationship between knowledge and attitude. (See Table 2.)

Regarding the association between knowledge and attitude regarding restraint and respondents’ age, educational status and relation with patient and patients’ diagnosis, duration of illness and treatment knowledge is associated with respondents’ age, educational status and relation with patient and attitude is associated with relation with patient.

DISCUSSION

In the current study family member said physical restraint is tying patient with rope by 31.1%, confinement of a person in a hazard-free room by 4.4%. Restraining is done by using belt by 26.7% and using bed rails by 10%. Family member said postural asphyxia and strangulation are risk of physical restraint by 20% and 6.7% respectively and skin injuries and broken bones by 97.8% and 56.6% respectively. Family members also said patient become aggressive by 64.4% and they feel humiliated by 16.7%. These findings are supported by a study conducted in Japan (Kurata & Ojima, 2014) where family member said physical restraint is tying a person 50.2% and locking a person in a room 45.4%. Restraining is performed by using belt 24% and using side rails 31.1%, risk of physical restraint includes suffocation 43.7% and muscle weakness and pressure ulcer 72.3% and patient become more aggressive and feel humiliated in 69.5%.

Regarding the attitude of family members, they demonstrated all in all significantly more positive attitude towards physical restraint i.e. 4.17 ± 0.28. In regarding the association between age of respondent and attitude there was not statistically significant association between age and attitude (p-value > 0.05). This result is supported by the study conducted in German where relatives demonstrated significantly more positive attitudes towards physical restraint use i.e. 3.40 ± 0.60 and relative's attitudes were not related to age with all groups having significantly positive attitude without any significant difference (Haut, Kolbe, Strupeit, Mayer, & Meyer, 2010).

In this current study there is significant association between attitude and relation with patient as all family member were first-degree relatives at significant p-value < 0.05. There is a contrast in result probably due to difference in relation with patient such as first degree, grand-children, nieces, cousins and friends in a study conducted in German (Haut et al., 2010).

In this study only 5 (5.60%) respondents said restraining should be done to all mentally ill patients which is supported by a study conducted in Patan Hospital, in which the mean score in regarding the statement all mentally ill patient should be chained and locked up is 3.58 and standard deviation 0.86 which is because of the same scenario, setting and sample (Rai, 2002).

CONCLUSIONS

This study concludes that family member has significant knowledge regarding physical restraint but the knowledge regarding risk and consequences of physical restraint was lacking. Regarding the knowledge related to purpose of physical restraint though majority of informants said restraining is done to patients who are violent and aggressive only some believe that their behavior actually stabilizes after restraining. In terms of attitudes about physical restraint over all attitude was found to be positive among family members but attitude...
دریافت فوری متن کامل مقاله

امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات