

Determination of Nurses' Attitudes Concerning Early Detection for Thyroid disease in Baghdad Teaching Hospitals

تحديد اتجاهات الممرضين المتعلقة بالكشف المبكر عن امراض الغدة الدرقية في مستشفيات بغداد التعليمية

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الخلاصة:

خلفية البحث: أصبحت امراض الغدة الدرقية بشكل اساسي أحد أهم المشاكل الصحية التي تواجه النساء أكثر من الرجال في العراق والسبب الأكثر شيوعاً للأمراض المزمنة الأخرى مثلاً امراض القلب.

الأهداف: تهدف الدراسة الى تحديد اتجاهات الممرضين المتعلقة بالكشف المبكر عن امراض الغدة الدرقية و تحديد العلاقة ما بين اتجاهات الممرضين ومتغيراتهم الديموغرافية (العمر، الجنس، المستوى التعليمي والحالة الاجتماعية).

المنهجية: أجريت دراسة وصفية في الفترة من ٢٠ / كانون الأول / ٢٠١٩ حتى نهاية ٢٨ / أيار / ٢٠٢٠، وكانت العينة من (٥٠) ممرض في مستشفى بغداد التعليمي ومستشفى (الكندي) ومستشفى البرموك التعليمي ومدينة (الإمامين) الكاظمين الطبية. تم تصميم استبيان- مقابلة من قبل الباحث لأغراض الدراسة. تم توزيع هذا التطور من خلال المؤلفات المتوفرة والخلفية السريرية والمقابلة مع الممرضين. تم تحليل البيانات التي تم جمعها باستخدام الإصدار ٢٢.٠ SPSS.

النتائج: كانت غالبية الدراسة من الإناث حيث شكلت (٧٢٪) من إجمالي المشاركين بينما شكل الذكور (٢٨٪). وكان (٣٤٪) من العينة تتراوح أعمارهم بين ٢٦ - ٣٠ سنة. وكانت (٤٤٪) من الممرضين حاصلين على شهادة الدبلوم. وخمسون بالمائة من الممرضين كانت الحالة الاجتماعية متزوجين. وأكثر من نصف (٥٨٪) الممرضين لديهم سنوات خبرة في التمريض و (٨٠٪) من الممرضين تلقوا دورات تدريبية في المستشفيات، و(٦٦٪) حصلوا على تدريب من ١ - ٥ دورات و (٨٠٪) كانت دوراتهم التدريبية داخل العراق.

الاستنتاج: استنتجت الدراسة ان اتجاهات الممرضين المتعلقة بالكشف المبكر عن امراض الغدة الدرقية ايجابية.

التوصيات: أوصت الدراسة إلى افتتاح مركز الغدد الصماء في مدينة بغداد للكشف المبكر عن امراض الغدة الدرقية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: موقف، الكشف المبكر، ممرضين، الغدة الدرقية.

Abstract:

Background: Thyroid disease has basically become one of the most important health problems facing women more than men in Iraq, and the most common cause is other chronic diseases, for example heart disease.

Aim of the study: Determination of nurses' attitudes concerning early detection for hypothyroidism \ hyperthyroidism in Baghdad teaching hospitals and determining the relationship between nurses' attitudes and their demographic variables (age, gender, educational level, and marital statues).

Methodology: A descriptive study was conducted in the period of 20 \ December \ 2019 up to the end of 28 \ May \ 2020. The sample consisted of (50) nurses at Baghdad teaching hospital, (AL) Kindy, AL.yarmouk teaching hospital and (Imamein) kadhimein medical city. A questionnaire- interview format was constructing by the researcher for the purposes of the study; such development was employed through the available literature, clinical background and interview with nurses .The data collected was analyzed using SPSS version 22.0.

Results: The majority of the study were female who accounted for (72%) of the total participants while male constituted (28%). Most of the study participants (34%) were ages 26-30 years old. (44%) of the nurses were diploma graduate. Fifty percent of the nurses were married. More than half (58%) of nurses had experience years in nursing and (80%) of nurses had training course in hospitals, (66%) have number of training were 1-5 course and (80%) had location of courses in Iraq.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the nurses 'attitudes regarding early detection of thyroid diseases are positive.

Recommendations: The study recommends to opening endocrine center in Bagdad city to early detection of thyroid disease.

Keywords: Attitude, early detection, nurses, Hypothyroidism.

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INTRODUCTION

Thyroid disease is a medical condition that affects the function of the thyroid gland. The thyroid gland is located at the front of the neck and produces thyroid hormones that travel through the blood to help regulate many other organs, to regulate energy use, infant development, and childhood development ⁽¹⁾. The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE) estimated that in the United States approximately 13 million

people, or 4.78% of the population, have undiagnosed thyroid dysfunction ⁽²⁾. Hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism are correct etiological, anatomical and functional diagnosis of the thyroid problem can be achieved by take history of patient , thorough physical examination include weight loss/weight gain, palpitation, change of bowel habits (diarrhea/constipation), sweating, sleep problems, menstrual irregularities, growth problems, delays in sexual maturation, infertility, hoarseness of voice, exophthalmos, tremors, atrial fibrillation and thyroid gland enlargement and by well-planned investigations that include serum T3,T4, and TSH ⁽³⁾ Currently, neonatal early detection elevated levels of TSH that increase in response to the reduction in thyroid hormone. This early detection identifies 90% of cases of congenital hypothyroidism. Most patients have normal development after treatment with thyroxin .Besides assay of TSH, triiodothyronine (T3) and thyroxin (T4), other diagnostic tests include thyroid scanning with radioactive iodine, thyroid echography, and assay of serum thyroglobulin. These exams can help determine the causes of the disease and differentiate permanent and transient cases ⁽⁴⁾. Early detection of thyroid disorder depended on physical examination and laboratory test of thyroid hormone. Differential diagnosis is based on absence of exophthalmos and presence of myxedema, anti-TSH antibodies and lymphocyte infiltration of the thyroid gland ⁽⁵⁾.

We have investigated the attitudes and perceptions towards the management of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism among health professionals including nurse practitioners and practice nurses. We sought to determine the clinical management and behavioral factors that may influence the adequacy of thyroid hormone replacement in patients with hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism ⁽⁶⁾.

Aims of the study:

- 1- To determine of nurses' attitudes concerning early detection for hypothyroidism / hyperthyroidism.
- 2- To find out the relationships between nurses' attitudes and certain variables such as (age, gender, educational level and marital statues).

METHODOLOGY

Cross sectional study: To determine the nurses' attitudes concerning early detection for hypothyroidism/hyperthyroidism in Baghdad teaching hospitals. This study was conducted at Baghdad teaching hospitals between 20 \ December \ 2019 up to the end of 28 \ May \ 2020. A tool of attitudes questionnaire was construct distributed to the participants in this study. The sample consisted of (50) nurses at Baghdad teaching hospital, AL-Kindy, AL-Yarmouk teaching hospital, and Imamein kadhimein medical city. A questionnaire- interview format was constructing by the researcher for the purposes of the study; such development was employed through the available literature, clinical background and interview with nurses.

All the items were measured on scale of (4) indicates that the strong negative 1; negative 2; positive 3; strong positive 4. The questionnaire consisted of (2) parts: **Part I:** Demographic Information Sheet. **Part II:** Determination of nurses' attitudes concerning early detection for hypothyroidism / hyperthyroidism for (12) items. Rating scale was used to rate the frequency and extension of the problems. The content validity of the instrument was established through a panel of (14) experts. Test- retest reliability was determined through a computation of person correlations for the scales. The data were collected by using the questionnaire structured format through interview and inspection technique. The determination was conducted during the period from 20 \ December \ 2019 up to the end of 28 \ May \ 2020, The data were analyzed through descriptive data analysis and inferential data analysis the data were analyzed through the use of Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) version (22).

RESULTS:

Table (1): Descriptive Analysis of Nurses' Attitudes toward early detection of Hypothyroidism / Hyperthyroidism Items

Items	frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
strong negative	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Negative	12	24.0	24.0	28.0
Positive	26	52.0	52.0	80.0
strong positive	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	
Male	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
Female	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

This table shows that high percentage (52.0%) were positive attitudes, (24.0%) had negative attitudes, (20.0%) had strong positive attitudes and only (4.0%) strong negative toward early detection Hypothyroidism / Hyperthyroidism. the majority (72%) of the study were female while the remaining was male.

Table (2): Association between (age, gender, Level of education, and marital statuses) and Nurses Attitudes

Variables	Chi-Square	P value	Sig.*
Age groups	1.441	.274	NS
gender	.716	.373	NS
Educational level	1.006	.369	NS
Marital status	.893	.793	NS

*Sig. = Significance level ≤ 0.05 = significant, NS= no Significant, HS = High Significant, S = Significant

This table indicates that there is no significant association between age, gender, level of education, and marital statuses with nurse's attitudes.

Discussion

Through the course of the data analysis of the present study the finding showed that the majority (72%) of the study were female while the remaining was male. The highest percentage of age group in present study (34%) were 26-30 years old and lowest percentage (10%) were (31- 35, 36-40) years old. Concerning marital status and level of education, (50%) of the sample were married, most of them are (44%) nursing had diploma graduate.

These results are Agreed with the findings obtained from DEW, Rosie, who shows 69% of the study sample were females within, age group that (23-27) years old from Iraqi Center, high percent of the three hospitals were married and divorced, (40%) of the sample nursing institute ⁽⁶⁾.

Regarding experience years, majority (58%) of the study was experience years in nursing and (80%) of nurses had training course in hospitals, (66%) have number of training were 1-5 course and (80%) had location of courses in Iraq. These results are agreed with findings obtained from AL-Fatlawi, M.; Ahmed, shows that after the training course, high percent of nurses had (1 - 5) years of experiences in hospital, (73.3%) of nurses have theoretical training course in Iraq ⁽⁷⁾.

This study similarity with AL-Fatlawi, M.; Ahmed, show that number of years in the health field, the majority of both groups of nurses have (1-5 years) of experience years in nursing field ⁽⁸⁾.

The result of study that show early detection of hypothyroidism / hyperthyroidism domain in table (1) for nurses attitudes is fifty two percentage were positive attitude, twenty four had negative attitude, twenty percentage had positive attitude and only four percentage strong negative attitude toward early detection Hypothyroidism / Hyperthyroidism. A finding suggest the large number of patients to enter to medical ward, critical care unit ,and surgical ward that suffering sings and symptom of thyroid disorder leads to frequent nurses cope with these problem to provide nursing care and to increase cognitive and attitude about these health problem concerning hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism.

The findings of the study agree with result obtained from Heiwe, S. Kajermo, K.N., Lenne, who reported that the most of the nurses had positive attitude toward evidence - based practice ⁽⁹⁾.

This finding similarity to a study conducted by Chu-Peterson who stated that the Acute Care Nurses Practitioners' Attitudes, Behaviors and Practice have positive attitudes, behaviors and practice toward Thyroid dysfunction management ⁽¹⁰⁾.

This finding are good agreement done which ER, P., & NA, I. J. R, showed that the study finding positive attitude with thyroid disorder during pregnancy ⁽¹¹⁾.

Level of education, experience of nursing in hospitals in comparison of the respondent's total Nurses attitude domain in table (2), there is non-significant association between age ,gender ,level of education, and marital status with nurses attitude domains. This result of study is agreements with Atiyah and Hussein Hadi done by other researchers who have reported that no significant relationship between health problems with residence and educational level ⁽¹²⁾. These result were similar to those result obtained from Majeed, H. J., & Al-Attar who reported that no significant relationship between nurse's cognitive and behaviors and their gender and educational level ($P<0.001$) ⁽¹³⁾.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that, despite strong nurses' attitudes regarding early detection of hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism.

RECOMMENDATION

The study suggested opening endocrine center in Bagdad city to early detection of thyroid disease.

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