Evaluation of Nurses' Knowledge about Substance Abuse at Psychiatric Teaching Hospitals in Baghdad City

تقويم معارف الممرضين حول سوء استخدام المواد المخدرة في المستشفيات النفسية في مدينة بغداد

Ihaab H. Abbas, MScN*

Ali K. AL- Juboori, Ph D**

---

* Academic Nurse, Al-Rusafa Health Directorate , Ministry of Health, e.mail: ehabhabeb84@ gmail.com
 **Professor, Mental Health Nursing Department, College of Nursing, University of Karbala, e.mail:ali_aljubori@yahoo.com

المستخلص:

الهدف: لتقويم مستويات معارف الممرضين العاملين في المستشفيات النفسية عن سوء استخدام المواد المخدرة وايجاد العلاقة بين تلك المستويات مع الخصائص الديموغرافية.

المنهجية: دراسة تحليلية وصفية لتحقيق أهداف الدراسة وتم اختيار عينه البحث من ٤ مستشفيات تعليمية و شملت مستشفى بغداد التعليمي ، مستشفى الرشاد للأمراض النفسية ومستشفى ابن رشد للأمراض النفسية ، مستشفى الكاظمية عينة الدراسة عشوائية تكونت من ١٠٠ ممرض و ممرضة يعملون في المستشفيات النفسية موزعة كالآتي : مستشفى الرشاد (٦٠) ، مستشفى ابن رشد (٢٠) ، مستشفى بغداد (١٠) ، مستشفى الكاظمية (١٠) تم عمل استبيان لغرض الدراسة. والتي تكونت من ٥٨ فقره تم توزيعها على قسمين المعلومات الديموغرافية ٨ فقره و القسم الثاني معارف الممرضين حول سوء استخدام المواد المخدرة ٥٠ فقره .. تم تحليل البيانات من خلال استخدام برنامج التحليل الاحصائي (SPSS) النسخة ٢٠ من خلال تطبيق ما يلي: منهج تحليل البيانات الإحصائية وصفي: تم استخدام القياسات التالية: ترددات. النسب المئوية. الجدول الإحصائي. منهج تحليل البيانات الإحصائية الاستدلالي: من خلال تطبيق اختبار كاي- سكوير يستخدم هذا الاختبار لتحديد العلاقة بين معارف الممرضين و الخصائص الديموغرافية.

النتائج: كان هناك ٦٩٪ من عينة الدراسة من الذكور و ٧١٪ منهم المتزوجون، و ٤٠٪ اعمارهم من ٣٠-٣٩ سنة ا، و ٧٨٪ لديهم خدمة اقل من ٩ سنوات ، و ٤٩٪ منهم لا يكفي الدخل الشهري. كان هناك ٥٧٪ لديهم مستوى معرفة جيدة عن التدخين ٤١٪ لديهم معرفة جيدة عن مستوى الكحول، وكان هناك ٤٢٪ لديهم مستوى المعرفة ضعيفة عن المخدرات، وكانت هناك ارتباط كبير بين التدخين المعرفة والحالة الاجتماعية وكان هناك ارتباط كبير بين التدخين المعرفة ومستوى التعليم.

التوصيات: يوصي الباحثون بزيادة البرامج التعليمية ضمن دورات التعليم المستمر حول تعاطي المخدرات وخاصة للممرضين العاملين بالمستشفيات النفسية واشراكهم بالدورات الخاصة بالإدمان لرفع معارف الممرضين.

Abstract:

Objectives: To evaluate levels of nurses' knowledge about substance abuse at psychiatric teaching hospitals in Baghdad city.

Methodology: A descriptive analytical study conducts to meet study objectives during the period from 1-11-2014 To 10-5-2015 The study conduct at 4 teaching hospitals in three department (Baghdad Al Rusafa ,Al Karkh, Medical city) they includ Baghdad teaching hospital, Al Rashad teaching hospital, Ibn Rshud teaching hospital , and Al Kadhumeeain teaching hospital which select according to the study. A random sample of 100 nurses are working in teaching psychiatric hospitals , Al Rashad (60), Ibn Rshud (20) Baghdad teaching hospital (10) and Al Kadhumeeain (10) , A questionnaire is construct for the purpose of the study. consist of 58 items which are distribute in two part, A – general information which consist from 8 items, B- Nurses Evaluation of Knowledge about substance abuse which consist from 50 items..Data analysis through uses of program SPSS version 20 by application the following :Descriptive statistical data analysis approach: by use the following measurements: Frequencies. Percentages. Statistical table. Inferential: through the application of the Chi –square test This test use for determine the association between the nurse ' demographic characteristics and the Evaluation Nurse knowledge about substance abuse.

Results: The study founds 69% of the sample are male . 71% of them that are married ,40% 30-39 years old age ,78% ≤ 9 years career ,49% not enough monthly income. There are 57% have good level knowledge about smoking 41% have good level knowledge about alcohol There are 42% have weak level knowledge about drugs، There are asignificant association between knowledge smoking and marital status and There are significant association between knowledge smoking and level of education .

Recommendations: recommend it, Increase implementation educational programs , Support nurses training about substance abuse specially drug abuse due to important of substance and Encourage researches about substance abuse .

Key words: Evaluation, Nurse, knowledge, substance abuse ,psychiatric teaching hospital , Baghdad city

Introduction

Substance Abuse is the repeated use of a substance or substances in situations where use leads to or contributes to markedly negative outcomes. Defining substance abuse can be difficult. "Substance" refers to the spectrum of drugs that can be potentially abused, such as illicit drugs (marijuana, heroin), licit drugs (alcohol, tobacco), and prescription drugs. "Abuse" refers to the use of a substance when it is not medically indicated or when its use exceeds socially accepted levels. Substance abuse is one in a spectrum of substance use disorders outlined in the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. In order to meet diagnostic criteria, an individual, over the course of one year, must experience one or more of the following: significant impairment in the fulfillment of role obligations due to use of a substance, continued use of a substance in dangerous situations, recurrent substance-related legal problems, or continued use of a particular substance despite having continued social or interpersonal problems caused or compounded by the use of the substance[1]. Abuse : typically defined as the maladaptive usage of chemical or substance in a way that differs markedly from social norms [2]. Most common in prisons is the use of drugs [3]. Drug abuse also represents a great problem for societies in general, as it is a direct or indirect cause in a great number of crimes committed [4]. Substance abuse is growing problem in Iraq especially after 2003. Increase accessibility of drugs due to increase trafficking through Iraq from neighboring countries, especially Afghanistan and Iran which has a high incidence of substance use disorder ,causes a real concern for Iraqi health professionals [5]. Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse, refers to a maladaptive pattern of use of a substance that is not considered dependence. The term "drug abuse" does not exclude dependency, but is otherwise used in a similar manner in nonmedical contexts. The terms have a huge range of definitions related to taking a psychoactive drug or performance enhancing drug for a non-therapeutic or non-medical effect. All of these definitions imply a negative judgment of the drug use in question (compared with the term responsible drug use for alternative views). Some of the drugs

most often associated with this term include alcohol, amphetamines, barbiturates, benzodiazepines, cocaine, methaqualone, and opioids [6].

Methodology

A descriptive analytical study in which assessment approach is applied to achieve the objectives of the study the period of study from 1-11-2014 To 10-5-2015. The study was conducted at 4 teaching hospitals in three department (Baghdad Al Rusafa , Karkh ,Medical city) they included Baghdad teaching hospital, Al Rashad teaching hospital, Ibn Rshud teaching hospital ,Al Kadhumeeain teaching hospital which were selected according to the study**.** A random sample of 100 nurses working in teaching psychiatric hospital , Al Rashad psychiatric hospital (60) Ibn Rushud teaching psychiatric hospital (20 Baghdad teaching hospital (10) and Al Kadhumeeain teaching hospital (10), **A questionnaire** is constructed for the purpose of the study through a review of relevant book and consultation from panel of experts. questionnaires consist of 58 items which distributed in 2 part **A – general information** which consist from 8 items (age , gander , level of education , income ……) and **B-**

Nurses Knowledge about substance abuse which consist from 50 items **Data collection** self-reported questionnaire techniques through the period of March 24th 2015 to April 23th 2015. 3 days in week , every 1 questionnaire take 20 min . Data were collected through the use of the constructed questionnaire, nurses filled the questionnaire as a self-reported after receiving the information and instructions required from the researcher to filling the questionnaire and the researcher stay with nurses in the hospital during process of data **Data analysis** through collection. uses program SPSS version 16 by application the following :**Descriptive statistical data analysis approach :** Was used the following: Frequencies. Percentages. Statistical table**. Inferential statistical data analysis** through the application of **approach:** the **Chi –square test** This test is used for determining the association between the nurses' demographic characteristics and the knowledge about substance abuse.

Results

Table(1): Demographic Characteristics of Nurses who have Participated in the Study

Sample Demographic Characteristics					
Gender			**Age**		
	F	%	Year	F	%
Male	69	69.0%	≤19	1	1.0%
Female	31	31.0%	20-29	38	38.0%
Total	100	**100.0%**	30-39	40	40.0%
			≥40	21	21.0%
			Total	**100**	**100.0%**
Residential area			**Career**		
	F	%	Year	F	%
Urban	84	84.0%	≤ 9	78	78.0%
sub urban	14	14.0%	10 -19	8	8.0%
Countryside	2	2.0%	≥ 20	14	14.0%
Total	**100**	**100.0%**	**Total**	**100**	**100.0%**
Monthly income			**Marital status**		
	F	%	Status	F	%
Enough	17	17.0%	Married	71	71.0%
sometime enough	34	34.0%	Single	23	23.0%
not enough	49	49.0%	Divorced	2	2.0%
Total	**100**	**100.0%**	Widowed	4	4.0%
Training			**Level of education**		
	F	**%**	Degree	F	%
Yes	21	21.0%	Primary	2	2.0%
No	79	79.0%	Intermediate	7	7.0%
Total	**100**	**100.0%**	Secondary	33	33.0%
			Diploma	28	28.0%
			Bachelorise and more	30	30.0%
			Total	**100**	**100.0%**

F: Frequency, %: Percentage

The findings of table (3) reveal that 69.0% of nurses is male, 87.0% of them is 20 to 39 years old, 71.0% of them is married, , 78.0% of them career ≤ 9 years , 79.0% of sample has no training of substance abuse, 57.0% of them has diploma and bachelors, about half of them is with not enough monthly income

Table (2): Levels of nowledge of Nurses Working in Psychiatric Teaching Hospitals about Substance Abuse

			F	%
Knowledge	Smoking	Weak	17	17.0%
		Intermediate	26	26.0%
		Good	57	57.0%
		Total	**100**	**100.0%**
	Alcohol	Weak	27	27.0%
		Intermediate	32	32.0%
		Good	41	41.0%
		Total	**100**	**100.0%**
	Drug	Weak	42	42.0%
		Intermediate	40	40.0%
		Good	18	18.0%
		Total	**100**	**100.0%**

F: Frequency, %: Percentage

This table shows that there is good level of knowledge; **57.0%** is for knowledge of smoking; **41.0%** is knowledge of alcohol while **42.0%** is weak level for knowledge of drugs.

Table (3): Association between Knowledge and Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	F	Df	Knowledge					
			Smoking		Alcohol		Drug	
			X^2	Sig.	X^2	Sig.	X^2	Sig.
Gender	100	1	7.338	0.12	3.202	0.20	2.005	0.73
Age		4	9.474	0.14	9.779	0.13	8.958	0.70
Training		1	183	0.91	2.593	0.27	3.841	0.42
Career		4	7.089	0.13	4.984	0.28	1.546	0.99
Level of Education		5	3.560	0.05	12.396	0.25	14.548	0.80
Marital status		3	19.938	0.03	9.808	0.13	11.311	0.42
Monthly Income		2	6.114	0.19	8.060	0.08	5.883	0.66
Based on Chi-squire test: Highly Sig. At P<0.01; Sig. At P<0.05 , Non Sig. At P>0.05								

df= degree of freedom , F= frequency , Sig.= level of Significance , $\chi 2$= Chi-square value

This table shows significant association between knowledge about smoking and marital status, and Level of education.

Discussion:

Part I: Nurses' demographic characteristics:

1. Gender: Throughout the course of the present study, show it has in the study been (69.0%) were male, and (31.0 %) it's female. Causes the largest No. of nurses its male because the psychiatric hospital have need male nurses other than female , the psychiatric hospital have special condition and the patients some time have aggressive, need high activity deal with them . Other causes, in Iraq and some countries in Middle East the psychiatric hospital have stigma, more nurses (female) don't like work in psychiatric hospital.

The Number of nurses' male stats more than female in psychiatric unit [7].

2. Level of education : Regarding to the level of education , 2.0% of the sample were primary , 7.0% of them intermediate ,33.0% secondary ,28.0% diploma , 30.0% balconies , while 1.0% of them high education.

The highest level of education are diploma and balconies because the program of ministry of health to produced nursing staff have high academic knowledge in nursing since, and encouragement the nursing staff to development his knowledge to complete study. The major nurses in this study have bachelor degree [9].

3. age: In regard to their age , 1.0% ≤19 years, 38.0% of them were 20-29 years, 40.0% were 30-39 years , while 21.0% of them were ≥40 years. The largest number of age nurses sample 69.7% [9]. 25-35 years [7]. the largest number of sample in 3th section from his age [8]. Indicated also that biggest sample his study have age between 25 to 35 years old. The most of nurses of their studies have age in same level [10].

4. Marital status : Concerning to the marital status of their nurses in this study sample show , 71.0% of the sample had married , 23.0% were had single , 2.0% were had divorced , while 4.0% of the sample study were had widowed.

The largest sample of nurses its married because the Iraqi social traditional encouragement to early married and there likes to married from employ persons. The same as 76% of nurses in his study sample are married [11]. The study finds 90% of the sample married [13]. 73% of studies sample are married [11]. The study finds that 75% of sample are married [12].

5. Career: Regarding to the career of their sample study, the study depicted that the majority of sample 78.0% were

≤ 9 years, 8.0% 10-19 years, while 14.0% were ≥ 20 years. This result nearly to (Survey of registered nurses, 2013) the largest nursing career 19-39, 71%. Alhajjar [13] state the majority of sample has less than 5 years' experience in nursing field. Amanni[14] reported that most of nurses in their study have few period of experience in nursing field . M. The majority of sample his study bellow 5 years career in nursing field [7]. Sample study the major number of nurses have less than 5 years career in nursing field [8].

6. Monthly income: In regard to their monthly income we show, 17.0% from the sample says enough, 34.0% had says sometimes enough, while the majority of sample 49.0% had says not enough. 82% of sample of nurses it's enough monthly income. Study majority of study sample has not enough monthly income [11] . Nurses in psychiatric hospital have many responsibilities toward the patient and they work very hard and difficult , because this situation the nurses have stress , anxiety and other problem , spicily police and monthly incentives enough that encouragement to development the nurses in his works.

7. Training: Regarding to the training about substance abuse to the nurses in these simple study, we show that

21.0% says, yes training, while 79.0% says, no training. The poor training in psychiatric hospital about substance abuse reflect this percentage in the study due to lack of specialized psychiatric trainer, and more of program of training irrelevant. According to ministry of health, only 13% from psychiatric nurses percent training outside the country.

Part II: Nurses' knowledge

1.smoking : The study divided the knowledge of smoking to 3 level, good , intermediate , and weak, we show in the table (4) , 57.0% of nurses in sample study in good level due to the health education about smoking and side effect , separated the labile warning about smoking and nature occupational of my sample , 26.0% intermediate level , and 17.0% weak level . The knowledge of nurses about smoking in his sample in strong level 53.0% in United Kingdom [16].

2. Alcohol drinking: The study divided the knowledge of alcohol to 3 level, good, intermediate, and weak, we show in the table 4. , 41.0% of nurses in sample study in good level, 32.0% intermediate level, and 27.0% weak level . due to instruction religion of Islamic that's prevent drinking alcohol , and it is pays a significant cost in our society, drinking alcohol is lead to

family's problems, causes crimes, and make the person harm himself, his family and his country. The biggest number of nurses' knowledge in his sample have a good knowledge [17].

3. Drug abuse: The study divided the knowledge of drug to 3 level, good, intermediate, and weak, we show in the table 4. , 18.0% of nurses in sample study in good level 40.0% intermediate level, and 42.0% weak level. although the nurses working in psychiatric hospital have weak knowledge about drugs because lack of training , low level of education and lack interest to know the action and side effect of drug. Majority of nurses had adequate knowledge about harmful effects of addictive drugs but had limited information regarding treatment options [18]. The state a lack of knowledge about addiction, moralistic and punitive belief system about perinatal addiction in particular may prevent nurses from caring for these women in a professional and ethical manner [19].

Part III: Association between knowledge and demographic characteristics

1. There is significant association between knowledge smoking and Level of Education, high level of education increase awareness about health behavior, such as exercise, nitration and not smoking. The statistically significant relationship (p < .03) was noted between knowledge smoking and Level of Education [20].

2. There is significant association between knowledge smoking and Marital status, due to bad order, person with smoking have anxiety from harm on his family's health from smoking, and the smoking negative habit they don't want learning it.

Recommendations

1. Increase implementation educational programs and significant training about substance abuse specially drug abuse

2. Due to important of substance abuse Encouragement researchers about study about substance abuse

References

1. Zumpano R.: Substan Abuse, Bold underline, 2007, Available by WWW. Answer. Com., Last up date.

2. Taylor , C.Z. Religious Addiction : Obsession With Spirituality, Pastoral Psychology (Springer Netherlands), 50 (4) , 2002,p-p.291-

3. Plourde S, Dodson JJ, Runge JA, Therriault JC (2002) Spatial and temporal variations in copepod community structure in the lower St.

Lawrence Estuary, Canada. Mar Ecol Prog Ser 230:211–224.

4. Helgeson, V. S., Lepore, S. J., & Eton, D. T. (2006). Who benefits: Moderators of the benefits of a psych educational intervention for men with prostate cancer. Health Psychology,

5. Al-Hasnawi, S. Rasheed, M.: Baban, A.: Al-Alak, M.et al . The prevalence and correlates of DSM-IV Disorder in the Iraqi Mental health Survey (IMHS) .world Psychiatry , 8(97), 2007,p.109.

6. Atlas Nurses in Mental Health, Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse World Health Organization, 2007.

7. Mustafa , A, Abdullah ,: Assessment of Job Stress for Nurses in Psychiatric Hospitals at Baghdad City MSc thesis, College of Nursing, University of Baghdad, 2014.

8. Hamaideh ,S , H ,: Jordanian nurses' job stressors and social support, Vol 55, Issue 1, p-p . 40-47 , ,2008.

9. Vadlamudi , M , B : Annals of Neurology , Volume 57 , Issue 3, Page 465, March, 2005.

10. Gomes , L,& Sudhaker , C.: job stress , coping strategies and the job quality index of nurses working in selected multispecialty hospital , 2010. Volume 22, No.1, p-p.10-14.

11. Tuwajiry , B,: Problem facing the nursing profession in the work environment , Thesis , King Saud University , College of Business Administration , 2007, p-p. 130-150.

12. Leung, S.: Spurgeon ,P . and Cheung , H,: Job satisfaction and stress among Ward –based and community – based Psychiatric Nurses , Hong Kong Journal of Psychiatric , Volume 17, No 2 , p-p.45-54, 2007.

13. Al-Hajjar , B,: Occupational stress among hospital nurses in Gaza , Palestine , Thesis , University of Manchester , school of nurses , 2013, p.13.

14. Aman, M.J, SinghNN, Fitzpatrick " A health genral for psychiatric nurse" (1987). Page no. 19-26.

15. Al-Hawajreh , K ,: Exploring the Relationship between Occupational stress and Organizational Commitment among Nurses in Selected Gordian Hospital , An-Najah Univ, J,Res. (Humanities), Vol,25 ,No 7, ,2011 .

16. Shelley,A,: Providing Smoking Cessation Interventions: A Survey of Nurses in Primary Health Care Settings in Ontario, Canada, thesis the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Department of Nursing Science , University of Toronto , 2013.

17. Daivid , M, Susan , S ,:An Exploration of Health Science and Nursing Students Knowledge and Behaviors related to Alcohol, J, allied health professional practical and education , Vol 10 , No 4, Issue , Oct 2012.

18. Naresh , N , Mattoo, S , Sarkar , S .: Tramadol dependence: a case series from India. Science Reported , J, 2012 Vol 34 (283-285).

19. Kimberl, M, Knowledge and Attitude Baccalaureate Nursing Student about Drug and Alcohol Abuse,(Thesis),Washington Univ, 2009.

20. Xianglong et al , Smoking-Related Knowledge, Attitudes, Behaviors, Smoking Cessation Idea and Education Level among Young Adult Male Smokers in Chongqing, China, Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2015, 12, 2135-2149; doi:10.3390/ijerph120202