

Study of chronic leg ulcer sufferers in india



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This chapter deals with the summary, conclusion, implications, recommendations and limitations.

SUMMARY

A leg ulcer is tissue break down on the leg or foot due to any cause. They occur in association with a range of disease processes, most commonly with venous and or arterial disease. It was shown that the recurrence of foot infection was common among Indian diabetic clients (52%). A recent study in India estimated a prevalence rate of chronic wounds at 4.5 per 1000 population. The incidence of acute wounds was more than double at 10.5 per 1000 population.

People who belongs to low socio-economic background were not so affordable in the treatment aspects. They need an alternative approach, whereas the people who belongs to the high as well as moderate socio-economic background even though spending high cost in the treatment aspects, they are getting less satisfaction. so there should be a remedy for all the things. The treatment of leg ulcers requires a multidisciplinary approach, including surgical, topical, and systemic interventions when indicated . So, the investigator selected turmeric powder as an intervention for wound healing.

So, the investigator undertook the study to assess the effectiveness of turmeric powder application on wound healing among leg ulcer clients in selected hospital of Tirunelveli District, Tamilnadu.

The objectives of the study were:

To assess the pretest level of leg ulcer for the experimental and the control group.

To assess the post test level of leg ulcer for the experimental and the control group.

3) To compare the pre test level of leg ulcer between the experimental and the control group

4) To compare the post test level of leg ulcer between the experimental and the control group.

5) To compare the pre test level of leg ulcer among experimental and control group

6) To compare the post test level of leg ulcer among experimental and control group

6) To assess the post test level of leg ulcer of the experimental and the control group with selected demographic variables (age , sex , socio-economic background, education , work pattern , dietary pattern , duration of ulcer, diagnosis)

The research hypotheses formulated were:

All the hypothesis were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

RH1 " There is a significant difference in pre and post test level of leg ulcer

in the experimental group.

RH2- There is a significant difference in pre and post test level of leg ulcer in the control group.

RH3- There is a significant difference in pre test level of leg ulcer between the experimental and control group.

RH4- There is a significant difference in post test level of leg ulcer between the experimental and control group.

RH5- There is a significant association of post test level of leg ulcer with selected demographic variables of the experimental and control group.

The assumptions of the study were:

- 1) Turmeric powder application may improves wound healing.
- 2) Turmeric powder has anti " inflammatory properties.
- 3) There may be no side effects occur followed by turmeric powder application.

Review of literature collected for the study was organized by the following headings.

- 1) Literature related to turmeric and its healing effects on other disorders.
- 2) Literature related to other non-pharmacological measures on wound healing.
- 3) Literature related to turmeric and wound healing.

The conceptual framework adopted for the study was modified Ludwig von Bertalanffy general system theory.

The quasi experimental pre and post test control group design was used.

The tool consisted of demographic variables and modified Bates-Jensen wound assessment scale. The tool was validated by 5 experts and the reliability of the tool was established by spearman correlation coefficient method.

The pilot study was conducted in Government hospital, Cheranmahadevi and the findings revealed the feasibility, reliability and practicability of the tool and the study.

The main study was conducted in Theerthapathi government hospital, Ambasamudram. Convenient sampling method was used to allot the samples in experimental and control group. The data collected was analyzed and interpreted based on the objectives by descriptive and inferential statistics.

The findings of the study revealed a high statistical significance ($p < 0.05$) in the comparison of pre and post test level of leg ulcer among experimental group in comparing with the pre and post test level of leg ulcer among control group after turmeric powder application on wound for experimental group and control group with other routine hospital measures. Association of post test level of leg ulcer with selected demographic variables of experimental and control group did not show any statistical difference.

CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the effectiveness of turmeric powder application on wound healing among leg ulcer clients in selected hospital of Tirunelveli District. The result of the study concluded that turmeric powder application is effective in the wound healing among leg ulcer clients. Therefore the investigator felt that more importance should be given to a non-pharmacological measures to enhance wound healing among leg ulcer clients.

IMPLICATIONS

The investigator has derived from the study, the following implications, which are vital, concern in the field of nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE

The nurses have a vital role in providing safe and effective nursing care to enhance wound healing among leg ulcer clients. This can be facilitated by motivating the nurses to

1) Have an indepth knowledge on physiological considerations in leg ulcers

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2) The nurse person must apply various non-pharmacological measures for wound healing in leg ulcers.

NURSING EDUCATION

1) Educate the students about the complications of leg ulcer and its nursing interventions.

2) Provide adequate clinical exposure to the ward and plan nursing care for effective management.

3) The students should be taught about leg ulcer, its early identification, continuous pharmacological and non-pharmacological intervention.

4) Make use of available literatures and studies related to non-pharmacological measures for wound healing.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

The nurse conduct inservice programme and continuing education programme on wound healing.

Arrange and conduct workshops, conferences, seminars on non-pharmacological methods on wound healing .

Provide opportunities for nurses to attend training programme on complementary and alternative therapies on wound healing.

NURSING RESEARCH

As a nurse researcher, promote more research on effective wound healing. I.

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Promote effective utilization of research findings on wound healing.

Encourage the student to disseminate the findings of the research through conferences, seminars and publishing in nursing journal.

Encourage the governing bodies to formulate standard policies and protocols to emphasize nursing care based on complementary and alternative therapies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The study recommends the following future research.

The similar study can be conducted with larger samples for better generalizations.

A comparative study can be done to assess the effectiveness of turmeric powder vs honey on wound healing.

LIMITATIONS

The study was conducted with smaller samples , hence generalization must be done with caution.

Since there were very few studies done on the effectiveness of turmeric powder application on wound healing, the investigator had a lot of difficulty in collecting the study materials for the review.