

4.3.4.8 ***Exposure and environmental control***
C8_1 to C8_2; D8_1 to D8_3

This part provides the results and analysis of performance of skills pertaining to exposure and environmental control: measures to reverse hypothermia and measures to reverse hyperthermia.

Figures 4.69 and 4.70 illustrate the skills visually by indicating the mean score for each variable.

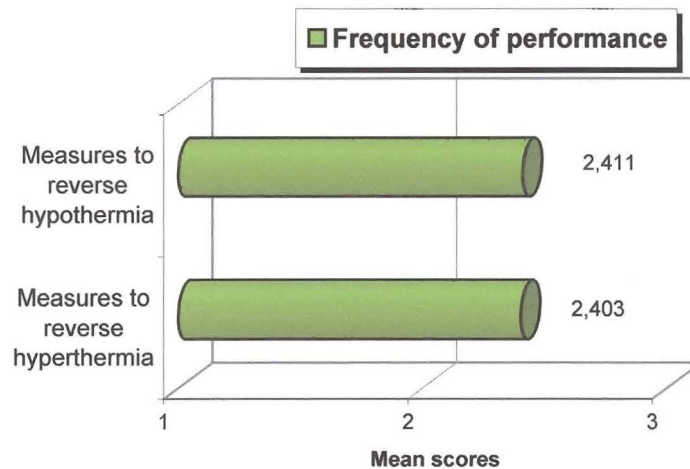


Figure 4.69 - Exposure and environmental control

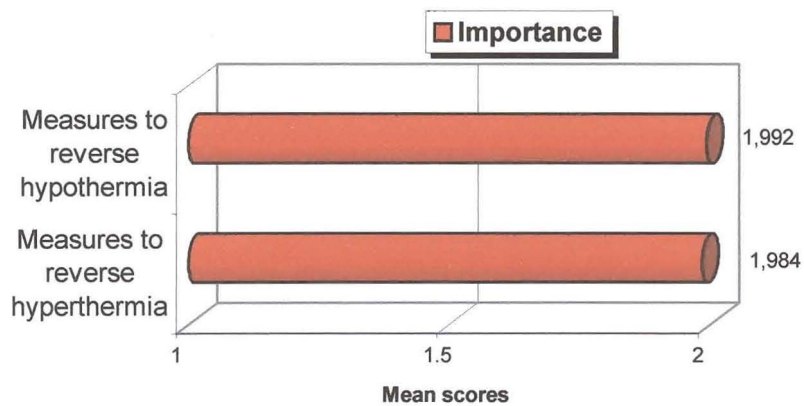


Figure 4.70 - Exposure and environmental control

Table 4.23 reflects the *frequency of performance* of advanced life-support skills pertaining to exposure and environmental control. Note that the majority of the respondents indicated that they frequently perform the skills.

Table 4.24 reflects the *importance* of these skills to be included in the curriculum and the majority of the respondents indicated that they agree that these skills are important and should be included in the curriculum.

The degree of relationship between the frequency of performance and importance of the skills to be included in the curriculum as indicated by the Spearman correlation (see Annexure D – Spearman correlation between the variables in Section C and Section D) illustrated the following:

- Measures to reverse hypothermia indicated a significant Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s 0,218)
- Measures to reverse hyperthermia indicated a significant Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s 0,218)

Table 4.23 – Frequency of performance of advanced life-support skills (%) C8_1 to C8_3

SKILLS	State hospitals						Private hospitals						Total						X ²	df [†]
	Seldom / Never		Periodically		Frequently		Seldom / Never		Periodically		Frequently		Seldom / Never		Periodically		Frequently			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Exposure and environmental control																				
Measures to reverse hypothermia	4	12,1	7	21,2	22	66,7	14	15,2	29	31,5	49	53,3	18	14,4	36	28,8	71	56,8	1,827	2
Measures to reverse hyperthermia	5	15,2	8	24,2	20	60,6	19	20,7	17	18,5	56	60,9	24	19,2	25	20,0	76	60,8	0,787	2

† Degrees of freedom

* $p < 0,05$

** $p < 0,01$

Table 4.24 – Importance of advanced life-support skills (%) **D8_1 to D8_3**

Skills	State hospitals				Private hospitals				Total				X ²	df [†]
	Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Exposure and environmental control														
Measures to reverse hypothermia	1	3,3	29	96,7	0	0,0	90	100,0	1	0,8	119	99,2	3,025	1
Measures to reverse hyperthermia	2	6,7	28	93,3	0	0,0	90	100,0	2	1,7	118	98,3	6,102	1

† Degrees of freedom
* $p < 0,05$
** $p < 0,01$

4.3.4.9 Adjuncts C9 1 to C9 3; D9 1 to D9 3

This part provides the results and analysis of performance of skills pertaining to adjuncts: arterial line insertion, nasogastric tube insertion and urine catheter insertion.

Figures 4.71 and 4.72 illustrate the skills visually by indicating the mean score for each variable.

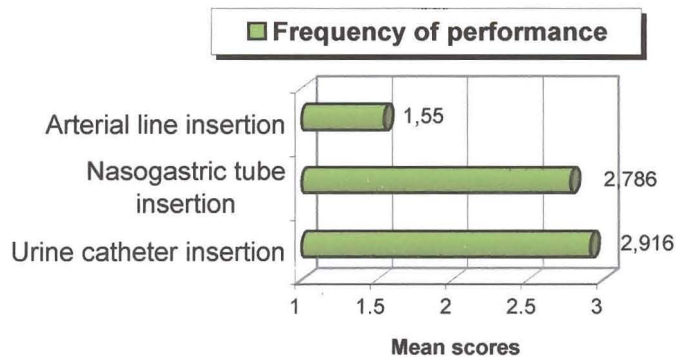


Figure 4.71 - Adjuncts

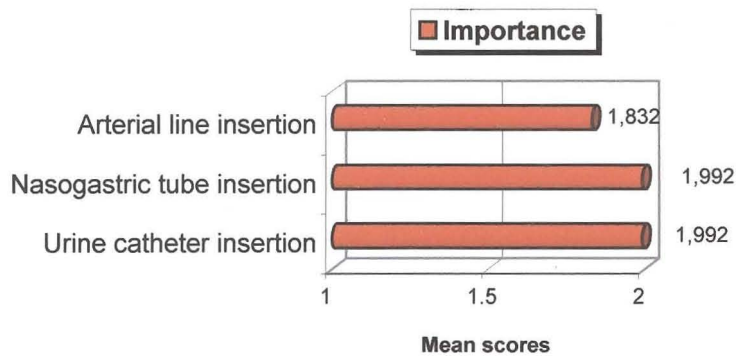


Figure 4.72 - Adjuncts

Table 4.25 reflects the *frequency of performance* of advanced life-support skills pertaining to adjuncts. Note that the majority of the respondents indicated that they perform the skill arterial line insertion seldom/never. The

skills nasogastric tube insertion and urine catheter insertion were indicated as frequently performed.

Table 4.26 reflects the *importance* of these skills to be included in the curriculum and the majority of respondents indicated that they agree that these skills are important and should be included in the curriculum.

The degree of relationship between the frequency of performance and importance of the skills to be included in the curriculum as indicated by the Spearman correlation (see Annexure D – Spearman correlation between the variables in Section C and Section D) illustrated the following:

- Arterial line insertion indicated a highly significant Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s 0,406)
- Nasogastric tube insertion indicated a significant Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s 0,179)
- Urine catheter insertion indicated a significant Spearman correlation coefficient (r_s 0,208)

Table 4.25 – Frequency of performance of advanced life-support skills (%) C9_1 to C9_3

SKILLS	State hospitals						Private hospitals						Total						X ²	df [†]
	Seldom / Never		Periodically		Frequently		Seldom / Never		Periodically		Frequently		Seldom / Never		Periodically		Frequently			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Adjuncts																				
Arterial line insertion	23	71,9	1	3,1	8	25,0	63	67,7	10	10,8	20	21,5	86	68,8	11	8,8	28	22,4	1,763	2
Nasogastric tube insertion	0	0,0	1	3,0	32	97,0	0	0,0	26	27,7	68	72,3	0	0,0	27	21,3	100	78,7	8,851**	1
Urine catheter insertion	0	0,0	0	0,0	33	100,0	1	1,1	8	8,5	85	90,4	1	0,8	8	6,3	118	92,9	3,401	2

† Degrees of freedom

* $p < 0,05$

** $p < 0,01$

Table 4.26 – Importance of advanced life-support skills (%) D9_1 to D9_3

Skills	State hospitals				Private hospitals				Total				X ²	df [†]
	Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Adjuncts														
Arterial line insertion	6	20,0	24	80,0	15	16,5	76	83,5	21	17,4	100	82,6	0,195	1
Nasogastric tube insertion	1	3,3	29	96,7	0	0,0	91	100,0	1	0,8	120	99,2	3,059	1
Urine catheter insertion	1	3,3	29	96,7	0	0,0	90	100,0	1	0,8	119	99,2	3,025	1

† Degrees of freedom
* $p < 0,05$
** $p < 0,01$