

Assess the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) of Nursing Students Regarding Management of Patients Undergoing PTCA

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Abstract

Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty (PTCA) is an essential interventional modality for the management of coronary artery disease. The quality of nursing care delivered in the post-procedural period plays a decisive role in preventing complications and promoting recovery. As future nursing professionals, students are expected to possess sound theoretical knowledge, an appropriate professional disposition, and competent clinical skills related to PTCA management.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) of nursing students concerning the care of patients undergoing PTCA and to examine associations between KAP scores and selected demographic factors.

Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional survey was conducted among nursing students of Navjeevan College of Nursing, West Bengal. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire comprising demographic variables and KAP components. Descriptive statistics were used to summarise the findings, while inferential tests examined associations and correlations among variables.

Results: Nearly half of the respondents demonstrated good knowledge (48%), whereas 34% had average knowledge and 18% exhibited poor knowledge regarding PTCA care. A largely positive attitude (68%) and predominantly average practice level (46%) were observed. Significant positive correlations were identified between knowledge and attitude ($\rho = 0.775$, $p < 0.001$), knowledge and practice ($\rho = 0.885$, $p < 0.001$), and attitude and practice ($\rho = 0.697$, $p < 0.001$). No significant associations were found between age and KAP variables ($p > 0.05$). However, year of study and clinical exposure, measured by the number of PTCA patients attended, were significantly associated with all KAP dimensions ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Although nursing students displayed satisfactory foundational knowledge and positive attitudes toward PTCA care, gaps were identified in the translation of knowledge into effective clinical practice. Enhancing experiential learning through structured clinical exposure, simulation-based training, and continuous professional development may substantially strengthen competency in cardiovascular nursing.

Keywords

Nursing Students, PTCA, Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Patient Care, Cardiovascular Nursing.

