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Perceived learning needs of Jordanian patients after undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention

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Purpose: As a result of advances in technology and treatment for patients with Coronary heart disease (CHD), the number of patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) has increased, and patients are being discharged sooner than ever before. This study aimed to explore and prioritize the actual learning needs of Jordanian patients after undergone PCI, and to examine the relationships between patients' learning needs and their illness perceptions and anxiety level in order to design nurse-led education programs. **Method:** A descriptive, correlational design was used. Data were collected from 208 PCI patients before their discharge from two Hospitals, by using Learning Need Inventory (PCILNI), Illness Perceptions, and Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) questionnaires. **Results:** The results showed that patients need a high amount of information (Mean 4.23). The information about immediate post-procedural knowledge category was indicated to be the most valued by PCI patients (Mean 4.42). The highest rated items were symptoms management, discharge medication, post-procedural medications and complications. There was a significant negative correlation between total learning needs and personal and treatment control respectively ($P=0.012$, $P=0.028$). There was a significant positive correlation between total learning needs and identity ($P=0.017$); Patients who perceived low levels of personal and treatment control over illness, and perceived high identity tend to need more educational knowledge. There was no significant correlation between total learning needs and anxiety level. **Conclusion:** These findings confirm that PCI patients have high information needs. These findings would help to develop nurse-led education programs based on actual patient's needs and their illness perception, which will facilitate the recovery of patients after undergone PCI and prevent complications.

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