Knowledge, Attitudes and Self-Efficacy on Adult Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation among Assistant Medical Officers and Nurses in Pejabat Kesihatan Kawasan Lahad Datu, Sabah

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Abstract: Ischaemic heart disease has been the highest cause of death in Malaysia for the past two decades, therefore, this study objectively assesses the level of knowledge, attitudes, and selfefficacy on adult cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) among healthcare providers started in Lahad Datu, due to there is no other study was found discussed on adult CPR involving assistant medical officers (AMO), nurses and midwives. A cross-sectional study was applied in this study involving AMO, nurses and midwives in this study with a total of 153 respondents after considering the 20% non-response rate. A newly developed Knowledge, Attitudes and Self-efficacy on Adult CPR among healthcare providers in the Malay language was used in this study. The questionnaire is divided into four sections: section A - demographic data; Section B - knowledge of adult CPR by using dichotomous choices (yes or no); Section C – assessing level of attitudes by using a 5-Likert scale, and Section D – assessing self-efficacy on adult CPR steps and procedures by using 10-Likert scale. Cronbach's alpha value for the knowledge domain was 0.806, 0.809 for the attitudes domain and 0.969 for the self-efficacy domain. A total of 147 respondents involved in this study, involving were nurses (n = 62, 42.2%), midwives (n = 53, 36.1%), and AMOs (n = 32, 21.8%), and most worked for klinik kesihatan. To determine the good or poor level of each domain, it depends on the normality distribution of the data. It is found that most of the respondents exceed the good value of knowledge (61.9%), attitudes (51.7%) and self-efficacy (60.5%). Respondents had good knowledge, attitudes, and self-efficacy, however, further study needs to be done to increase the level of knowledge, attitudes and self-efficacy on adult CPR at top-notch each time.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Self-efficacy, Adult, CPR