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Survey among radiography students about how to take informed consent in different conditions

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Abstract

Aim: Aim of the study is to perform the survey among radiography students about how to take informed consent in different conditions.

Methods: A prospective, questionnaire-based study was carried out in Department of Radiological and Imaging Techniques. A validated questionnaire was circulated among undergraduate and postgraduate Radiology students.

Results: The total participants was 148 out of 169 (87.57%) of undergraduate, postgraduate and diploma students of Radiological & imaging techniques filled questionnaire in the research. To check wisdom of Radiography pupils about Survey among Radiography Students about how to take informed consent in different conditions. and conclude that the knowledge of Bachelor of Radiology and Imaging Techniques 4th Semester students had good 74.46%, Bachelor of Radiology and Imaging Techniques 6th Semester students had average 61.27%. Masters in Radiological Imaging Techniques 2nd Semester students had average 66.03%. Masters in Radiological Imaging Techniques 4th Semester students had good 71.54% and Diploma 2nd year students of Radiological Imaging Techniques had poor 53%.

Conclusion: Study concluded that there should be proper lectures and theory classes for the conduction of Survey among Radiography students about how to take informed consent in different conditions. this should be improved by the well-designed training and theoretical sessions. From this study, we suggest that all members of the health care community should attend the webinars, guest lectures and training sessions about Survey among Radiography students about how to take informed consent in different conditions in radiology department.

Keywords: Knowledge, informed consent, radiography students

Introduction

What is consent-Consent is a method of effective mutual talking among the patient's and the doctors in which the patient gives permission to the doctors to do their treatment [3]. The basics of the consent consist patients data and their qualification, adequate information of all risks and analysis of another treatment and the ability as for ill person also made a purposeful elite with keep information. Significance of permission to medication in imperative manner to keep the safety of the patients data [4].

Who can give consent

The maximum age of giving consent for simple medical examination is 12 year. For any major diagnostic and therapeutic procedure or surgery the age is above 18year

Permission is mandatory within radiological department

- Introducing intravenously contrast previously
- Prior to Fluoroscopic procedure
- Prior to Sedation

To pursue appropriate treatment regarding permission is mandatory. Permission of itself greatly broad and balance all matter of consequences, having larger and casual complication root on the clarification we provide to the ill person and his/her relatives/colleague in their particular word. It is important to take patient's sign or thumb impression. Once the consent form is filled there is no changes in thereafter. It is important to filled the consent form properly if it is filled improperly.

In the future if there is a medicolegal issue the properly filled consent form protected the doctors from future problems.

Informed consent

Only parents or legal guardians may sign for a minor. Informed consent is the method in which a patient acquire a knowledge and understanding about the purpose, advantage and potential risk of a medical or surgical interference including clinical trails and then accept to receive the treatment on participate in the trail. Informed consent is a nessessary instrument of ideal moral medication procedure. Method as to split the details by ill person which is necessary for their ability and can help to take the best choice among lots of options. It is key root of knowledge through advise to patient to take knowledgeable choice around the examination.

Informed consent is required in following procedure Invasive examination such as surgical incision biopsy, cystoscopy etc. Procedures which requiring sedation. An angiography which is a known surgical examination this may can hazard directed towards ill patient. In which procedure this involved energy. Permission stay not constitutional in case that ill person not known all aspect about the examination which include the potential risk and benefits [7].

Types of informed consent

Implied consent: In implied consent occurs in the medical field which allow the doctors to go through the emergency treatment to the patient.

Verbal consent: Verbal consent is given when patient said that they are ready to the medical imaging procedure.

Written consent: It is required in invasive interventional procedure which involves a significant risk or side effects. Informed consent is mandatory in radiological practise party because consent has become one of the major focuses of the discussion about patients rights. The legal demand for gaining informed consent are not difficult but they differ lightly from state to state. Informed consent should develop naturally out of patient-physician relationship.

Consent used in Radiology department

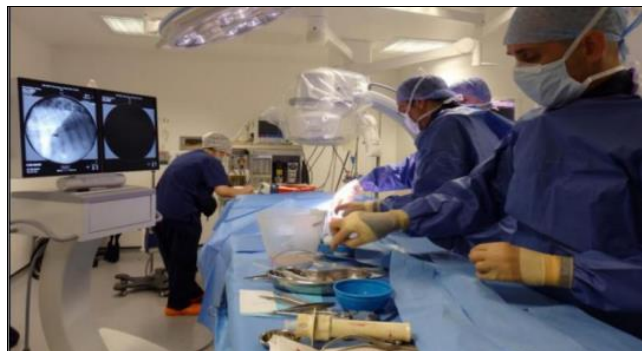


Fig 1: This image shows Interventional

Radiology procedure

IR: Interventional radiology rest especial area inward radiography.

Magnetic Resonance Imaging: MRI or Magnetic examine utilizes fascination transmission signal with apparatus via generate picture of anatomy of structure. Magnetic resonance imaging examine is sapless and not imply emission.

Resonance Regional Medical Center

**Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
Patient Informed Consent**

Your physician has ordered an MRI examination as part of the diagnostic tests for your medical evaluation. This procedure can provide information which will enhance your diagnosis. The procedure is accomplished by using a strong magnetic field, radiofrequency waves and a computer to generate the image. No x-rays or radioactive materials are necessary.

MRI systems have been in use for many years with no harmful side effects reported, except in patients with intracranial metal. Your participation in this examination is voluntary and you may withdraw at any time. Because of the nature of the magnetic field, it is necessary to know if you have had certain surgeries or traumas which could have resulted in any metal implants in the body. Please inform the technologist or nurse if you have any of the following (check the appropriate lines).

Yes No

- 1. Cardiac valve prosthesis
- 2. Cardiac pacemaker or pacer wire implants
- 3. Intracranial aneurysm or bypass surgery
- 4. Middle ear prosthesis
- 5. Neuro or bio-stimulator
- 6. Joint or limb prosthesis
- 7. Old shrapnel or wetting wounds or accidents
- 8. Other internal metal
- 9. Is there any possibility of pregnancy

Qualified medical and technical personnel will be in attendance throughout the entire procedure.

All data collected in this study is confidential as part of your patient record. If the data is used for research studies or publications, no patient identification will appear. This information will be used only for educational, research, and scientific purposes.

Signed _____
Patient's Name

Date _____

Child's Assent _____
(if seven or older)

Date _____

Parent / Guardian

Date _____

Witness

Date _____

Fig 2: This image shows the informed consent of Magnetic Resonance Imaging techniques

Methods and Materials

Study Type: A questionnaire based Cross sectional study was carried out in college of paramedical sciences at Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Delhi road Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. This study was questionnaire based on Survey Among Radiography Students about how to take Informed consent in different conditions. To check the knowledge of undergraduate and post graduate Radiography students regarding Consent and Informed consent.

Study Design: The research was execute to be check the wisdom of Radiography undergraduate students of Bsc2nd &3rd year and X-ray Diploma 2nd year, MRI Diploma and CT scan 2nd year and post graduate Msc1st year and 2nd year students in the college of paramedical sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Delhi Road Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Study area

Radiological and Imaging Techniques students College of Paramedical Sciences, Teerthanker Mahaveer University Delhi Road Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, India.

Study Population

The study population consisted of Radiography students excluding the students who fell under exclusicriteria. The size of the students was 150 of undergraduate and postgraduate and Diploma students of Radiological and imaging techniques. A probability sampling method was employed while collecting samples.

Method of data collection

A validated questionnaire was conducted among Radiography students in college of paramedical sciences. The analysis involved various optional questioning (MCQS) relevant to analytical peculiarity (senility, feminine), scholastic eligibility and wisdom of Informed consent.

Statistical Analysis

The data collected was compiled, The data collected was compiled tabulated graphical, analyzed and subjected to statistical tests. Analysis was done using SPSS.

Results

The total participants was 148 out of 169 (87.57%) of undergraduate, postgraduate and diploma students of Radiological & imaging techniques filled questionnaire in the research.

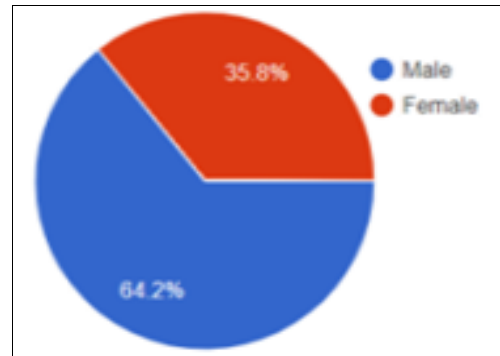


Fig 3: Pie chart shows the ratio of male and female participants

To check the wisdom around the Informed consent which they gain during theory classes and from hospital postings. There were 95(64.2%) male and 53(37.8%)female with the age ranging 18to28.

In 148 respondents, (35.8%)53 were students of BRIT4th semester, (33.1%)49 were students of BRIT6TH semester, (9.5%)14 were students of MRIT 2nd semester, (12.8%)19 were students of MRIT 4th semester, (4.7%) 7 were students of MRI diploma 2nd year, (1.4%)2 were students of CT scan2nd year, (2.7%) 14 were student of X -ray 2nd year.

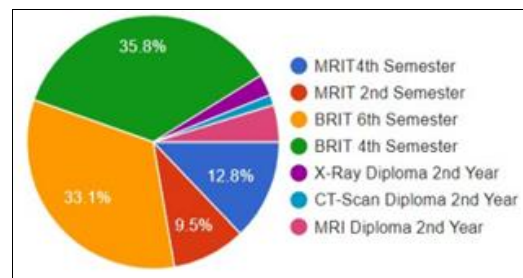


Fig 4: Pie chart shows the represents the percentage of total number of respondents according to course

Table 2: Shows the percentage of correct responses observed from different categories from which data is collected

Q. N.	No of respondent	BRIT 4 th Sem%	BRIT 6 th Sem %	MRIT 2 nd Sem%	MRIT ¹ Sem %	DIPLOMA %	Over all
Q1	148	83.01%	93.87%	100%	100%	92.30%	91.9%
Q2	148	64.10%	69.38%	50%	78.94%	84.61%	68.2%
Q3	148	45.25%	46.93%	64.28%	57.89%	30.76%	48%
Q4	148	22.64%	53.06%	42.85%	63.15%	23.07%	47.8%
Q5	148	86.79%	87.75%	100%	100%	69.23%	88.5%
Q6	148	47.16%	48.97%	64.28%	68.42%	23.07%	50.7%
Q7	148	9.43%	16.32%	14.28%	36.84%	15.38%	16.9%
Q8	148	45.28%	33.30%	42.85%	31.57%	23.07%	37.2%
Q9	148	90.56%	85.75%	92.85%	94.73%	61.53%	87.2%
Q10	148	90.56%	0.00%	7.14%	10.52%	15.38%	95%
Q11	148	90.56%	59.18%	50%	73.68%	69.23%	61.5%
Q12	148	90.56%	63.20%	42.85%	73.68%	76.9%	68.2%
Q13	148	90.56%	81.25%	92.85%	89.47%	61.53%	84.5%
Q14	148	90.56%	34.69%	42.85%	52.63%	46.15%	38.5%
Q15	148	90.56%	83.67%	100%	94.73%	61.53%	84.5%
Q16	148	90.56%	85.71%	92.85%	100%	61.53%	83.8%
Q17	148	90.56%	87.75%	85.71%	84.21%	53.8%	84.5%
Q18	148	90.56%	8.97%	57.14%	52.63%	61.53%	56.1%
Q19	148	90.56%	61.20%	85.71%	68.42%	61.53%	66.2%
Q20	148	90.56%	85.41%	92.5%	100%	84.61%	89.2%

The result of the research to check the wisdom of pupil from under graduate, post graduate, and diploma in radiology imaging technique about Survey among Radiography Students about how to take informed consent in different conditions. Calculated the mean value of respondents who will give correct answer. The investigation of the confident input keep grant formulating the coming conclusion. Survey among Radiography students about how to take informed consent in different condition in Bachelor of Radiology and Imaging Techniques 4th Semester students have good 74.46%, Bachelor of Radiology and Imaging Techniques 6th Semester students have average 61.27%. Masters in Radiological Imaging Techniques 2nd Semester students have average 66.03%. Masters in Radiological Imaging Techniques 4th Semester students have good 71.54% and Diploma 2nd year students of Radiological Imaging Techniques have poor 53.8.

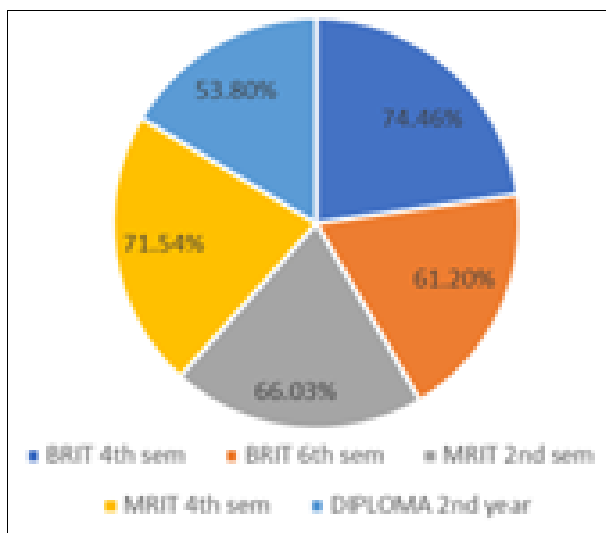


Fig 5: Pie chart shows the mean value of respondents

Discussion

Yusuf RM, Fauzi ARM *et al* performed the study Awareness, Knowledge and Attitude towards informed consent among doctors in two different cultures in ASIA, a cross-sectional comparative study in Malaysia and Kashmir, India. The conclusion of this study was that although a really high alertness of approval the image select emulated aged therapeutic. Physicians point of view to allow a bigger act in scientific agreement composing in Kashmir. The result attenuates necessity for physicians to vary it's demenanar as well as uncontested patients self direction that is the ground of current therapeutic belief, as well as till still be mindful about developmental and spiritual view about the limited community.

The result of the research to check wisdom of Radiography pupils about Survey among Radiography Students about how to take informed consent in different conditions and conclude that the knowledge of Bachelor of Radiology and Imaging Techniques 4th Semester students had good 74.46%, Bachelor of Radiology and Imaging Techniques 6th Semester students had average 61.27%. Masters in Radiological Imaging Techniques 2nd Semester students had average 66.03%. Masters in Radiological Imaging Techniques 4th Semester students had good 71.54% and Diploma 2nd year students of Radiological Imaging Techniques had poor 53.8.

Conclusion

This questionnaire based survey demonstrate that up-to-date patient knowledge of informed consent skill in among radiography students of college of paramedical sciences were not sufficient, this should be improved by the well designed training and theoretical sessions. From this study, we suggest that all members of the health care community should attend the webinars, guest lectures and training sessions about Survey among Radiography students about how to take informed consent in different conditions in radiology department.

Conflict of Interest

Not available.

Financial Support

Not available.

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