

**KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION OF GLASGOW COMA SCALE IN THE  
ASSESSMENT OF UNCONSCIOUS PATIENTS AMONG NURSES AT MODIBBO  
ADAMA UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL YOLA, ADAMAWA STATE,  
NIGERIA.**

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Glasgow Coma Scale is the corner stone of the neurological assessment of patients used by both nursing and medical staff. The study was conducted to determine the knowledge, Utilization and factors which inhibit nurses in the application of the GCS to assess unconscious patients at Modibbo Adama University Teaching Hospital, Yola. Adamawa state, Nigeria. **Materials and Methods:** The study utilized descriptive research cross-sectional design. Taro Yamane's formula was used to estimate the sample size for the study, a structured questionnaire was administered to 131 respondents to collect data for the study out of which 117 were successfully filled and retrieved. Data collected was analysed and presented on tables. **Finding:** The findings revealed that more than half of the respondents (60%) were female with post basic nursing qualification, majority (61%) of the respondents had good knowledge of GCS, (82%) said they have once cared for patient who need GCS assessment and 82% of them include reporting of GCS in their normal handover. 88% and 84% of the respondents respectively reported that lack of knowledge on the application of GCS and lack of self-confidence on the use of GCS were the main factors that hindered them to their ability to use the GCS in their daily practice. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that the study subjects had good knowledge of GCS, so also utilization status of the GCS was very good. **Recommendation:** Based on the findings, it was recommended that there is need for Nurses to Put more effort into updating their knowledge, as well as practice on the GCS assessment, and Management should Formulate an educational team to assess, teach and ensure that nurses adhere to using the GCS correctly.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Utilization, Glasgow Coma Scale, Unconsciousness, nurse

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Glasgow Coma Scale was first published in 1974 at the University of Glasgow by neurosurgery professors Graham Teasdale and Bryan J. Jennet. The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is used to objectively describe the extent of impaired consciousness in all types of acute medical and trauma patients. Assessing and documenting the level of consciousness are considered primary actions of doctors and nurses who care for the patients with neurological or neurosurgical problems. The assessment helps to identify the patients' neurological problems and evaluate health interventions. According to Hien & Chae [1] It can be an indicator of the need for intervention or treatment in emergency conditions.

The use of GCS requires previous knowledge and skills. This scale **if** applied carefully and systematically is fundamental for assessment and establishment measures of the patient in order to guarantee reliability – which is critical to follow-up the progress of such patients [2]. For many years, a variety of studies were developed to evaluate the precision and reliability of GCS. According to Settervall & Sousa [3] Studies, **it shown** low adherence of GCS use, difficulties in its application and fails of professionals related to conscience evaluation such as lack of standards and poor knowledge about the scale, in addition, the hospital routine is a fact that led prioritization of other organic systems, indicating that only 42.7% of nurses use this scale to assess consciousness. To assess level of consciousness is part of health professional's routine, mainly those working at critical care units, *i.e.*, emergency services (ES) and intensive care units (ICU), whom are well trained and more experienced in the use of GCS with higher levels of reliability and precision [4].

The scale assesses patients according to three aspects of responsiveness: eye-opening, motor response and verbal response. Reporting each of these separately provides a clear, communicable picture of a patient's state. Active and meaningful verbal communication is a very important part when it aims to deliver excellent care to the patient in the health care setting. In nursing carrier, operative communication is most significant because **it effects** on patient recovery process during the assessment [5].

The Glasgow Coma scale assigns numeric values which range from 1 to 5 for each one activity which comprises eye-opening, best motor response, and best verbal response to measure the level of awareness and responsiveness. GCS scale affords the score which ranges 3 to 15. The patients with scores of 3 to 8 are usually said to be in neurological injuries like a coma. The lowest possible GCS is three which may be deep coma or death, while the highest is 15 which means fully attentive and oriented [6].

GCS knowledge and use among health professionals in Nigeria and Africa have been understudied. **Among the few published works was a study by Yusuf et'al [7] assessing physicians' knowledge of GCS among 141 doctors at a teaching hospital in Ilorin Kwara State, Nigeria, using a questionnaire, reported that the majority of the respondents (97%) could state correctly what GCS represents.** There was overall poor performance in scoring of the components of GCS by respondents, **with only 53 (37%) scoring** all the categories correctly. Yusuf et'al [7] also reported that more of the physicians (41%) who had undergone training in these specialties were able to recall and score the categories of GCS correctly than those (31%) that had not (cited in [8]).

Similarly, the only study accessed that evaluated clinical nurses' use of Glasgow coma scale in a selected teaching hospital in Osun State was undertaken by Ogunfowokan et'al [9] result revealed that although 83% of the nurses had a good knowledge on the reasons for neurological assessment, 97% knew the lowest and the highest scores, only 64% could identify the domains of behaviour on the GCS; while 67% did not know how to determine motor responses on a patient. However, all the respondents were able to respond correctly to the parameters used in determining verbal responses.

Unfortunately, many studies that have been conducted to assess knowledge and practice of nurses and other clinicians about the GCS have reported poor knowledge about this important tool. In a study to assess the knowledge of Nigerian physicians about the GCS, 30% of the participants did not even know the full meaning of GCS [10]. In the same country, 33% of nurses in a study to assess nurses' knowledge of the GCS had poor knowledge<sup>8</sup>. Similar studies conducted in Malaysia, Jordan, and Iraq also reported inadequate knowledge of the GCS among nurses [11] & [12].

### **1.1 Aim of the Study**

The aim of the study is to determine the knowledge, Utilization and factors which inhibit nurses in the application of the GCS to assess unconscious patients in the Accident & Emergency Unit, Gynae Emergency Unit, I.C.U, Emergency Pediatric Unit, Male Medical, Female Medical, Male Surgical, Female Surgical and Theatre Unit of Modibbo Adama University Teaching Hospital, Yola (MAUTH). However, the specific objectives were: to assess the level of nurses' knowledge on GCS at MAUTH, to evaluate the level of utilization of GCS in the care of unconscious patient among nurses at MAUTH. And to identify factors that hinder effective Utilization of GCS among nurses at MAUTH.

## **2.0 RESEARCH METHOD**

### **2.1 Research Design and Instrument**

This study was cross-sectional descriptive survey. This will allow the researcher to assess the Utilization and the level of knowledge of nurses in Modibbo Adama University Teaching Hospital. Questionnaires was used as instrument for data collection. The questionnaire was divided into four (4) sections. Section A socio- demographic data, Section B contains knowledge of nurses on GCS, Section C Utilization of GCS among nurses, section D perceived hindrances to Utilization of GCS among nurses. The questionnaire was written in English Language and the researcher was present during the distribution of the questionnaire to clarify questions which may be asked by the participants. To establish the reality of the instrument, pilot test was done on 10 staff of Specialist Hospital Yola and the result was 90%.

## 2.2 Study population and Sampling

The population of this study was registered nurses with 1-15 Years of Nursing Experience, working in the Accident & Emergency Unit, Gynae Emergency Unit, I.C.U, Emergency Paediatric Unit, Male Medical, Female Medical, Male Surgical I&II, Female Surgical, High Dependence unit and Theatre Unit of Modibbo Adama University Teaching Hospital, Yola, totalling to 195. Taro Yamanes formula [21], was used to determine the sample size for this research work  $n=N/1+N(e)^2$ .

Where;

$$n=N/1+N(e)^2$$

n=sample Size

N=population

e=level of significance (0.05)

n (sample size) = 131. Convenient sampling techniques was used to select 131 respondents of the study

## 2.3 Data Analysis

The data collected was analysed using simple percentages by dividing the value by the total value and then multiplying the result by 100 (Value/Total value x 100%). The researcher calculated the percentage of proportions of individuals based on their responses and presented in frequency distribution table.

## 3.0 RESULTS

### 3.1 Demographic Data of respondent

The result (table 1) Shows that majority of the respondents 70 (60%) are female, 40 (34%) are above the age bracket of 34 – 37 years, 49 (42%) poses post basic nursing qualification, 28 (24%) are NO II, 49 (42%) have 1-5 years working experience, 23 (20%) are working in surgical ward, 44 (38%) specialized in Medico-surgical nursing.

### 3.2 Knowledge, Utilization and Perceived factors that Hinder effective Utilization of GCS

**Level of Knowledge On GCS:** Table 2 shows that Majority of the respondents 58(50%) had formal training on GCS post registration more than 1 year ago, 108(89%) said the function of GCS is no Evaluate level of consciousness, 94(80%) said the Three components of GCS are: Eye opening, best verbal response, and best motor response, 108(92%) said the Best score for the scale is 15, 65(56%) said the worse score for the scale is 3, 78(67%) said the GCS score that indicates a critical situation the examiner should be alert to is  $GCS \leq 5$ , 70(60%) said When documenting GCS, Presence of endotracheal intubation and eyelid oedema should be mentioned, 59(50%) said the results of GCS that indicate a moderate head injury are between

12-9, 52(44%) said **D**uring the use of GCS, the most adequate response for the score is the first response presented by the patient, 45(38%) said to assess eye opening, the examiner should begin with **C**alling the patient's name out loud, 77(66%) said to assess the best verbal response, the examiner should begin with asking simple questions about location, time and self, 63(54%) said to assess the best motor response, the examiner should begin with a verbal command requesting a motor response, 65(56%) said in GCS it is important to document Scoring of each indicator, total score, and describe when necessary.

**Utilization of GCS in the Care of Unconscious Patient:** Table 2 also shows that **M**ajority of the respondents 108(92%) had cared for a patient with altered level of consciousness who required assessment of GCS, 84(72%) said the **F**requency of GCS performance is **D**aily, 72(62%) **S**trongly agreed it is important to assess and record a GCS for every patient who has altered mental status, 92(82%) said yes, their normal handover to other nurses include reporting the GCS, 91(78%) indicated head injury as conditions for which they would use GCS to assess the patient.

**Factors that Hinder Effective Utilization of GCS:** Table 2 further shows that **M**ajority of the respondents 104(94%) said yes, lack of knowledge and lack of in-service training on the GCS is among the hinderance to **E**ffective **U**tutilization of GCS, 104(94%) said yes, lack of a clear chart for scoring patients is among the hinderance to Effective Utilization of GCS, 84(74%) said yes, lack of self-confidence on the use of GCS is among the hinderance to **E**ffective **U**tutilization of GCS, 103(88%) said yes, lack of knowledge on the application of GCS is among the hinderance to **E**ffective **U**tutilization of GCS, 78(67%) said yes, **S**hortage of nurses is among the hinderance to **E**ffective **U**tutilization of GCS, while the remaining 39 (33%) said **N**o.

**Table 1: Demographic Data of respondent n= 117**

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	47	40
Female	70	60
<b>Age</b>		
18-21	0	0
22-25	17	15
26-29	26	22
30-33	32	27

34-37	2	2
Others	40	34
<b>Qualification</b>		
Diploma in Nursing	18	15
Basic Nursing	34	29
Post Basic Nursing	49	42
BNSc	14	12
M.Sc. Nursing	2	2
PhD in Nursing	0	0
<b>Job status</b>		
Staff Nurse	14	12
NOII	28	24
NOI	25	21
SNO	23	20
PNO	6	5
CAN	7	6
CNO	13	11
ADNS	1	1
DDNS	0	0
<b>Years of Nursing Experience</b>		
1-5	49	42
6-10	29	25
10-15	15	13
> 15	24	20
<b>Unit of work</b>		
A&E	13	11
ICU	12	10
EPU	10	9
Gynae emergency	10	9
Medical	18	15
Surgical	23	20
HDU	5	4
Theatre	19	16

<b>Specialty</b>		
A&E	13	11
Critical Care	11	9
Pediatric	5	4
Burns & plastic	2	2
Medical surgical		
Midwifery	23	20
Perioperative	17	14
Anesthetics	2	2
Others	0	0

**Source work field 2022**

**Table 2: Knowledge, Utilization and Perceived factors that Hinder effective Utilization of GCS**

**n=117**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>VARIABLES</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
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**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON GCS**

**1. Have you had any Formal training on GCS post registration?**

No	52	44
Yes, >1 year ago	58	50
Yes <1 year ago	6	5
Yes, <6months ago	1	1

**2. What is the function of GCS?**

Evaluate level of consciousness	104	89
Evaluate cognitive changes	4	3
Evaluate cognitive level of knowledge	9	8

**3. Three components of GCS are**

Eye opening, pupil reaction, and best motor response	12	10
Eye opening, best verbal response, and motor deficit	11	9
Eye opening, best verbal response, and best motor response	9	8

**4. Best score for the scale is**

15	108	92
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13	4	3
8	3	3
5	2	2
<b>5. Worse score for the scale is</b>		
4	5	4
3	65	56
1	13	11
0	34	29
<b>6. A GCS score that indicates a critical situation the examiner should be alert to is</b>		
GCS $\leq 15$	1	1
GCS $\leq 8$	26	22
GCS $\leq 7$	12	10
GCS $\leq 5$	78	67
<b>7. When documenting GCS, the following criteria should be mentioned (select all which is applicable)</b>		
Presence of endotracheal intubation and eyelid edema	70	60
Respiratory and hemodynamic stability	32	27
Use of sedatives and neuromuscular blockage	21	18
<b>8. GCS results can be divided into three categories – mild, moderate and severe. The results that indicate a moderate head injury is between</b>		
8-3	35	30
15-13	20	17
12-9	59	50
14-8	3	3
<b>9. During the use of GCS, the most adequate response for the score is:</b>		
The first response presented by the patient	52	44
The best response presented by the patient	48	41
The last response presented by the patient	17	15
<b>10. To assess eye opening, the examiner should begin with:</b>		
Verbally requesting the patient to open his/her eyes	39	33

Calling the patient's name out loud	45	38
Using painful stimuli	16	14
Standing next to the patient's bed	17	15
<b>11. To assess the best verbal response, the examiner should begin with:</b>		
Making different questions	19	16
Asking simple questions about location, time and self.	77	66
Asking the patient about pain location	21	18
<b>12. To assess the best motor response, the examiner should begin with:</b>		
A verbal command requesting a motor response	63	54
The use of painful stimulus	43	37
Observing muscle strength	2	1
Observing the range of movement	9	8
<b>13. In GCS it is important to document:</b>		
Only the total score	20	17
Describing responses obtained	6	5
Scoring each indicator	26	22
Scoring each indicator, total score, and describe when necessary	65	56

## UTILIZATION OF GCS IN THE CARE OF UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT

### 1. Have you ever cared for a patient with altered level of consciousness who required assessment of GCS?

Yes		108
92		
No	9	8

### 2. Frequency of GCS performance:

Daily		84
72		
Weekly		10
23		
Occasionally		16

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14		
Almost neve		7
6		
<b>3. Do you think it is important to assess and record a GCS for every patient who has altered mental status?</b>		
Strongly agree		72
62		
Agree		27
23		
Neither agree nor disagree		8
7		
Disagree		7
6		
Strongly disagree		3
2		
<b>4. Does your normal handover to other nurses include reporting the GCS?</b>		
Yes		96
82		
No		21
18		
<b>5. Please list below patient conditions for which you would assess using GCS.</b>		
Head injury		91
78		
Unconscious patient		56
48		
COPD		1
1		
Eclampsia		11
9		
CKD		2
1		

1	Patient with seizure that is under sedation		2
9	Shock		11
7	CVA		8
14	Stroke		16
	Acute medical and trauma condition	9	8
	Mentally ill patient	3	2
	Low APGAR score baby	1	1
	Spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage	1	1
	Cardiac arrest	4	3
	Brain abscess	3	2
	Cerebral Malaria	6	5
	Diabetic coma	9	8
	Patient with multiple organ failure	1	1
	Delay recovery from anesthesia	3	2
	Drug poisoning	2	1
	Severe burns	1	1
	Post-operative patient	4	3
	Typhoid psychosis	1	1
	Diabetic ketoacidosis	3	2
	Snake bite	1	1

## **FACTORS THAT HINDER EFFECTIVE UTILIZATION OF GCS**

### **1. Lack of knowledge and lack of in-service training**

#### **on the GCS:**

Yes		110
94		
No	7	6

### **2. Lack of a clear chart for scoring patients:**

Yes		98
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84		
	No	19
16		
<b>3. Lack of self-confidence on the use of GCS:</b>		
	Yes	86
74		
	No	31
26		
<b>4. Lack of knowledge on the application of GCS:</b>		
	Yes	103
88		
	No	14
12		
<b>5. Shortage of nurses:</b>		
	Yes	78
67		
	No	39
33		

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**Source work field 2022**

#### **4.0 DISCUSSION**

##### **Level of Knowledge on GCS among nurses at MAUTH Yola South L.G.A Adamawa State**

In this study majority of the respondents had formal training on GCS post registration. The finding seems to be in disparity with that of Kimboka [13], who reported that Around half of nurses in her study had never attended any type of training. It is also in contrast to the finding of [14], who reported that a large majority of the participants had not received any refresher training on the GCS.

In this study majority of the respondents answered correctly questions about GCS concerning the function (aim) of the scale, parameters, score, the criteria that should be mentioned when documenting GCS and also about the scale interval that classified GCS as moderate. They also answered correctly how to score each parameter, and how to begin the assessment of

best verbal response and best motor response. Although the majority of respondents in this study showed a good knowledge about GCS, some of them had poor knowledge about the scale score that indicated critical situation for the patient, that examiner should be alert to, the most adequate response for the score during the use of GCS and When participants in this study were asked about correct way to assess eye opening, only 15% chosen the right answer. These findings are in line with what was reported in a previous study of Reith et'al [15] which shows that participants showed poor knowledge in some parameters of the scale, which indicated the need of continuous training in order to guarantee standard and reliable use of GCS. The finding is almost close to that reported by Santos et'al [16], in which majority of nurses more than 80% answered correctly questions about GCS concerning the aim of the scale, parameters, score, scale score that indicated critical situation for the patient and that examiner should be alert to, and also about the scale interval that classified BTI as moderate. They also answered correctly how to score each parameter, and how to begin the assessment of best verbal response and best motor response. Although the majority of nurses of our study showed a good knowledge about GCS, some professionals had poor knowledge about the scale. When participants in our study were inquired about correct way to assess eye opening, only 39.4% chosen the right answer. This finding is in contrast with what was reported by Alhassan et'al [14], on Knowledge of the Glasgow Coma Scale among 115 Nurses in a Tertiary Hospital in Ghana more than half of the participants 50.4% in the study demonstrated poor knowledge about the GCS. Out of a possible range of scores from 0 to 20, participants had a mean score of 11.99 with a standard deviation of 3.70. Nurses have a low level of knowledge about the GCS assessment. More than half of the nurses that participated in the study did not know the lowest score for the GCS. They could not identify which GCS score indicated a patient was in a critical neurological condition. The finding is also in disparity to that of Ali et'al [17] on Nurses knowledge and practice regarding GCS techniques implementation at the ICUs and emergency department of a tertiary care hospital of Lahore, according to the study, a lot of participants did not have sufficient knowledge of GCS implementation techniques in the ICU and emergency departments. According to facts and figures, only 34.3% of Nurses have sufficient knowledge on GCS implementation techniques, on the other hands, 65.7% of the population did not know about GCS implementation techniques. The finding of this study seems to be in disparity with that of A study in Jordan which showed that nurses lack the basic knowledge about the GCS [12] and also, with a study done at the University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, which results showed that 55.56% of nurses had poor knowledge, followed by 41.48% with satisfactory

knowledge and 2.96% with good knowledge. But it is in agreement with a study done in Nigeria to assess nurses' knowledge of the GCS, in the neurological assessment of patients in a selected tertiary hospital, the results showed that 41.7% of the respondents had good knowledge; 25% had moderate knowledge; and 33% of nurses in the study had poor knowledge [8]. The finding in this study is in contrast with the findings of Similar studies conducted in Malaysia, Jordan, and Iraq which also reported inadequate knowledge of the GCS among nurses [11] & [12].

### **Utilization of GCS in the Care of Unconscious Patient Among nurses in MAUTH Yola South L.G.A Adamawa State.**

Majority of the respondents said they have cared for a patient with altered level of consciousness who required assessment of GCS this may not be unconnected with the wards and unit where the respondents are working. The findings also revealed that Majority of the respondents said the Frequency of GCS performance is Daily, Strongly agreed it is important to assess and record a GCS for every patient who has altered mental status, their normal handover to other nurses include reporting the GCS, 78% indicated head injury as conditions for which they would use GCS to assess the patient, 48% indicated Unconsciousness, 14% indicated stroke, 9% indicated eclampsia, 9% indicated shock, 8% indicated diabetic coma, 8% indicated Acute medical and traumatic condition, 7% indicated CVA. This finding is supported by the finding of a study conducted by Jonita & Larissa [18], whose findings shows that Majority of the respondents 98.3% always did reassessment of the Glasgow Coma Scale as per protocol. All the subjects always did Glasgow Coma Scale documentation as per the protocol and maintained the Glasgow Coma Scale documentation sites. The study further showed that all the respondents always use the Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) in the intensive care unit and emergency department and checked all the 3 components during every assessment. The finding is also in line with that of Kimboka [13], who reported that nurses use the GCS to assess several conditions. These conditions included a patient with a head injury (55.7%), CVA/Stroke (31.0%), unconscious patients (29.7%), trauma patients (15.8%), seriously ill patients (12.7%), any patient with altered mental status (12.7%), brain tumor (5.7%) and altered level of consciousness patients (1.3%). On the other hand, the finding in this study is in contrast with the findings of Similar studies conducted in Brazil by Santos et'al [16] on the assessment of nurse's knowledge of the Glasgow Coma Scale at a university hospital São Paulo, Brazil, which shown a low adherence to GCS use, difficulties in its application and failures of professionals related to consciousness evaluation, such as lack of standards and poor knowledge about the scale.

## **Hindrances to Effective Utilization of GCS Among nurses in MAUTH Yola South L.G.A Adamawa State.**

Vast majority of the respondents indicated that lack of knowledge and lack of in-service training on the GCS, lack of a clear chart for scoring patients is among the hinderance, lack of self-confidence on the use of GCS, lack of knowledge on the application of GCS and 67% said Shortage of nurses is among the hinderance to Effective Utilization of GCS. this finding is in agreement with Kimboka [13] who stated that Lack of knowledge and lack of in-service training on the GCS assessment and application were reported by the nurses to be factors that decreased their ability to assess patients correctly. This may contribute to inadequate quality care being delivered to critically ill patients. In addition to that, lack of resources was also reported to be a factor which interfered with GCS assessment because most of the nurses in the studied areas, such as the Emergency Medicine Department, were lacking a GCS chart which is used regularly as a reference tool for assessment. The EMD uses a computer system to record the GCS, but it is not located with the vital signs documentation. It is in a separate section, entitled "Trauma Score", which the nurse may not think to use, if the patient has not been involved in a trauma. There is no prompt or mandatory completion of GCS in the computer system used in the EMD. Along with this, there is no chart in the rooms for nurses to refer to if they forget a component of the GCS. The findings are also in line with that of Chan et'al [19] who reported that There are several factors that determine the nursing care and assessment achieved during application of the GCS. These include inadequate knowledge, attitude, lack of self-confidence, educational background and demographic factors such as age and gender. Similar factors were found in Singapore National University in a study done on investigating nurses' knowledge, attitudes and self-confidence patterns to perform the conscious level assessment, where by younger nurses were more accurate in using the GCS. Some studies reported that well-trained nurses were more consistent and accurate in use of the GCS. Nurses who had formal training in the use of the GCS were more accurate as compared with newly graduated nurses and student nurses [20]. The finding is also in agreement with the findings of Santos et'al [16] who postulated that lack of standards and poor knowledge about the scale are among the hindrance to its utilization. In addition, the hospital routine leads to prioritization of other organic systems, indicating that only 42.7% of nurses use this scale to assess consciousness.

The strength of this findings lies in its methodology, and also based on the fact that it is the first study in the North-eastern Nigeria based on my knowledge, and it also has a significant

number of participants. The weakness of this study is that, it is cross sectional study and also the data was collected in only one tertiary health facility.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION**

To ensure patient safety, the GCS has to be performed accurately. From the findings of this study, it is obvious that most of the respondents have good knowledge about GCS this may be related to their level of education and post registration training on GCS. More than half of the nurses did not know the scale score that indicated critical situation for the patient, that examiner should be alert to. Majority of the respondents reported lack of knowledge on the application of GCS and lack of a clear chart for scoring patient's GCS hindered their ability to use the GCS in their daily practice. These factors, together with inadequate knowledge will limit their capacity for assessment, clinical judgment and decision making in managing unconscious patients.

## **CONSENT AND ETHICAL APPROVAL**

As per international standard, the researcher sought ethical clearance from Modibbo Adama University Teaching Hospital, Yola Research and ethics committee with reference number; MAUTHY/SUB/S.128/191. Permission to conduct the study was obtained from the Director of Clinical Services Modibbo Adama University Teaching Hospital, Yola, and finally from the unit heads of the selected wards at the facility. Written informed consent was also obtained from study participants and was assured of anonymity and confidentiality throughout the study.

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