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A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses from selected hospital in Pune city

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Abstract

W.H.O. is involved in development and evaluation of materials to fulfill the needs of psychiatric people in crisis. Materials for evaluation, psychological treatment, infirmary care of people with psychological illness, and psychiatry system recovery are included for assessment. The Objectives of the study was to assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies before the structured teaching programme, to assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies after the structured teaching programme, to assess the effectiveness after the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses, to find out association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods: In order to achieve the desired objectives of this study, adopt quantitative research approach. The design adopted for this study is Quasi experimental, non-randomized control group design. The 60 staff nurses are selected for research study by power analysis. Non-probability sampling technique- Purposive sampling method. The structured questionnaire tool was constructed according to the objectives of the study. It consists of two sections. Section 1: Demographic Data (Questionnaire). (Gender, Age, Designation in Hospital, Educational qualification, work experience, Have you work in psychiatry hospital/center/institution as a staff nurse) Section 2: Self-Structured Questionnaire to assess the basic knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies. In which consists of 20 questions in the self-structured questionnaire. The study of structured teaching programme on psychiatry emergency conducted in clinical setting. The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated by "Karl Pearson. Investigator calculated the "r-value = + 0.88" so the tool is reliable.

Result: Findings Shows the demographic characteristics of staff nurses of both the groups: Control group: Majority (50%) of the staff nurse were from the age group between 20 to 30, and 76.66% were female, 60% of them were senior staff nurse 60% with GNM nursing education qualification & 56.66% having more than 6 year experience 76.66% of them were reported not worked in Psychiatry hospital. Experimental Group:- Majority (50%) of the staff nurse were from the age group between 31 to 40, and 90% were female, 50% of them were senior staff nurse 83.33% with GNM nursing education qualification & 90% having more than 6 year experience 83.33% of them were reported not worked in Psychiatry hospital. Findings Shows the analysis of 04 components on structured questionnaire tool, which reflects that the level of Knowledge (66.66, 63.33) was almost same in both pre-test and post-test. The total mean knowledge score of 11.63 in pre-test with SD 2.41 and 13.6 with SD 2.6 was there in control group. Findings Shows the analysis of 04 components on structured questionnaire tool, which reflects the level of Knowledge Good 56.66% in pretest and Excellent 100% in posttest. The total mean knowledge score of 11.4 in pre-test with SD 2.52 and 17.5 with SD .99 was there in experimental group. Findings shows that the significant change was observed in knowledge level as evident from the calculated ' value 11.4 to 17.5 in experiment group with t value of 5.66 to 14.46 and p value is .00001 that is less than 0.05 therefore structured teaching programme was effective. Hence H_0 was rejected. Therefore, the structured teaching programme was effective to increase level of knowledge of staff nurses. Findings depicts that there is no association between demographic variables and the level of knowledge only gender having association with knowledge as 0.03 p value that is less than 0.05. Hence H_0 was accepted, except gender with level knowledge.

Conclusion: Study conclude that structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses, is effective method for enhancement of knowledge. Although nurses are working in psychiatric setting but continue nursing education by structured teaching programme is used to upgrade the clinical and theoretical base of staff nurses.

Recommendations: It is suggested that the study may be replicated using a larger population of staff nurses for all hospital. A study can be carried out to assess the effects of audio-visual assisted teaching on aggression. A study can be done to assess the effect of structured teaching programme on motivational seminars. Similar study can be done to assess the effects structured teaching programme on Suicide prevention. Study can be done using other alternative method or technique of Psychiatric emergencies.

Key Words: Psychiatric Emergencies, Staff nurses, structured teaching programme, knowledge regarding management of psychiatric emergencies

Introduction

W.H.O. is involved in development and evaluation of materials to fulfill the needs of psychiatric people in crisis.

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Materials for evaluation, psychological treatment, infirmary care of people with psychological illness, and psychiatry system recovery are included for assessment [1] Psychiatric emergencies may appear at unearthly hours in the hospital. Psychiatric emergencies may like as Suicidal, Transient situational disturbance, aggressive patients, Grief reaction, Panic attacks, Catatonic stupor, Rape, Disaster, Hysterical attacks, Delirium tremens, Acute drug induced EPS etc. [2] NIMHANS Bangalore revealed that 58.9% of all injuries are the proportion of injuries 'linked' to alcohol use. Injuries related to alcohol encompasses road violence 24%, accidents 46%, falls 24% and remaining 6% which ends up in emergency wards of the hospital [3]. More than 1 lakh lives every year are lost due to suicide in India. In year 2014, a total of 14,310 suicide were recorded the percentages of total suicides in the country is Telangana 7.3%, Karnataka 8.3%, West Bengal 10.9%, Tamil Nadu 12.2% and Maharashtra 12.4% [4]. The study and research on psychiatry emergencies and practice in general clinical area is very rare in which there is need of structured teaching programme for staff nurses. Researcher interest to study consequences in psychiatric ward clinical postings it is found that a research study can be done on assessment of knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies and effect of structured teaching programme on knowledge can be good option for analyzing area of psychiatric emergencies.

Aim

To study assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses.

Objective of Study

1. To assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies before the structured teaching programme.
2. To assess the level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies after the structured teaching programme.
3. To assess the effectiveness after the structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses.
4. To find out association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Study Design: Quasi experimental non randomize control group design

Study Area: Selected hospital of Pune city.

Sample Size: 60

Selection Criteria of Sample: Staff nurses from selected hospital of Pune city.

Sampling Technique: Non-probability Purposive sampling technique

Study Population: staff nurses from selected hospital of Pune city who meets the inclusion criteria.

Inclusion Criteria

All staff nurse which include ANM, GNM, B.Sc. P.B. B.Sc. and M.Sc. nursing.

Exclusion Criteria

Having less than 1 year of experience

Hypothesis

H₀: There is no knowledge difference among staff nurse regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies after structured teaching programme.

H₁: Staff nurses has significant difference in knowledge about nursing management of psychiatric emergencies after structured teaching programme.

Description of the Tool

Section 1: Demographic Data (Questionnaire). (Gender, Age, Designation in Hospital, Educational qualification, work experience, Have you work in psychiatry hospital/center/institution as a staff nurse)

Section 2: Self-Structured Questionnaire to assess the basic knowledge regarding nursing management of psychiatric emergencies. In which consists of 20 questions in the self-structured questionnaire.

Brief about intervention

1. The study of structured teaching programme on psychiatry emergency conducted in clinical setting. Where the participant have given test before the Structured Teaching Programme (pre-test).
2. The structured teaching programme on the psychiatry emergencies which will be on suicide, violence, delirium tremens, panic attack, epileptic furor, rape victim etc., held after the pre-test.
3. The structured teaching programme will be conducted at least for 60mins.
4. After completion of structured teaching programme the post test will be conducted on the 7th day.

Method of data collection

- Rationale of the study explained to the participants.
- Assurance will be given for maintaining confidentially.
- Permission taken from the hospital authorities and samples.
- Pre-test conducted using tool and STP will be administered
- Post-test conducted on the 7th day by using knowledge questionnaire.

Results, Discussion and Conclusion

Section I: Description of Socio demographic Variables
Demographic profile of students shows these are as follows

Control group: Majority (50%) of the staff nurse were from the age group between 20 to 30, and (76.66), were female, 60% of them were senior staff nurse 60% with GNM nursing education qualification & 56.66% having more than 6 year experience 76.66% of them were reported not worked in Psychiatry hospital.

Experimental Group-: Majority (50%) of the staff nurse were from the age group between 31 to 40, and 90% were female, 50% of them were senior staff nurse 83.33% with GNM nursing education qualification & 90% having more than 6-year experience 83.33% of them were reported not worked in Psychiatry hospital.

Section II: Pre-interventional findings related to level of knowledge in control group

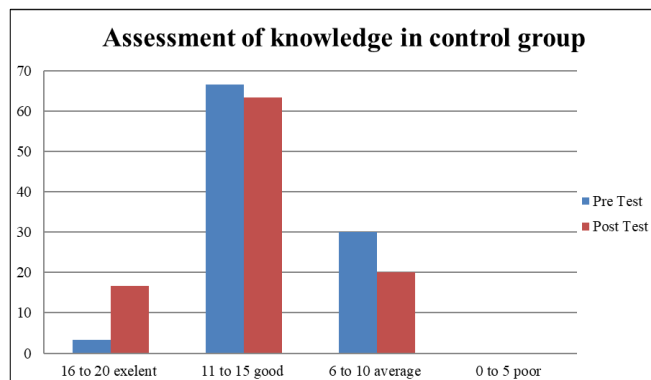


Fig 1: Bar Diagram Showing Assessment of Knowledge in Control Group

Interpretation: The analysis of 04 components on structured questionnaire tool, which reflects that the level of Knowledge (66.66, 63.33) was almost same. The total mean knowledge is 11.63 in pre-test with SD 2.41 and 13.6 with SD 2.6 was there in control group.

Section III: Outcomes score of knowledge among nursing staff or managing of mental illness crisis after organized teaching programme in Interventional group

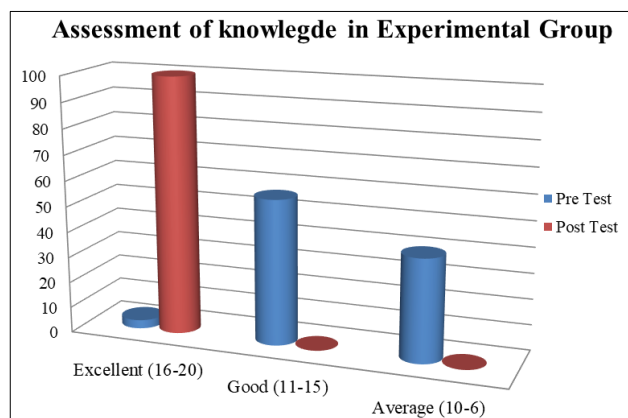


Fig 2: Bar Diagram Showing Assessment of Knowledge in Experiment Group

Interpretation: Table shows that analysis of 04 components on structured questionnaire tool, which reflects the level of Knowledge Good 56.66% in pre-test and Excellent 100% in posttest. The total mean knowledge score of 11.4 in pre-test with SD 2.52 and 17.5 with SD .99 was there in experimental group.

Section IV: Findings related to effectiveness of intervention in both the groups

Shows that the significant change was observed in knowledge level as evident from the calculated 't' value 11.4 to 17.5 in experiment group with t value of 5.66 to 14.46 and p value is .00001 that is less than 0.05 therefore structured teaching programme was effective. Hence H_0 was rejected. Therefore, the structured teaching programme enhances the knowledge level among nursing staff.

Section V: Findings related to association of knowledge level with selected demographic data

Shows no any association except gender which have significant association with knowledge and demographic findings.

Discussion

The result of the study was explained with objectives and assumptions stated. The present study was undertaken to observe the success of planned teaching programme on knowledge about nursing management of mental illness crisis among nursing staff.

An experimental study by Rudreshi S *et al.* in 2017 on Effect of Planned Teaching Program on Identification & management of Psychiatric Emergencies in Hospital among Intern nursing Students of KLE'S Dr. Prabhakar Kore Charitable Hospital, Belagavi, Karnataka. Purpose of the study to observe the success of planned teaching programme, to check the relationship between pretest scores with specific demographical data among nursing intern student. Thirty nursing intern students assessed. They were assessed for the level of knowledge regarding identification and management of psychiatric emergency by self-structured questionnaires on first day pre-test followed by structured teaching programme for one hour. The post-test was conducted on seventh day by using same tool. Findings show that Statistically significant effectiveness of structured teaching program was found. There was no significant association was found with selected demographical and knowledge score. Our findings denotes that the success of planned teaching programme help to gain knowledge score on identification & management of psychiatric emergency. It is essential for nurse to develop knowledge regarding identification and management of psychiatric emergency in order to avoid life threatening complication in clients as well as to individual [5].

In the present study, from the data analyzed, it is evident that the demographic variable 23 are female staff nurses, 20-30 age of years staff nurses are 15, 18 senior staff nurse, there are 15 GNM staff nurses, 17 staff nurses have More than 6 years of experience in psychiatric hospital, and 7 staff nurse have work in psychiatric hospital and In interventional group total 27 are female staff nurses, 31-40 years staff nurses are 15, 15 senior staff nurses, there are 22 GNM staff nurses, 27 staff nurses have More than 6 years of experience, and 2 staff nurses have work in psychiatric hospital. Knowledge about nursing management of mental illness crisis in control group. Findings show that Assessment of knowledge score in control group 66.66% have good knowledge in pre-test and 63.33% have good knowledge in post-test. Success of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of mental health crisis situation in Interventional group.

Assessment of knowledge score in Interventional group 55.66% staff nurses have good knowledge before the Structure Teaching Program and 100% after Structure Teaching Program. The knowledge regarding nursing management on psychiatric emergencies after the structure teaching program was effective. Knowledge about nursing management on mental health crisis among nursing staff is not significantly associated with demographic data.

Recommendations

1. It can be done in larger population on health care professionals for all hospital.
2. Study can be carried out to observe the effects of audio-visual assisted education on aggression.
3. Study may be done on evaluate the effect of structured educational programme on motivational seminars.

4. Same study can be apply to check the result of planned educational programme on Suicidal management
5. Study can be done using other alternative method or technique of Psychiatric emergencies.

Conclusion

This study concluded that the Purpose of study was to observe the Success of planned teaching programme on knowledge about nursing management of mental health crisis among nursing staff. The descriptive analysis was done to evaluate the Effect of planned teaching programme on knowledge by observing nursing management of mental illness crisis among nursing staff which displays that planned teaching programme is more real technique for enhancement of knowledge. The demographic variable and Knowledge about nursing management of mental illness crisis among nursing staff are not significantly associated.

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