

A study to assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding Management of Selected Psychiatric Emergencies among staff nurses working in Rama Hospital and Research Centre, mandhana, Kanpur

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Abstract

Journal Citation Reports that the common method of suicide was drug overdose in 62% of the cases, hanging in 31% and jumping in 8% and also 30% suicide succeeded the attempted at end of one year, two-thirds of the suicides occurred at least 15 years after the suicide attempts. The nurse should be handle the psychiatric patient carefully. The research approach adopted, for the study was quantitative research approach and design was one group pre- test post- test design. Setting of the study was selected in Rama hospital, Kanpur and the population was nursing personnel working in Rama Hospital Kanpur. The sample size was 30 nursing personnel, selected by convenient sample technique. Consent was taken from the sample before data collection. Demographic data were collected by structured questionnaire and knowledge was assessed. The pre- test knowledge was assessed on the first day and plan teaching programme was given and post- test knowledge was assessed with the same tool on the 5th day of planned teaching programme. The study was statistically significant at 0.05 level. The total mean post-test knowledge score (17.43) was higher than the mean pre-test score (11.133) [1].

Keywords: Management of selected psychiatric emergencies, staff nurses, planned teaching programme.

1 Introduction

According to World Health organization, health is not merely the absence of disease, but a sense of physical, psychological and social well being. Approximately 5% of the world's youth suffer from mild to severe mental disorders. Some 14 million young persons in the 5 – 17 years of age group in Latin American and Caribbean are affected by mental or brain disorders severe enough to require treatment [2].

Emergency psychiatry is defined as the clinical application of psychiatric in emergency settings. Conditions requiring psychiatric interventions may include suicide, substance abuse, depression, psychosis, violence or other rapid changes in behaviour. Psychiatric emergency services are rendered by professionals in the field of medicine.

The demand for emergency psychiatric services has rapidly increased throughout the world since the 1960s, especially in urban areas [3].

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This article will discuss how to assess and manage the suicidal threat, anger and aggression, panic

A nurse when deals with psychiatric patients, empathy are the most useful psychotherapy tool for understanding patients' feeling of grief, fear, agitation and powerlessness attack, drug toxicity. Nurses play a vital role in preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative process of mentally ill patients not only in the hospital set up but also in the community. Present study therefore considered it essential to study the knowledge among the staff nurses regarding the management of psychiatric emergencies [4].

2 Objectives of the study

- Assess the level of knowledge on management of selected psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses
- Evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme by pre and post-test knowledge on management of selected psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses.
- Find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

3 Hypothesis

H1: There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test mean level of knowledge on

selected psychiatric emergencies among staff nurses.

H2: There is a significant association of pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables among staff nurses.

4 Material and Methods

Research approach: An evaluative research approach was used in this study.

Research design: Pre-experimental, One group pre-test post-test design was used in this study.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at Rama Hospitals and Research Centre, Mandhana, Kanpur

Population: The population of present study consists of staff nurses in Rama Hospital and Research centre, Mandhana, Kanpur.

Sampling and sample size: Non probability convenience sampling technique was used to select 30 staff nurses of Rama Hospital and Research centre, Mandhana, Kanpur.

5 Variables

Research variable: Planned Teaching Programme on staff nurses is the independent variables.

Demographic variable: Age, Gender, Professional qualification in nursing, Department of working, Work experiences, Past experiences in psychiatric ward.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion Criteria

- Staff nurses who are completed BSC Nursing, Post Basic BSC nursing and General nursing and Midwifery presently working in Rama Hospital.
- Those who are present at the time of data collection.
- Those who are willing to participate in the study.
- Both male and female staff nurses.

Exclusion Criteria

- Those who are not available at the time of data collection.

6 Development and Description of tools used in the study

Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding management of selected psychiatric emergencies used for data collection. The tool consist of two sections:

Section A: It consist of socio-demographic data such as Age, Gender, Professional qualification in nursing, Department of working, Year of

experiences in nursing, Past experiences in psychiatric ward.

Section B: It consist of 25 closed ended questionnaire (Multiple Choice Question) for assessing the knowledge level among the staff nurses regarding management of selected psychiatric emergencies.

7 Data collection procedure

The data was collected from 14/05/2018 to 26/05/2018. Prior to data collection, explained to them the purpose of the study. After obtaining their willingness data were collected from 30 staff nurses working in Rama Hospital by using structured questionnaire. After conducting the pre-test, planned-teaching programme was given on the same day and post-test was conducted on 5th day after planned teaching programme with the same pre-test questionnaire.

8 Plan for data analysis

The data analysis was planned to include descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive statistics

- To describe the demographic data and level of knowledge of the staff nurses by frequency and percentage distribution.
- To compute mean and standard deviation for the pre and post-test knowledge among staff nurses.

Inferential statistics

- Paired 't' test to assess the effectiveness PTP on assessment of knowledge of staff nurses.
- Chi-square test to study the association between pretest knowledge and demographic variables of staff nurses.

Data analysis and Major Findings of the study

Section 1: Demographic data

- Majority of nurses were in the age group 23(76.67%) belong to the age group of 20-30 years (76.67%), and lowest 2(6.66%) belong to 41-50 years
- About the gender, majority 60% belong to female and 40% belong to male respectively.
- Distribution of sample as per their educational status, showed most of the sample 80% had completed diploma where as 20% had completed B.SC(N) course.
- Distribution of the samples as per the working area, majority 60% belong to general ward, minority 10% belong to emergency ward respectively.
- Among the total samples, that majority 43.33% belong to the total years of experiences 1-3

- year, and 10% belong to below 1 year and above 7 years of experiences respectively.
- Distribution of the samples, past experiences in psychiatric ward highest 24(80%) belong to their had no experiences in psychiatric ward, and minority 6(20%) belong to their had past experiences in psychiatric ward.

Section 2: Level of knowledge score among staff nurses regarding management of selected psychiatric emergencies:

Among 30 staff nurses, in pre-test the majority of 56.67% had moderate knowledge, 43.33% had inadequate knowledge and in Post-test 30% had adequate knowledge 70% had moderate knowledge.

Table 1: Pre-test and post-test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding management of psychiatric nurses

Level of Knowledge	Pre-test		Post –test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	0	0	09	30
Moderate	17	56.67	21	70
Inadequate	13	43.33	0	0
Total	30	100	30	100

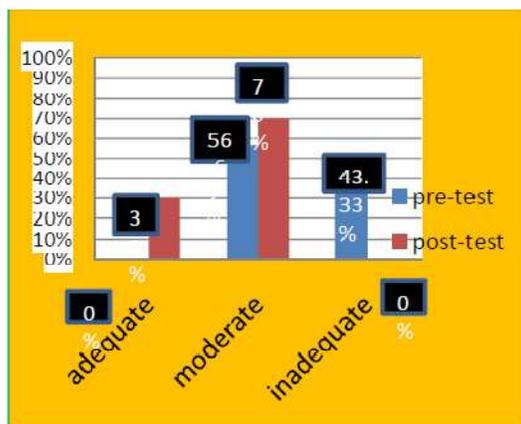


Figure 1: Bar diagram showing knowledge level in Pre-test and post-test

Section 3: This section deals with association between knowledge score of staff nurses with demographic variables.

There was no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables like age in year, gender, professional qualification in nursing, department of working, year of experiences in nursing, Past experiences in psychiatric ward except knowledge scores at 0.05 level of significant.

9 Conclusion

From the findings of present study, it can be concluded that,

- The percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their demographic variable:** Among the total samples, most of the samples 23(76.67%) belong to the age group of 20-30 years, and lowest 2(6.66%) belong to 41-50

years where as 5(16.67%) belong to the age group of 31-40 years respectively.

- Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their knowledge score:**

In post-test, staff nurses had adequate knowledge towards management of selected psychiatric emergencies.

- Association between demographic variables with their knowledge score:**

There was no significant association observed between demographic variables such as: age in year, gender, professional qualification in nursing, department of working, year of experiences in nursing, past experiences in psychiatric ward at 0.05 level of significant.

10 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations have been made for further study.

- A large scale study can be carried out to generalize the findings.
- A similar study can be conducted by true-experimental approach.

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