



"Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Management of Palliative Care Among 2nd Year Gnm Students".

Kunal More¹, Sushama Shete², Mahesh Chendake³, Anagha Katti⁴, Ganesh More⁵, Saurabh Malwade⁶, Ashiyana Mulla⁷

Abstract

Patients with cancer tended prone to who receive palliative care for the in painful position .1. Objectives: -To assess the knowledge regarding management of palliative care before video assisted teaching programme , and To assess the knowledge regarding palliative care after video assisted teaching programme among the 2nd year GNM nursing students To determine the association a posttest knowledge score regarding palliative care with selected demographic variables. Materials Methods:- One group pre- test and post -test design, with an evaluative approach was used for the study. The study was conducted on 60 IInd GNM students in Krishna institute of nursing sciences Karad. Results: In the total of 60 majority of subjects 40 (67%) have average knowledge 12 (20%) of subjects have poor knowledge, 8(13%) have good knowledge to students regarding management of palliative care among the students before video assisted teaching program after video assisted teaching program majority of the subjects 28 (47%) have average knowledge 27 (45%) having good knowledge 5 (8%) have poor knowledge after video assisted teaching program, the mean score was 49.03 with SD 2.80. (t value) = 15.31 and p value is 0.0005. Conclusion: - The video assisted teaching program was effective in terms of gain knowledge regarding management of palliative care among students. The mean score of knowledge has increased

3079

KeyWords: Knowledge, Nursing Students, Palliative Care, Video Assisted Teaching

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Introduction

Palliative care is a special medical care for people living with serious illness to relief feature of pain of stress of illness aim of the nurse is improve quality of life both client and family members palliative care should provide particular by special trained team with doctors nurses and other team members. Palliative care is based on the needs of patient² Majority of deaths in urban India due to insufficiency of palliative care so all health care workers take care of the patient and fulfil the needs of patients Palliative care coaching is almost nonexistent in most of health care training program

curricula.³Globally the need for palliative care will increase also population is a burden of cancer .⁴ Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of clients and their families facing life threatening illnesses. It is derived from the Latin word 'palliare' means 'to cloak'. Psychosocial care to reduce depression, and provide spiritual care for patients to take life positively⁵.accept the challenges and identify the goalsand benchmarks recognized and critical scientific area ⁶Palliative care is defined as per World

Corresponding author: SushamaShete

Address: ^{1,4,5,6}Student PB BSc N Krishna Institute of Nursing Sciences, Karad, ^{2,3}Assistant Professor , Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences , Deemed To Be University Karad, Krishna Institute of Nursing Sciences, Karad

E-mail: kunalmore9696@gmail.com¹, sushamashete626@gmail.com², maheshchendake@rediffmail.com³, anaghakatti19@gmail.com⁴, saurabh001@gmail.com⁵, mullaashiyana4@gmail.com⁶

Health Organization early identification and specialized palliative care in the clients home, it is assessment quickly provide treatment of pain ⁷ most often provided by nurses and physicians with Palliative care in the home is the stipulation of or without connection to a hospital or hospice⁸ It



is available in people with an active, progressive, advanced disease, nevertheless of diagnosis⁹ Global burden of childhood cancers, the rate of new cancers is rapidly increasing. ¹⁰ Nurses are involved in providing end-of-life care for end stage of the patient. Identify the effect of palliative care on perceived self-efficacy of the nurses¹⁵ Nursing education is important and responsible for providing educated to nursing students due increase world wide demand ¹⁶ increasing numbers of palliative care programs (PCP) and services of end-of-life care for developing nationwide to improve the quality of care of patients with serious illness¹⁷ cancer is a chronic disease and various health needs in patient and family and to fulfil this needs developing new education in nursing curriculum is very necessary ¹⁸

Material And Method

The purpose of this Evaluative study was to obtain students general knowledge and awareness levels about palliative care. The sampling technique used for this study was simple random sampling which is a probability sampling technique was used. The questionnaires were distributed to the students and students tick the correct answer from given options. The questionnaire was designed on the following areas: Knowledge of subjects regarding palliative care. Misconceptions regarding palliative care.

Study Design: Quasi experimental one group pre-test, post-test design was used.

Sample Size: The sample size of the study population was 60 IInd year General Nursing and Midwifery Students

IEC Clearance: Approval from the institutional ethical committee was obtained It was obtained from the students who fulfilled the consent form protocol no 283/2020-21 dated on 5/4/2021

Inclusive Criteria-

- Who will be willing to participate
- Who will be able to understand and read Marathi/English.
- Who will be available during study period.

Exclusive Criteria-

- Who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Who do not understand Marathi/English.

Place of the study :

Setting:

The was study conducted at Krishna institute of nursing sciences karad. (KINS).

Sampling Technique: The sampling technique used for this study was Simple random sampling which is a type of probability sampling technique.

Statistical Method: Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to describe the data. Frequency and percentage were used to summarize the data. Mean, standard deviation was used to describe the knowledge score. Inferential statistics were used to draw the following conclusions. Paired- test used for testing effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme& research hypotheses.

Informed Consent:- It was obtained from the students who fulfilled the criteria and were enrolled the study.

Method Of Data Collection: After all official authorization, the tool administered. Study subjects in management of palliative care in Krishna institute of nursing sciences karad . A time schedule was planned for collecting the data .In order to obtain response each participant was assured about the privacy of their retort. For each data collection the time was 30 to 45 minutes. The study was follow by one group pre -test post- test design. Pre test: Structured questionnaire on knowledge was administer to assess knowledge of students on management of palliative care Intervention video assisted teaching programme showing after pre test to the subjects. Post-test: Post-test was administered for assess impact towards video assisted teaching educational programme. Data analysis descriptive and inferential data was used through instat software.

Ethical clearance:- The institutional ethics committee clearances was done on 5/4/2021 protocol number 283/2020-21.

Results:- This section deals with demographic details of subjects under study. A total of 60 eligible Subjects returned the questionnaire.

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of the Subjects



N - 60

| Demographic variables | Frequency | Percentage |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Age group | | |
| 20-21 | 40 | 67% |
| 22-25 | 20 | 33% |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 8 | 13.3% |
| Female | 52 | 86.7% |
| Married status | | |
| Married | 9 | 15% |
| Unmarried | 11 | 85% |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 36 | 61% |
| Muslim | 10 | 17% |
| Christen | 9 | 15% |
| Other | 5 | 7% |
| Area | | |
| urban | 35 | 58.3% |
| Rural | 25 | 41.7% |
| Language | | |
| Marathi | 58 | 96.7% |
| Hindi | 2 | 3.3% |
| Types of family | | |
| Nuclear | 34 | 56.7% |
| Joint | 26 | 43.3% |
| Family income | | |
| 1000 | 20 | 33.3% |
| 10001-4999 | 17 | 28.3% |
| 5000 | 23 | 38.3% |

3081

Table 1 The study show that among 60 students maximum number 40 (67%) of students from to the age of 20-21 years. 52(86.7%) students were are female, 36 (61 %) of students from Hindu religion and 51 (85%) were unmarried status. Maximum students of 58(96.7%) of them are in

Marathi language. maximum students family income 23(38.3%) In according to types of family 34(56.7%) of the samples are from nuclear family Also, residence of the students is 35(58.3%) are urban area and 25(41.7%) students are rural area.

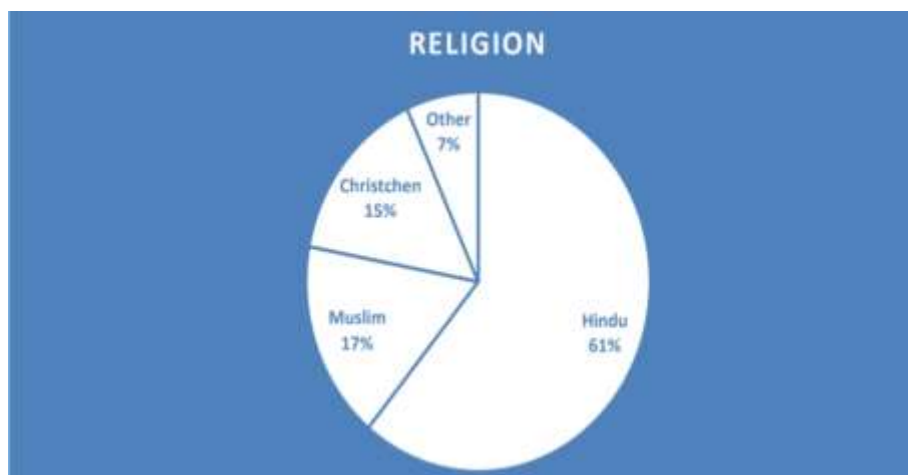


Fig. no. 1: Graph showing percentage distribution of 2nd year GNM students according to Religion. 61% of students are religion of Hindu, 17% of students are Muslim, 15% are Christen and 7% of students are other religion.

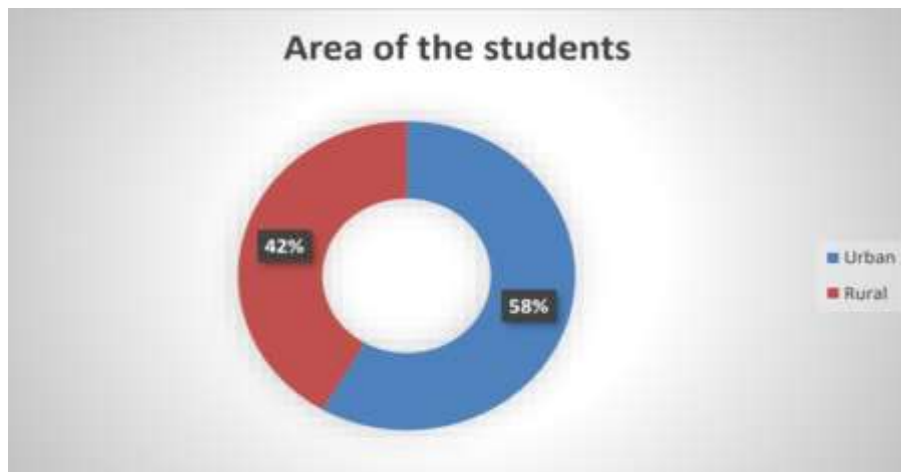


Fig. no. 2 : Graph showing percentage distribution of 2nd year GNM students according to area (residence). showing percentage distribution of 2nd year GNM students according to area (residence). Let's us, above graph shows that 58% of the students are urban area and 42% of the students are rural area.



3082

Fig. no. 3: Graph showing frequency and percentage distribution of 2nd year GNM students according to language. The above fig. no. 6 showing frequency and percentage distribution of 2nd year GNM students according to language. The 97% of the students are speaking Marathi language and only 3% of the students are speaking English language

Table 2 Frequency and percentage distribution of the scores of knowledge regarding Palliative care among the student's pretest and posttest of video assisted teaching program. Scores

| Score of Pre test | N | % | Score of post test | N | % | P- Value | Result |
|-------------------|----|----|--------------------|----|------|----------|--------|
| Good | 8 | 13 | Good | 27 | 45 | | |
| Average | 40 | 67 | Average | 28 | 46.7 | | |
| Poor | 12 | 20 | Poor | 5 | 8.3 | | |

The above table no. 2 reveals that there was significant association found between scores of knowledge regarding palliative care among the student's pretest posttest video assisted teaching program(p<0.05). In the total of 60 majority of subjects 40 (67%) have average range of knowledge regarding palliative care among the students before video assisted teaching program followed by 12 (20%) of subjects have poor knowledge regarding palliative care among the



students before video assisted teaching program and subjects 8(13%) have good knowledge regarding palliative care among the students before video assisted teaching program majority

of the subjects 28 (46.7%) have average knowledge after video assisted teaching programme ,27 (45%) having good knowledge after Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Palliative Care.

Table 3: IInd year GNM nursing student’s pre-test and post-test mean ‘t’ value of knowledge score

| Sr. No. | Area of knowledge | Mean | S D | ‘t’ | P Value | Significance |
|---------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|--------------|
| 1 | Pre-test | 23.47 | 1.62 | 3.447 | 0.05 | Significance |
| 2 | Post- test | 49.03 | 2.72 | | | |

P<0.05

The data presented in table no. 3 shows that, there was significant increase in the post test scores. The gain in knowledge score is significant (t= 3.447) calculated values is higher Hence, research hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, findings revealed that the video assisted teaching program on Management palliative care was effective.

Discussion

In the present study students married was 9(15%) and 51 (85%) were unmarried status. In the other same study on Study of Nurses’ Knowledge about Palliative Care: A Quantitative Cross-sectional Survey by Venkatesan Prem, this study showed that unmarried (325)86.8%and married(47) 22.9% 11 in the present study 60 nursing students participated in the study and other same study Doing Good Care"-a study of palliative home nursing care by Anna Sandgren in this study 32 female nurses and one male nurse and 30 of them more experience at hospital 12 In the present study palliative good knowledge score was 45% other same study Study of Nurses’ Knowledge about Palliative Care: A Quantitative Cross-sectional Survey by venkatesan P. Palliative care of knowledge test total score 96 ,7.16 =169(35.396)13

In the present study the mean was 49.3and SD was 2.72 and other same study In the study The Effect of Palliative Care Nursing Education to Improve Knowledge in Palliative Care of Hospital Based Nurses Caring for Patients with Chronic, Serious Illness BY M R Balicas the mean was 10.7541 and SD 2.67462 14.

Conclusion

The study concluded that Video assisted teaching programme on management of palliative care was found effective to improve and upgrade knowledge

among IInd year GNM Nursing Students.

Ethical Clearance

The study was agreed by the Institutional Committee of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Deemed To Be University Karad,

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3084

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