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Research Article

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SENSORY STIMULATION IN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENTS AMONG STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Unconsciousness more appropriately referred to as loss of consciousness or lack of consciousness. Glasgow coma scale (GCS) is a widely used scoring system to assess coma and impaired consciousness. Patient with a score of 8 or less is moderate and score of 13-15 are mild unconscious. **Objectives:** 1) to assess the pre test knowledge score. 2) to administer Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients. 3) to assess the post test knowledge score. 4) to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among staff nurses regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients. 5) to determine the association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables. **Methods and materials:** The research approach used was evaluative approach. The research design selected for the study was a quasi- experimental design. **Setting of the study:** The setting was selected hospitals. The sample includes staff nurses; sampling technique was used simple random sampling. **Description of tools:** A structured knowledge questionnaire method was used to collect data from sample. **Result and discussion:** The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the knowledge score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 14.98% where as in post – test 18.20% . This shows that the in structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients was effective.

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INTRODUCTION

Unconsciousness more appropriately referred to as loss of consciousness or lack of consciousness. Glasgow coma scale (GCS) is a widely used scoring system to assess coma and impaired consciousness. Patient with a score of 8 or less is moderate and score of 13-15 are mild unconscious.

Background of the study: Occupational therapists are significant contributors to neuro-rehabilitation, often working in multidisciplinary teams in acute, long-term and community settings. People with severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) need careful observation and assessment to inform clinical decision-making regarding care, treatment, discharge arrangements and evidence-based conversations with families regarding recovery. Although rehabilitation of people with brain injury has had significant attention in occupational therapy literature, very little has addressed the assessment of disorders of consciousness (DOC) in severe brain injury.

This paper examines one measure used by occupational therapists in Australia that was developed specifically for survivors of severe TBI who are slow-to-recover, providing further evidence of validity

Need for the study: Unconscious patients may survive for days or months and often experience decreased quality of life. The outcome ranges from recovery to death.^[12] Coma generally last a few days to few weeks, rarely more than 2 to 5 weeks .After this some patient gradually comes out of coma or some may progress to a vegetative state, and some may die. Some patients may remain in a vegetative state for years or even decades.^[11] The outcome from coma and vegetative state depends upon cause, location, severity and extend of neurological damage.

Objectives: 1) To assess the pre test knowledge score regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients among staff nurses. 2) To administer Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients for staff nurses in selected hospitals. 3) To assess the post test knowledge score regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients among staff nurses. 4) To evaluate the

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effectiveness of structured teaching programme among staff nurses regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients. 5) To determine the association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses: **H₁:** There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among staff nurse. **H₂:** There is a significant association between the pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables among staff nurses.

Assumptions: 1) Staff nurses will have some knowledge regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients. 2) Structured teaching programme will improve the knowledge of staff nurses regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Research approach: quantitative research with evaluative approach. **Research design:** quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. **Population:** all the staff nurses. **target population:** staff nurses in selected hospitals. **accessible population:** staff nurses who are available at the time of data collection in selected hospital. **Setting of the study:** selected hospitals. **Sample size and sample:** 60 staff nurses. **Sampling technique:** Simple random sampling technique

Description of tool: **Part I** – demographic data age, gender, educational background, working experience, source of information, previous knowledge, qualification. **Part II** – Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Section I: Description of staff nurses with regards to demographic variables

Majority 25 (41.67%) of subject were in the age group of 21-25 years, Majority 36(60%) of subject were females, majority 27 (45%) of subject were belongs to other religions. Majority 42(70%) of subject were educated up to diploma, majority 32(53.33%) of subject were having monthly income of 10000-20000rs, Majority 29(48.33%) of subject were working in medical and surgical ward, Majority 36(60%) of subjects were having experience of 0-3 years, Majority 33(55%) of subject were not having any previous exposure Majority 9(33.33%) of subject were having information from academic education.

Section II: Description of pre-test knowledge score regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients among the staff nurses

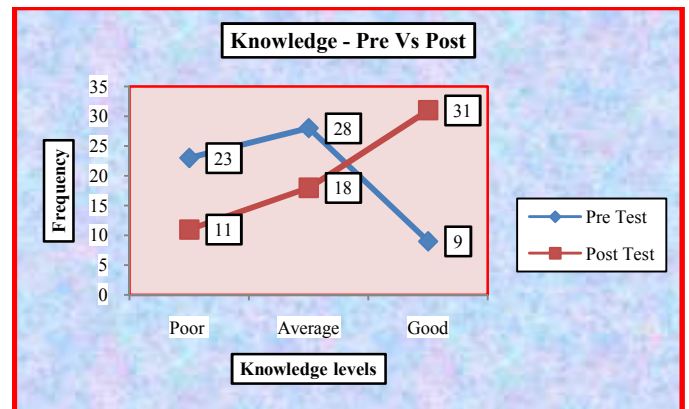
Analysis of the pre- test knowledge scores of staff nurses revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 staff nurses majority 28(46.67%) of the subjects had average knowledge regarding sensory stimulation, 23(38.33%) had poor knowledge regarding sensory stimulation and only 9(15%) had good knowledge regarding sensory stimulation.

Section III: Description of post-test knowledge score regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients among staff nurses

Analysis of the post - test knowledge scores of staff nurses revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 staff nurses majority 31 (51.67%) of the subjects had good knowledge regarding sensory stimulation, 18(30%) had average knowledge regarding sensory stimulation and only 11(18.33%)) had poor knowledge regarding sensory stimulation

Section IV: Description of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients among staff nurses

The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the knowledge score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 14.98% where as in post – test 18.20% This shows the effectiveness in structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients.



Line diagram showing comparison of pre- test and post- test knowledge score of staff nurses s regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients.

Section V: Description on the association of pretest knowledge score in relation to demographic variables.

The analysis of association of selected demographic variables with knowledge scores using chi-square revealed that there was significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, educational status and work experience. But it is found that there was a no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as gender, religion, monthly income, area of work, previous exposure and source of information at 5 % level of significance. Hence H₂ accepted in case of variable such as age, educational status and work experience and H₂ is rejected in case of variables such as gender, religion, monthly income, area of work, previous exposure and source of information.

CONCLUSION

The study findings concluded that staff nurses had poor knowledge regarding sensory stimulation .The structured teaching programme had great potential for accelerating the awareness regarding sensory stimulation in unconscious patients among staff nurses.

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