Original Research Paper

Nursing

EFFECT OF COMPREHENSIVE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CARE OF BEDRIDDEN PATIENTS AMONG HOME NURSES.

Deepa Mathew	Lecturer Lisie college of nursing, Cochin
Ms. Dhanya M*	Assistant Professor Little Flower College of Nursing, Angamaly *Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT The demographic transition has resulted in an increasing proportion of elderly people all over the world. The present study was intended to assess the effect of comprehensive teaching programme on knowledge regarding care of bedridden patients among home nurses. The objective was to determine the effect of comprehensive teaching programmeon knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients among home nurses. The sample comprised of 40 home nurses working in Sewa home nursing agency, Kaloor, Ernakulum District. Home nurses were selected by purposive sampling. The tools used were demographic proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire. In the study, pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used administering comprehensive teaching programme for the home nurses and post-test was conducted. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Paired't' test computed between the pre and post-test level of knowledge scores shows that the p-value (p<0.001) is less than 0.01 level of significance. This ascertains that comprehensive teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge on care of bed ridden patients among home nurses.

KEYWORDS : Effect; Knowledge; bedridden patient; comprehensive teaching programme; home nurse.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

In the view of nature of the problem under study and to accomplish the objective of the study, a quantitative approach was found to be appropriate to assess the knowledge of home nurses regarding care of bed ridden patients

Research Design

The research design selected for the present study is pre experimental one group pre - test post - test design. The design is abbreviated as: O1 X O2

O_1 : Knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients among home nurses before intervention.
X : Comprehensive teaching programme.

O_2 : Knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients among home nurses after intervention

Variables

Independent variable

In this study, independent variable is comprehensive teaching programme.

Dependent variable

In this study, dependent variable is knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients among home nurses.

Demographic variables

In this study, it refers to selected demographic variables such as age, gender, education, duration of experience and previous experience in caring patients with Ryle's tubes, Foley's catheter and bed sore.
Setting of the study

The setting chosen for the present study was at SEWA Home Nursing Agency, Kaloor, Ernakulam District. SEWA Home Nursing Agency is a trade union for self-employed women's association. They provide home nurses to various houses where need isdemanding.

Population

The population in this study comprised of home nurses working in SEWA Home Nursing Agency in Ernakulam district.
Sample

Samplesize:

In this study, the sample size was determine dusing Power analysis. Sample size calculated was 40.

Sampling Technique

Sampling technique used for the study was purposive sampling.

Tools

Structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared by investigator to assess the knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients.

Data collection process

After obtaining the ethical clearance from the ethical committee of Little Flower College of Nursing and Hospital. Permission was obtained from the concerned authority to conduct the study. The investigator collected the data from 40 subjects those who met inclusion criteria by using structured knowledge questionnaire for assessing their knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients. Post test was conducted on the fourth day.

Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data was tabulated in a master data sheet and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20.0. The data is analyzed and presented under the followingheadings.

Section 1: Description of demographic variables of home nurses

This section deals with the frequency and distribution of data pertaining to demographic characteristics such as age, gender, education, experience and previous knowledge in caring patients with Ryle's tubes, Foley's catheter and caring patient with bed sore.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to their age in years, gender andeducation (n=40)

Demographic variable	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
Age in years		
21-30	3	7.5

31-40	22	55
41-50	9	22.5
51-60	6	15
Gender		
Female	40	100
Male	0	0
Education		
Primary Education	25	62.5
Secondary Education	15	37.5
Graduate	0	0

Table 1 shows that majority (55 %) of home nurses belong to the age group of 31- 40 years and 15% of them belong to 51-60 of age group. With regards to education most (62.5%) of the home nurses have only primaryeducation.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of subject's experience in caring bedridden patient, experience in caring patient with Ryles tube, Foleys catheter and patient with bed sore. (n=40)

Demographic variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Experience in caring bed ridden patient		
a) < 1 year	13	32.5
b) 1-4 years	17	42.5
c) 5-10 years	5	12.5
d) >10 years	5	12.5
Previousexperience in caring patients with:Rylestube		
a) Yes	28	70
b) No	12	30
Foleys catheter		
a) Yes	28	70
b) No	12	30
Bed sore		
a) Yes	24	60
b) No	16	40

Table 2 shows that majority (42.5%) of home nurses have 1-4 years of experience whereas 12.5% of them have more than 10 years of experience as home nurses. Seventy percentage of them have experience in caring both patients withRyles tube and Foleys catheter and 60% of them have experience in caring patients with bedsore.

Section II: Description of level of knowledgeof home nurses regarding care   of bed riddenpatients.

The mean pre-test knowledge score of home nurses regarding care of bedridden patients was 14.20 ± 3.43 whereas the mean post-test score was 20.37 ± 1.87

Section III: Effect of Comprehensive Teaching Programmeon care of bed ridden patients among home nurses.

The result shows that the p-value is less than 0.01 level of significance. So the null hypothesis H01 is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. There is significant difference between mean of pre and post-test knowledge. The mean value of post-test (20.37) knowledge is greater than the pre-test mean (14.20). Hence it is inferred that the comprehensive teaching programme is effective in increasing the knowledge scores of home nurses regarding care of bed riddenpatients

RESULTS
SectionI : Description of demographic variables of homenurses.

- Most of the home nurses (55%) were in the age group of 31-40 years and 7.5% of them were below 30years.
- All home nurses werefemales.
- More than half (62.5%) had primary education and 37.5% had secondary education.
- Regarding experience of care of bed ridden patients 12.5% had more than 10 years of experience and 42.5% had 1- 4 years ofexperience.
- The study results revealed that 70% of home nurses had previous experience of caring both patients with Ryles tube and Foleyscatheter.
- Sixty percentage of home nurses had previous experience of caring patients with bedsore.

Section II: Description of level of knowledgeof home nurses regarding care   of bed riddenpatients.
- Pre-test showed majority (35%) of the home nurses had poor knowledge whereas in post- test most (72.5%) of home nurses had excellent knowledge regarding care of bed riddenpatients.
- The mean pre-test knowledge score is 14.20 ±3.43 whereas the mean post- test knowledge score is 20.37 ±1.87

Section III: Effect of Comprehensive Teaching Programmeon care of   bed ridden patients among home nurses.
The findings of the present study shows that mean post-test knowledge score (20.37) is greater than the mean pre- test knowledge score (14.20). It indicated that the comprehensive teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of home nurses regarding care of bed riddenpatients.

Paired   t' test was used to assess the effect of comprehensive teaching programme. The calculated p – value (0.000) is less than 0.01 level of significance. Hence there is significant level of difference in the level of knowledge of home nurses regarding care of bed ridden patients. It indicated that the comprehensive teaching programme was effective in enhancing the knowledge of home nurses on care of bed ridden patients.

DISCUSSION
The findings were discussed in terms of objectives and hypotheses of the study and in comparison with other study findings.

The objectives of the study was to determine the effect of comprehensive teaching programme on knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients among home nurses. The study results showed that in pre-test 35% of the home nurses have poor and 20% have average knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patients. The findings of the present study is supported by a descriptive study conducted by SreeChithra Institute of Medical Science and Technology to determine the difficulties experienced by bedridden patient's caregivers at home. Results of the study revealed thatthemajority of caregivers (60%) have average and 20% have low score in knowledge assessment test1.

The present study shows that in pretest 35% of the home nurses have poor 20% have average knowledge and 10% excellent level of knowledge whereas after administration of comprehensive teaching programme in post- test 72.5% have excellent and 27.5% have average knowledge regarding care of bed ridden patient. These findings are consistent with a study conducted to assess effect of designed pressure ulcer prevention program on caregivers' knowledge of immobilized patients by Khalid Fahd, AlhosisShereen, Qalawa, Dalia Salah E shows that (96.9%) of the caregivers have poor total mean score of knowledge regarding pressure sores in the

pretest, but in the post test (93.8%) of them have good knowledgescores2Conclusion

The present study was conducted to assess the effect of comprehensive teaching programme (CTP) on knowledge regarding care of bedridden patients among home nurses. The study finding revealed that the comprehensive teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of home nurses regarding care of bed ridden patients.

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