



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION OF HAZARDS AMONG GERIATRIC PERSON

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of hazards among geriatric person. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach and the design was one group pretest -posttest design. This design judges the the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of hazards among geriatric person .The tool used was a structured interview questionnaire for demographic variables. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 30 subjects. The study results show that, there is a average Knowledge on prevention of hazards among geriatric person. There is no association found between the level of knowledge and the demographic data. The study concluded that, there is an effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of hazards among geriatric persons.

KEYWORDS : Assess, Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Prevention of hazards, Geriatric persons.

INTRODUCTION

Ageing is a natural process and it should be regarded as a normal inevitable biological phenomenon. It is established by date in time and is influenced by many factors, including emotional and physical development stage and socioeconomic status. It refers to decline in functional capacity of the organ of human body which occurs mostly due to physiological transformation, but senior citizens constitute a precious human resources the needs motivate one to acts for the fulfillment the physical needs to nature our human body in state of health, the physiological one which promotes stable personality and maintain healthy relationship.

The number of person above the age of 60 years is fast growing especially in India. On the second most population people at or over the age of 60 constituting above 7.7% of total population. The major area of concern is the health of the elderly with multiple medical and psychological problems. Falls are one of major problems in the elderly and are considered one of the geriatric giants.

At one time all individuals over the age of 65 years were considered old with advancement in disease control, living longer. 65 years old American man except to reach age of 81 form on age at the age related statistics. People 85 years and older faster growing all age groups in the country, numbering 4.6 million in 2002. But the project to reach 9.6 million by the year, 2013. The elderly are heterogeneous as any other age group that spans 48 years or more.

In Kerala 12.6%, Himachal Pradesh 10.3% and Tamil Nadu 10.3% have highest percentage of elderly in the country. The major health problems common in elderly are immobility, instability, intellectual problem, urinary incontinence, drug reaction. Due to these problems the elderly people more prone to get physical injuries and hazards. To promote wellbeing of elder people, the investigator took up this study.

Hence the researcher felt the need to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of hazards among geriatric person level of knowledge on breast feeding among primi postnatal mothers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach selected for the study is quantitative research approach and the design selected for the study is one group pretest - post test research design. This study was conducted in the geriatric persons at selected villages, Balarampuram. The sample of the study comprises of 30 geriatric persons. Convenient sampling technique is used for the study. Convenient sampling technique will be used to select 30 subjects. The investigator will introduce herself to the

participants and objectives of the study will be explained to them. The structured interview questionnaire to geriatric persons to identify the knowledge on prevention of hazards among geriatric persons. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Section 1: A questionnaire for demographic variables

- With regards to age in years, a majority samples (50%) belongs to the age group of 65-70 years. Minority of the sample (10%) belongs to 70-80 years and 81-90 years.
- Majority of the samples are Hindu (80%) and minority of the samples are Christian (6%).
- 46% sample have an educational qualification of high school and 4% samples have an educational qualification of college.
- Majority of the sample are coolie (43.33%) and minority of the sample are retired employ (9%).
- All of the samples are from rural (100%) and there is no sample from urban area.
- 100% of samples are married.
- 43% of samples primary giver are husband/wife and 6% of sample primary giver are grand childrens.

Section: 2 knowledge on breast feeding among primi postnatal mothers

- Majority of the samples 90% have average level of knowledge regarding prevention of hazards among geriatric persons, 10% poor knowledge and no one have adequate knowledge.

Section 3: Association between the pre test scores of prevention of hazards among geriatric persons with their selected demographic variables.

- Chi - square test was employed to find out the association between the pre test scores of prevention of hazards among geriatric persons with their selected demographic variables. There is no significant association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of hazards among geriatric persons and the demographic variable.

DISCUSSION

Assessment of level of knowledge regarding prevention of hazards among geriatric persons exhibited that there is an effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of hazards among geriatric persons. In pretest, majority of the samples have average level of knowledge regarding prevention of hazards among geriatric persons 90%, poor knowledge 10% and no one have adequate knowledge. In post test, majority of the samples have average level of knowledge regarding prevention of hazards among geriatric persons 76%, adequate 24% and no one have poor knowledge.

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