



“EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BIOMEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO NABH PROTOCOL”

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ABSTRACT

This research study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding biomedical waste management according to NABH protocol among selected nursing student of selected nursing college of Indore city the target population consist of nursing student, sample size are 60 nursing students, and Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used. Demographic variables were used. The mean score of nursing students regarding biomedical waste management according to NABH protocol is 11.05 in pre-interventional & post-interventional mean score is 21.87, mean difference of biomedical waste management according to NABH protocol is 10.82 with Standard Deviation was 2.12 of pre-interventional and 2.32 is Standard Deviation of post-interventional, & calculated 't' value is 32.89 at df 59 which is higher than the tabulated 't' value 2.00 at 0.05 level of Significance. The study concluded that knowledge of biomedical waste management according to NABH protocol of nursing students is satisfactory or up to the mark but when compared pre-interventional and post-interventional.

KEYWORDS : Effect, Knowledge, Biomedical Waste Management, Nursing Students, Planned Teaching Programme, Evaluatory Approach

INTRODUCTION

Hospital is one of the complex institutions which are frequented by people from every walk of life from society without any distinction between age, sex, race and religion. The hospital waste in addition to the risk for patients and personnel who handle these wastes. The waste produced in the course of health care activity carries a higher potential for infection and injury than any other type of waste. In India, there are about 6,00,000 hospital beds, over 23,000 Primary Health Centers, thousands of registered nursing homes, countless unregistered nursing homes and dispensaries, and above all a very large number of quacks practicing at every nook and corner of urban and semi-urban locality. Including nursing understudy's privilege from creation to dispersion and organization, opportunity while likewise making a colossal social effect by giving admittance to better medical issue.

A cross sectional study was conducted to assess the awareness status about hospital waste management among personnel and quantification of waste. The study revealed that the doctors and nurses had good knowledge of waste management and the quantity of waste generated in the hospital was 2 to 6 kg per day per shift which is inadequate which may be due to faulty practicing of waste management.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the pre-test knowledge score of nursing student regarding biomedical waste management according to NABH in selected nursing college.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme of nursing student regarding biomedical waste management according to NABH in selected nursing college.
- To find out the association between pretest knowledge score and post-test knowledge score of selected nursing student regarding biomedical waste management according to NABH with selected demographic variable.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

At the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$

H01: There will be no significant difference between Pre-Test and post knowledge scores of nursing students regarding Biomedical Waste Management according to NABH.

H1: There will be a significant difference between Pre-Test and posttest knowledge scores of nursing students regarding Biomedical Waste Management according to NABH.

H02: There will be no significant association between Pre-test knowledge scores and the selected demographic variable.

H2: There will be significant association between Pre-test knowledge scores and the selected demographic variable.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An evaluative approach was used and research design is pre-

experimental one group pre-test post-test was adopted for this study. The target population consist of nursing students studying in B.Sc. Nursing 4th Year and GNM Nursing Final Year, the samples size comprised of 60 nursing students taken by non-probability convenient sampling technique. Demographic variables were used.

RESULTS

The result of this indicates that there was a significant increase in the Post-interventional knowledge scores compared to Pre-interventional scores of knowledges regarding biomedical waste management according to NABH protocols among nursing students. The mean and SD Knowledge score were observed 11.05±2.12 in the pre-interventional and after administration of Planned Teaching Programme the post-interventional mean and SD was observed with 21.87±2.32.

Table No:02 Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables of Nursing Students.

S. No.	Demographic Variables	Particular	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age	A. 18-20 years	21	35
		B. 21-23 years	39	65
		C. 24 and 26 year	00	00
		D. 27-29 year	00	00
2.	Gender	A. Male	15	25
		B. Female	45	75
3.	Marital Status	A. Married	01	1.7
		B. Unmarried	59	98.3
4.	Educational Status	A. B.S.c. (N) Final Year	19	31.7
		B. GNM	41	68.3
		C. Nursing		
5.	Previous knowledge of nursing students	A. No	24	40.00
		B. Yes	36	60.00

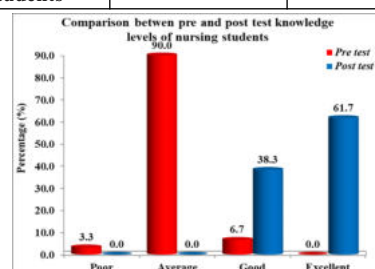


Figure-1:3D Clustered Column diagram shows categorical comparison between pre- and post-interventional knowledge regarding bio-medical waste management for NABH protocol.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the study was effective that after completion of the examination (pre-interventional and post-interventional) total knowledge of individual considered at 100% in which 61.7% was existing knowledge before study and average gain in knowledge after intervention was 98.3%. Furthermore, Planned Teaching Programme regarding bio medical waste according to NABH protocols among nursing students may consider as an effective tool when there is a need in lacking.

LIMITATIONS

1. The study is limited to knowledge of the nursing students at selected College of Nursing.
2. The sample size was small to generalize the findings of study.

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