



EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON CARE OF HEMODIALYSIS PATIENT AMONG NURSES IN AROGYA HOSPITAL AT BHOPAL (M.P.)

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

A pre-experimental study was done to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding Care of Hemodialysis Patient among Nurses in Arogya Hospital at Bhopal. The conceptual framework adopted for the study was based on Imogene M. Kings Goal attainment model. An evaluative approach with Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The sample consists of 60 nurses were selected by using Non-Probability sampling technique. Structured questionnaires were administered to evaluate the knowledge on Care of Hemodialysis Patient. The results shows that the post interventional mean score (25.65, SD \pm 2.12) was higher than the pre interventional mean score (15.25, SD \pm 4.73). The calculated paired 't' value 22.59 shows that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge. The calculated 't' value was calculated, post-test score was significantly higher at 0.05 levels than that of pre-test score. Thus the H1 was accepted at 0.05 level of significance. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the Planned Teaching Programme could be an effective strategy to improve the knowledge of nurses. Thus for this study one can conclude that nurses working in different wards of Arogya Hospital Bhopal have adequate knowledge regarding Care of Hemodialysis Patient and there was significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.

KEYWORDS

Care of Hemodialysis Patient; Knowledge; Planned Teaching Programme; Nurses

INTRODUCTION

Nurses who are able to plan and work out nursing care with knowledge, skill and confidence are best ambassadors for their specialty. Nurses practice within a challenging health care environment and therefore they are required to develop their knowledge, skill and attitude. Nurses who are performing care to hemodialysis will be competent practitioners in their expanded area of practice and therefore will be able to deliver a more responsive timely service that will improve the patient's journey within the health services.

Hemodialysis is a medical procedure that uses a dialysis machine to filter waste products from the blood and to restore normal constituents to it. This shuffling of multiple substances is accomplished by virtue of the differences in the rates of their diffusion through a semi permeable membrane.

The clients who have end stage renal disease are at risk for anemia due to decreased production of erythropoietin (EPO). Although EPO therapy augments red blood cell production in these patients. It is also associated with increased viscosity of the blood the therefore, increased heparin requirement. So the clotting time must be observed of every patient.

Dialysis nurses' primary responsibility is monitoring the health of patients undergoing the dialysis treatment. This means noting any changes in patient status as well as progression of the disease. A dialysis nurse must understand how the dialysis machine works, to make sure that it is functioning properly. During each treatment session the dialysis nurse has various tasks that must be performed each time.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre test and post test knowledge of nurses regarding care of hemodialysis patient.
- To compare pre test and post test score of knowledge among nurses regarding care of hemodialysis patient.
- To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge scores of nurse regarding care of hemodialysis patient with their selected demographic characteristics.

HYPOTHESES

H₁: There will be significant differences between pre and post test knowledge score of nurse's knowledge regarding care of hemodialysis patient.

H₂: There will be significant association between the pre-test knowledge of nurses regarding care of hemodialysis patient with selected demographic variable.

METHODOLOGY

A Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The present study was conducted at Arogya Hospital Bhopal,

with a sample size of 60 Nurses were selected through Non-Probability Sampling Technique. The investigator used a demographic variable Performa and structured questionnaire on knowledge of Care of Hemodialysis Patient to collect the data. The data collection tools were validated and reliability was established. After the Pre-test, Planned Teaching Programme was administered to the nurses. A Post-test was conducted to determine the knowledge of the subjects on 7th day by using same questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Section-I: Description of demographic variables

- The data shows that out of 60 nurses, were in the age group of 20-25 year (63.33%), age group were 26-30 (28.33%) and 31-35 years were (8.33%) and >36 year (0%).
- The data shows that half of the staff nurses had unmarried (73.33%), However 26.66% of them had Divorced 0% and was & 0% of them had widowed.
- The data shows that most of the staff nurses were B.Sc. (55%), 22% and GNM and 11.66% were M.Sc. and 8.33% P.B.B.Sc
- The data shows that half (55%) of the staff nurses 0-3 year and 24% were belong to 4-6 year experience, & 10% were belong to 7-9 year experience and only 0% were belong to > 10 year.
- The data shows that majority of them (58.33%), were working in medical unit & 21.66% of them were surgical and, 10% of ICU unit 10% working in other unit.
- The data shows that majority of them (58.33%), were programme attendant 3 & 21.66% of had of 5 programme & 16.66% of them were the 1 programme and only 3.33% were have programme attendant >5.

Section- II: Findings related to the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Knowledge on Care of Hemodialysis Patient among Nurses.

N=60

Knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	t-value	Table value
Pre-test	15.25	4.73	22.59	2.07*
Post-test	25.65	2.12		

The data in the table depicts that the mean post-test knowledge score (25.65) is apparently higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (15.25) as evidence by the statistical significance between pre and post-test knowledge score 't' (22.59) 2.07, P<0.05 showed that there was increase in the knowledge level of nurses after administration of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Knowledge on Care of Hemodialysis Patient among Nurses.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study there was a significant increase in the

knowledge of subjects after the introduction of Planned Teaching Programme. To find the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme 't' test was applied and 't' value was calculated, post-test score was significantly higher at 0.05 levels than that of pre-test score. Thus it was concluded undoubtedly that the written prepared material by the group in the form of Planned Teaching Programme helped the nurses to improve their knowledge Care of Hemodialysis Patient.

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