

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING
MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COMPLICATIONS OF
THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY AMONG STAFF NURSES AT SELECTED HOSPITALS
KANPUR,UTTAR PRADESH”**

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ABSTRACT:

The present interventional study was conducted in SPM Hospital & Ursula Hospital, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The samples were selected by using Non Probability Purposive sampling Technique The sample size was 60 staff nurses SPM Hospital & Ursula Hospital, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The result of the study showed that the Higher percentage of nursing staff 38 (63.4%) belong to 21-25years. Majority 50(83.4%) are Female. 41(68.4) nursing staff have completed GNM. 18(30%) nursing staff Monthly income is above 20,000. 37(61.60%) nursing staff have General word experiencewhereas19(31.5%) have 4 - 6 years experience in respective wards. 39(65%) nursing staff have previous knowledge from which majority 14 (66.60%) nursing staff got information from Books In pre-test, majority 30(50%) nursing staff are having moderate level of knowledge (score range 11-20),24 (40%) nursing staff are having inadequate level of knowledge (score range 1-10), 6 (10%) nursing staff are having adequate knowledge (score range 21-30). In post-test, majority 30(50%) nursing staff are having adequate level of knowledge (score Range 21-30),20(33.34%) nursing staff are having moderate level of knowledge (score range 11-20),10 (17%) nursing staff are having Inadequate knowledge level (score range 1-10). The mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post-test of knowledge among staff nurses is 12.45 ± 4.49 and 17.81 ± 53.3 The obtained t value is at <0.05 level of significance.

Key Words: Thrombolytic therapy, Video-assisted teaching module, Staff nurses.

1. INTRODUCTION:

When William S. Tillett and I started looking at the clinical potential of a partly streptokinase preparation for dissolving clots and fibrinous exudates in patients, that is when thrombolysis therapy actually got started.¹

Thrombolytic therapy uses drugs to dissolve clots. The word "thrombo" means clot, while the suffix "lytic" means breakdown or cell death. The use of drugs to dissolve blood clots that could result in life-threatening complications is known as thrombolytic therapy, sometimes known as "(FIBRINOLYTIC THERAPY)".²

2. NEED FOR THE STUDY:

The public Knowledge about stroke warning signs, risk factors, the mortality and dependence associated with stroke, and the importance of time window for thrombolysis treatment; and providing practicing physicians in the community with the practical knowledge of stroke

management, including the importance of window period and the benefits of thrombolysis therapy is important.¹⁶

The majority of stroke patients from rural areas in south India who visited a university hospital In a northwest Indian survey on stroke knowledge, 7% of participants thought oil massage would benefit stroke victims, while 3% also believed in witchcraft, faith healing, homoeopathy, and ayurvedic medicine.¹⁷

3. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of VATM on Knowledge Regarding Complications of Thrombolytic Therapy among Staff Nurses at Selected Hospitals, Kanpur Uttar Pradesh.

4. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

To assess the knowledge regarding complications of thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses at selected hospitals.

To evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Module on knowledge regarding complications of thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses at selected hospitals.

To find out association between pre- test knowledge scores of complications thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables.

5. HYPOTHESIS:

H₀₁-There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding Thrombolytic Therapy among staff nurses.

H₀₂ - There is no significant association between pre-test knowledge score among the staff nurses regarding thrombolytic therapy with their selected socio demographic variables.

H₁₁- There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses.

H₂₂- There is a significant association between pre- test knowledge score among the staff nurses regarding thrombolytic therapy with their selected socio demographic variables.

6. METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH:

For the Present Study, a Quantitative Evaluative Research Approach was used found to be suitable.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Research Design used in Present research study was Quasi Experimental (One Group Pre- Test Post-Test) research design.

VARIABLES

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES:

Video Assisted Teaching Module (VATM) was rendered for the staff nurse on thrombolytic therapy was an independent variable in this study.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES

In this Study, dependent variable was Knowledge of staff nurses regarding thrombolytic therapy.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

In this study, demographic variables are Age in year, Gender, Monthly income, Area of experience, Educational qualification, previous knowledge regarding thrombolytic therapy.

POPULATION

In present study, the population consisted of the staff nurses.

TARGET POPULATION

In this study, the target population was staff nurses in any Private hospital.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION

In this study, the accessible population was staff nurses working in Ursula Hospital and SPM Hospital at Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

SAMPLE

In Present study, Staff nurses who were working in SPM Hospital & Ursula Hospital and fulfilled inclusion criteria were considered as sample.

SIZE

The sample size for the present study was 60 staff nurses working in Ursula Hospital & SPM Hospital at Kanpur.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

In this study, Non- Probability Purposive Sampling Technique was used.

INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Staff nurses who are working in SPM Hospital & Ursula Hospital at Kanpur.
2. Staff nurses able to understand English.
3. Staff nurses available at time of data collection.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Staff nurses who were not willing to engage in the study.
2. The staff nurses not available at time of data collection.

7. METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Assessment of knowledge regarding complications of thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses at selected hospitals.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESEARCH TOOL

The tool assesses the knowledge regarding complications of thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses at selected hospitals.

Research tool Consisted of:-

- Socio demographic variable
- A Self Structured Questionnaire for Knowledge Assessment.

RESULTS AND FINDINGS

SECTION –A:

The Major finding of the study were:

- Majority 41 (68.40%) participants belong to 21-25years.
- Majority 50(83.40%) participants are females.
- Majority 41(68.40%) participants completed GNM.
- Majority 18(30.00%) participants’ monthly income is above 20,001-25000.
- Majority 37(61.60%) have General ward experience.
- Majority 39(65.00%) Participants have previous knowledge.
- Majority 14 (66.60%) Participants got information from Books.

SECTION-B:

Table. No.1: Frequency and percentage Wise Distribution of staff nurses according to the pre-test levels of knowledge on thrombolytic therapy. n=60

Pre Knowledge level	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate Knowledge	24	40%
Moderate Knowledge	30	50%
Adequate Knowledge	06	10%
Total	60	100.00%

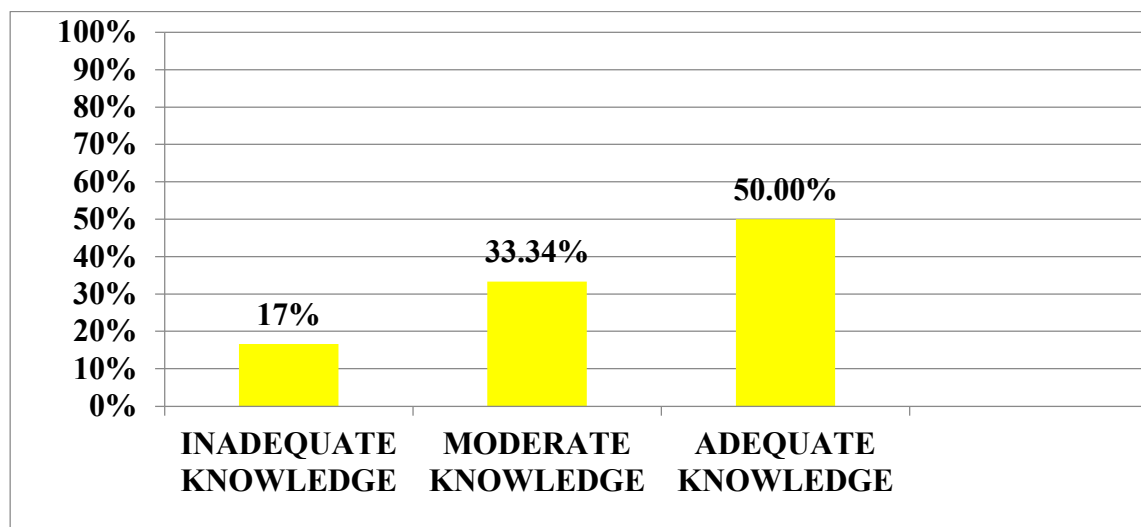


Fig 1: Column bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurse according to level of knowledge in Pre- Test knowledge score.

Above (Table. No, Fig 1) Column bar Diagram shows that out of 60 Pre-test 24(40%) participants are having inadequate knowledge level, 30(50%) Participants are having moderate level of knowledge, and 6(10%) participants are having adequate level of knowledge regarding thrombolytic therapy.

Table. No. 12: Frequency and percentage Wise Distribution of staff nurses according to the post –test levels of knowledge on thrombolytic therapy. n=60

Post Knowledge level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inadequate Knowledge	10	17%
Moderate Knowledge	20	33%
Adequate Knowledge	30	50%
Total	60	100.00%

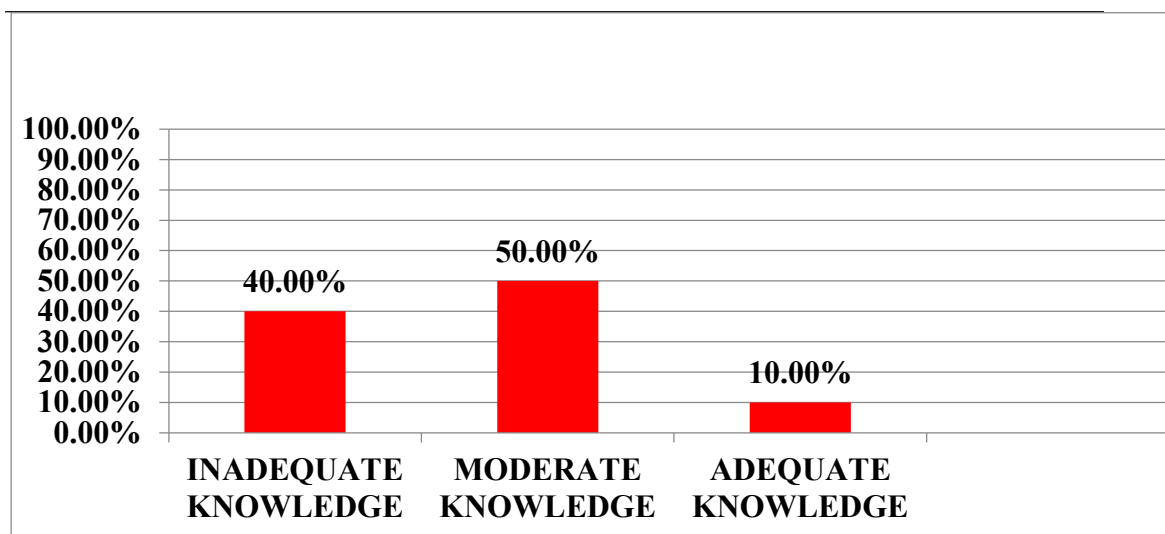


Fig 2: Column bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurse according to level of knowledge in Post- Test.

Above (Table. No, Fig 2) Column bar Diagram shows that out of 60 Post-test 10 (17%) participants are having inadequate knowledge level, 20(33.34%) Participants are having moderate level of knowledge, and 30(50%) participants are having adequate level of knowledge regarding thrombolytic therapy.

SECTION-C

Comparison of Pre-test and Post –test levels of knowledge regarding on thrombolytic therapy. Among Staff Nurses.

Mean of pre-test (12.45) and Post test (17.81) and mean difference of Pre- Test and Post- Test. 5.36% and mean percentage of Pre-test (20.25%) and Post –test (29.68) and standard deviation of Pre -test 4.49 and Post test (53.3).

SECTION-D

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO–ASSISTED TEACHING MODULE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THROMBOLYTIC THERAPY AMONG STAFF NURSES.

Table No. 13: Frequency, Mean, Mean difference, Paired “t” test of structured questionnaire.

Knowledge Level	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	“T” Value	Table Value
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Pre –test	12.45	5.36	4.49	18.12	df =59
Post -test	17.81		53.3		2.00

Therefore, the finding implied that Video-Assisted Teaching Module has significant effect knowledge the improvement regarding thrombolytic therapy among staff nurses. Hence, the formulated research Hypothesis H₁ was accepted.

NURSING IMPLICATION

NURSING SERVICES:

The implication of nursing services that the nurses play an important role in the awareness programmer and Video -Assisted Teaching Module Will help the staff nurses to update their knowledge.

NURSING EDUCATION:

The nurses has an important role in giving education the teacher can utilize the content of the video assisted teaching module and teach the students in the classroom and clinical setting and update the knowledge of the student.

The findings will help the nursing students to understand the need to be equipped with adequate knowledge.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The nurses administrator can utilize the content of awareness module for an in service education programmers to nurses to update their knowledge.

Continuous quality assessment can be done to assist the quality of education provided to the staff nurses.

NURSING RESEARCH:

Nursing practice need to be based on scientific knowledge because nurses are facing lots of challenges while delivering health services to the people.

That has to encourage further study regarding Thrombolytic therapy.

The study findings help to motivate and initiate for the research related to the effectiveness of the awareness Video-Assisted Teaching Module (VATM) regarding complication Thrombolytic Therapy.

RECOMMENDATION:

- On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations put forward for further research.
- A similar study can be replicated on large samples to generalize the findings.
- A study can be conducted loaded by including additional or different demography.

8. CONCLUSION:

From the finding of the present study, it can be concluded that, in the Knowledge regarding complication Thrombolytic Therapy among 60 24(40%) participants are having inadequate level of knowledge 30(50%) participants are having moderate level of knowledge, 6 (10%) participants are having adequate knowledge, whereas, in Post-test 10 (17%) participants are having inadequate knowledge level, 20(33.34%) participants are having moderate level of knowledge 30(50%) Participants are having adequate level of knowledge shows that the pre – test mean score (12.45) and post –test mean score were (17.81) .The calculated ‘t’ value (18.12) was greater than table value at 2.00 was at the level of 0.05 which shows that there is significance difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding complication Thrombolytic Therapy among staff nurses. Hence, the formulated research Hypothesis H₁ was accepted. The association of the demographic variable with pre –test knowledge by using Chi- Square test revealed that there significant with age group, gender ,educational status, monthly income, are no significant area of experience ,year of experience, previous Information, if yes source of information.

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