



EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING MODULE REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON PRACTICE ON SURGICAL FOMENTATION OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC FOOT AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN VICTORIA HOSPITAL BENGALURU

*¹Pavithra J. and ²Karthikeya Prasath

¹Associate Professor, RR College of Nursing, Bengaluru.

²Principal and HOD of Department of Mental Health Nursing, RR College of Nursing.



*Corresponding Author: Pavithra J.

Associate Professor, RR College of Nursing, Bengaluru.

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A pre-experimental research design with pre and post test without control group & experimental approach was undertaken in Victoria Hospital Bengaluru from 20/09/16 to 02/10/16. The data were collected from 48 staff nurses selected through purposive sampling technique to assess the effectiveness of VATM regarding knowledge on practice on surgical fomentation of patients with diabetic foot among staff nurses through closed ended questionnaires.

Findings revealed that highest percentage (67%) of staff nurses were in the age group of 21-25 years, and 63% of the staff nurses were female, majority (61%) were B.Sc. (N), Higher percentage (44%) of staff nurses were working in different wards such as medical ward. Most (92%) of staff nurses had not attended in service education programme.

Overall pretests mean score was 12.73 ± 1.23 which is 42% whereas posttest mean score was 19.19 ± 2.17 which is 64% of total score depicting the overall difference in mean percentage was 22% showing the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module. Analysis revealed that highest effectiveness (26%) was for the area "Surgical fomentation" and the lowest effectiveness (17%) was for the area "articles required". Highly significant difference was found between pre and post test knowledge scores and no significant association was found between knowledge scores in relation to demographic variables.

Objectives of the study

- To assess the Knowledge on practice of staff nurses regarding the surgical fomentation in Diabetic foot before the implementation of Video assisted teaching module.
- To assess the effectiveness of VATM on surgical fomentation among staff nurses working in selected hospitals.
- To compare the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module with demographic variables of staff nurses.

METHOD

I. Methods of data collection

Development of the tool

The tools used for the study was be,

- Closed ended questionnaire to assess the knowledge on practice of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- Video assisted teaching module regarding surgical fomentation on diabetic foot patients.

Steps for preparing the tool

i) Review of literature

Books, journals, reports, articles and published studies was used to develop the tool.

ii) Preparation of blue print

The blue print of items pertaining to the domain of knowledge was prepared as per the objectives and conceptual framework.

iii) Preparation of the tool

The tool was prepared based on the blue print and in consultation with the guide.

iv) Organization of contents of tool

The content of the tool was organized as per the domain of knowledge.

Description of the tool

a) Closed ended questionnaire

Closed ended questionnaire consist of two sections.

Section A: It consist of demographic characteristics of

sample such as age, gender, educational status, experience, in service educational programme attended on surgical fomentation of Diabetic Foot patients, department where working.

Section B: It consist of closed ended questions, pertaining to knowledge on practice of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation on diabetic foot patients such as preliminary assessment, indications, contraindications, physiological effects of surgical fomentation articles required, procedure, aftercare, merits of surgical fomentation. Each item has four options with one most appropriate answer. In each item the correct response carries the score 'one' and wrong response carries 'zero' score.

Number of question in each area is presented in the following table.

RESULT

Findings are summarized as follows

- The highest percentage (67%) of the staff nurses were in the age group of 21-25 years, 61% were BSc nursing degree holders, 44% were working in the medical surgical wards and 92% of them did not attend any in service program regarding surgical fomentation.
- Majority of staff nurses were females (63%) when compared to males (37%).
- Overall mean score (12.73 ± 1.23) was 42% reveals that the staff nurses understudy had below average knowledge regarding the surgical fomentation on patients with diabetic foot.
- Overall pretest mean score was 12.73 ± 1.23 which is 42%, whereas in post test the mean score was 19.19 ± 2.77 which is 64% revealing the effectiveness of VATM which is 22%.
- Highest percentage score during post test 52% had average knowledge and 45.8% had good knowledge.
- Line graph shows during pre test highest percentage(63%) of the nurses score between 12-14 whereas during post test highest percentage (38%) of the staff nurses scored between 16-18.
- O-give curve shows that the 25th, 50th and 75th percentile were higher than the pre test scores.
- Comparison of post test knowledge score related to the effectiveness of VATM with demographic variables show that
- Highest effectiveness (22%) is for the staff nurses in the age group 26-30years.
- Effectiveness of VATM was more or less similar for the both male and female (21 and 22 respectively) staff nurses.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (25%) for the PBSc nurses and lowest for BSc nursing degree holders.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (24%) for the staff nurses working in the medical surgical wards.

- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (22%) for the staff nurses who were not attended in any in-service education program.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (16%) for the staff nurses who attended the in-service education program for a single time.
- Highly significant difference was found between the area wise score values of the pre test post test and overall.

There was no significant association between knowledge of staff nurses in the post test when compared with the age, sex, area of working, educational status, in-service education attended and number of in-service education attended.

INTREPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The data was analyzed by applying Descriptive and Inferential statistics. The study findings suggested that structured teaching programme is an effective instructional method in improving the knowledge regarding Lamaze technique among antenatal mothers.

DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the discussion of the findings of chapter IV based on the objectives of the study. They are discussed under the following headings.

- ✓ Description of the characteristics of staff nurses.
- ✓ Assessment of knowledge of the staff nurses prior to the implementation of video assisted teaching module.
- ✓ Assessment of the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module on knowledge of the staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients after distribution of video assisted teaching module.
- Area wise comparison of mean, SD and mean percentage of pre and posttest KS of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- Line graph comparison of pretest and posttest KS of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- O- give comparison of pretest and posttest KS of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- Comparison of level of knowledge of pre and post test knowledge scores of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- Item wise comparison of pre and posttest knowledge scores of the staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- Comparison of the effectiveness of self instructional module with demographic variables of the staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients.
- Testing hypotheses

Score related to the effectiveness of VATM with demographic variables show that

- Highest effectiveness (22%) is for the staff nurses in the age group 26-30years.
- Effectiveness of VATM was more or less similar for the both male and female (21 and 22 respectively) staff nurses.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (25%) for the PBSc nurses and lowest for BSc nursing degree holders.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (24%) for the staff nurses working in the medical surgical wards.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (22%) for the staff nurses who were not attended in any in-service education program.
- Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (16%) for the staff nurses who attended the in-service education program for a single time.
- Highly significant difference was found between the area wise score values of the pre test, post test and overall.
- There was no significant association between knowledge of staff nurses in the post test when compared with the age, sex, area of working, educational status, in- service education attended and number of in-service education attended.

CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the effectiveness on knowledge on practice of staff nurses regarding surgical fomentation of diabetic foot patients through video assisted teaching module.

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