



Journal Homepage: -[www.journalijar.com](http://www.journalijar.com)  
**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF  
 ADVANCED RESEARCH (IJAR)**

Article DOI:10.21474/IJAR01/11855  
 DOI URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.21474/IJAR01/11855>



### RESEARCH ARTICLE

## A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING VENTILATOR CARE BUNDLE IN PREVENTION OF VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA IN INTUBATED PATIENTS AMONG B.SC NURSING IIIRD YEAR STUDENTS AT SELECTED SHRI GURU RAM RAI UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF NURSING, DEHRADUN

Ms. Bharti Sharma<sup>1</sup> and Mrs. Rosaline Lily Mary<sup>2</sup>

1. M.Sc Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year student, 2018 to 2020<sup>th</sup> Batch, Shri Guru Ram Rai University, College of Nursing, Patel Nagar, Dehradun

2. Associate Professor, Shri Guru Ram Rai University, College of Nursing, Patel Nagar, Dehradun.

#### Manuscript Info

##### Manuscript History

Received: 15 August 2020

Final Accepted: 18 September 2020

Published: October 2020

##### Key words:-

Effectiveness, Planned Teaching Programme, Knowledge, Ventilator Care Bundle, Ventilator-Associated Pneumonia

#### Abstract

**Problem Statement:** A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients among B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year at selected Shri Guru Ram Rai University, College of Nursing, Dehradun.

**Objectives:** To assess the pre-test knowledge scores of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients using a structured knowledge questionnaire. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme for students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in terms of gain in post-test knowledge scores. To associate the knowledge score of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia with selected demographic variables.

**Methodology:** The nature of the study was pre-experimental approach i.e. One group pre-test and post-test without a control group design. The conceptual framework used in this study was based on General System Theory developed by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. The research design used for this study was based on one group pre-test and post-test without a control group design. The present study attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients among B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students. This study included 60 B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students and their level of knowledge was assessed by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire. Planned teaching programme was implemented through power-point presentation and post-test was conducted after 7 days using same questionnaire. The effectiveness of planned teaching programme was evaluated by comparing the level of knowledge score in pre-test and post-test through descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Corresponding Author:-Ms. Bharti Sharma**

Address:-M.Sc Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> year student, 2018 to 2020<sup>th</sup> Batch, Shri Guru Ram Rai University, College of Nursing, Patel Nagar, Dehradun.

**Results:** Maximum percentage of students 68.3% were in age group between 21-25 years. Highest percentages of students 93.3% were females. Majority of students 80% were Hindu. Most of the students 95% were graduated. Majority of the students 76.7% were residing in urban area. Highest percentages of students 76.7% had not witnessed a case of ventilator-associated pneumonia. Majority of students 85% had not undergone any educational training programme on ventilator-associated pneumonia. Majority of the students 28.3% gained knowledge regarding VAP from electronic media and hospital health information as a source of information. The post-test mean knowledge score percentage was 71.5% was found higher when compared with pre-test mean knowledge score percentage 48.06%. The statistical paired 't' test indicates that the mean post-test score percentage (71.5%) was significantly higher than the mean pre-test score percentage (48.06%) at the 0.001 level of significance; this shows that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing level of knowledge of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia. There was no significant association between age, gender, religion, academic qualification, locality, have they ever witnessed a case with VAP, have they ever undergone any educational training programme on prevention of VAP and source of information on prevention of VAP with the knowledge score of the students.

**Conclusion:** The results revealed that mean knowledge score percentage in post-test is higher than the mean knowledge score percentage in pre-test. Overall findings shows that there was knowledge deficit among students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia and planned teaching programme was effective in improving their level of knowledge.

*Copy Right, IJAR, 2020.. All rights reserved.*

.....  
**Introduction:-**

**Problem Statement:**

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients among B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students at selected Shri Guru Ram Rai University, College of Nursing, Dehradun.

**Objectives:-**

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge scores of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia using a structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme for students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in terms of gain in post-test knowledge scores.
3. To associate the knowledge score of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia with selected demographic variables.

**Methodology:-**

The nature of the study was pre-experimental approach i.e. One group pre-test and post-test without a control group design. The conceptual framework used in this study was based on General System Theory developed by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. The research design used for this study was based on one group pre-test and post-test without a control group design. The present study attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients among B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students. This study included 60 B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students and their level of knowledge was assessed by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire. Planned teaching programme was implemented through power-point

presentation and post-test was conducted after 7 days using same questionnaire. The effectiveness of planned teaching programme was evaluated by comparing the level of knowledge score in pre-test and post-test through descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Results:-**

1. Maximum percentage of students 68.3% were in age group between 21-25 years.
2. Highest percentages of students 93.3% were females.
3. Majority of students 80% were Hindu.
4. Most of the students 95% were graduated.
5. Majority of the students 76.7% were residing in urban area.
6. Highest percentages of students 76.7% had not witnessed a case of ventilator-associated pneumonia.
7. Majority of students 85% had not undergone any educational training programme on ventilator-associated pneumonia.
8. Majority of the students 28.3% gained knowledge regarding VAP from electronic media and hospital health information as a source of information.
9. The post-test mean knowledge score percentage was 71.5% was found higher when compared with pre-test mean knowledge score percentage 48.06%.
10. The statistical paired 't' test indicates that the mean post-test score percentage (71.5%) was significantly higher than the mean pre-test score percentage (48.06%) at the 0.001 level of significance; this shows that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing level of knowledge of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia.
11. There was no significant association between age, gender, religion, academic qualification, locality, have they ever witnessed a case with VAP, have they ever undergone any educational training programme on prevention of VAP and source of information on prevention of VAP with the knowledge score of the students.

**Conclusion:-**

The results revealed that mean knowledge score percentage in post-test is higher than the mean knowledge score percentage in pre-test. Overall findings shows that there was knowledge deficit among students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia and planned teaching programme was effective in improving their level of knowledge.