



RESEARCH ARTICLE

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON NURSINGCARE FOR PATIENTS ON TUBERCULOSIS IN CHIKKABANAVARA GOVERNMENT PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, BENGALURU OBJECTIVES OF STUDY”

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Abstract

A case study was conducted on the patients having Tuberculosis in Chikkabanavara Govt Primary Health Centre with the objective of assessing the effectiveness of planned nursing care for the Patients having Tuberculosis. All patients were having signs and symptoms of Dyspnea, Chronic cough, one patient had hypovolemia, temperature irregularities. After using standardized tool for assessment and planned nursing care to the patients their recovery process was satisfactory. At the time of discharge or end of study the patient's major symptoms got relieved or alleviated and they and their relatives were satisfied with the care provided. Thus, it can be concluded that the planned nursing care was effective for the patients having Tuberculosis.

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Introduction:-

Objectives of the study:-

1. To provide health education on tuberculosis in a planned community area
2. To give awareness regarding tuberculosis in a planned community area
3. To provide nursing care plant on tuberculosis in a selected community area

Assumption

1. Every patient undergone tuberculosis may have some complications
2. A planned nursing care may reduce the length of hospital stay
3. Planned nursing care for patients undergone tuberculosis may bring good outcome

Delimitation

This study is limited to patience of both sexes, who will be

1. With age group of 25 to 65
2. Hospitalized in the main medical unit in Chikkabanawara government primary health centre, Bengaluru
3. Willing to participate in the study
4. Present during the period of data collection

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The steps used for preparing tool,

1. Review of related literature
2. Preparation of tool
3. Consultation with guide and research committee

Preparation of the final draft. Review of Literature

Related books, journals, reports, articles, published and unpublished research studies in nursing were used to develop the tool.

Preparation of the blue print

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

Consultation with experts

The blue prints were given to the experts in various fields such as Pulmonology departments, Nursing, General practices, Emergency Medicines, and Biostatistics.

Their opinion and suggestions were taken to modify the blue print. Preparation of final draft

Final draft was prepared after testing the validity of the tool. Description of the tool: The tool consists of two parts

PART A - It consists of demographic variables of the patients such as age, sex, educational qualification, occupation, income, residential, area, habits, or addictions.

PART B – A well planned standardized nursing care module was prepared after reviewing the related literature from books, periodicals, and reports based on the theoretical model.

Result:-**Findings are summarized as follows**

1. 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 inservice program regarding surgical fomentation.
2. Majority of staff nurses were females (63%) when compared to males(37%).
3. 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.
4. 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%.
5. Highest percentage score during post test 52% had average knowledge and 45.8% had good knowledge.
6. 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.
7. 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

1. Effectiveness of VATM was more or less similar for the both male and female(21 and 22 respectively) staff nurses.
2. Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (25%) for the PBSc nurses and lowest for BSc nursing degree holders.
3. Effectiveness of the VATM was highest(24%) for the staff nurses working in the medical surgical wards.
4. Effectiveness of the VATM was highest (22%) for the staff nurses who were not attended in any in-service education program.
5. Effectiveness of the VATM was highest(16%) for the staff nurses who attended the in-service education program for a single time.
6. 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 term analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for pattern of relationship that exist among data groups. Analysis of data in general way involves a number of closely related data, organizing there in such manners that they answer questions. (Kothari, C.R,1990)

“Analysis is a process of organizing and synthesizing data in such a way that research questions can be answered and hypothesis tested”. (Polit & Hungler, 1999)

This chapter deals with the analysis and the interpretation of the information collected from 4 patients with Tuberculosis in Chikkabanavara Govt Primary Health Centre, Bengaluru. The present study was designed to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme for the Tuberculosis patients. Collected data was organized, analyzed, and presented in the form of tables graphs, and figures were based on the objectives of the study

Discussion:-

A case study design was used to collect data from four patients' having Tuberculosis. This study was undertaken in Chikkabanavara Primary Health diagrams.

This chapter attempts to discuss the findings of the study in chapter IV as per objectives. The four patient's histories were analyzed in the form of table. The assessments were analyzed for 4 patients and described the similarity and difference among the 4 cases.

The vital parameters are presented in the form of diagrams and it shown the variations among 4 cases in the direction of six days at fixed two hours intervals. (Mallori.N.2006) stated that management of patients undergone Tuberculosis surgery. He conducted studies among 51 Tuberculosis patients. His results shows that nurses need more knowledge and skills to give care and prevent the complications following craniotomy surgery.

Conclusion:-

From the findings it can be concluded that all the patients got relieved from their complaints during the period of care. The duration of hospital stay was minimized and the treatment was cost effective. Thus, the planned nursing care was found to be effective for Tuberculosis patients.

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