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RESEARCH ARTICLE

"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF EPILEPSY AMONG B.SC NURSING 2ND YEAR STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE, SHAHJAHANPUR"

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Abstract

Introduction: Seizures are defined as transient occurrences of signs and symptoms resulting from abnormal, excessive, and synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. They are characterized by abrupt and involuntary skeletal muscle activity.
Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of a Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on the management of epilepsy among second-year B.Sc. Nursing students at a selected nursing college in Shahjahanpur.
Research Design: A quantitative research approach using a quasi-experimental, one-group pre-test and post-test design was adopted.
Sample: The sample consisted of 30 second-year B.Sc. Nursing students from Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
Intervention: An educational intervention in the form of a Structured Teaching Programme on the management of epilepsy was provided to second-year B.Sc. Nursing students at a selected nursing college in Shahjahanpur.
Tool: A structured questionnaire consisting of 30 items was used to assess the students' level of knowledge regarding the management of epilepsy.
Results: Data analysis of the experimental group (30 second-year B.Sc. Nursing students) using the paired t-test revealed a statistically significant t-value of 8.16 at the 0.05 level of significance ($p < 0.05$).
Conclusion: The intervention (Structured Teaching Programme) was effective in improving the level of knowledge regarding the manageme nt of epilepsy among second-year B.Sc. Nursing students at a selected nursing college in Shahjahanpur.

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Introduction:-

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), epilepsy is a chronic non-communicable disease of the brain that affects people of all ages. Approximately 50 million people worldwide are living with epilepsy, making it one of the most common neurological disorders globally. Nearly 80% of people with epilepsy live in low- and middle-income countries. It is estimated that up to 70% of people living with epilepsy could become seizure-free with

appropriate diagnosis and treatment. The risk of premature death among people with epilepsy is up to three times higher than that of the general population. Furthermore, approximately three-quarters of people with epilepsy live in low- and middle-income countries. Epilepsy is one of the most frequently encountered neurological conditions and imposes a significant burden on individuals, families, and healthcare systems. According to previous studies, approximately 70 million people worldwide are affected by epilepsy, with nearly 90% of them living in developing regions. These studies have also reported a median prevalence of 1.54% in rural areas and 1.03% in urban areas of developing countries.

Objective of Study:-

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge management of epilepsy among nursing students
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet regarding management of epilepsy among Bsc second year students in selected nursing college at Shahjahanpur.
3. To find out the association between level of knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

Hypothesis:-

An estimated 25% of epilepsy cases are preventable preventing head injury is the most effective way to prevent post traumatic epilepsy.

1. The hypothesis is tested of 0.05 level of significance.
2. Hypothesis use the study is

H1;- There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge among nursing students regarding epilepsy.

H2;-There will be a significant association between level of knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

Methodology:-

Research Approach:-

The quantitative research approach will be utilized for this study.

Research Design:-

The research design was adopted for the present study is one group pre-test and posttest which is coming under quasi- experimental design.

Setting of The Study:-

The setting of the study was, at Florence Nightingale college of nursing at Shahjahanpur.

Sampling Technique:-

The sampling technique will be used are non probability sampling technique i.e. purposive sampling technique.

Sample:-

The sample of the study was students of Bsc nursing IInd year at Florence Nightingale College of nursing Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Sample Size:-

Sample size used is 30 students of Bsc nursing IInd year who are presented in the Florence nightingale college of nursing Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

TOOL:-
The tool may have two sections: -

SECTION 1: Demographic Data:-
This section of tool consists of items pertaining of demographic variables of students like age, gender, type of residential area, type of family, religion, educational status, parent's education, previous knowledge, source of knowledge, dietary pattern.
SECTION 2:- It consists of 30 structured knowledge questionnaires on management of epilepsy.

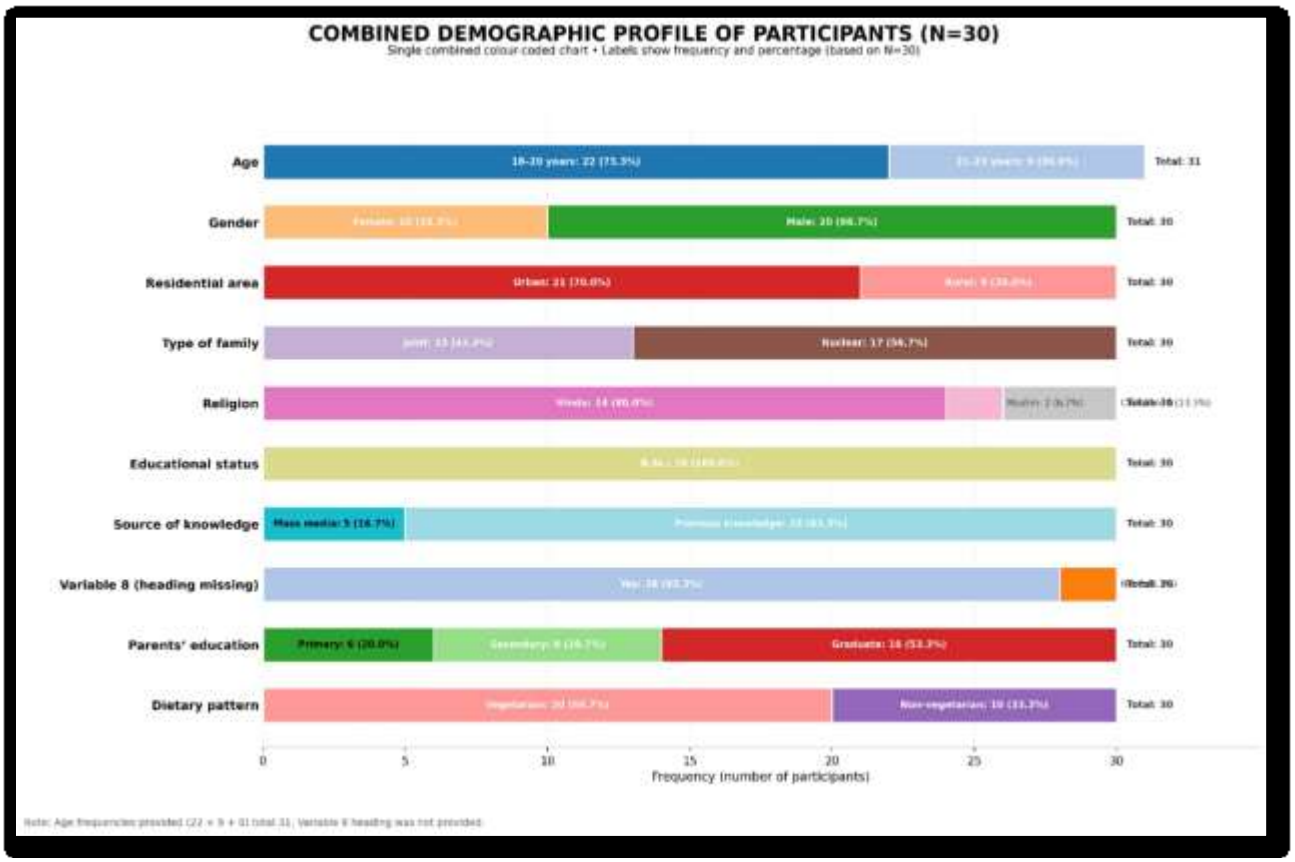
Result:-

Section 1:Frequency percentage Distribution Based On Demographic Variable Among Gnm Second Year Students

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

SR. NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	**AGE**		
	18–20 years	21	70%
	21–23 years	9	30%
	24–26 years	0	0%
2	**GENDER**		
	Female	10	33.33%
	Male	20	66.67%
3	**RESIDENTIAL AREA**		
	Urban	21	70%
	Rural	9	30%
4	**TYPE OF FAMILY**		
	Joint	13	43.33%
	Nuclear	17	56.67%
5	**RELIGION**		
	Hindu	24	80%
	Muslim	2	6.67%
	Sikh	0	0%
	Christian	4	13.33%
6	**EDUCATIONAL STATUS**		
	A.N.M.	0	0%
	G.N.M.	0	0%
	B.Sc.	30	100%
7	**SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE**		
	Mass media	5	16.67%
	Previous knowledge	25	83.33%
8	**VARIABLE HEADING NOT PROVIDED**		
	Yes	28	93.33%
	No	2	6.67%
9	**PARENTS' EDUCATION**		
	Primary	6	20%
	Secondary	8	26.67%
	Graduate	16	53.33%
	Illiterate	0	0%

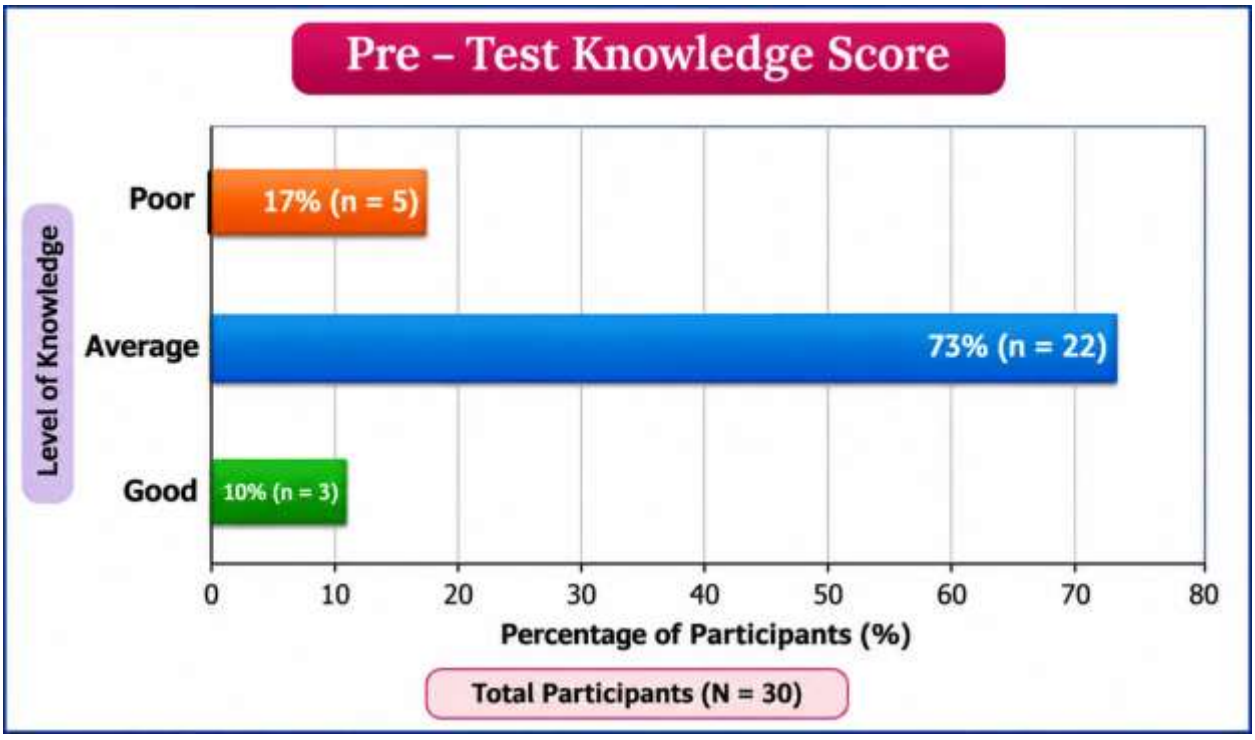
10	**DIETARY PATTERN**		
	Vegetarian	20	66.67%
	Non-vegetarian	10	33.33%

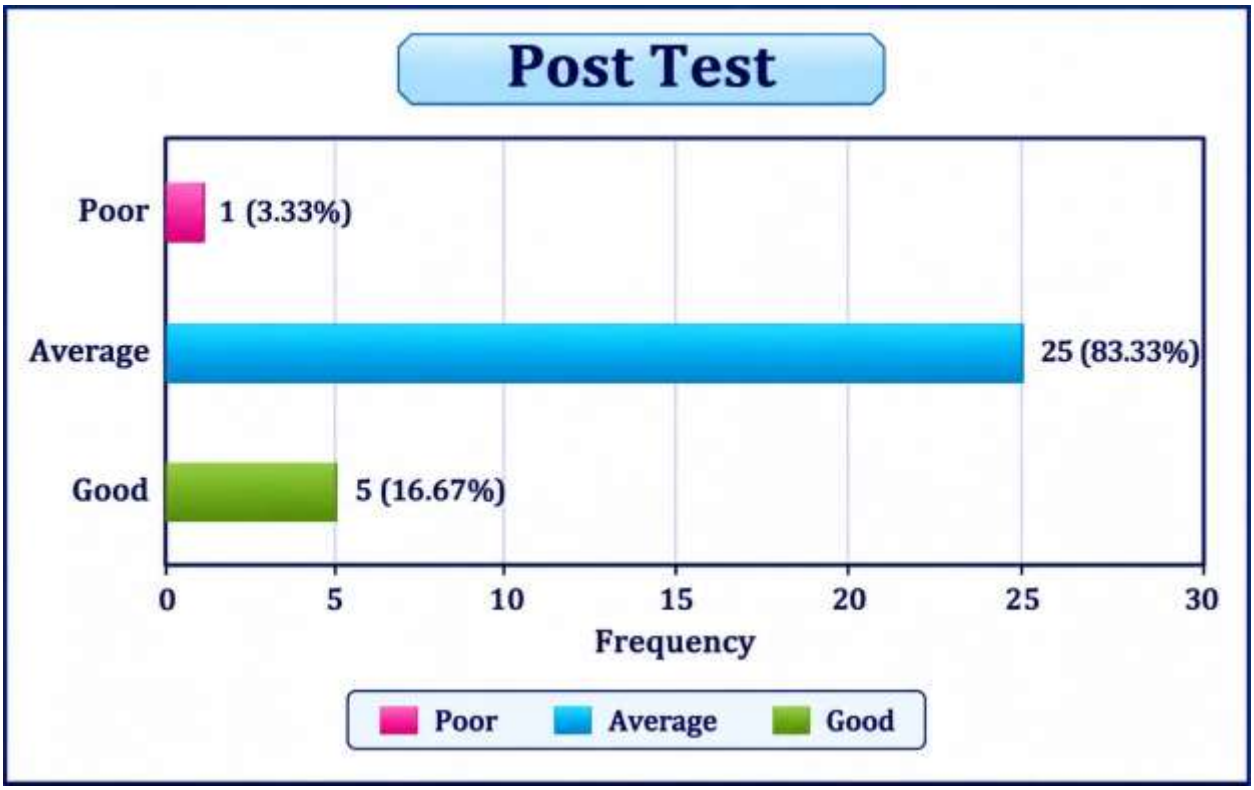


SECTION-II: Frequency, Percentage And Distribution Of Pre- Test And Post- Test Level Of

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	**PRE-TEST SCORE**		**POST-TEST SCORE**	
	FREQUENCY	**PERCENTAGE**	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE**
POOR LEVEL	5	16.66%	0	0%
AVERAGE LEVEL	22	73.33%	25	83.33%
GOOD LEVEL	3	10%	5	16.66%

Knowledge.N=30

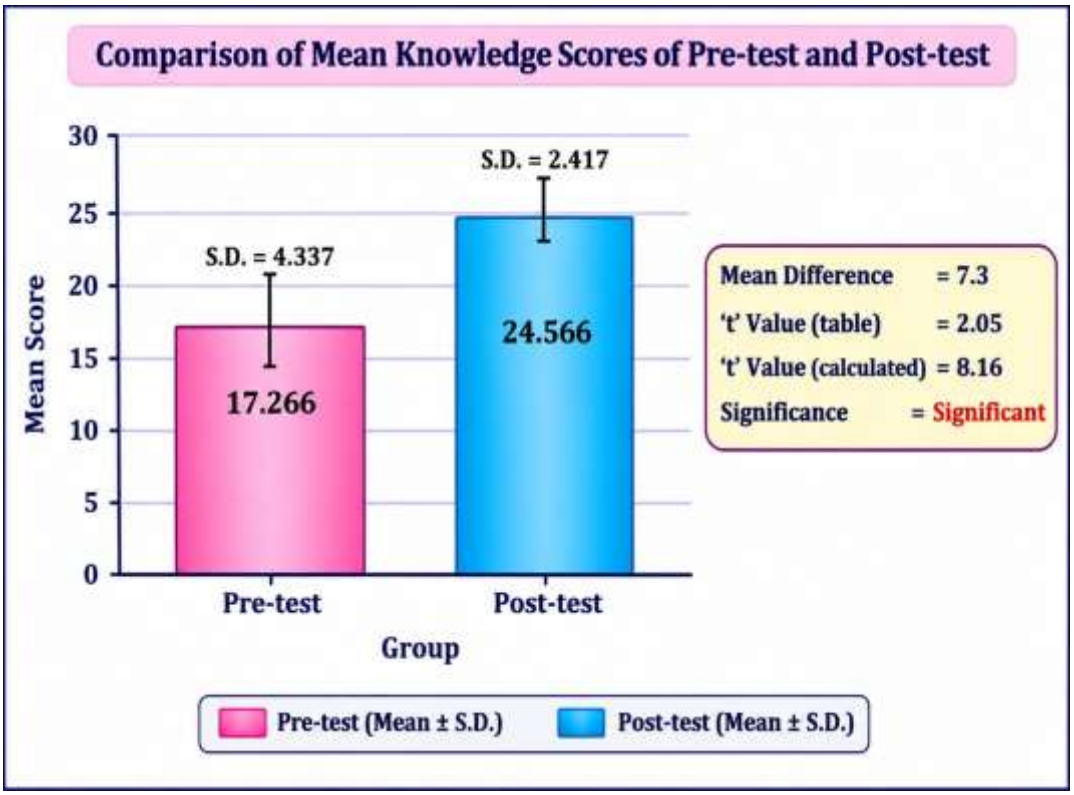




Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test And Post-Test Level Of Knowledge.

SECTION-III: - Mean, Standard Deviation (Sd) and'T' Value Between Pre-Test And Post-Test Knowledge

GROUP	MEAN	S.D	MEAN DIFFERENCE	't' VALUE	't' cal VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
PRE-TEST	17.266	4.337	7.3	2.05	8.16	Significant
POST-TEST	24.566	2.417				



Conclusion:-

The present study revealed that most of the B.Sc. Nursing (II-year) students had poor and average knowledge regarding the management of epilepsy in the pre-test, whereas their knowledge improved to average and good levels in the post-test. This indicates that the information booklet was effective in improving students' knowledge regarding epilepsy management. Similar findings were reported by Iype et al. (2025), who found a significant improvement in knowledge among undergraduate students following an educational intervention on epilepsy. Thus, the information booklet proved to be an effective teaching method for improving knowledge regarding the management of epilepsy among B.Sc. Nursing II-year students of Florence Nightingale College of Nursing, Shahjahanpur.

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