RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COMPLICATIONS OF SUBCUTANEOUS LMWH INJECTION AND EFFECT OF COLD APPLICATION AMONG B.SC. NURSING 2ND YEAR STUDENTS AT SGRRU, COLLEGE OF NURSING, PATEL NAGAR, DEHRADUN

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Abstract

Aims: “A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on level of knowledge regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application among B.Sc. Nursing 2nd year students at SGRRU, College of Nursing, Patel Nagar, Dehradun”.

Objectives:
1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application among B.Sc Nursing 2nd year students.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on level of knowledge regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application among B.Sc Nursing 2nd year students.
3. To associate the level of knowledge score regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application among B.Sc Nursing 2nd year students with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: A quantitative pre-experimental research design is used in this study as there is a need to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on level of knowledge regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application among B.Sc Nursing 2nd year students at SGRRU, College of Nursing, Patel Nagar, Dehradun. The conceptual framework used for this study is based on system theory developed by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy. A quantitative pre-experimental research design is used in this study. Sample in this study were selected by using convenience sampling technique, structured teaching programme was given to the B.Sc Nursing 2nd year students at SGRRU, College of Nursing. The data was collected to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application among B.Sc Nursing 2nd year students. The data was collected using the self- structured questionnaire and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results:
Major Findings of the Study:
1. Based on gender, 85.7% of the respondents were females.
2. 54.3% of the respondents came from an urban area.
3. Majority (71.4%) of the respondents had not witnessed a patient with LMWH injection.
4. Majority (82.9%) of the respondents had never administered heparin injection.
5. Majority of the respondents (71.4%) had undergone any education training programme on effect of cold application.
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7. Majority of the respondents (72.9%) had knowledge regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application.
8. The post-test mean level of knowledge score (73.625%) was found higher when compared with pre-test mean level of knowledge score (45.675%). The statistical paired ‘t’ test indicates that enhancement in the mean level of knowledge scores found to be significant at 0.001 percent level of significance.
9. The association between mean percentage level of knowledge score and demographic variables were computed by using Chi-square test.
10. The finding shows that there was no significant association between any demographic variables.

Conclusion: The findings of the study proved that student’s level of knowledge about complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application was inadequate and the structured teaching programme on complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application was effective in improving the level of knowledge students regarding complications of subcutaneous LMWH injection and effect of cold application.
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