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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DISASTER MANAGEMENT AMONG GNM STUDENTS IN SMT. NAGARATHNAMMA SCHOOL OF NURSING, BENGALURU

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Abstract

Background: A study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on disaster management among GNM students in Smt. Nagarathnamma school of nursing. To determine the pre-test knowledge among the students of Smt. Nagarathnamma School of Nursing at Bengaluru. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on disaster management. To find the association between the pretest level of knowledge scores of students with selected demographic variables

Methods: A cross sectional survey method was used to collect the data using a structured awareness questionnaire from 100 caregivers of mentally ill patients based on non- probability purposive sampling. at Bapuji Hospital, Davangere.

Results:

1. The knowledge regarding disaster management among students in pre-test, the mean score was 20.18 and standard deviation was 1.826.
2. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme have been evaluated and found effective with highly statistically significant values, (such as mean score = 31.26, standard deviation=1.826 and the 't' value=42.375 with the p value= <0.05).
3. There was no significant association between the pre-test knowledge of the students with the demographic variables namely age, sex, educational qualification.

Conclusion: This study has proved that the students had a remarkable increase in the knowledge regarding disaster management, when compared to their previous knowledge, prior to the administration of the structured teaching programme. This study plays an important role in prevention and management of impact in various disasters. This study has not only improved the knowledge of the students. It could be considered as a part of continuing professional development of students in all aspects.

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Introduction:-

The awareness and understanding of mental health services among primary caregivers of mentally ill patients are crucial for the well-being of both caregivers and patients. However, an awareness gap exists, hindering

caregivers'ability to access and utilize available mental health resources effectively. This gap is influenced by factors such as stigma, lack of education, and the complex nature of mental health services. Addressing this gap can lead to better patient outcomes, reduced caregiver burnout, more efficient resource allocation, and contribute to stigma reduction.

Methods:-

Study Design:

The overall plan for addressing a research question, including specification for enhancing the study's integrity

The research design used in this study is the quasi - experimental design that is one group pre-test, post-test design, is used for assessing the effectiveness of Video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding disaster management among students working in specialty hospital at Chennai.

Video Assisted Teaching Programme

Group 1 Pretest ——— Post test ——— Pre-Experimental Design

O₁ x O₂ = E O₁ - Pre-test on disaster management

x - Treatment (Video assisted teaching programme)

O₂ - Post test on Disaster management

E - Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme

Participants :

The participants for the present study were primary caregivers of mentally ill patients and who fulfilled the inclusion criteria such as available at the time of data collection period, can understand Kannada or English language, willing to participate in the study.

Sample size and estimation :

Defines sample as a subset of a population, selected to participate in a study. Sample for this study comprised of the students studying in Smt. Nagarathamma school of nursing, Bengaluru.

Sampling Technique :

In this study, non-probability, "Purposive" sampling techniques is used for the selection of the samples.

Instrument :

Data collection instrument used for this study, are

1. Structured questionnaire
2. Video assisted teaching programme

Development Of The Data Collection Instrument

To assess the knowledge of students regarding disaster management "A questionnaire was prepared based on the objective of the study after reviewing of literature on disaster management and considering the opinion of nursing subject experts and medical experts.

Description Of The Instrument

The self-administered questionnaire on disaster management consisted of 5 section

Section 1: Demographic data: It includes information regarding age, sex, educational qualification, present designation, undergone in-service education and managed any disaster.

Section 2: Question on concept of disaster.

Section 3: Questions on type of disaster

Section 4: Questions on management of disaster

Section 5: Questions on preventive measures and rehabilitation measures of disaster.

Validity of the tool :

When an instrument is valid, it truly reflects concept, it is supposed to measure, and content validity of the instrument was assessed by obtaining opinion from the nursing and medical experts as per the suggestions appropriate modifications were made and the tool was finalized.

Reliability of the tool :

The reliability of an instrument is the degree of consistency or accuracy with which an instrument measures an attribute, it is supposed to measure".

In order to establish reliability, test-retest, method is used. The self-administered questionnaire is tested among 5 students who were not included in the study, after 7 days, the same tool is administered without any manipulation to the same students. The reliability value is 0.9 which was indicated as high degree of reliability of the questionnaire.

Data Collection :

Prior to data collection written permission was obtained from the concerned authorities. The study is conducted in Smt. Nagarathamma College of Nursing, Bengaluru. Students who fulfilled the criteria were selected as samples by using purposive sampling techniques. Data was collected from the samples by administering self-administered questionnaires, after getting their consent.

After that, video assisted teaching programme was given then reassessed the level of knowledge with the help of the same self-administered questionnaire.

Data collection for the main study was done from 5.06.2023 to 21.07.2030. Total samples of the main study were 50 students.

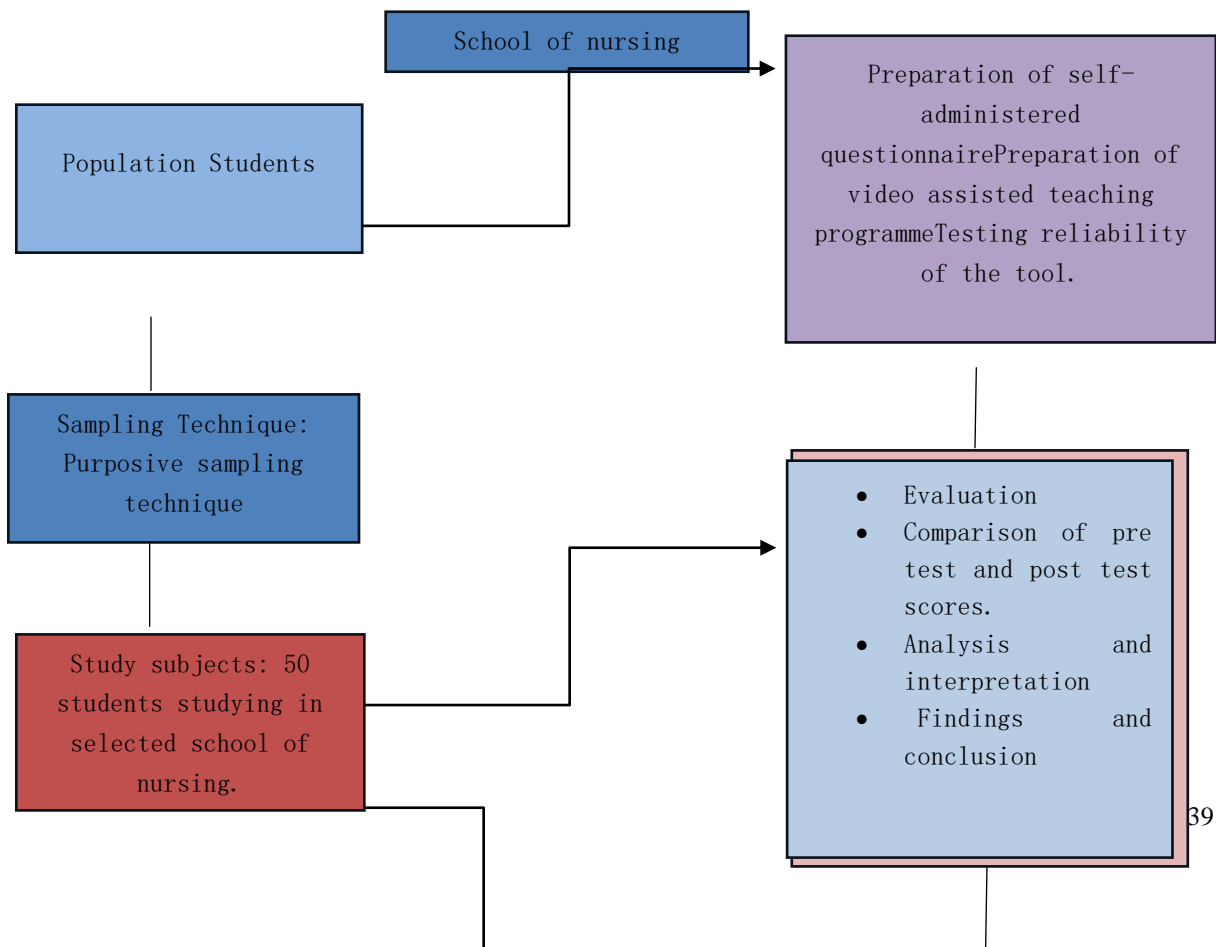
Statistical Analysis :

Data analysis is the systematic organization and synthesis of research data and the testing of research hypothesis using those data.

The collected data was organized, tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

1. Demographic variables are to be analyzed in terms of frequencies and percentage,
2. Pre-test and post-test scores analyzed by mean, mean percentage and standard deviation.
3. Knowledge between the pre-test and post-test was analyzed by paired 't' test.
4. Association between the level of knowledge in the pre-test and post-test was found out by the chi-square test.

Schematic Representation Of Research Design Of The Study



Analysis And Interpretation

The data collected was analyzed based on the following objectives of the study :

1. To determine the pre-test knowledge among the students of Smt. Nagarathamma School of Nursing at Bengaluru.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on disaster management.
3. To find the association between the pre test level of knowledge scores of student with selected demographic variables.

Results:-

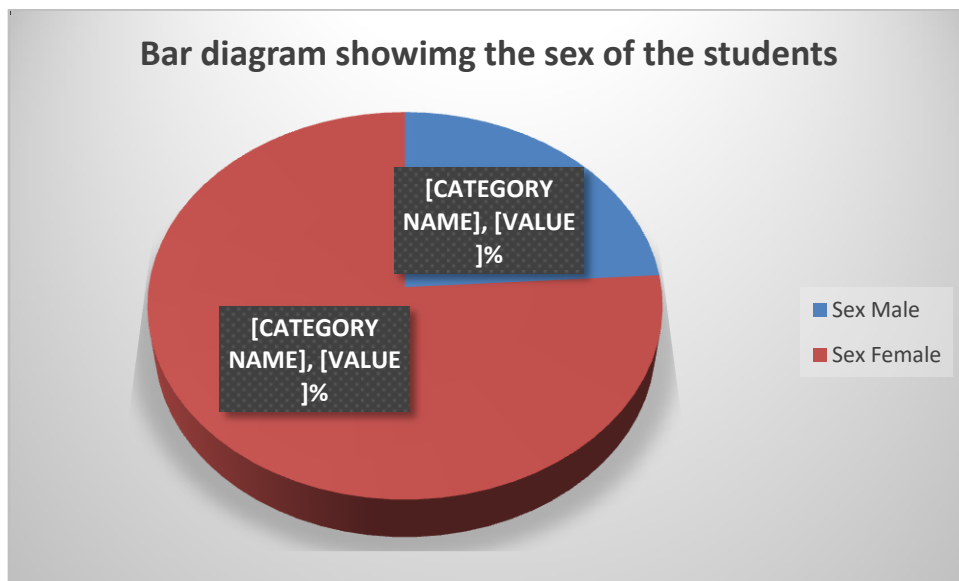
Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of The Students According To The Selected Demographic Variables.

Table 1:-

Demographic Variables		No of Sample	Percentage
Age	17-18	18	36
	18-19	14	28
	19-20	10	20
	20 and above	08	16
Sex	Male	12	24
	Female	38	76
Educational Qualification	GNM 1 st Year	23	46
	GNM 2 nd Year	16	32
	GNM 3 rd Year	11	22

Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of The Students According To Their Sex

Demographic Variables		No of Sample	Percentage
Sex	Male	12	24
	Female	38	76



From the above data, it shows that 12(24%) of the students were Male, 38(76%) of the students are Female students.

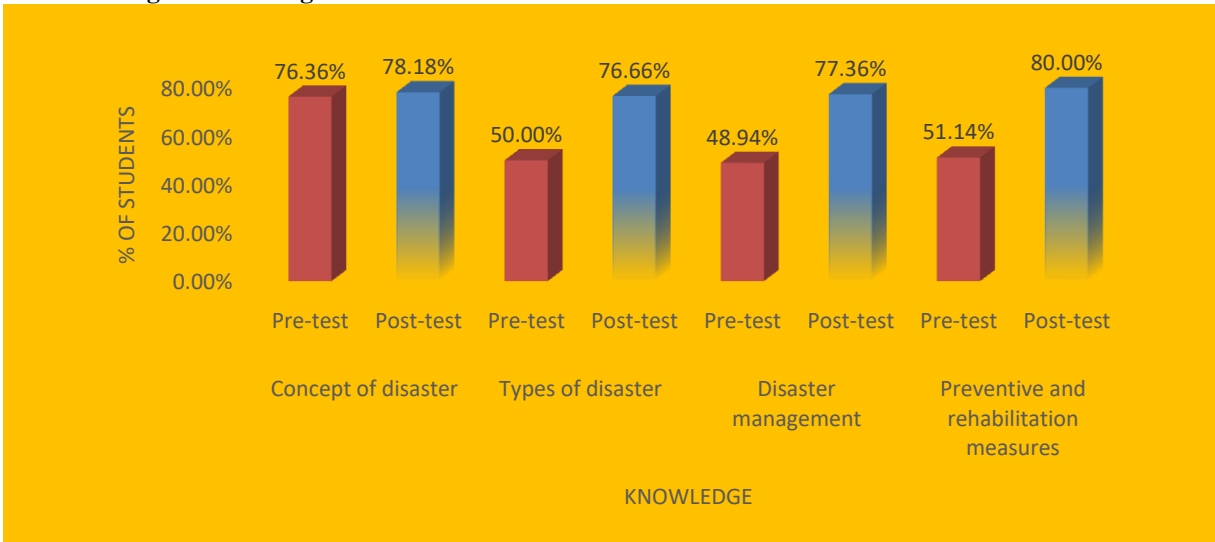
Table 2:- Comparison Of Pre-Test And Post-Test Knowledge.

ASPECT	OBSERVATION	MEAN	MEAN%	EFFECT	SD	'T' VALUE	'P' VALUE
Concept of disaster	Pre-test	8.4	76.36%	1.82	2.852	6.823	P<0.05

	Post-test	8.6	78.18%				significant
Types of disaster	Pre-test	1.5	50.00%	26.66	0.7812	9.318	P<0.05 significant
	Post-test	2.3	76.66%				
Disaster management	Pre-test	9.3	48.94%	28.42	3.2343	11.990	P<0.05 significant
	Post-test	14.7	77.36%				
Preventive and rehabilitation measures	Pre-test	3.58	51.14%	28.86	1.6193	9.9420	P<0.05 significant
	Post-test	5.6	80.00%				

Regarding Disaster Management Among Students (Aspect Wise):

Bar diagram showing the aspect wise comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding disaster management among the student.



The knowledge on concept of disaster among students in per test, the mean score was 8.4 and standard deviation was 2.852 and in the post test, the mean score was 8.6 and standard deviation was 2.852 with the effectiveness of 1.82 and paired "t" value of 6.823, and which shows statically highly significant (P<0.05).

The knowledge regarding types of disasters among students in pre test, the mean was 1.5, standard deviation was 0.7812 and in the post test, the mean score was 2.3 and standard deviation was 0.7812 with the effectiveness of 26.66 and paired "t" value of 9.318, and which shows statically significant(P<0.05).

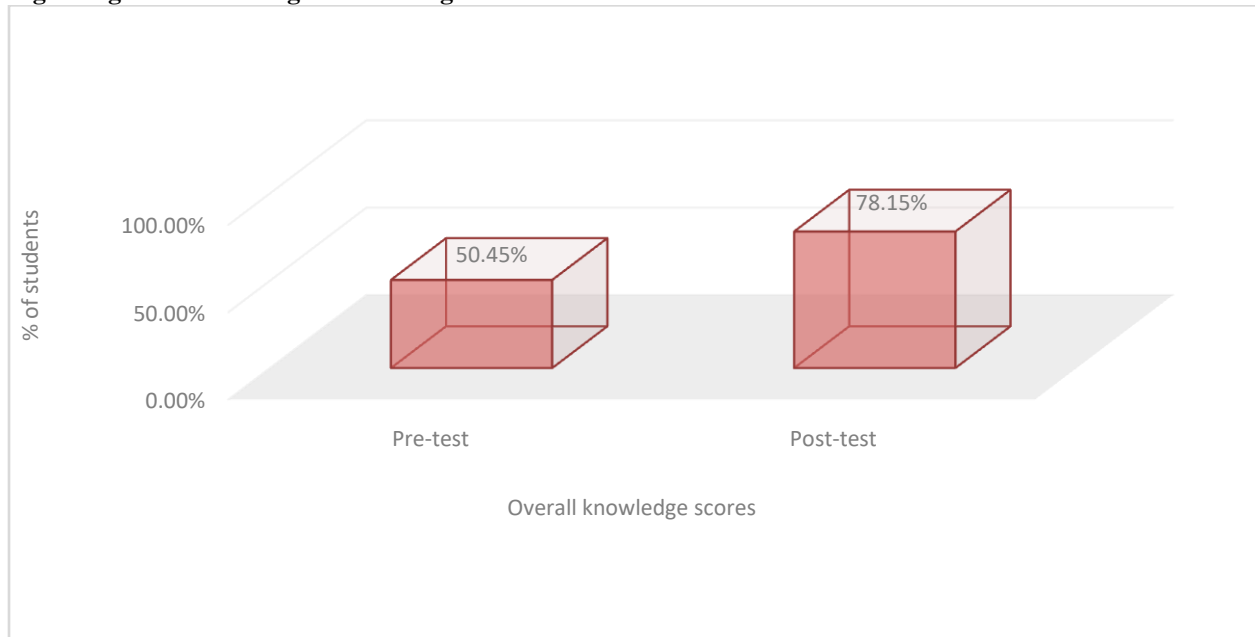
The knowledge on disaster management among students in pre test, the mean score was 9.3, standard deviation was 3.2343 and in the post test, the mean score was 14.7 and standard deviation was 3.2343 with the effectiveness of 28.42 and paired "t" value of 11.990, and which shows statically highly significant (P<0.05).

The knowledge on preventive and rehabilitation measures among students in pre test, the mean score was 3.58, standard deviation was 1.6193 and in the post test, the mean score was 5.6 and standard deviation was 1.6193 with the effectiveness of 28.86 and paired "t" value of 9.9420, and which shows statistically highly significant (P<0.05).

Table 6:-Comparison Of Mean Scores Between Pre Test And Post Test Of Knowledge Regarding Disaster Management.(Overall)

Aspect	Observation	Mean	Mean%	SD	't' value	'p' value
Overall knowledge scores	Pre-test	20.18	50.45%	1.826	42.375	P<0.05 Highly significant
	Post-test	78.15	78.15%			

Bar diagram showing the comparison of overall mean score between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding disaster management among the students.



Implications Of Study

The findings of the study have implications in various fields of nursing practice, nursing research, nursing education and nursing administration.

Nursing administration

1. Nurse administrators should motivate the in-service education and continuing education in hospital and community settings to promote knowledge of the health personnel regarding disaster management.
2. Nurse administrators can recommend the government and non-government agencies to conduct an awareness regarding disaster and its management among the general public.

Nursing practice

1. Students taking care of victims affected by the disaster should have a sound professional knowledge about the disaster management. It helps to develop competency in emergency situation in various disasters.

Nursing education

1. Allotment of more theory and practice hours for the curriculum of nurse can be improve the competency of the nurse.
2. The disaster management can be taught to the nursing students by various teaching techniques like workshop, conferences which gives a real life experience.

Nursing research

Review of literature reveals the less research has been done on disaster management -which shows that, in India the nurse researchers have conducted very few study. Nurse researcher have been recommended to conduct more study on disaster management among the health professional and general public which creates an awareness among the health personnel as well as public.

The main concept of this study was to make the students aware of disaster management because they are the disaster team members. Keeping this importance in mind, the researcher prepared a structured teaching programmed further evaluated by structured questionnaire on disaster management and distributed that to the students to improve and enhance their knowledge on disaster management. It was found that the structured teaching programmed improved the knowledge of the students.

This study plays an important role in prevention of impact and management of impact in various disasters. This study has not only improved the knowledge of the students, but it could also be considered as a part of continuing professional development of students in all aspects.

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