

# A Pre-Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding Electro Convulsion Therapy among B. Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Students at Rohilkhand Medical College and Hospital Bareilly

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**Abstract:** *Electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) is a strategy, done under broad sedation, in which little electric flows are gone through the cerebrum, purposefully setting off a concise seizure. ECT appears to cause changes in cerebrum science that can rapidly switch side effects of certain psychological well - being conditions. To survey the pre - test information in regards to electro seizure treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies. The degree of information was evaluated utilizing organized information poll. The pre - test was directed, Intervention was executed and post - test information were evaluated for the trial bunch. Nursing third year understudies. Mean pre - test information score (11.3 ± 3.73) and post - test information score (24.26 ± 2.59). The discoveries demonstrate that the organized showing program on information in regards to electro seizure treatment among of B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies created by the scientist was successful in upgrading the work on the information.*

**Keywords:** Electro convulsion therapy, awareness, Patient, relatives, knowledge

## 1. Introduction

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a procedure, done under general anaesthesia, in which small electric flows are gone through the cerebrum, purposefully setting off a short seizure. ECT seems to cause changes in brain chemistry that can quickly reverse symptoms of certain mental health conditions.<sup>[1]</sup>

ECT has been recognized as significantly effective for the treatment of mental disorders since 1938, when Cerletti and Bini introduced ECT in clinical mental practice for treatment of schizophrenia. In the following time frame, sign for ECT exchanged more toward sadness and mental shock. ECT was even prohibited from mental preparing in 1960's, because of the counter mental development, which were strengthened by Oscar winning film "One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest". Because of its strong viability, ECT restored in the mid 1980's and today stands firm on its foothold in clinical mental practices around the world.<sup>[2]</sup>

Today's nursing students are tomorrow's nurses who will be closely working and taking care of the patients. The nature of nursing calling expects attendants to go through a larger number of hours with the patients than any remaining medical services experts and considering the significant and fundamental nursing mediations gave to the patients going through ECT earlier, during and after the therapy meeting; in this way, attendants' information and mentalities towards ECT will affect their patients' information and perspectives towards ECT. Writing audit uncovers a few investigations investigating attendants' information and perspectives towards ECT. It has been proposed that there is a positive connection between long stretches of clinical experience and

information on psychological well - being experts in regards to ECT and their perspectives towards ECT, while helpless contact with ECT during understudies preparing was connected to poor knowledge and more negative attitudes<sup>[3]</sup>

Electro convulsive therapy is one of the most controversial treatments used in modern psychiatry. ECT has very bed press "one flew over the cuckoo's nest" it's depicted as a physically and emotionally brutal procedure imposed on unwilling clients in order to calm them. Today, ECT remains one of the most controversial treatments for psychological disorders and continues to be the subject of impassioned debate among various functions of society, within both the professional and lay communities.<sup>[4]</sup>

London medical journal in 1785 was first documented that the use of ECT. Strategies for inciting seizure or spasms as a method of treating mental conditions right on time as sixteenth century. Around then the conditions were generally untreatable because of meds not being however evolved or progressed as they seem to be today<sup>[5]</sup>

Electrocardiography is the most ordinarily utilized symptomatic test in cardiology. In the event that appropriately deciphered, it contributes essentially to the analysis and the executives of patients with cardiovascular problems. Significantly, it is crucial for the conclusion of cardiovascular arrhythmias and the intense myocardial ischemic disorders. These two conditions represent most of cardiovascular fiascoes it is suitably utilized as screening test as a rule. Fundamental information on the ECG is normally the most hard to acclimatize, as it suggests learning the premise of understanding. With mechanical advances, changes in arrangement of medical care benefits

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and expanding strain on basic consideration administrations, ward patients' seriousness of sickness is truly expanding. Accordingly, attendants need to foster their abilities and information to really focus on their customer bunch.<sup>[6]</sup>

Electroconvulsive treatment (ECT) is used worldwide for different serious and treatment - safe mental problems. Examination studies have shown that ECT is the best and fast treatment accessible for older patients with discouragement, bipolar turmoil and psychosis. For patients who experience the ill effects of immovable mental shock and neuroleptic dangerous disorder, ECT can be lifesaving. For old patients who can't endure or react ineffectively to prescriptions and who are at a high danger for drug - prompted harmfulness or poisonous medication collaborations, ECT is the most secure treatment alternative. Natural causes are much of the time related with late - life beginning of neuropsychiatric conditions, like parkinsonism, dementia and stroke. ECT has demonstrated to be viable in any event, when these conditions are available. During the following decade, research studies should zero in on the utilization of ECT as a synergistic treatment, to improve other natural and mental medicines, and forestall indication backslide and repeat.<sup>[7]</sup>

## 2. Literature

- I. Review of literature regarding knowledge on Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT).
- II. Review of literature regarding Effectiveness of teaching module on Electro Convulsive Therapy (ECT).

## 3. Methodology

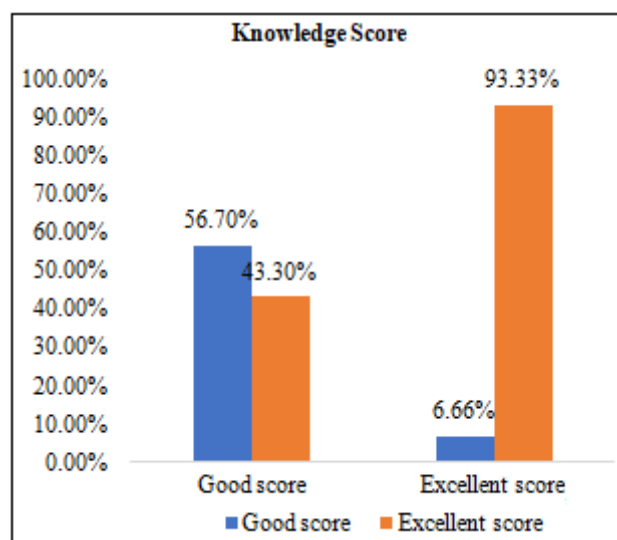
The present study is a quantitative pre experimental research approach was used for the study B. Sc. (N) Students were registered with in Rohilkhand College of Nursing, Bareilly District. Total 30 B. Sc. Nursing students were selected Non probability convenience sampling technique. The level of Knowledge was assessed using structured knowledge questionnaire. Paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of electro convulsion therapy. Inferential statistical Karl Pearson correlation coefficient was used to find out the relationship between the pre - test and post - test. Chi square test was used to find out the association between the post - test level of knowledge. The pre - test was conducted, intervention was implemented and post -test knowledge were assessed for the experimental group. Research approach is the important part of the research. Selecting the appropriate research approach is depending on the study purpose which has been undertaken in order to accomplish the objectives of the study. Basic research is usually develops a new knowledge or used for testing theories and finding of such theories are not immediately applied into practice. The applied types are usually are concerned with application of knowledge to specific situation or may be establishing new knowledge which can be immediately used in practice. The main aim of applied research is to solve problems which are directly related to clinical practice. Quantitative research which also had types depends on the intervention carried out. The common types are experimental, quasi - experimental and non - experimental. If all the three things are followed that are

randomization, control and intervention. If one among them is not fulfilled then it is called as quasi experimental study.

## 4. Result and Findings

Greater part of, 17 (56.7%) understudies had great information in regards to electro seizure treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies and 13 (43.3%) % understudies had helpless information in regards to electro spasm treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies. Mean pre - test information score ( $11.3 \pm 3.73$ ) electro spasm treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies was not exactly the mean post - test information score ( $24.26 \pm 2.59$ ), thus it shows the viability organized showing program in regards to electro seizure treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies was viable. The determined t esteem was ( $t=14.20$ ) more than the postponed esteem ( $t.2.05$ ). Subsequently there is importance contrast in the mean post - test information scores henceforth there is importance distinction in the mean pre - test and post - test information score. In pre - test, greater part, 17 (56.7%) understudies had great information in regards to electro spasm treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies and staying 13 (43.3%) understudies had helpless information in regards to electro spasm treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies. In post - test larger part 28 (93.33%) understudies had great information with respect to electro seizure treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies and staying 2 (6.66%) understudies had helpless information with respect to electro seizure treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies. Relationship of socio - segment attributes with pre - test information score on electro spasm treatment among B. Sc. Nursing third year understudies. The investigation uncovered that there is no huge affiliation set up with the chose socio - segment factors. Subsequently, research speculation was dismissed at  $<0.05$  level of huge.

**Section 1:** Comparison of pre - test & post - test knowledge score regarding electro convulsion therapy among B. Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> Year Students at Rohilkhand College of Nursing Bareilly.



**Figure 1:** Represented majority of, 17 (56.7%) students had good knowledge regarding electro convulsion therapy

among B. Sc. Nursing 3rd year students and 13 (43.3%) % students had poor knowledge regarding electro convulsion therapy among B. Sc. Nursing 3rd year students.

## 5. Discussion

Present study finding the mean pre - test knowledge score ( $11.3 \pm 3.73$ ) electro convulsion therapy among B. Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> year students was less than the mean post - test knowledge score ( $24.26 \pm 2.59$ ), hence it shows the effectiveness structured teaching program regarding electro convulsion therapy among B. Sc. Nursing 3rd year students was effective. The calculated t value was ( $t=14.20$ ) more than the tabled value ( $t.2.05$ ). Hence there is significance difference in the mean post - test knowledge scores hence there is significance difference in the mean pre - test and post - test knowledge score.

## 6. Similar Study Finding

This finding was similarly reported by Amandeep kaur Grewal. Aruna C. conducted a study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding electro convulsive therapy. The present study that the mean as well as the standard deviation of the knowledge on Electroconvulsive therapy during the pre - test is 7.1 and 3.4 and during the post - test it is 19.27 and 2.6.

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