

	B.G.N.M. (N)	0	21	9	5.06	0.16		Not significant
	C.P.B.Sc (N)	0	8	1				
	D.B.Sc (N)	0	9	0				
4	Working experience:				7.33	0.06	3	Not significant
	A 1-9 years	0	18	0				
	B 10-19 years	0	9	3				
	C 20-29 years	0	9	5				
	D 30 years above	0	5	1				
5	Working area:				5.6	0.12	3	Not significant
	A O.P.D. & E.D	0	7	4				
	B WARDS	0	20	2				
	C O.T.	0	6	0				
	D I.C.U.	0	8	3				

The above table shows that socio-demographic variables “Gender, Education, Working experience, working area” and its calculated chi-square (χ^2) value is less than tabulated “P” value. Hence there is no significant association between Gender, Education, Working experience, working area and pre-test knowledge score at 5% (0.005) level of significance.

However calculated chi-square (χ^2) value is of socio-demographic variable ‘Age’ is calculated chi-square (χ^2) value is more than the tabulated “P” value. Hence there Age is significantly associated with each other at 5% (0.005) level of significance.

Table 7: Association between pre-test attitude scores and selected socio-demographic variables (n=50)

Sr. No	Socio-Demographic Variables	Pre-Test Attitude			Chi Square Cal. (χ^2)	P-Value (at 5% level)	Df	Significance
		Disagree	Uncertain	Agree				
1	Age:				5.3	0.14	3	Not significant
	A 21-24 years	15	1	0				
	B 25-29 years	1	0	0				
	C 30-34 years	2	2	0				
	D 34 years above	20	9	0				
2	Gender:				0.3	0.57	2	Not significant
	A Male	5	1	0				
	B Female	32	12	0				
3	Education:				4.1	0.24	3	Not significant
	A A.N.M (N)	1	1	0				
	B G.N.M.(N)	21	9	0				
	C P.B.Sc(N)	7	2	0				
	D B.Sc(N)	9	0	0				
4	Working experience:				14.9	0.01	3	Significant
	A 1-9 years	17	1	0				
	B 10-19 years	9	3	0				
	C 20-29 years	11	3	0				
	D 30 years above	1	5	0				
5	Working area:				8.5	0.03	3	Significant
	A O.P.D. & E.D	5	6	0				
	B WARDS	20	2	0				
	C O.T.	5	1	0				
	D I.C.U.	8	3	0				

The above table shows that socio-demographic variables “Age, Gender and Education” its calculated chi-square (χ^2) value is less than tabulated “P” value. Hence there is no significant association between Age, Gender, Education, Working experience, working area and pre-test attitude score at 5% (0.005) level of significance.

Section D

Evaluate the effectiveness of video-assisted teaching on needle stick injury regarding knowledge & attitude of staff nurses.

However calculated chi-square (χ^2) value is of socio-demographic variable ‘Working experience, working area’ is calculated chi-square (χ^2) value is more than the tabulated “P” value. Hence there is significantly associated with each other at 5% (0.005) level of significance.

Table 8: Paired “t” test to find the effectiveness on video-assisted regarding knowledge n=50

Area of analysis	Mean	SD	Std. error Mean	95% confidence interval of the difference		‘t’ value	‘P’ Value
				Lower	Upper		
Before Administration Of Video-Assisted Teaching	9.5	2.568	0.3617	-6.514	-4.806	13.337	0.06
After Administration Of Video-Assisted Teaching	15.16	2.235	0.3160				

The above table depicts that the mean knowledge score after administrating the video-assisted teaching has increased than that before administrating the video-assisted teaching. The difference in mean is 5.66. The paired “t” value is 13.337 giving “p” value < 0.0001 which is considered to be extremely significant, indicates significant improvement in knowledge regarding needle stick injury.

Table 9: Paired “t” test to find the effectiveness on video-assisted teaching regarding attitude n=50

Area of analysis	Mean	SD	Std. error Mean	95% confidence interval of the difference		‘t’ value	‘P’ Value
				Lower	Upper		
Before Administration Of Video-Assisted Teaching	23.22	8.842	1.250				
After Administration Of Video-Assisted Teaching	34.68	4.538	0.6417	-14.321	-8.599	8.059	< 0.0001

The above table depicts that the mean Attitude score after administrating the video-assisted teaching has increased than that before administrating the video-assisted teaching. The difference in mean is 11.46. The paired “t” value is 8.059 giving “p” value < 0.0001 which is considered to be extremely significant, indicates significant improvement in knowledge regarding needle stick injury.

4. Discussion and Summary

Major Findings of the Study

Section A: Sample Characteristics

- 1) Highest percentage (58%) of the staff nurses were in the age group of 34 years above.
- 2) More than half (88%) of the staff nurses were females.
- 3) Highest percentage (60%) of the staff nurses had G.N.M educational qualification.

- 4) Majority (36%) of the staff nurses were experienced belonged to group of 1-9 years.
- 5) Majority (44%) of the staff nurses worked in wards and (22%) staff nurses worked in emergency department & intensive care unit.
- 6) The entire group of staff nurses in the study (100%) had not taken previous training regarding video-assisted teaching.

Section B

1. An analysis of pre-test and post test knowledge level of staff nurses

1 During pre test, out of 41 samples, (82%) of the staff nurses had average knowledge, (9) 18 % staff nurses had poor knowledge regarding Needle stick injury; after post test majority of (32) 64% staff nurses had good knowledge and (18) 36 % staff nurses had average knowledge regarding needle stick injury. It was seen that 0% staff nurses had poor knowledge regarding needle stick injury in post test.

2 The results showed that the mean pre test score for knowledge was 9.5 which was increased to 15.16 in post test, results (t = 13.337, P<0.05) showed that there was significant improvement in knowledge after video-assisted teaching.

3 Hence these findings indicated that video-assisted teaching was effective in increasing knowledge among staff nurses.

2. An analysis of pre-test and post test Attitude of staff nurses

1. During pre test, out of (33) 66% of the staff nurses had positive attitude, (15) 30% had uncertain attitude, (2) 4% staff nurses had negative attitude towards needle stick injury; after post test majority of (41) 82% had positive attitude, followed by (9) 18% had uncertain attitude and (0) 0% staff nurses had negative attitude towards needle stick injury.

2. The results showed that the mean pre test score for Attitude was 23.22 which was increased to 34.68 in post test, results (t = 8.059, P<0.05) showed that there was significant change in attitude after video-assisted teaching.

3. Hence these findings indicated that video-assisted teaching was effective in mould attitude among staff nurses.

Section C

1. Association between knowledge and Selected demographic Variables

1. There was significant association between the knowledge and age of staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 7.9, p > 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

2. There was no significant association between the knowledge and gender of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 0.75, p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

3. There was no significant association between the knowledge and education of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 5.06, p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

4. There was no significant association between the knowledge and working experience of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 7.33, p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

5. There was no significant association between the knowledge and working area of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 5.6$, $p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

2. Association between Attitude and Selected demographic Variables

1. There was no significant association between the Attitude and age of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 5.3$ $p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

2. There was no significant association between the Attitude and gender of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 0.3$ $p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

3. There was no significant association between the Attitude and education of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 4.1$ $p < 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

4. There was significant association between the Attitude and working experience of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 14.9$, $p > 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

5. There was significant association between the Attitude and working area of the staff nurses ($\chi^2_{cal} = 8.5$ $p > 0.05$) at 0.05 level of significance.

Section D

Evaluate the effectiveness of video- assisted teaching on needle stick injury regarding knowledge and attitude of staff nurses working in Krishna hospital, karad.

Mean knowledge score after administrating the video-assisted teaching has increased than that before administrating the video-assisted teaching. The difference in mean is 5.66. The paired “t” value is 13.337 giving “p” value < 0.0001 which is considered to be extremely significant, indicates significant improvement in knowledge regarding needle stick injury. Mean Attitude score after administrating the video-assisted teaching has increased than that before administrating the video-assisted teaching. The difference in mean is 11.46. The paired “t” value is 8.059 giving “p” value < 0.0001 which is considered to be extremely significant, indicates significant change in attitude regarding needle stick injury.

5. Discussion

Similar conclusion drawn from Study conducted in selected hospitals of Hassan. An evaluative research approach with quasi- experimental Pre test and Post test control group design adopted. The study includes 60 staff nurses who were selected as sample by non probability purposive sampling technique. Demographic data, structured knowledge, attitude questionnaire and video assisted teaching (VAT) were implemented for data collection procedure. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were employed to analyze the data. The data analysis was carried out on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study and has been presented on the sample characteristics. Overall mean knowledge scores (pre test=13.53, post test= 26.66) and mean attitude scores are (pre test= 43.39, post test= 74.92). Knowledge (43.90%) and attitude (54.60%) scores of staff nurses were less before administration of VAT. After administration of VAT the scores of knowledge (88%) and attitude (83.20%) increased significantly. There was no association between knowledge and attitude level with selected demographic variables. The Independent ‘t’ value (knowledge= 26.67, attitude= 16.32)

was greater than table value at $p < 0.001$ level of significance. This indicates that VAT was significantly effective in increasing the knowledge and attitude level of staff nurses.

6. Summary

The primary aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of Video-assisted teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding needle stick injury among staff nurses working in Krishna hospital, Karad.

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