A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge regarding Electroconvulsive Therapy among Patients Relatives undergoing ECT in Selected Hospitals in Vadodara

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Abstract: *Background: Electroconvulsive therapy is a procedure of the most commonly used in patients with severe major depression or bipolar disorder that has not responded to other treatments. This therapy given knowledge by video assisted teaching among patients relatives who are undergoing ECT. The Aims of my study is to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding electroconvulsive therapy among patients relatives. Material and Method: Pre experimental one group pre-test and post- test research design and non- probability purposive sampling technique was adopted. The tool used for data collected was questionnaires. Sample size was 30 patients relatives in selected hospitals in vadodara. Conclusion: The 't' value is significant. So it reveals that video assisted teaching is effective and improve the knowledge regarding electroconvulsive therapy among patients relatives*

Keywords: Assess, effect, video assisted teaching, patients relatives, knowledge

1. Introduction

Ladislas Meduna is thought to be the father of convulsive therapy in 1937, the first international meeting on convulsive therapy was held in Switzerland by the Swiss psychiatrist Muller. The proceedings were published in the American Journal of Psychiatry and, within three years, cardiazol convulsive therapy was being used worldwide.

Objectives of the Study
1) To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding electro convulsive therapy among patients relatives undergoing ECT.
2) To determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding electroconvulsive therapy among patients relatives undergoing ECT.
3) To find out association between pre test knowledge scores of patients relatives with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis: H_1: There will be a significant difference between the pre-test score and post- test score knowledge regarding electro convulsive therapy. **H_2:** There will be a significant association between the pre test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

2. Research Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative research approach
Research Design: Was used pre-experimental, one group pre-test and post-test.

Demographic variables: Demographic variable is a variable that confounds the relationship between the independent and dependent variable. Age of patient relatives, sex, education, occupation, type of family and relation with patients.

Setting of the Study: Research setting is physical location and condition in which a researcher is interested. The research study was conducted in selected hospitals are as follows:
1) Dhiraj hospital, Piparia
2) Parishram hospital, Vadodara
3) Riddhi hospital, Ellora park
4) I.R.Rajkumar clinic, Dandia bajar

Population
Patients relatives who are (Husband, wife, parents, neighbor, sister and brother) staying with patient and has attended at least three E.C.T. sittings along with client.

Sample Size: 30 the patients relatives undergoing ECT, from the selected hospitals in vadodara.

Sampling Technique: Non probability purposive sampling technique

Tools for Data Collection
Researcher used questionnaire for data collection. It consists of questions related to demographic variables and questionnaire on the ECT.

Section –I: Demographic data of sample.

Section –II: self structure knowledge questionnaires on ECT was used to assess the knowledge level among patients relatives.

Description of the Tool

Section A: This section consists of 6 items seeking information on demographic data which includes Age of patient relatives, sex, education, occupation, types of family and relation with patients.

Section B : Self structure knowledge questionnaires used to determine the knowledge level of ECT the among patients relatives. The total number of questionnaires was 30.

3. Analysis and Interpretation

The collected data were entered in master sheet for tabulatation and statistical processing the obtained data were analyzed, organized and presented under the following headings.

Section: A : Description of demographic variables of patients relatives.

In the present study, age wise distribution revealed that out of 30 patients relatives, (26.7%) 08 participants were belongs to 18 to 30 years, (20%) 06 were belongs to 31 to 40 , (30%) 09 were belongs to 41 to 50 years and (23.3%) 07 were belongs to above 50 years. Diagram showing sex distribution of the patients relatives wise subjects indicated that 19 (63.3%) were male and 11 (36.7%) were females. 13 (43.3%) of patients relatives had primary and secondary education, 17 (56.7%) had graduation and no anyone illiterate and post graduate. In the present study, occupation wise distribution revealed that out of 30 patients relatives, (63.3%) 19 participants were, employment ,(36.7%) 11 participants were Un employment. In the present study, family wise distribution revealed that out of 30 patients relatives, (70%) 21 participants were from joint family and (30%) 09 participants were from nuclear family. In the present study, relationship with patient wise distribution revealed that out of 30 patients relatives, (10%) 03 participants were parents, (40%) 12 were husband and wife, and (50%) 15 participants were family relatives.

Section B: Analysis mean pre test and post test score to determine of the level of knowledge regarding ECT.

Knowledge of patients relatives	Pre-test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	10	33.3	0	0
Moderately adequate	20	66.7	04	13.33
Adequate	0	0	26	86.67
Total	30	100	30	100

The table 9 depicts distribution of responded knowledge regarding ECT 3 categories such as adequate, moderate and Inadequate. The diagram representing pre- test & post-test level of knowledge among the patients relatives. The knowledge level of sample before administering teaching based had Inadequate knowledge, 66.7% were had moderately adequate knowledge and non of there adequate knowledge. Where as in post- test majority of the sample adequate knowledge 86.67 %, 13.33% belongs to moderately adequate knowledge and non of the had inadequate knowledge.

Section C: Effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding electroconvulsive therapy among patients relatives by comparison of pre-test & post-test knowledge score.

This section deals with the analysis to find the significant difference between the mean pre- test and post- test self structure knowledge questionnaires scores, SD, mean difference and paired "t" test was used. In order to test the statistical significance research hypothesis was analyzed to know the significance at $p<0.05$ level.

Mean standard deviation, mean difference and 't' Value Of Pre- Test and Post Test Scores

Variables		Mean	Mean difference	Std. Deviation	t-value
Knowledge of patients relatives	Pre-test	11.43	8.57	1.88	24.853
	Post-test	20.00		.0000	Df = 29

Significant; DF=29; table value= 2.05 (at $p<0.05$ level)

H1: The mean post-test knowledge score regarding electroconvulsive therapy among patients relatives significant higher than there mean pre-test score

Section D: Associations of demographic variable with pre test knowledge score and selected demographic data of patients relatives.

H_2 = There will be post-test selected show here to test research hypothesis chi-square has been used data how been analyses of research manually common statistical formula and the out depict in the above table. The table revels that there is significant association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable found only in education and other, age, sex, occupation, types of family and relation with patient, had no significant association between pre- test score with variables. hence, H_2 is fail to accept .

4. Major Finding of the Study

- Majority 9 (30%) of the subject were in the age group of 41-50 years.
- The majority of subjects indicated that 19 (63.3%) were females.
- Majority of subject indicated 17 (56.7%) education in graduate.
- Patients relatives occupation of the subject that indicated majority19 (63.3%) had employment.
- The maximum of 21 (70%) of living in joint family.
- The majority of subject indicate that 15(50%) family relatives.

5. Conclusion

This study the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding electroconvulsive therapy among patients relatives undergoing ECT. Researcher has found 't' value= 24.853 thus the obtained't' value in this study is more than the table value of 't' test at 0.05 level of significance.

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