

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Practice Regarding Emergency Management of Head Injury Patients among Staff Nurses Working in ICU at Selected Hospitals

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Abstract: Introduction: Head injury is also called acquired traumatic brain injury and head trauma. Traumatic brain injury or head injury is an insult to the brain caused by an impact (e.g.- fall or car accident) internal damage (e.g.-gun shots or surgical intervention) or loss of oxygen.TBI may cause enduring physical, emotional, intellectual and social changes for the survivor. Objectives:1.to assess the pre-test knowledge and practice score 2.to find out the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge and practice 3.to find out association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.4.to find out association between pre-test practice score with selected demographic variables. Methods and materials: The research approach used was evaluative approach and a quasi- experimental research design. Setting of the study: The setting was ICU staff nurses at selected hospitals with 60 samples selected by using simple random sampling. Description of tools: The Structured knowledge questionnaire and checklist was used to collect data from samples. Result and discussion:The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the knowledge score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 17.43% where as in post – test 21.08 % . The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the practice score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 10.56 % where as in post – test 15.03 % . This shows that planned teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding emergency management on head injury is effective.

1. Introduction

Head injury is also called acquired traumatic brain injury and head trauma. Traumatic brain injury or head injury is an insult to the brain caused by an impact (e.g.- fall or car accident) internal damage (e.g.-gun shots or surgical intervention) or loss of oxygen.

2. Background of the study

Traumatic brain injuries are a leading cause of morbidity, mortality, disability and socio economic losses in India and other developing countries.It is estimated that nearly 1.5 to 2 million persons are injured and 1 million succumb to death every year in India. After traumatic brain injury, patients in coma for greater than 1 week and aged 45 years or younger have a potential for good recovery and gains in function continue for years after the injury.

3. Need for the study

In one of the recent studies in patients with brain injury in India, it was observed that severe, moderate, and mild brain injuries constituted 16%, 14%, and 70% of cases, respectively. It is surprising that only 24.3% patients with “mild” brain injury showed good recovery, 74.3% showed moderate recovery, and 1.4% died. As many as 10% of the patients with mild brain injuries needed continuous and long-term supportive care.

4. Objectives

- 1) To assess the pre-test knowledge and practice score
- 2) To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge and practice
- 3) To find out association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.
- 4) To find out association between pre-test practice score with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

H1:There is a significant difference between pre-test and post test score of knowledge and practice regarding emergency management of head injury patients.

H2: There is significant association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

H3: There is significant association between pre-test practice score with selected demographic variables.

Assumptions:1) ICU Staff nurses may have knowledge and practice regarding emergency management of head injury. 2) Planned teaching program may enhance the knowledge and practice regarding emergency management of head injury among staff nurses working in ICU at selected hospitals.

5. Material and Method

- **Research approach:** quantitative research with evaluative approach.
- **Research design:** quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test design.
- **Population:** all the ICU staff nurses.

- **Target population:** ICU staff nurses in selected hospitals.
- **Accessible population:** ICU staff nurses who are available at the time of data collection in selected hospital.
- **Setting of the study:** selected hospitals.
- **Sample size and sample:** 60 ICU staff nurses.
- **Sampling technique:** Simple random sampling technique

Description of tool:

Part I – It includes the demographic data such as age, gender, professional qualification, year of clinical experience, Any additional qualification, If yes then specify, Area of working, etc.

Part II – It includes multiple choice questions to assess the knowledge regarding the emergency management on head injury. Total 30 items were selected for the questionnaire.

Part III - Checklist: - There are Yes- No type questions to assess the practice regarding the emergency management on head injury. Total 18 items were selected for the assessing practice.

6. Results and Discussion

Section I: Description of ICU staff nurses with regards to demographic variables.

Majority 25 (41.67%) of subject were in the age group of 26-30 years, Majority 45 (75%) of subject were females, Majority 30 (50%) of subject were in professional qualification is graduate, Majority 22 (36.67%) of subject were in clinical experience 5-6 years, Majority 52 (86.67%) of subjects were have no any additional qualification, Majority 29 (48.33%) of subjects were in Neuro ICU.

Section II: Description of pre-test knowledge score regarding emergency management on head injury patients among the ICU staff nurses.

Analysis of the pre- test knowledge scores of ICU staff nurses revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 ICU staff nurses majority 44 (75.33%) of the subjects in pre-test had average knowledge, 9 (15%) had good knowledge and only 7 (11.67%) had poor knowledge regarding emergency management on head injury.

Section III: Description of pre-test practice score regarding emergency management on head injury patients among the ICU staff nurses

Analysis of the pre- test practice scores of ICU staff nurses revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 staff nurses majority 49 (81.67%) of the subjects in pre-test had average practice, 11 (18.33%) had good practice and no one had poor practice regarding emergency management on head injury.

Section IV: Description of post-test knowledge score regarding emergency management on head injury patients among the ICU staff nurses.

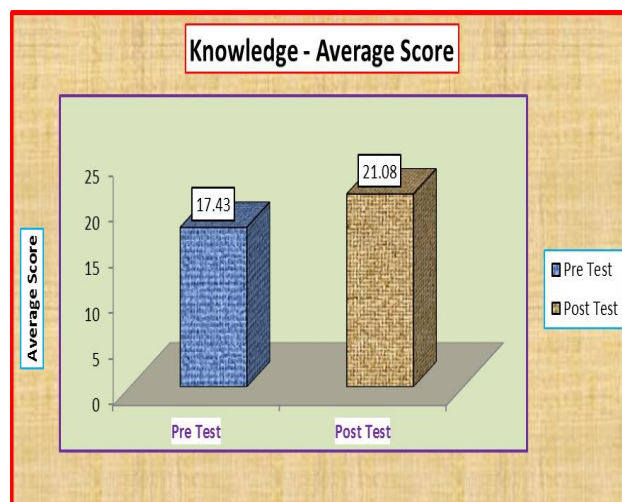
Analysis of the post - test knowledge scores of ICU staff nurses revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 ICU staff nurses majority 33 (55%) of the subjects in post-test had good knowledge, 27 (45%) had average knowledge and no one had poor knowledge regarding emergency management on head injury.

Section V: Description of post-test practice score regarding emergency management on head injury patients among the ICU staff nurses.

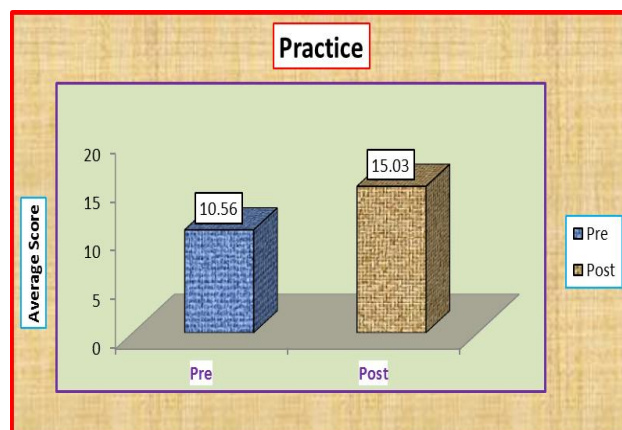
Majority 58 (96.67%) of the subjects in post-test had good practice, 2 (3.33%) had average practice and no one had poor practice regarding emergency management on head injury.

Section VI: Description of effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding emergency management on head injury patients among the ICU staff nurses

The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the knowledge score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 17.43% where as in post – test 21.08 % .



The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the practice score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 10.56 % where as in post – test 15.03 % .



This shows the effectiveness in planned teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding emergency management on head injury.

7. Conclusion

The study indicated that ICU staff nurses in selected hospitals having poor knowledge and practice before the intervention and after intervention there was an

improvement in the knowledge and practice and they gain good knowledge and practice about emergency management on head injury patients.

References

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