

Effect of Information Booklet on Knowledge regarding Reaction of Hospitalized Children among Staff Nurses in Selected Hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal

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Abstract: *The investigator conducts a pre-experimental study to identify the “Effect of information booklet on knowledge regarding reaction of hospitalized children among staff nurses in selected hospital, Kolkata, West Bengal”. One group pre-test post- test design was adopted. 60 staff nurses were selected by non probability convenience sampling techniques. Ludwig Von Bertalanffy General System Theory was used as conceptual framework for this study. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Results show that the mean difference of pre-test and post –test knowledge scores were statistically significant for calculated’ t value $t_{(60)} = 11$, $p < 0.05$, which indicates the effectiveness of information booklet. The only association was found between pre test knowledge score with professional qualification of the staff nurses. The study can be implicated in Nursing services, Nursing education, Nursing administration and Nursing research.*

Keywords: Information booklet, reaction of hospitalized children, staff nurses

1. Background of the study

Illness and hospitalization are the first crises children must face. Especially during the early years. Children are particularly vulnerable to those stressors because Stress represents a change from the usual state of health and environmental routine. Children have a limited number of coping mechanisms to resolve stressors. Illness threatens both the physical and psychological development of children. Sickness causes pain, restraint of movement, long sleepless period, restrictions of foods, separation from family and home environment which may result emotional trauma. They are anxious, tensed for all those reason. Hospitalization and prolonged illness can retard growth & development and cause adverse reactions in child, based on stage of development. Hospitalization of a child provides a great impact on family of child as well on child itself.

2. Need of the study

Hospitalization is an anxiety producing experience for a child and his family, primarily because of the basic fear of not knowing what will occur. It is an interruption in the child’s normal development and routine, and it also separates him from his friends and family. Such an experience can be made less traumatic by anticipatory guidance, explanations, and preparation to help relieve fear and anxiety. However infants and toddlers cannot understand. Therefore separation is especially painful for them. Adequate preparation and care makes the transition from the security of a home to the unfamiliar atmosphere of a hospital less difficult. The role of nurse in helping child and family members for coping with stress of hospitalization and illness is complementary and supportive. The nurse should have sufficient confidence to develop positive relationship with the children and their parents. Hence, the investigator become interested to take up this study by preparing a information booklet on

reaction of hospitalized child. This study will help the nursing professionals in gaining an insight regarding reaction of hospitalized children.

3. Objectives

- To assess the knowledge before and after information booklet.
- To determine the effect of an information booklet on reaction of hospitalized children in terms of change in knowledge
- To find out the association between mean pretest knowledge score of staff nurses and selected variables.

4. Research Methodology

One group pre test and post test design was applied as data collection tools. Non probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to select 60 respondents.

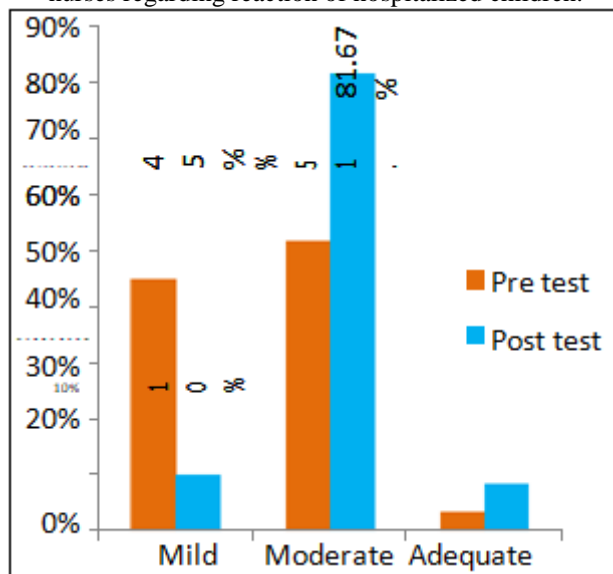
5. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework adopted for the study was based on “Ludwig Von Bertalanffy General system”

6. Analysis

Findings related to pre – test and post-test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children

Table 1: Pre test and post test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children.



Bar diagram shows Pretest post test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children.

Findings related to the evaluation of effectiveness of information booklet regarding reaction of hospitalized children.

Table 2: Mean, median and Standard Deviation and ‘t’ value of pretest and post test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children.

Evaluation effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding reaction of hospitalized children, N=60

Sl. No.	Knowledge assessment	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	SE MD	Paired “t” value at 0.05 level
1	Pre test	13.35	1.98	2.88	0.18	11*
2	Post test	15.33		2.23		

‘t60’=2.00, df= 59, p<0.05.

Table shows that there was increase in knowledge after administration of information Booklet. The mean pre- test knowledge score 13.35 with SD 2.88 which increase to mean post test knowledge score to 15.33 with SD 2.23 and the mean difference 1.98. The computed “ t” value at df-59 is 11, (p<0.05) , which shows that post test mean knowledge score was significantly higher than mean pretest knowledge score.

Findings related to the association between the pre test knowledge score of staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children with selected demographic variables.

Table 3: Chi square value and their significance between pre test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Sl. No	Variables	Below mean	Above mean	df	Chi –square value	“p” Value at 0.05 level	Remarks	
1	Age	21-25 years	18	29	1	2.7	3.84	No significant
		Above 25 years	9	4		8		
2	Professional qualification	G.N.M	24	15	1	10	3.84	Significant
		B.Sc	3	18		47		
3	Duration of working experience	< 1 year	18	22	2	1.7	5.99	No significant
		1-2 years	3	8		4		
		Above 2 years	6	3				
4	Area of clinical experience	Pediatric general ward	19	15	1	3.7	3.84	No significant
		PICU	8	18		5		
5	Source of information	News paper	2	4	4		9.49	No significant
		Television	7	3				
		Internet	2	6				
		Book	14	15				
		Others	2	5				

N=60*

$\chi^2 = 3.84, df-1, p>0.05, \chi^2 = 3.84, df-1, p<0.05, \chi^2 = 5.99, df-2, p>0.05, \chi^2 = 9.49, df-4, p>0.05.$

Table shows that calculated χ^2 value between participants pre test knowledge score and professional qualification is higher than the table value which indicates that the research hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected. So there is association between pretest knowledge score and professional qualification at 0.05 level of significance.

7. Discussion

Pre experimental research approach is considered for study. Investigator has selected 60 samples by non-probability convenient sampling for study. Study result shows that mean post test knowledge score (15.33) is significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score

(13.35). Study result shows that Information booklet is effective from ‘t’ value (11) which is significant at 0.05 level.

8. Conclusion

The following conclusion was drawn on the basis of the study:

- The knowledge of the staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children are not adequate as determined by pre test with structured knowledge questionnaire.
- The result shows that mean post test knowledge score (15.33) is higher than mean pretest knowledge score

- (13.35) and information booklet is effective from “t” value (11*) which is significant at 0.05 level.
- Thus the study shows Information Booklet is effective in enhancing the knowledge of the staff nurses regarding reaction of hospitalized children.

9. Recommendation

Keeping in view of the finding of the presented study, the following recommendations can be offered by future research.

- A similar study can be conducted in different settings.
- Since the study has been carried out on a large convenient sample, the result can be used as a guide for further studies.
- A similar study can be done using control group.
- A similar study can be conducted using other teaching strategies like video based teaching, planned teaching program.

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