



“A Study To Assess Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Coronary Artery Disease Among 2nd Year B.Sc Nursing Students In Selected Nursing Colleges, Bangalore .”

Mr. VALMIKI.B.PATTENNAVAR M.Sc nursing in MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING
done the research under the guidance of **Prof. DANIAL ARUN KUMAR. HOD,**
Medical Surgical Nursing IN Sri Lakshmi College Of Nursing, Bangalore.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the pre-existing knowledge of 2nd year B.SC nursing students regarding coronary artery disease
- To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme about coronary artery disease in terms of gain in knowledge score
- To find the significant difference between the pretest and post test scores.
- To find out the significant association between post test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES: The study attempted to examine the following research hypothesis.

H₁: There is significant difference between the pre and post test scores of knowledge in the 2nd year B.Sc. (N) students regarding coronary artery disease

H₂: There is a significant association between the post test knowledge score of the 2nd year B.Sc (N) students and the selected demographic variables

ASSUMPTIONS:

The study assumes that,

1. Students may have minimal knowledge regarding coronary artery disease.
2. The tool which is prepared by the researcher will be adequate to measure level of knowledge of the 2nd year B.Sc Nsg student.
3. Structure teaching programme on coronary artery disease for 2nd year B.Sc. nursing student is effective means to increase their knowledge

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY

Two types of variables are used in this study. They are

1. Dependent Variable
2. Independent Variable

1. DEPENDENT VARIABLE:

In this study, knowledge of students regarding coronary artery disease is the dependent variable.

2. INDEPENDENT VARIABLE:

In this study independent variable was structured teaching programme regarding coronary artery disease.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK ADOPTED FOR THE STUDY.

The conceptual framework of the present study is based on general systems theory with input, throughput, output and feedback. This theory was introduced by **Ludwig von Bertalanffy**.

The students are a system and have inputs within the system itself. In this study input includes age, Gender, area of residence, religion, parent's occupation, family type, monthly income and source of health information. Input Process refers to the assessment of knowledge of students regarding coronary artery disease through structured questionnaire, through put refers to development and validation of STP regarding coronary artery disease, its administration, and taking pretest and posttest scores. Output refers to the knowledge gained by the students in terms of posttest scores. Feedback includes testing of hypothesis, relationship between pretest and post test knowledge scores.

Research Methodology of the study

The research design consisted of an evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pretest post-test design. The population selected for the study was 60 2nd year B.Sc. nursing students in selected colleges at Bangalore.. Ten samples were selected by Non probability purposive sampling technique. The data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaire. Development of the tool involved steps of test construction i.e. preparing the blue print, selection of items, content validation and establishment of reliability. Content validity of the questionnaire and STP were done and modifications were done according to the suggestions

given by the experts, pre-testing and reliability testing of the tools was done. The reliability co-efficient was found to be acceptable.

The pilot study was conducted on 10 students in selected colleges at Bangalore the study was found to be feasible. The main data was collected from 03/10/2012 to 9/10/12 in Sri Lakshmi College of nursing, Shanthidhama College of Nursing, Bethel Medical Group of Nursing Science, Bangalore. The purpose of study was explained to them and informed consent was obtained. The knowledge questionnaire was administered which was collected on the same day. After that, STP regarding coronary artery disease was given. Then 7 days after which posttest was conducted using the same tool to the same samples.

Results:

The analysis of the data was based on the objectives and hypothesis. The descriptive and inferential statistics were mean, frequency, mean percentage and standard deviation with tabular presentation of the data. Inferential statistics used were paired 't' test to compare pre and post test knowledge scores. Chi square test will be used to find out the association between selected variables with post-test knowledge scores.

The study findings revealed that 23.3% of the respondents belong to the age group of 19 to 20 year and 36.7% of the respondents belong to the age group of 21 to 22 years and 18.3% of responds belongs to the age group of 23 to 24 and 21.7% belongs to above 25 years of age. In the study 23.3% of male and 76.7% of female students were participated. it was found that 38.4% of students were Hindu, 25% were Muslims, 18.3% were Christians and 18.3% were other religion. 68.3% were residing in urban area and 31.7% were residing in rural area. 46.7% of the students belong to nuclear family, 32.7% belongs to joint family and remaining 20.6% belong to the extended type of family. 13.3% belongs to the group were parent is a farmer, 28.3% belongs to the group were parent is a laborer, 16.67% belongs to the group were parent is doing a private job, 21.7% belongs to the group were parent is a government employee and remaining 20% were parents are unemployed. It is found that majority of students belongs to the group whose monthly income is below 5000 rupees i.e. 41.67% belongs to the group below 5000 rupees and 31.67% belongs to the group between 5001 to 10000, 16.67% belongs to the group between 10001 to 15000 and remaining 10.00% were having a family monthly income above 15000. 40% of total sample population acquired their information through mass media. Whereas 35% acquired their information through parents, 15% of population acquired their information through health workers and remaining 10% got their information from their relatives and friends.

The mean pre-test knowledge score was 18.06. The mean post test knowledge score was 31.93 at 0.05 level of significance. Standard deviation of pretest is 3.23 and for post test is 1.69 which indicates that the STP was effective in increasing knowledge of students regarding coronary artery disease.

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The study findings showed that there was a significant increase in the knowledge of students after administration of STP regarding coronary artery disease in 2nd year B.sc nursing students. Hence it was concluded that STP has been an effective method to increase knowledge of regarding coronary artery disease in 2nd year B.sc nursing students.

