



# Effectiveness of customized awareness programme on knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students in selected nursing college of Bhopal

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## Abstract

The present study has been undertaken to assess knowledge score regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students by customized awareness program in Jai Narayan College of Nursing, Bhopal. The research design adopted for the study was pre-experimental in nature. The tool for the study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of two parts- PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data; PART-II consisted of self-structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge score regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The most significant finding was that 17.39% of nursing students were having average knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia whereas 82.60% had good knowledge after post-test. It was suggested that the nurses must educate nursing students regarding management of schizophrenia.

**Keyword-** Effectiveness, customized awareness program, knowledge and management of schizophrenia.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The word *schizophrenia* was coined by the Swiss psychiatrist and eugenicist Eugen Bleuler in 1908, and was intended to describe the separation of function between personality, thinking, memory, and perception. He introduced the term on 24 April 1908 in a lecture given at a psychiatric conference in Berlin and in a publication that same year. Bleuler later expanded his new disease concept into a monograph in 1911, which was finally translated into English in 1950. According to some, the disease has always existed only to be 'discovered' during the early 20th century. The plausibility of this claim depends upon the success of retrospectively diagnosing earlier cases of madness as 'schizophrenia'. According to others, 'schizophrenia' names a culturally determined clustering of mental symptoms. What is known for sure is that by the turn of the 20th century the old concept of insanity had become fragmented into 'diseases' (psychoses) such as paranoia, dementia praecox, manic-depressive insanity and epilepsy (Emil Kraepelin's classification). Schizophrenia is a chronic brain disorder that affects less than one percent of the U.S. population. When schizophrenia is active, symptoms can include delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, trouble with thinking and lack of motivation. However, with treatment, most symptoms of schizophrenia will greatly improve and the likelihood of a recurrence can be diminished.

## 2.NEED FOR STUDY

Orrico Sanchez A (2020) a cohort included 3,976,071 subjects; 24,749 of them had a prevalent diagnosis of SD. The overall prevalence for SD was 6.2 per 1000 persons. SD were 76% more prevalent in men than women. IR in the subpopulation aged between 15 and 34 years was 50.25 per 100,000 persons years and was more than 2 times higher for men than for women. 83.4% of the overall outpatient visits from the cohort of patients were related to SD. The 21,095 overall hospitalizations with the SD code resulted in 286,139 days of hospitalization, with a median of 4 days (IQR: 1.6–9.2) per person-year. 93.2% of subjects diagnosed with SD were ever treated with some antipsychotic drug during the study period, and 70% of the patients were ever treated with antipsychotic polypharmacy.

### 3.OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test Knowledge score regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students.
2. To assess the effectiveness of customized awareness programme on knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students.
3. To find out the association between the pre-test knowledge score regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

### 4.HYPOTHESES:

**RH<sub>0</sub>:** There will be no significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge score on management of schizophrenia among nursing students.

**RH<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge score on management of schizophrenia among nursing students.

**RH<sub>2</sub>:** There will be significant association between the pre-test score on management of schizophrenia among nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

### 5.ASSUMPTION

1. Nursing students may have deficit knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia.
2. Customized awareness program will improve knowledge of nursing students regarding management of schizophrenia.

### 6.METHODOLOGY:

An evaluative approach was used and research design pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used for the study. The samples consisted of 46 nursing students selected by Non probability convenient sampling technique. The setting for the study was Jai Narayan College of Nursing, Bhopal. Data was collected with the help of demographic variables and administering a self-structured knowledge questionnaire by the investigator before and after customized awareness program. Post-test was conducted after 7 days of pretest. Data were analysis using descriptive & inferential statistics.

### 7.ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

**SECTION-I Table -1 Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables.**  
n = 46

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>1</b>	<b>Age in Years</b>		
a.	20	16	34.8
b.	21	16	34.8
c.	22	14	33.4
d.	≥23	0	0.0
<b>2</b>	<b>Gender</b>		
a.	Male	20	43.5
b.	Female	26	56.5
c.	Transgender	0	0.0
<b>3</b>	<b>Professional qualification</b>		
a.	GNM	17	37.0
b.	Post B.Sc. Nursing	9	19.6
c.	B.Sc. Nursing	20	43.5
<b>4.</b>	<b>Previous Knowledge about Management of schizophrenia</b>		
a.	Internet	11	23.9
b.	Journal	0	0.0
c.	Books	30	65.2
d.	Workshop/Conference	5	10.9

**SECTION-II- Table- 2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test scores of studied subjects:**

Category and test Score	Frequency (N=46)	Frequency Percentage (%)
POOR (01-07)	37	80.4
AVERAGE (8-14)	9	19.6
GOOD (15-20)	0	0.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The present table 2.1.1 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students was shown by pre-test score and it is observed that most of the nursing students 37 (80.4%) were poor (01-07) knowledge and some nursing students have 9(19.6%) were from average category.

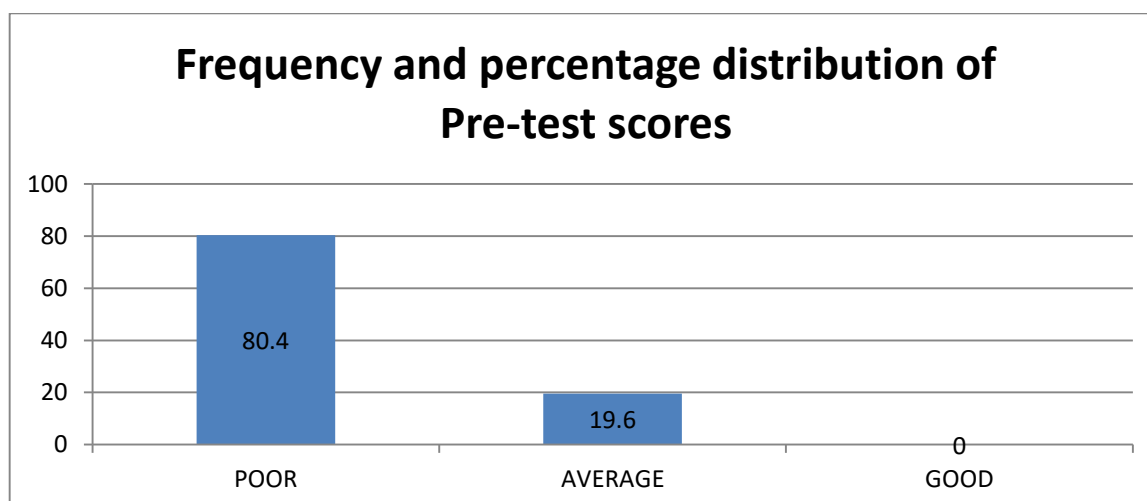


FIG.-2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test scores of studied subjects

Table-2.1.2. - Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge Pre-test	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ )	Std Dev (S)
Pre-test score	1.20	0.41

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of test scores is shown in table 2.1.2. Knowledge in mean pre-test score was  $1.20 \pm 0.41$  while in knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students in Jai Narayan College of Nursing, Bhopal.

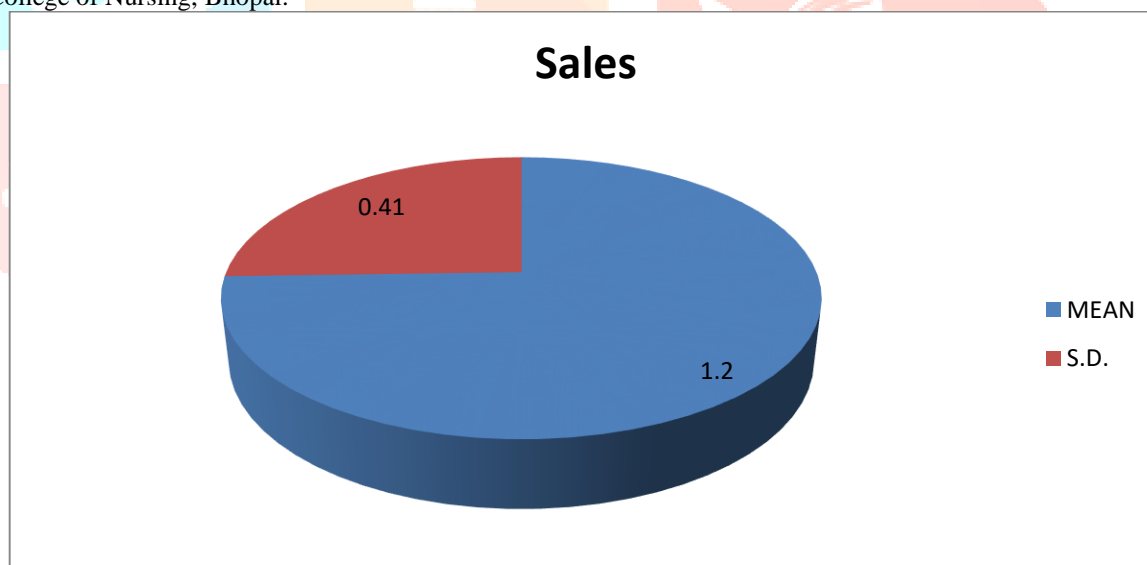


FIG.-2.1.1.1. - Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores

Table-2.2.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Post test scores of studied subjects:

Category and post-test Score	Frequency (N=46)	Frequency Percentage (%)
POOR(01-07)	0	0.0
AVERAGE (8-14)	8	17.39
GOOD (15-20)	38	82.60
TOTAL	46	100%

The present table 2.2.1 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students was shown by post test score and it is observed that most of the nursing students 38 (82.60%) were **GOOD** (15-20) knowledge

and other nursing students have 8 (17.39%) category which are **AVERAGE** (08-14) post test knowledge score in the present study.

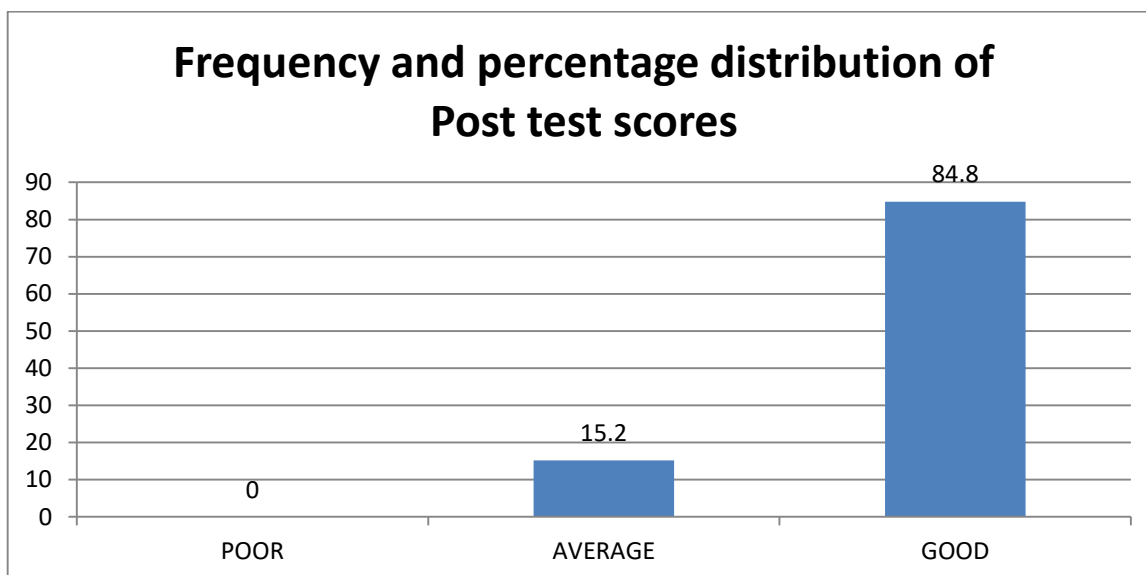


FIG.-2.2.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Post test scores of studied subjects

Table-2.2.2. - Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge Test	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ )	Std Dev (S)
Post-test score	2.83	0.35

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of post test scores in shown in table 2.2.2 knowledge in mean post test score was  $2.83 \pm 0.35$  while in knowledge regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students in Jai Narayan College of Nursing, Bhopal.

Hence, it is confirmed from the tables of section-II that there is a significant difference in mean of test scores which partially fulfill the second objective of the present study.

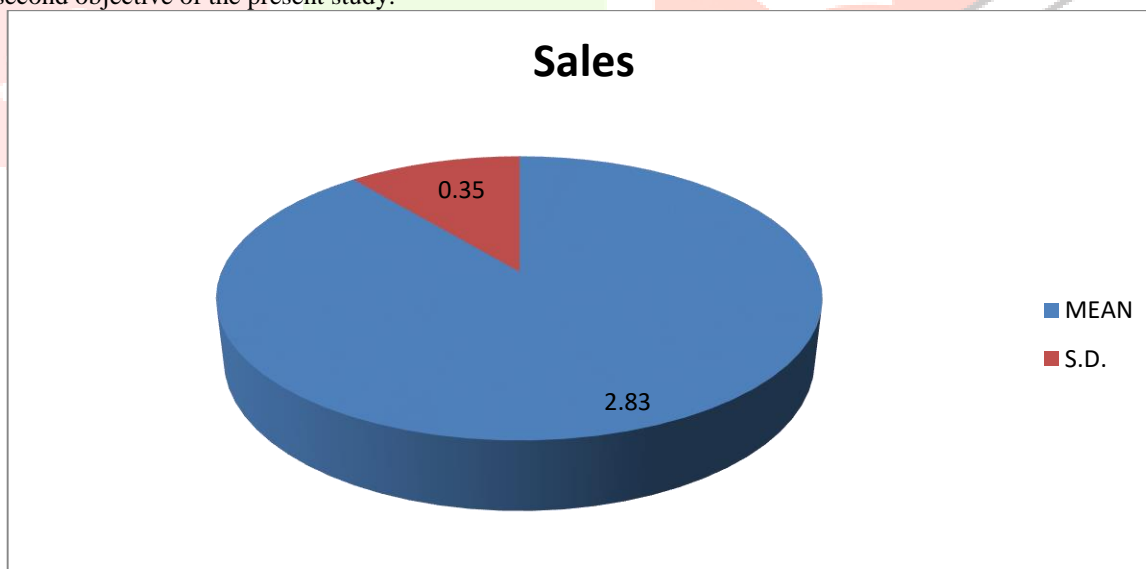


FIG.-2.2.2. - Mean ( $\bar{X}$ ) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

**TABLE 2.2.3: Effectiveness of customized awareness program by calculating Mean, SD, Mean Difference and 't' Value of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge.**

Knowledge Score of Nursing students	Mean ( $\bar{X}$ )	S. D. ( $s$ )	Std. Error of Mean	D. F.	t-value	Significance
Pre-test	1.20	0.41	0.07	45	-23.26	P<0.0001*
Post-test	2.83	0.35				

When the mean and SD of pre-test and post-test were compared and 't' test was applied. It can be clearly seen that the 't' value was -23.27 and p value was 0.0001 which clearly show that customized awareness program was very effective in increasing the knowledge of nursing students.

**SECTION-III Association of knowledge scores between test and selected demographic variables:****Table- 3.1 Association of age with pre-test scores:**

Age	Test scores			Total
(in years)	POOR (1-7)	AVERAGE (8-14)	GOOD (15-20)	
20	14	2	0	16
21	11	5	0	16
22	12	2	0	14
≥23	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>
X=2.14      p>0.05(Insignificant)				

The association of age test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 2.14 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated a insignificant value ( $p>0.05$ ). Hence, it is identified that there is a insignificant association between age and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that age isn't influenced with the present problem.

**Table- 3.2 Association of gender with pre-test scores:**

Gender	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-7)	AVERAGE (8-14)	GOOD (15-20)	
Male	16	4	0	20
Female	21	5	0	26
Transgender	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>
X=3.87      p>0.05 (Insignificant)				

The association of gender and test scores is shown in present table 3.2. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 3.87 for 1 degrees of freedom which indicated a insignificant value ( $p>0.05$ ). Hence, it is identified that there is a significant association between gender and test scores.

Table- 3.3 Association of Professional qualification with pre-test scores:

Professional qualification	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-7)	AVERAGE (8-14)	GOOD (15-20)	
CLASS				
GNM	14	3	0	17
Post B.Sc. Nursing	8	1	0	9
B.Sc. Nursing	15	5	0	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>
X=3.57      p>0.05 (Insignificant)				

The association of Professional qualification test scores is shown in present table 3.3. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 3.57 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated Professional qualification and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that Professional qualification isn't influenced with the present problem.

Table- 3.4 Association of previous knowledge with pre-test scores:

Previous knowledge	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-7)	AVERAGE (8-14)	GOOD (15-20)	
CLASS				
Internet	9	2	0	11
Journal	0	0	0	0
Books	24	6	0	30
Workshop/Conference	4	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>46</b>
X=4.6      p>0.05 (Insignificant)				

The association of previous knowledge test scores is shown in present table 3.4. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 4.6 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated previous knowledge and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that previous knowledge age isn't influenced with the present problem.

## 8.RESULTS

The result of this study indicates that there was a significant increase in the post-test knowledge scores compared to pre-test scores of management of schizophrenia. The mean percentage knowledge score was observed  $1.20 \pm 0.41$  in the pre-test and after implementation of customized awareness program post-test mean percentage was observed with  $2.83 \pm 0.35$ .

## 9.CONCLUSION

Thus, after the analysis and interpretation of data we can conclude that the hypothesis RH1 that, there will be significance difference between the pre-test knowledge score with post-test knowledge score at the ( $P < 0.05$ ) is being accepted. Furthermore, customized awareness program regarding management of schizophrenia among nursing students may consider as an effective tool when there is a need in lacking, bridging and modifying the knowledge.

## 10.LIMITATIONS-

- The study was limited to Jai Narayan College of Nursing, Bhopal.
- The study was limited to 46 nursing students.

## 11.REFERENCE-

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