" A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAM REGARDING ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN THE ANM STUDENTS OF T.M.U, COLLEGE OF NURSING, MORADABAD."

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Background of the Problem

Alzheimer's disease is a major public health challenge in today's scenario. Alzheimer's disease is the fourth leading cause of death in adults. It robs the quality of not only the elderly, but also the family members who are forced to devote their lives caring for their impaired loved ones. Indian aged population is currently the second largest in the world. By 2020, of the countries with the largest elderly population in the world, five will be in developing world, China 230 million, India 142 million, Indonesia 29 million, Brazil 27 million, and Pakistan 18 million.

Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia are becoming more prevalent among the elderly. The prevalence of Alzheimer's disease is projected to quadruple by the year 2047.

OBJECTIVE:

Aim of the study to assess the level of knowledge of ANM students on Alzheimer's disease before and after implementing Planned Teaching Program.

METHODS:

Theoretical framework selected for my study is based on **GENERAL SYSTEM OF BERTANLAFFY (1968).** In this theory main focus is on the discrete parts and their interrelationship which makes up and describes the whole.

He defines system, as a complex interaction which means that system consists of two or more converted elements which form an organized whole and which interact with each other.

According to this theory, the system acts as whole, a dysfunction of a part causes a system disturbance rather than loss of a single function. In all system, activity can be resolved into an aggregation of feedback circuits such as input, throughput and output. The feedback circuits help in the maintenance of an intact system.

It is considered of the difference between Pre test and Post test will help in maintenance on an intact of the scores of study.

An evaluate approach is adopted for my study to determine the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge of Alzheimer's disease among ANM students studying in School of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad, U.P. An evaluate approach is used to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP through the difference between the pre-test and post-test scores.

RESULT:

Findings show that the highest mean percentage 62.2 percent of knowledge score in the area of meaning definition of Alzheimer's disease. (SD of 29.7, mean 1.87), the least mean percentage of 50 percent of knowledge score is found in the area of incidence and prevalence and cause, (SD of 39.1, mean 1), (SD of 25.7, mean 1.50) in the area of signs and symptoms the mean percentage of knowledge score 50.7 percent (SD of 24.4, mean 5.07) in the area of investigation and management mean percentage of knowledge score. 56.1 percent (SD of 20, mean 6.73), total knowledge score mean percentage 53.9 percent, SD of 15.5, mean 16.17. Final scores of pre-test and post-test of ANM students Table indicates mean pre-test score is 16.1, median pre-test score 15**,** standard deviation is 1.36, Chi square is 0.04 and –t- test value is 8.7771. This table also shows scores of post test of ANM students, mean 20.2, median 19, SD - 1.62, chi-square value 0.04 and –-t- test value 8.771.

INTRODUCTION:

''You have to begin to lose your memory if only in bits and pieces to realize that memory is what makes our lives. Life without memory is our coherence, our reason, our feeling, our action, without it we are nothing". Luis Buneul

Increase in life expectancy during the twenty first century has produced an aged population of an unprecedented size and longevity. Aging leads to several biological changes that take place over time and result in progressive loss of functional capacity. The aged have to cope up with many physical and mental health problems with advancing age requiring constant attention, depression, hypertension, arthritis, dementia, Alzheimer's disease are highly prevalent among.

Alzheimer's disease is known to men since 100 years only; and celebrated throughout the world on 21st September every year.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

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U. P."**

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1.To assess the level of knowledge of ANM students on Alzheimer's disease before and after implementing Planned Teaching Program.

2.To find out the association between Post test knowledge scores of ANM students with their selected demographic variables.

3.To find out the significant difference between Pre and Post Test knowledge scores of ANM students.

4.To compare the effectiveness of Planned Teaching program with demographic variables of ANM students.

METHODOLOGY:

This study was done to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program regarding Alzheimer's Disease in the ANM students of TMU, School Of Nursing, Moradabad, U.P.

An evaluate approach is adopted for my study to determine the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge of Alzheimer's disease among ANM students studying in School of Nursing, TMU, Moradabad, U.P. An evaluate approach is used to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP through the difference between the pre-test and

post-test scores. Research design is overall plan for collecting and analyzing data. A pre-experimental research design with pre and post test without control group experimental approach is used.

$$Q1\text{---------------}X\text{--------------}Q2 \quad = E$$
$$(E=Q2-Q1)$$

The symbols used for present study as follows---→

Q1----→ Assessment of knowledge of Alzheimer's disease among ANM students through structured questionnaire before implementation of PTP.

X------→ Presentation of PTP regarding Alzheimer's disease.

Q2---→ Assessment of knowledge of Alzheimer's disease among ANM students through structured questionnaire after implementation of PTP.

E-----→ Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program.

All the ANM students who were studying in college of nursing, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad U.P. were the sample for the study. The sample size was 50 ANM students studying in college of nursing, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, U.P..

The Paired't' test was used to find out the differences in knowledge between pre test and post test. The chi-square test was used to test the association between demographic variables with post test knowledge scores. The data were analyzed in terms of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

FINAL SCORES OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST OF ANM STUDENT

N=50

	Mean	Median	SD	Chi-square Value	-t- Test Value
Pre –test	16.1	15	1.36		
Post test	20.2	19	1.62	**0.04**	**8.771**

This table shows Final scores of pre-test and post-test of ANM students Table indicates mean pre-test score is 16.1, median pre-test score 15, standard deviation is 1.36, Chi square is 0.04 and –t- test value is 8.7771. This table also shows scores of post test of ANM students, mean 20.2, median 19, SD - 1.62, chi-square value 0.04 and –-t- test value 8.771.

Here in this case our calculated value of chi-square test $\chi^2 = 4.12$ at 4 degree of freedom and 5% level of significance. The two-tailed P value equals 9.488. By conventional criteria, this difference is considered to be not statistically significant.