



***A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF SEIZURE AND COPING STRATEGIES AMONG CLIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT DELHI**

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Abstract: this study has been undertaken to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of seizure and coping strategies among clients in selected hospital at delhi independent variable independent variable is planned teaching Programme and dependent was knowledge regarding management of seizure and coping strategies among clients.. The sample size included for the study consists of 50 clients In this study Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the samples. the pre test mean score was 14.5 and post test mean score was 20. The calculated t value 15.5 at (49 df) is significant at 0.05 level. The finding implies that the structured teaching programme has significant effect in the improvement knowledge regarding management of seizure.

I. INTRODUCTION

Seizure disorder is a common neurological problem in human beings . Many seizures disorders have their origin in childhood. Nearly two-third of seizure disorder can be treated easily by them without the need for the specialist. In ancient times convulsions are considered as curse of evils. Today also people with seizure disorders are facing superstitions to this disease, this attitude can be changed once the scientific cause of this condition is defined and the public is aware through education (WHO 2012). Seizures are caused by malfunctions of the brain's electrical system that results from cortical neuronal discharge. The manifestations of seizures are determined by the site of origin and may include altered consciousness, involuntary movements, changes in perception, behaviours, sensation and posture. A diagnosis of epilepsy is made when a person has three or more seizures. A seizure is behaviorally characterized by an abrupt unconscious change in behaviour, movement, autonomic function, or sensation (Dutta, 2009).

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology includes the steps undertaken to gathering and organizing the data collection that are research approach, research design, study setting, population undertaken study sample, sampling technique, criteria for selection of sample, development of demographic variable, description of tools for data collection and plan for data analysis.

3.1 Population and Sample

The population of the study include clients admitted in selected hospital Delhi

The sample size included for the study consists of 50 clients

3.2 Theoretical Framework

Variables of the study contains dependent and independent variables. independent variable independent variable is planned teaching Programme and dependent was knowledge regarding management of seizure and coping strategies among clients

3.3 Statistical tools and econometric models

The details of methodology is given as follow

3.4.1 descriptive and Inferential Statistics

score were planned to be organized tabulated and analyzed by using the frequency distribution with descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation and mean score percentage) and inferential statistics (chi square) which helped to find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of seizure and coping strategies among clients in selected hospital at delhi

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Demographic Variables

(n =50)

S. No. e	Demographic Variable	Frequency(f)	Percentag e (%)
1.	Age	33	66%
	a) 20-30Years	9	18%
	b) 31-40Years	8	16%
	c) 41-50Years		
2	Sex		
	a) Male	29	58%
	b) Female	21	42%
3.	Type of Family		
	a) Nuclear family	30	60%
	b) Joint family	20	40%
4.	Education		
	a) Illiterate	8	16%
	b) School education	16	32%
	c) Degree	12	24%
	d) Post graduation	14	28%

5.	Occupation		
	a) Employed	23	46%
	b) Unemployed	27	54%
6.	Source of Health Information		
	a) Health professional	24	48%
	b) Massmedia	4	8%
	c) Friends	22	44%

7.	Family Monthly Income		
	a) Less than ` . 5000/- month	10	20%
	b) ` 5001/- to ` .10000	16	32%
	c) ` . 10001/- to ` .15000/- month	19	38%
	d) More than ` . 15000/- month	5	10%



Table.1 shows the Distribution of Demographic Variables of Clients with seizure disorder.

- Regarding the age 33(66%) were aged between 21 -30 years, (18%) were aged between 31-40 years, 8 (16%) were aged between 41–50.
- With regards to sex 29 (58%) are male and 21 (42%) were female
- Regarding the type of family 30 (60%) were belongs to nuclear family, were 20(40%) belongs to jointfamily.
- Regarding education 08 (16%) were illiterate, 16 (32%) had school education, 12(24%) were graduates and 14 (28%) postgraduates.
- Regarding the occupation 23 (46%) were employed and 27 (54%) were unemployed
- With regards to the source of information 24 (48%) got information through health professionals, 4 (8%) through mass media and 22 (44%) through friends..
- Considering the family monthly income 10 (20%) were earn under ` . 5000, were 16 (32%) earn ` . 5001- ` . 10000, 19 (38%) earns ` . 10001- ` . 15000 and 5 (10%) earns more than ` .15000.

Frequency and percentage distribution on level of knowledge regarding management of seizure and coping strategies

Level of Knowledge	Pre-test score		Post test score	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Poor	43	86%	0	0%
Average	7	14%	38	76%
Good	0	0%	12	24%

Distribution of Statistical Value of Pretest and Post Test Knowledge Scores regarding management of seizure

(n = 50)

S. No.	Knowledge	Mean	S.D	't' value
1.	Pretest	14.5	3.75	15.5*
2.	Post test	20	1.4	

*significant at 0.05 level

Table 2 shows that the pre test mean score was 14.5 and post test mean score was 20. The calculated t value 15.5 at (49 df) is significant at 0.05 level. The finding implies that the structured teaching programme has significant effect in the improvement knowledge regarding management of seizure.

the association of the post test score of knowledge with selected demographic variables age, sex, type of family, education, occupation of mother, source of health information, and family monthly income. It shows that there was no significant association between variables with the knowledge score of post test.

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