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“THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING POST-OPERATIVE CARE OF EYE SURGERY AMONG CATARACT PATIENTS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS”

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Abstract: The most recent statistical data reveal that 47.8% of global blindness is due to cataract and in South Asia region which includes India, 51% of blindness is due to cataract. Insufficient or inadequate knowledge regarding surgery can result numerous complications. Thus, must take action by educating patients continuously to update knowledge on regular follow-up after cataract surgery for preventing further complications and blindness. **Aim** of the study to identify the knowledge and to assess the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. **Settings and Design:** An evaluative study with pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was used to assess the effect of educational intervention on knowledge of cataract patients from selected hospitals. **Methods and materials:** 60 samples were taken using Non-Probability Convenient. The data was collected using self-structured demographic data and self-structured knowledge interview questioner. **Statistical Analysis used:** Descriptive and inferential statistics are used for analysis of the data. Researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. **Results:** Average knowledge score in pre-test was 2.7 which increased to 13.4 in post-test. T-value for this test was 39.5 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident that educational intervention is effective in improving the knowledge of cataract patients. **Conclusion:** The well-timed management and proper awareness about post-operative eye care management helps in improving the quality of life.

Keyword: Assess Effect, educational intervention, post-operative care, Eye surgery and Cataract patients.

Introduction

The second commonest cause of blindness after refractive error is cataract. The most recent statistical data reveal that 47.8% of global blindness is due to cataract and in South Asia region which includes India, 51% of blindness is due to cataract. Proper planning and care increase the success rate of any surgery. The nursing intervention starts from the preoperative period and extends to the postoperative period as well as discharge instructions¹. The educational nursing interventions are effective methods to enhance the clinical outcomes and improve the quality of life of the patient with cataract.

Study objectives

1. To identify the knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients.
2. To assess the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients.
3. To find out the association between the level of knowledge with demographic variables.

Subjects and Methods

An evaluative study with pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was used to assess the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. 60 samples were taken using Non-Probability Convenient Sampling from selected hospitals. The data was collected using self-structured demographic data and self-structured knowledge interview questioner

Results

Table 1: Description of samples according to Demographic characteristics by frequency and percentage (N=60)

Sr. No	Demographic variables		Frequency	%
1.	Age	Less than \leq 50 years	11	18.3
		51 - 60years	17	28.3
		61 - 70 years	20	33.3
		Above 70 years	12	20.0
2.	Gender	Male	29	48.3
		Female	31	51.7
3.	Education	Primary	14	23.3
		Secondary	31	51.7
		Higher education	15	25.0
4.	Occupation	Homemaker	19	31.7
		Farmer	13	21.7
		Service	10	16.7
		Daily worker	18	30.0
5.	Family Income	₹ 10000– 20000	45	75.0
		₹ 20001– 30000	12	20.0
		₹ 30001 – 40000	3	5.0
6.	Ocular History	Infection	9	15.
		Blurred vision	5	8.3
		Congenital defects	2	3.3
		None of the above	44	73.3
7.	Previous operative surgery History	Yes	7	11.7
		No	53	88.3

8.	If yes, specify he surgery	Ear	7	11.7
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Table no 1 shows that majority 33.3% of them had age 61-70 years, 18.3% of the cataract patients had age below 50 years, 28.3% of them had age 51-60 years and 20% of them had age above 70 years. 48.3% of them were males and 51.7% of them were females. 23.3% of them had primary education, 51.7% of them had secondary education and 25% of them had higher education. Majority 31.7% of them were homemakers, 21.7% of them were farmers, 16.7% of them had service and 30% of them were daily workers. Almost 75% of them had family income Rs.10000-20000, 20% of them had income Rs.20001-30000 and 5% of them had income above Rs.30001. Majority 73.3% of them did not have ocular history. 15% of them had infection, 8.3% of them had blurred vision, 3.3% of them had congenital defects. 11.7% of them had previous operative surgical history of ear.

Analysis of data related to the knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients N=60

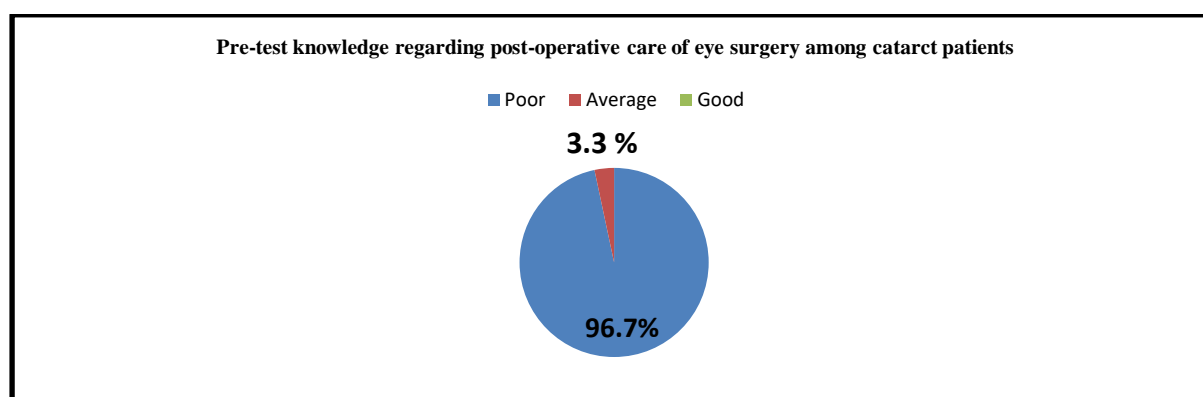


Figure no 1: Pie Diagram shows description of Knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients

The figure no 1 shows in pre-test, majority of 96.7% of the cataract patients had poor knowledge (Score 0-5) and 3.3% of them had average knowledge (6-10) regarding post-operative care of eye surgery.

Analysis of data related to the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients

Table 2: Effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients N=60

Knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Poor (score 0-5)	58	96.7	0	0.0
Average (Score 6-10)	2	3.3	1	1.7
Good (score 11-15)	0	0.0	59	98.3

Table no 2 shows, in pre-test, 96.7% of the cataract patients had poor knowledge (Score 0-5) and 3.3% of them had average knowledge (6-10) regarding post-operative care of eye surgery. In post-test, 1.7% of the cataract patients had average knowledge (Score 6-10) and 98.3% of them had good knowledge (11-15) regarding post-operative care of eye surgery. This indicates that the knowledge among the cataract patients regarding post-operative care of eye surgery improved remarkably after educational intervention.

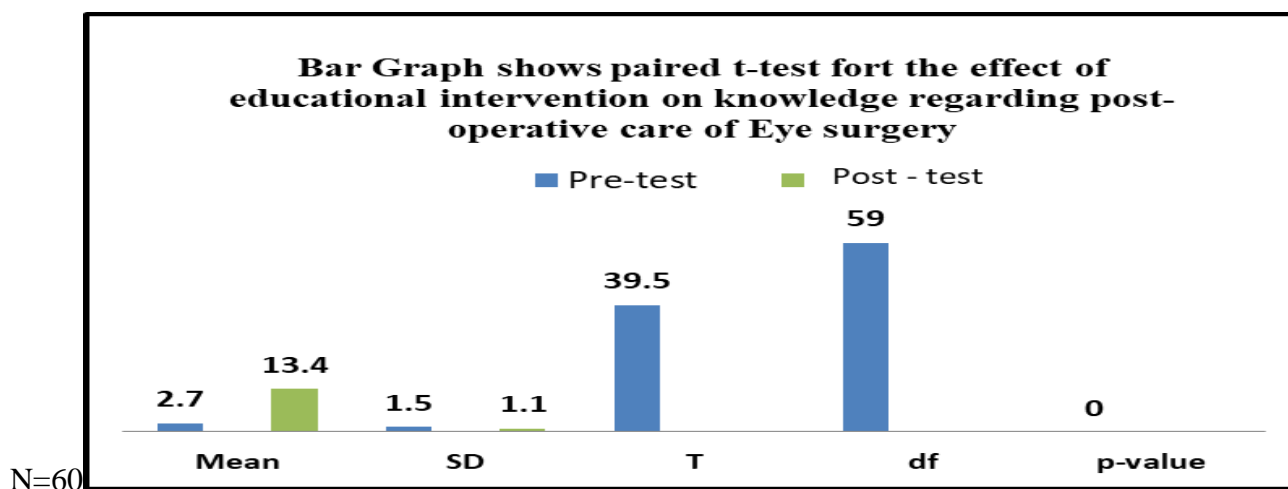


Figure no 2: Paired t-test for the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients

Figure no 2, bar graph shows, researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. Average knowledge score in pre-test was 2.7 which increased to 13.4 in post-test. T-value for this test was 39.5 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident that the knowledge among cataract patients improved significantly after educational intervention regarding knowledge on post-operative care of eye surgery.

Analysis of data related to association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables.

Table 3: Fisher's exact test for association between the knowledge and demographic variables.

N=60

Sr. No	Demographic variable		Knowledge		p-value
			Average	Poor	
1	Age	Less than \leq 50 years	0	11	1.000
		51 - 60years	1	16	
		61 - 70 years	1	19	
		Above 70 years	0	12	
2	Sex	Male	2	27	1.000
		Female	0	31	
3	Gender Education	Primary	1	13	0.475
		Secondary	1	30	
		Higher education	0	15	
4	Occupation	Homemaker	0	19	0.667
		Farmer	1	12	
		Service	0	10	
		Daily worker	1	17	
5	Family income	₹ 10000– 20000	2	43	1.000
		₹ 20001– 30000	0	12	
		₹ 30001 – 40000	0	3	
6	Ocular history	Infection	0	9	0.119
		Blurred vision	1	4	
		Congenital defects	0	2	
		None of the above	0	43	
7	Previous operative surgery history	Yes	1	6	0.222
		No	1	52	

Table no 3 shows, since all the p-values are large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables was found to have significant association with the knowledge among cataract patients regarding post-operative care of eye surgery.

Discussion

Present study was done on 60 cataract patients to assess the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery. A similar study was conducted on the awareness and knowledge of patients about post cataract surgical care and complications.⁷ Researcher applied paired t-test for the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. Average knowledge score in pre-test was 2.7 which increased to 13.4 in post-test. T-value for this test was 39.5 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. It is evident that educational intervention is effective in improving the knowledge regarding the post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. The association of knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables was assessed by using Fisher's exact test. Since all the p-values are large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variable was found to have significant association with the knowledge regarding the post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients.

Moreover, the current study finding was supported with Amira Mohamed Abdel Azeem, conducted a study on the Effect of Nursing Intervention on Nurses' Knowledge and Practice regarding Cataract Surgery. They revealed that, the majority of the studied nurses had fair level of knowledge score regarding eye care after attending training programs for nurses to improve and update nurses' knowledge. Study shows an improvement in total mean score of nurses' knowledge from 23.60 ± 2.87 pre intervention to 35.92 ± 3.85 post intervention and after one week to 39.24 ± 2.04 as a follow up intervention.

Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to assess the effect of educational intervention on knowledge regarding the post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients. The research was a learning experience for the investigator which gave them better exposure. In this study since the ($p < 0.05$) H_0 (null hypothesis) was rejected. It is evident that the educational intervention improved the knowledge regarding the post-operative care of eye surgery among cataract patients.

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