



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF LEARNING MODULE REGARDING INTERPRETATION OF HEMATOLOGICAL LAB INVESTIGATIONS AMONG FINAL YEAR NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES AT MEERUT.

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BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

In hospital settings every year there is an increased rate of laboratory tests as they are more evident to the patients and healthcare. Healthcare decisions are based on laboratory investigation results. They are crucial in determining the condition or status of the patient health. Thus it is very important for healthcare professionals to have clinical skills for interpreting lab investigations.

Lab investigation involves testing a sample of blood urine or other substance from the body. Laboratory test can help determine a diagnosis plan treatment is working or monitor the disease over time. These clinical laboratory test results are a very parameter in providing healthcare services.

Nurses being an important part of healthcare delivery system and the first level of contact to the healthcare services it is very important for nurse to be competent enough in clinical skills of interpreting the lab investigations. Nurse not only prepares the patient for testing but also evaluate the test results and report it to the doctor and physician.

Lab investigation results are a very important parameter in diagnosis monitoring and screening. 70-80 % of decisions in diagnosis are based on laboratory results and more and more laboratory analyses are requested. Thus a lot of data are provided and it is therefore imperative for patient care (and safety) that the clinicians are familiar with the tests and with interpretation of the results.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To prepare & validate self learning module on knowledge regarding interpretation of hematological lab investigations among nursing students.
- To assess pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding interpretation of hematological lab investigation among nursing students in experimental and control group
- To find the effectiveness of self learning module on the post test knowledge score regarding interpretation of hematological lab investigations among nursing students in experimental group.
- To find out the association between post test knowledge score regarding interpretation of hematological lab investigations among nursing students with their selected demographic variables in experimental group.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study quantitative research approach is used .quasi experimental non equivalent control group pre- test post-post test design was considered to be appropriate to assess the effective of self-e learning module on regarding interpretation of hematological lab investigations among final year nursing students in selected nursing colleges at Meerut.

Sample size 120 (60 in experimental and 60 in control group) were selected in college setting purposive sampling technique. Structured questionnaire knowledge and self –e learning module website were used to assess the knowledge regarding interpretation of hematological lab investigation among final year nursing student.

Results

- In this study , maximum sample 23 (38.33%), belongs to age of (22 years) in experimental group and 22(36.67%), of the samples belongs to the age groups of (21 years) in control group. As per gender, most of the samples were females 50 (83.33%) and males were least 10(16.67%). In experimental group. Nursing course of samples show that 32 (53.33) in experimental group 28 (46.66) in control group .previous academic score of samples show that 38(66.33%) belongs to 66 to 75%, in experimental groups.
- The finding of the study revealed that the score of experimental and control is Post – Test 15.47 and 5.17 hat is t value is 27.61 with df (29) at 0.05 level of significance. In pre- test Data shows that majority samples had poor knowledge 36 (60%) and 22(36.67%) had extremely poor knowledge, 2(3.33%) had average knowledge. In post - test- majority of samples37 (65%) had good knowledge and 16 (26.66%) had excellent knowledge, 7 (11.6%) had average knowledge in experimental group . and In pre- test that majority of samples 33 (55%) had extremely poor knowledge, 27(45%) had poor knowledge, In post –test , majority of samples 36(60%) poor knowledge, 21(35%) extremely poor knowledge, 3(5%) had average knowledge. In control group.

Significant association on knowledge on interpretation of hematological lab investigation.

Conclusion

The study concludes that there is a significant increase in the post test knowledge score of experimental group. So self learning module helps to improve the knowledge of the nursing students