



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TRACHEOSTOMY CARE AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING AT SELECTED GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, JODHPUR.”

MR. BHARAT SINGH BANSHIWAL

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE OF NURSING, DR. S. N. MEDICAL COLLEGE, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN
UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN NOVEMBER 2019.

ABSTRACT :

Tracheostomy is probably the most common surgical procedure performed on critically ill patients. Approximately 10 percent of mechanically ventilated critically ill patients undergo tracheostomy to facilitate prolonged airway and ventilator support. It is of prime importance to nurses for tracheostomy care. Tracheostomy is a common procedure in intensive care units and nurses must provide proper care to patients to prevent complications. One of the most important considerations is effective mobilization of secretions and a suction catheter is the most important tool for same purpose. Each bedside should be equipped with a functional suctioning system, an oxygen source, a manual resuscitation bag and a complete tracheostomy kit, which should accompany patients wherever they go in the hospital. The present study title: a study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses working at selected government hospital, Jodhpur.” The objective of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses, and to find the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables. Material and Methods: In present study, researcher adopted “one group pre-test, post –test design”. It was carried out on 60 samples. The Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select samples for staff nurses working in Government Hospital. Ethical clearance was taken from Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test, T test. Result: Mean Post-test mean Knowledge Score (28.12) was higher than the Pre-test mean Knowledge Score (16.38). The calculated t-value (12.07) and P value is less than table value at 0.05 level of significance Hence the research hypothesis H1 was accepted and stated there will be significant difference between pretest and post test score on knowledge score of tracheostomy care among staff nurses will be significantly higher than the Pre-test Knowledge Score. Hence the researcher concluded that S.T.P. is an effective teaching method to impart knowledge for tracheostomy care among staff nurses.

Key words - Evaluate, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Structured Teaching Program, Nursing Staff.

INTRODUCTION :

A Tracheostomy is a medical procedure which consists of making an incision on the anterior aspect of lower part neck and opening a direct airway through an incision in the trachea(windpipe). It may be either temporary or permanent. Tracheostomy is performed for several reasons, all involving restricted airways. It may be done during an emergency when the airway is blocked or it could be used when a disease or other problem makes normal breathing impossible.¹ Tracheostomy was first depicted on Egyptian art crafts in 3600 B.C. It is believed that first Tracheostomy was performed by Asclepiads of Bithynia who lived in Rome around 100 B.C. Antyllus another Roman physician of the 2nd century A.D. supported tracheostomy when treating the oral diseases with life threatening airway obstruction. ² Every year, nearly 800,000 United States residents undergo mechanical ventilation for acute respiratory insufficiency, often for a period of days or weeks. Up to 34% of patients who need mechanical ventilation for > 48 hour receive a tracheostomy for prolonged mechanical ventilation. In the United States, 64,000 tracheostomy tubes were placed in 1996. The average number of tracheotomies performed annually in the United States is > 100,000. ³

POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

“Population is the entire set of individuals having some common characteristics.”¹³In the present study population includes staff nurses who are qualified GNM, B.Sc. Nursing and who were working at the time of data collection at government hospital, Jodhpur. **SAMPLE:** A sample is a subset of population selected to participate in a research study the sample comprised of 60 staff nurses working in Government Hospital at JODHPUR.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

In present study, researcher adopted “one group pre-test, post –test design”. It was carried out on 60 samples. The Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select samples for staff nurses working in Government Hospital. Ethical clearance was taken from Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test, T test.

RESULT :

Result of Knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses in pretest and post test.

Majority of staff nurses (35%) were in the age group of 20-30 years, staff nurses according to their gender it shows that highest percentage (61.67) of staff nurses were female, according to their religious it show that highest percentage (46.67) of staff nurses were Hindu, staff nurses according to their education qualification it shows that highest percentage (61.67) of staff nurses had Basic B.Sc./ P.B.Bsc, according to their Department where Working it show that highest percentage (50.00%) of staff nurses worked in General ward, according to their year of experience it show that highest percentage (35.00%) of staff nurses had 0-5 year of experience, staff nurses according to their attended any educational program on tracheostomy care it show that highest percentage (93.33%) of staff nurses had not attended any conference related tracheostomy care, and staff nurses according to their Frequency of tracheostomy patients on your ward it shows that highest percentage (91.67) of staff nurses had tracheostomy patients even three months.

Result of effectiveness of structured teaching programmed on Knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses.

The findings shows that that in pre test (30%) of staff nurses had poor knowledge, the remaining (70%) had average knowledge and (0%) had good knowledge which increases after structured teaching programme as

posttest (53.33%) of staff nurses had good knowledge, the remaining (46.67%) had Average knowledge and (0%) had poor knowledge. The data showed that there was significant gain Knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses after the structured teaching planned.

Results related to the effectiveness of S.T.P. on Knowledge regarding the tracheostomy

Mean Post-test mean Knowledge Score (28.12) was higher than the Pre-test mean Knowledge Score (16.38). The calculated t- value (12.07) and P value is less than table value at 0.05 level of significance Hence the research hypothesis H1 was accepted.

H1: There is significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge scores regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses. Hence the researcher concluded that, S.T.P. was an effective teaching aid in providing knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among nurse staff. Results related to the association of Pre-test level of Knowledge of staff nurses with their selected Socio-Personal variables This section deals with the findings of the selected Socio-demographic variables like age, gender, Religion, educational qualification, Department where Working, Experience in year, Frequency of tracheostomy patients on your ward. The association of the Pre-test Knowledge Score with selected Socio-personal by using Chi-Square test showed that there was no significant association between Pre-test Knowledge Score and the selected Socio-demographic variables as calculated values (χ^2) were less than tabled value at 0.5 level of significance. H2 Hence the research hypothesis was rejected for these variables.

H2:- There will be a no significant association between pretest of knowledge and selected demographic variable.

DISCUSSION :

In this study pre-experimental design was selected for the study, to find out the effectiveness of S.T.P. on Knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses staff. The independent variable of the study was S.T.P on tracheostomy care and dependent variables were Knowledge of staff nurses regarding the tracheostomy care. A conceptual frame work of the study was based on Imogene kings' theory of goal attainment, the model consists of input, throughput (process) and output. The study was conducted among 60 staff nurses from government hospital Jodhpur. The data collection instruments used to collect data were Structured Knowledge Questionnaire on Knowledge tracheostomy care. The steps involved in the development of tools were literature review in related areas, personal consultation and discussion with the experts, preparation of the blue print, and construction of items, content validation, and pre testing and testing for reliability. The reliability quotient of the Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was found to be 0.82, which indicated the tools were reliable. A pilot study was conducted in a government hospital at Jodhpur in the month of September 2019. The staff nurses staffs were selected by Non probability Purposive sampling technique. The main study was conducted in Government hospital Jodhpur from 16 September to 30 September 2019. The obtained data was analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives and hypothesis of the study by using Descriptive and inferential statistics.

CONCLUSION:

The aim of study was to assess the effectiveness of an S.T.P. regarding Knowledge on tracheostomy care among staff nurses. An S.T.P. was administered to samples after the Pre- test, and then a Post-test was conducted. The study findings concluded that majority of the samples had average level of knowledge during Pre-test and good during Post-test, and in the other hand the Mean Post-test Practice Score (28.12) was higher

than the Pretest mean Score (16.38). Thus the study findings revealed that the S.T.P was an effective teaching method for improving the Knowledge on Tracheostomy care.

REFERENCE :

1. Krans B. Tracheostomy: Health line News Letter. 2016. Available on: <https://www.healthline.com/health/tracheostomy#uses>
2. Olszewski J, Milonski J. History of tracheostomy. National Library of Medical National Institutes of Health. 2007;61(3):349-352.
3. Cheung HN, Napolitano ML. Tracheostomy: epidemiology, indications, timing, technique and outcomes. Respiratory care. 2014; 59:895-919.
4. Morris LL, Whitmer A, McIntosh E. Tracheostomy care and complications in the intensive care unit. Crit Care Nurse. 2013; 33(5):18-30.
5. Babiker MA. (2016). Assessment of Nurses Knowledge and Practice Regarding Tracheostomy Care in Almak Nimer University Hospital. Shendi University, Shendi, Sudan.
6. Patil H. To assess the knowledge regarding Tracheostomy Care among the Staff Nurses working at KLES Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital and MRC, Belgaum, Karnataka with a view to develop Information booklet on Tracheostomy Care. Int. J. Adv. Nur. Management. 2016; 4(3): 299-306.
7. Padma K, Arundathi S, Latha A, Indira S, Sreelakshmi T. A study to assess the knowledge regarding tracheostomy care among staff nurses and nursing students in narayana medical college and hospital, Nellore. International Journal of Advanced Scientific Research. 2016;1(3):05-08.
8. Rguhs.ac.in. (2019). [online] Available at: 66 http://www.rguhs.ac.in/cdc/onlinecdc/uploads/05_N186_21468.doc [Accessed 14 Apr. 2019].
9. Benton, D. (1993). Essentials of nursing research, 3rd edition Essentials of nursing research, 3rd edition D Polit B Hungler J B Lippincott Co 496pp £29.95 0-397-54922-9. Nursing Standard, 7(41), pp.44-44.
10. Nora H Cheung and Lena M Napolitano. Respiratory Care June 2014, 59 (6) 895-919; available from <Http://www.rcjournal.com>