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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy

Esther Daulat[1], Dr. N. Vijay Narayanan[2], Sajjan Patel[3]
[1] Principal, Memorial Nursing College of Nursing Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India
[2] Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, R.D. Memorial Nursing College of Nursing Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India
[3] Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, R.D. Memorial Nursing College of Nursing Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract
A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy among nursing students in selected nursing college of Bhopal (M.P.) among B. Sc. Nursing II ND Year students of R.D. Memorial College of Nursing, Bhopal was undertaken by Mr Sajjan patel towards partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of masters of science in nursing, at R.D. Memorial College of Nursing, Bhopal Jabalpur University Madhya Pradesh the year of 2017-2019.

Keywords: thoracotomy, nursing

Introduction

Background of the study

A thoracotomy is a surgical procedure to gain access into the pleural space of the chest It is performed by surgeons or emergency physicians under certain circumstances to gain access to the thoracic organs, most commonly the heart, the lungs, or the oesophagus, or for access to the thoracic aorta or the anterior spine the latter may be necessary to access tumours in the spine. The purpose of a thoracotomy is the first step used to facilitate thoracic surgeries including lobectomy or pneumonectomy for lung cancer or to gain thoracic access in major trauma

Needs for Study

Thoracotomy may be performed to diagnose or treat a variety of conditions; therefore, no data exist as to the overall incidence of the procedure. Lung cancer, a common reason for thoracotomy, is diagnosed in approximately 172,000 people each year and affects more men than women.

Research Methodology

According to Sharma (1990), research methodology involves the systemic procedure by which the researcher starts from initial identification of the problems to its final conclusions. Research methodology aims at helping the researcher to answer the research questions effectively, accurately and economically, and how research is done scientifically.

Result

This chapter dealt with the analysis and interpretation of data collected with 60 students of B.Sc. nursing IInd year students. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis. It was found that the mean post test score 23.10which was higher than per test mean score 15 and computed „t" value (t60= 24.17) thus indicated highly significant difference and effectiveness of planned teaching programme in increasing the knowledge of B.Sc. nursing IInd year students regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy. The data analysis and findings of this study shows that educating the students will help them to improve their knowledge regarding post- operative management of thoracotomy.

Introduction

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Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

1. B.Sc. nursing IInd year students study at R.D. Memorial College of nursing Bhopal.
2. B.Sc. nursing IInd year students who are willing to participate.
3. B.Sc. nursing IInd year students who can read and understand English/ Hindi

Exclusion Criteria

1. B.Sc. nursing IInd year students who are on leave or absent at the time of data collection.
2. B.Sc. nursing IInd year students who have already taking knowledge regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the information collected through structured knowledge

questionnaire from 60 B.Sc. Nursing II[ND] year students studying in R.D. Memorial College of Nursing, Bhopal colleges. The present study was designed to assess the effectiveness of PTP regarding post- operative management of thoracotomy in B.Sc. Nursing II[ND] year students.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the existing knowledge of nursing students regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge of nursing student after administration of plan teaching Programme on post-operative management of thoracotomy patient.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of plan teaching Programme on post- operative management of thoracotomy in terms of gain in post-test knowledge score.
4. To find out the associate pre-test knowledge score post-operative management of thoracotomy in selected demographic variables.

Research Hypothesis

H_1: There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge in the post-operative management of Thoracotomy.

H_2: There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score of post-operative management of thoracotomy with demographic variables.

Presentation of the Data

To begin with, the data were entered in master data sheet, or tabulation and statistical processing.

Organization and of Findings

The data collected from the B.Sc. Nursing II[ND] year students studying in R.D. Memorial college of nursing Bhopal colleges were organized, analyzed and presented under the following headings.

Section I: Frequency andpercentage distribution of demographic variables of respondence

Section II: Assessment of the pre-test knowledge of B.Sc. nursing II[nd] year students regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy.

Section III: Assessment of post-test knowledge of B.Sc. nursing II[nd] year students regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy.

Section III: To Assess the effectiveness of planed teaching program by comparing pre and post test knowledge score

Section IV: Association between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of post-operative management of thoracotomy.

Section-I

Assessment of the pre-test knowledge of B.Sc. nursing II[nd] year students regarding post-operative management of thoracotomy.

Table 4.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest knowledge score of samples

(N=60)

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Pre-test mean	Pre-test SD
Good	08	15.01%		
Average	38	61.71%		
poor	14	23.33%	15.00	4.75
Total	60	100		

The above table depicts that poor knowledge scored by 08 (15.01%) ranging between1-10, average knowledge score by 38 (61.71%) samples scored average knowledge score ranging between11-20, 08(15.01%) score very good knowledge score ranging between 21-30 .

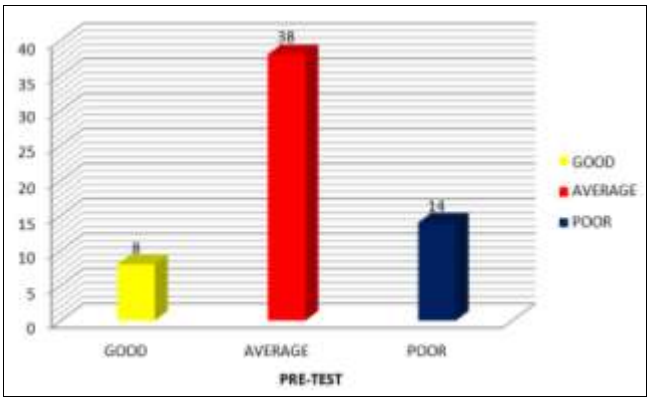


Fig 1

Section II

Assessment of post-test knowledge of B.Sc. nursing II[nd] year students regarding post- operative management of thoracotomy .after administration of plan teaching programme.

Table 4.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of post test knowledge score of samples

(N=60)

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Pre-test mean	Pre-test SD
Good	42	80.00%		
Average	12	20.00%		
poor	0	0%	23.10	3.60
Total	60	100		

The above table depicts that poor knowledge scored by 0 (0%) ranging between1-10, average knowledge score by 12 (20.00%) samples scored average knowledge score ranging between 11-20, 42(80.00%) score very good knowledge score ranging between 21-30.

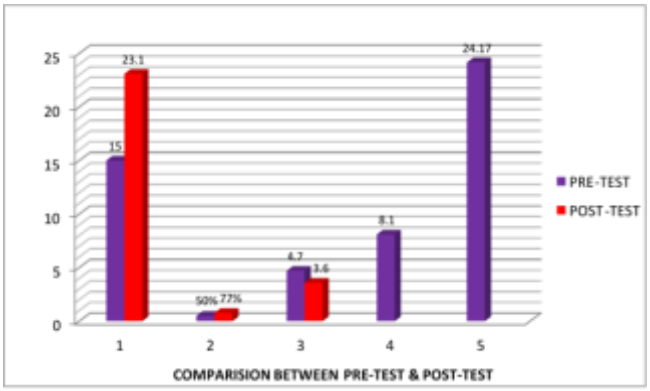
Section III

To Assess the effectiveness of planed teaching program by comparing pre and post test knowledge score

Table 3: Comparison between mean, mean difference, standard deviation and,, t‟ value of Pre-test and post-test knowledge score

(N=60)

Knowledge score	Mean	Percentage	Standard deviation	Mean Difference	t‟ value
Pre-test	15.00	50%	4.7	8.1	24.17
Post-test	23.10	77%	3.60		



„t value =24.17, P value= 0.01,

Fig 2

The data presented in Table no.4.3 shows that The post-test mean knowledge score (77%) is apparently higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (50%). The dispersion of pre-test score (SD 4.7) it is less than that of the post test scores (SD 3.60).

The Computed „t" value shows that there is a significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge score (**„t=** 24.17, P, 0.01 level). In the „t" table the value of „t" is 24.17 at 0.01 level. Hence, post -test knowledge score is higher than pre-test knowledge score. This indicates that the PTP is effective in increasing knowledge scores among BSc nursing II^{year} students regarding post –operative management of thoracotomy .so research hypothesis (H_1) is accepted and null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected.

Conclusion

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of the information collected through structured knowledge questionnaire from 60 B.Sc. Nursing IIND year students studying in R.D. Memorial College of Nursing, Bhopal. The present study was designed to assess the effectiveness of PTP regarding post- operative management of thoracotomy in B.Sc. Nursing IIND year students.

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