

A Study to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding home care management of diabetes among patients in selected urban areas at Bangalore

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Abstract

Research Approach

The selection of research approach is the basic procedure for conducting of research enquiry. Research approach tells the research about what data has to be collected and how to analyze. It also suggests possible conclusions to be drawn from a data.

The view of nature of the problem selected and objectives to be accomplished, an evaluative research approach was adopted for the **Research Design:** Research design refers to plan for organization of scientific investigation. Pre experimental design was used for the study with single group pretest posttest design. The schematic representation of research study design used by the research investigation is given below present study

Population: The population consist of Diabetic patients with in the age group of 30-50 years. Who are residing at Abbigere urban area of, Bangalore.

Sample Size: The sample size in the study will be 50 diabetes patients residing in Abbigere at Bangalore.

Sampling Techniques: Non probability convenient sampling technique will be used.

Keywords: Diabetes, urban Area, knowledge, home care, patients, Diabetes.

1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives of the Study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Home Care Management of Diabetes among Patients.
- To determine the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding home care management of Diabetes among patients.
- To find out the association between posttest knowledge score of patents with selected demographic variables.

1.2 Operational Definitions

Assess: It refers to gathering the information on knowledge regarding home care management of Diabetic among diabetes patients.

Effectiveness: It refers to the outcome of self-instructional module in improving the knowledge of diabetes patients regarding home care management.

Self-instructional module: It refers to an informational booklet, which include meaning, causes, clinical manifestation, diet and exercise include home care management also.

Knowledge it refers to the ability in giving correct responses to the question asked as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire regarding Diabetes is a syndrome caused by an imbalance body's insulin supply and demands.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework used for this study was derived from General system Theory, which was developed in the year 1968 by Ludwig Van. Bertalanff. Ken summarize in his

general system theory, there are three components that are "input" throughout and "output". Input refers to matter. Energy that enters into the system through its boundary. "Throughput" refers to processing where system transforms the energy and matter." output" refers to matter, energy that is processed through the system. The feedback is environmental of system.

Input

In this study the investigator has considered, input as the pretest assessment of knowledge regarding home care management of diabetes among the patients by structured knowledge questionnaire.

Throughput

Process is the activity phase. Here the investigator implement self-instructional module or regarding home care management of diabetes among the patients selected from the urban area of Bangalore, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Including knowledge on general information, causes, incidence, High risk factor, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Output

Output from a system is energy matter or information given out by the system as results of its processes. In the present study output includes the result either gains in knowledge regarding the home care management of diabetes among the given samples. The gained knowledge was measured through post-test.

Feedback

The feedback is the environment responses to the system. Feedback maybe positive or negative or natural. In this study input was assessing the knowledge of regarding the home care management of diabetes among the taken samples from the urban area of Bangalore. Throughput was the activity phase where self-instructional module was administered regarding the definition, incidence, High risk factor, signs and symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Ouput was the change in knowledge regarding the home care management of diabetes. After the self-instructional module which was measured by using structured knowledge questionnaire on diabetes. Feedback emphasizes to strength in the input and throughput.

2 Hypothesis

H: 1 The mean posttest knowledge score of subject exposed to self-instructional module. Will be significantly greater than the pretest knowledge score.

2.1 Assumptions

- Diabetes patients will have inadequate knowledge regarding home care management.
- Self-instructional module will improve the knowledge of home care management.

2.2 Delimitations

The study is limited to

- Diabetes patients.
- Four to six weeks
- Abbigere urban area of Bangalore

3. Conclusion

On the whole, carrying out the present study was really an enriching experience to the investigator. It also helped a great deal to explore and improve the knowledge of the researcher and the respondents. The constant encouragement and guidance by the guide, cooperation and the interest of the respondents in the study contributed to the successful completion of the study.

4. References

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