



"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS AMONG PRIMARY CARE GIVERS OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL AT BANGALORE"

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patients in selected hospital at Bangalore.
2. To assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patients in selected hospital at Bangalore.
3. To find out the association between pre test level of knowledge among primary care givers of psychiatric patients with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There is a significant difference between the pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding antipsychotics drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patients.

H2: There is a significant association between the pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables primary care givers of psychiatric patients.

METHOD

The Quantitative evaluative approach with pre- experimental one group pre test and post test design was used in the study to determine the effectiveness self instructional module on knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patients. The conceptual framework for the study was based on Modified Imogene king's goal attainment theory. The tool used in this study consists of three sections. Section one was demographic variables and section two was structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the pretest and post test knowledge and section three was self instructional module regarding antipsychotic drugs. Systematic purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples, and data were collected from 40 primary care givers of psychiatric patients of Spandana hospital at Bangalore.

The difference between the overall pretest and posttest mean scores revealed the effectiveness of the self instructional module on antipsychotic drugs. Hence there is a significant increase in knowledge of the primary care givers of psychiatric patient regarding antipsychotic drugs after their exposure to the self instructional module on antipsychotic drugs. Therefore, H_0 is rejected and research hypothesis (H_1) is accepted.

There is significant association between pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables such as Education, monthly income and relationship with patient and there is no significant association between pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, type of family, occupational status which was less than table value of and it was not significant at $p < 0.05$ level. The paired t-test was carried out and it was found to be invariably significant at $P < 0.05$ level in all aspects knowledge and also in over all aspects of knowledge, hence null hypothesis (H_{01}) is rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted. It is evident that the self instructional module (SIM) was significantly effective on improving the knowledge on primary care givers of psychiatric patient regarding antipsychotic drugs.

Interpretation and conclusion

There is a significant increase in knowledge score of primary care givers of psychiatric patient after self instructional module. Therefore, it is concluded that the self instructional module is highly effective in increasing the knowledge of primary care givers of psychiatric patient on antipsychotic drugs.

KEYWORDS

Evaluate the Effectiveness; self instructional module has improved the knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among the primary care givers of psychiatric patient at selected hospital, Bangalore.

ASSUMPTIONS

The study assumes that:

The care givers will have some knowledge about care of patients with anti-psychotic medications.

Providing self instructional module may help to improve the level knowledge of primary care givers of psychiatric patient's about Antipsychotic drugs.

DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study is delimited to:

- The caregivers of psychiatric patients receiving antipsychotics drugs.
- Psychiatric wards only
- Care givers staying for a minimum of 5 days hospital.
- The study is limited to a period of 4 week.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is a systematic approach of exploring facts with the application of principles of reasoning to scientific and philosophical enquiry. It involves orderly procedures by which the researcher starts from an initial identification of a problem to its conclusion (Sharma, 1990). Methodology indicates the general pattern for organizing the procedure for gathering valid and reliable data. It included research approach, research design, setting, sample size, sampling technique, criteria for sample selection, data collection tool, plan for data analysis and protection of human rights (Polit, 2005).

RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach adopted for this study is evaluative approach. Evaluative approach helps to explain the effect of independent variables on the dependent variables. This approach is considered most suitable for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design used for this study is quasi experimental one group pre test post test design. There is no control group in this study. Selection of particular design is based on the purpose of the experiment, the type of variable to be manipulated and the conditions or limiting factors under which it is conducted. Quasi Experimental design enables the researcher to test the hypothesis by reaching valid conclusions about the relationship between dependent and independent variable. Only through this design the cause and effect and relationship between variables can be established. The great strength quasi experimental design is that it possess practically, feasibility and to a certain extent generalizability. By selecting one group pretest, post test design there is no control group the investigator assures great value to ethical conscience (Polit,2005).The research design provides an overall plan for conducting the study one group pre-test post-test experimental design. Q1 is pre-test assessment, Q2 is post-test assessment and X is intervention.

01= Pre test knowledge assessment regarding antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patients in selected hospital at Bangalore.

X=Administration of self instructional module regarding antipsychotic drugs

02= Post test knowledge assessment regarding antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patients in selected hospital at Bangalore

VARIABLES UNDER THE STUDY

Variables are concept at different levels of abstractions that are concisely defined to promote their measurement or manipulation within the study.

Independent variable:

In these study independent variables refers to self instructional module on antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patient.

Dependent Variables

In this study knowledge of primary care givers of psychiatric patient regarding antipsychotic drugs among primary care givers of psychiatric patient.

Baseline Variable

Age in year, Sex, Religion, Type of family, Education, Occupation, Socio economic status, Relationship with patient and previous information regarding antipsychotic drugs.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

Setting is the physical; location and condition in which the data collection takes place (Polit and Hungler, 2006)

The study was conducted in Spandana hospital at Bangalore, which is 10 km away from the Brite College of Nursing, Bangalore. The selection of setting was done on the basis of feasibility of conducting the study with regard to time, geographical distance, permission from authorities and availability of the sample subjects.

POPULATION

The population is defined as the entire aggregation of cases that meet a designed set of criteria (Polit and Hungler 1999).

Target Population

Refers to the population that the researcher wishes to study and which the researcher makes a generalization. In this study target population is primary care givers of psychiatric patient and the accessible population of subjects available for particular study.

The population selected for the study comprised of all primary care givers of psychiatric patient who are Spandana hospital at Bangalore and accessible population consists of primary care givers of psychiatric patient Spandana hospital at Bangalore, who met the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sample and sample size

Sample is the subset of population selected to participate in a research study. It is portion of the population which represents the entire population (Polit and Hungler, 2002).

Sample size was decided according to the objectives, resources available, nature of study, method of sampling followed, nature of respondents and other field conditions and nature of population. this study samples are 40 primary care givers of psychiatric patient Spandana hospital at Bangalore those who are fulfilling the inclusion criteria

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling technique is a process of selecting a portion of the population to obtain data regarding a problem.

Sampling technique adopted for this study was Non probability purposive sampling technique is used for the study to select 40 primary care givers of psychiatric patient at spandana hospital at Bangalore.

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Inclusion criteria

- Family members of psychotic patient receiving antipsychotic drugs
- Family members who willing to participate in study
- Family members who can able to understand Kannada or English
- The study is not generalized.

Exclusion criteria

- Women not available at time of data collection.
- Women who have not willing to participate in study
- Family members who were already exposed to this type of study within last 5 months.
- Duration of the study 4 weeks.

DEVELOPMENT OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE:

The Self instructional module was developed based on review of literature, review of journals, online views, experts' opinion, personal and clinical experience.

The steps involved in the development of Self instructional module were:

1. Review of literature and discussion with the experts
2. Preparation of blue print
3. Preparation of the first draft of Self instructional module
4. Development of criteria check list
5. Content validity of Self instructional module
6. Pre-testing of Self instructional module
7. Preparation of final draft of Self instructional module.

CONTENT VALIDITY

Content validity is concerned with the sampling adequacy of items, for the construct, that is being measured. Content validation is relevant for both affective measures and cognitive measures. Validity of the tool was ascertained in consultation with 6 experts in the field of Psychiatric nursing and 1 statistician. The experts were requested to give their opinion regarding relevance, accuracy and appropriateness of the content for further modifications. The suggestions and recommendations given by the experts were accepted and necessary correction was done for modifying the tool.

RELIABILITY:

Reliability of the research instrument is defined as the extent to which the instrument yields the same results on repeated measures. The structured knowledge questionnaire was tested for reliability. The structured knowledge questionnaire was conducted for 4 primary care givers of psychiatric patient. The reliability of the tool was established by testing the internal consistency. The internal consistency was assessed by using split half technique. The reliability obtained for structured antipsychotic drugs knowledge questionnaire was $r = 0.88$. This indicates that the tool was reliable. Since the computed correlation of knowledge was high, the reliability of the tool for the study was established. Results revealed that there was a positive correlation. The tool was found feasible and practicable.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Prior permission for the study was obtained from nursing superintendent Spandana hospital at Bangalore. Informed consent got from the subjects of the study after explaining about the purpose of the study and assuring confidentiality of collected data. There was no ethical issue confronted while conducting the study.

PILOT STUDY

Pilot study is the small version of the actual study conducted with the purpose of testing and potentially refining the research plan. It was developed in a similar way to the proposed study, using similar subjects, the same setting, the same treatment, the same data collection method and the same analysis technique.

The pilot study was conducted in Spandana hospital at Bangalore. To find the feasibility of the study 4 primary care givers of psychiatric patient were selected by using non probability purposive sampling technique. Data were collected from 4 samples followed by self instructional module on 20.04.2023 to 27.04.2023, 4 samples were selected for pre-test was conducted by using self instructional module on antipsychotic drugs. There after intervention was given by using power point presentation. After 7th day post test was given by using same questionnaire to analyze their improvement. The data was collected by the questionnaire method. The data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. By using paired „t" test data analysis was done and the paired t" test value was during pre-test 12.1, post-test 24.2 which is significant at the level of ($p < 0.05$) The result revealed that there is significant improvement in the knowledge of the care givers regarding antipsychotic drugs ($r = 0.88$) Through the pilot study, the reliability and practicability of the tool and feasibility of the study has been found.

RESULTS

Analysis is the method of organizing data in such a way that the research question can be answered. Interpretation is the process of making sense of the results and of examining implications of the findings within a broader concept.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS:

This chapter deals with systematic presentation of the analyzed data followed by its interpretation. The collected information was organized tabulated analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings were organized and presented in two parts with tables and figures. The details of each section are presented based on the objectives of the study.

The result indicate that out of 40 samples, majority of primary care givers of psychiatric patient 16(40%) primary care givers were belongs to the age group 36 to 40 years, 10(25%) were 31 to 35 years, 9(22.5%) were 41 to 45 and above and 5(12.5%) were 25 to 30 years, Based on the sex majority of samples 28 (70%) primary care givers were female and 12(30%) were belongs to male, Based on the religion majority of samples 18(45%) primary care givers were Christian, 15(37.5%) were Hindu and 7(17.5%) were Muslim, Based on the type of family majority of samples 22(55%) primary care givers were nuclear family and

18(45%) were belongs to joint family. Based on the education majority of samples 16 (40%) primary care givers were illiterate, 9(22.5%) were studied degree, 8(20%) were studied PUC and 5(12.5%) were Primary/Secondary and 2(5%) were master degree, Based on the Occupation majority of samples 17(42.5%) primary care givers were doing private job, 9(22.5%) were business, 8(20%) were unemployment and 6(15%) were daily wages and none of were government result indicate that out of 40 samples, majority of primary care givers of psychiatric patient 16(40%) primary care givers were belongs to the age group 36 to 40 years, 10(25%) were 31 to 35 years, 9(22.5%) were 41 to 45 and above and 5(12.5%) were 25 to 30 years, Based on the sex majority of samples 28 (70%) primary care givers were female and 12(30%) were belongs to male, Based on the religion majority of samples 18(45%) primary care givers were Christian, 15(37.5%) were Hindu and 7(17.5%) were Muslim, Based on the type of family majority of samples 22(55%) primary care givers were nuclear family and 18(45%) were belongs to joint family. Based on the education majority of samples 16 (40%) primary care givers were illiterate, 9(22.5%) were studied degree, 8(20%) were studied PUC and 5(12.5%) were Primary/Secondary and 2(5%) were master degree, Based on the Occupation majority of samples 17(42.5%) primary care givers were doing private job, 9(22.5%) were business, 8(20%) were unemployment and 6(15%) were daily wages and none of were government.

CONCLUSION

The result of the study proved that self instructional module among primary care givers of psychiatric patient had significant effect in improving their knowledge. Hence the responsibility of the health personnel is to create awareness regarding antipsychotic drugs, indication, and contraindication and side effects. The findings of the study have implications in various areas of nursing namely: Nursing Practice, Nursing Education, Nursing Research, Implication in Community and Public Education.

