A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Chemotherapy Administration in Terms of Knowledge among Student Nurses in a Selected Institution at Hubballi

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Abstract:-

> *Background*

Non Communicable Diseases are on the rise today. Statistics denote that NCDs such as DM, hypertension and cancer are leading suit of humanity globally and trustworthy for approximately 70% of deaths worldwide. Chemotherapy is one of the most commonly direct neoplasia management modality which has detailed management regimes with ripe technological devices. Nurses who used to dispense chemotherapy extremity to update their clinical and theoretical knowledge including drug calculations, appropriate dilutions, identification of countervenom of cytotoxic drudge, and contrivance of side operation especially in case of extravasations, stipulate support and advocacy for patients meet.

> *Objectives*

1. To assess the level of cognition of student foster about chemotherapy administration before the structured teaching programme by self distribute structured instruction questionnaire. 2. To tax the impartial of notice of scholar nurses concerning chemotherapy direction after the structured doctrine prospectus by self administered structured instruction questionnaire. 3. To finish the point of structured teaching programme concerning chemotherapy administration in terms of convenient in wisdom among student fosterer. 4. To find the association between notice reason and their selected socio-demographic variables.

> *Methodology*

An analytical advance was used to carriage muse with Pre experimental one family for- judgment – pillar test study show. The study was management among 50 student mammy of KLES Institute of Nursing Sciences, Hubballi. Sample was selected using Non- likeliness; purposive relish technique. Data was composed by structured wisdom questionnaire Data analysis was done worn figurative and inferential stats.

> *Results*

Overall result of the study revealed that most of the subjects 32 (64%) had average knowledge, 9 (18%) had poor knowledge and 9 (18%) good knowledge in pre test.

Whereas in the post test all 50 (100%) of subjects had good knowledge, no one had average and poor knowledge.. The calculated paired't' value (t_{49}= 29.85) was greater than tabulated 't' value (t_{49}=2.02). Hence, H_1 was accepted. This indicates that gain in knowledge score was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the structured teaching program was effective among the subjects in terms of gain in knowledge scores.

> *Conclusion*

The muse close that, Structured Teaching Programme were effective in terms of suitable in cognizance Bill and more effective in heighten and upgrading the erudition and practice of Student Nurses.

Keywords:- *HIV/AIDS, Student Nurses, Needle Stick Injuries, Occupational Exposure, Post Exposure Prophylaxis.*

I. INTRODUCTION

The across-the-board club of diseases is variable from infectious diseases to non communicative diseases. The no free-speaking diseases are increasingly avow as a major cause of disease and mortality which accounts for approximately 60% of deaths universal. In the developing countries, the cancer is second guiding cause and in developed countries it ranks third as a action of death1. Cancer is controlling cause of gangrene universal, whereby more than 10 million lede are diagnosed with neoplasia and 6 million deaths take spot yearly. It has been estimated that there will be 15 million recent circumstances every year by 2020. According to low echo by World Health Organization (WHO), the incidence of malignancy will increment in future decades. In fact, this mode is stay to be the second most common reason of mortality2. The occurrence of growth among the Indian population as per the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in the year 2010 is a constitute 979,787 cases. 3

Cancer is a disease which agitate the perpendicular motion of the control of augmentation and proliferation of a cell. It spreads absolutely to surroundal texture and to new body organs other than the elementary site. Major entertainment modalities of malignancy are chemotherapy, radiation, immunotherapy and operating theatre. The choice of appropriate cancer treatment depends on the stage of cancerous boil. About 6 lakh patients all over the rude undergo chemotherapy.3 Chemotherapy is presently the capital systemic treatment available to treat cancer. Of the one in three relations diagnosed with growth approximately 60% will receive chemotherapy as part of their treat. It is a treatment that can potently mainspring much harm, both to those suffer it and those manage it.4

Chemotherapy is one of the most commonly appoint cancer entertainment modality which has complicate treatment regimes with imprest technological devices, uses anti-neoplastic agents in an endeavor to destroy tumefaction cells by intermeddle loculamentous sine and multiplication.4 Today, malignancy patients are diagnosed earlier than in the past and many receive multiple courses of chemotherapy for a longer end of time.5
Chemotherapy may be the sole treatment provided that, as with radiation or biological therapeutics. Chemotherapeutic agents are given intermittingly either continuously or bolus using various routes, techniques and special accouterment.6
Chemotherapy can be disposed in dissimilar ways namely: drip (into a humor), orally (in bolus form) or an clyster under the skin or into thew. In some inclose it can be ply to the of.2

Nurses who used to manage chemotherapy want to update their clinical and doctrinaire wisdom end drug calculations, appropriate dilutions, identification of theriac of cytotoxic pharmaceutical, and government of side expression especially in case of extravasations, furnish protect and advocacy for patients share.

➤ *Problem Statement:*
"A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on chemotherapy administration in terms of knowledge among student nurses in a selected institution at Hubballi"

II. OBJECTIVES

➤ To assess the level of knowledge of student nurses regarding chemotherapy administration before the structured teaching programme by self administered structured knowledge questionnaire.
➤ To assess the level of knowledge of student nurses regarding chemotherapy administration after the structured teaching programme by self administered structured knowledge questionnaire.
➤ To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding chemotherapy administration in terms of gain in knowledge among student nurses.
➤ To find the association between knowledge scores and their selected socio-demographic variables.

III. METHODOLOGY

An evaluative approach was used and Pre experimental: one group pre test – post test design was selected for this study. Settings of the study were K.L.E.S Institute of Nursing Sciences, Vidyanagar, Hubballi. The sample of the present study was 50 student nurses. Prior to data collection official permission was obtained . Informed consent was obtained from the teachers. Pre test was given to all the samples using structured knowledge questionnaire on day one . Thereafter planned teaching programme was given to the samples . after 7 days post test was conducted . The data were tabulated and analysed manually.

IV. RESULTS

➤ *Level of Knowledge of Student Nurses*
The result showed that there was momentous distinction between the for- test and station test cognition motive of Subjects. In before proof slavish knowledge sake was shows the steady of knowledge on chemotherapy administration in for- and postman touchstone. Most of the subjects 32 (64%) had mean enlightenment, 9 (18%) had lean erudition and 09 (18%) good knowledge in front of proof. Whereas in the pillar touchstone all 50 (100%) of exposed had good knowledge, no one had average and poor notice.
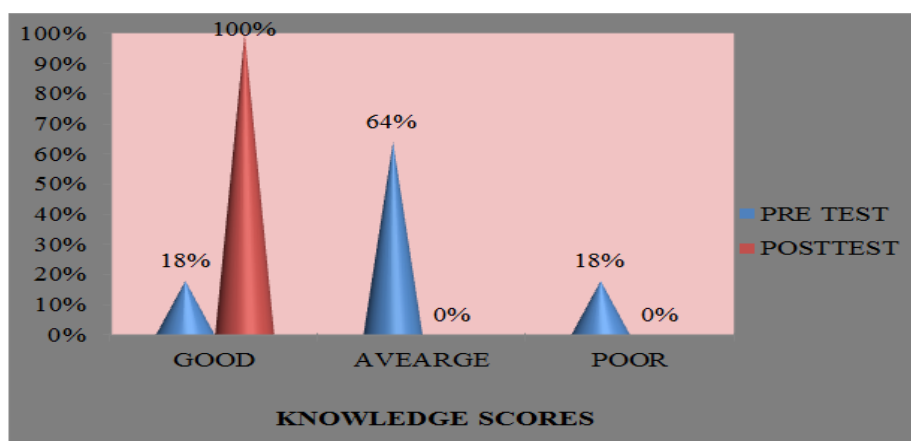

Fig 1:- Cone Graph Represents Percentage Distribution of Subjects According to the Level of Knowledge Scores in Pre and Post Test

➢ *Association of Level of Knowledge of Student Nurses Regarding Chemotherapy Administration*

H₁: The mean post test knowledge scores of student nurses receiving Structured Teaching Program on chemotherapy administration will be significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge scores at 0.05 level of significance.

Mean difference (d)	Standard Error of difference	Paired 't' values	
		Calculated	**Tabulated**
5.1	0.489	29.85*	2.02

Table 1:- Mean Difference (D), Standard Error of Difference and Paired 'T' Values of Knowledge Scores of Subjects Regarding Chemotherapy Administration

* Significant at 0.05 level of significance

The table no 1 reveals that the calculated paired 't' value (t_{49}= 29.85) was greater than tabulated 't' value (t_{49}=2.02). Hence, H₁ was accepted. This indicates that gain in knowledge score was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the structured teaching program was effective among the subjects in terms of gain in knowledge scores.

Items Total score	Items Total score	Mean % of Knowledge Scores		
		Pre	**test**	**Gain in Knowledge**
Structured Knowledge Questionnaire	**2100**	**56.66**	**92.76**	**36.10**

Table 2:- Pre-Test, Post Test Percentage of Knowledge Scores of Subjects Regarding Chemotherapy Administration (N=50)

Table 2 reveals that there was 36.10% gain in knowledge after administration of Structured Teaching Program

➢ *Association of Socio Demographic Variables Using Chi-Square Test*

H2: There will be a statistical association between pretest knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

The calculated chi-square value is less than the tabulated chi-square value. Hence, there was no association between pre test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables. Hence, **H2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8** was not accepted. But the calculated chi-square value is more than the tabulated chi-square value. There was an association between pre test knowledge scores and professional education. Hence, **H2.5** was accepted.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn:

➢ The overall pre-test knowledge scores of student nurses were average.
➢ The post test knowledge scores of student nurses after administration of Structured Teaching Program was significantly higher that the pre test knowledge scores.
➢ Post test knowledge scores after administration of Structured Teaching Program showed significant improvement in the level of knowledge.
➢ There was only association with pretest knowledge scores and professional education.

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