



A quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding post operative advices among CABG clients at selected hospitals, Guntur, A.P

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Abstract

A quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding post operative advices among CABG clients at selected hospitals, Guntur, A.P". 60 samples were obtained by using purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by using socio demographic and self-structured knowledge questionnaire. Pre test and post test control group design was used to conduct the study. Video assisted teaching programme was conducted on post operative advices among CABG clients. The data obtained was analyzed and interpreted with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics and the level of significance was set at 0.05 level. The findings revealed that post test knowledge mean was 12.9 and 25.6 and standard deviation was 1.73 and 2.12 for control and experimental groups respectively. The obtained t value with regard to the knowledge ($t=25.39$) was highly significant at 0.05 level in experimental group. Thus, it is established the difference obtained in the mean values of before and after giving the video assisted teaching was effective and improved the knowledge of CABG clients.

Keywords: Video assisted teaching, experimental and control groups, purposive sampling technique

Introduction

The heart plays vital functions in delivery system, it is also central to life. Blood supplies both oxygen from the lungs to the other organs and tissues and removes carbon dioxide to the lungs, where the gas is breathed out. Blood also distributes nutrients from the digestive system and hormones from the glands. Likewise, our immune system cells travel in the bloodstream, seeking out infection, and blood takes the body's waste products to the kidneys and liver to be sorted out and trashed. Heart disease has risen steadily over the last century, especially in industrialized countries, due largely to changes in diet and lifestyle. It has become the leading cause of death for both men and women in all over the world.

When one or more coronary arteries become narrowed or blocked, blood and oxygen supply are reduced and heart muscle is damaged. The complications of CABG surgery include death bleeding, heart attack, infection stroke and mental problems and kidney failure. Knowledge of client education regarding complications and post operative advices may reduce the further damage of life and rehospitalization. Among cardiac surgeries, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) is the most common type of heart surgery to minimize this damage in coronary arteries and about 90% of patients experience significant improvement after CABG surgery. The complications of CABG surgery include death bleeding, heart attack, infection stroke and mental problems and kidney failure. Knowledge of client education regarding complications and post operative advices may reduce the further damage of life and rehospitalization.

Literature Survey

According to American Heart Association Coronary artery bypass graft surgery is widely performed in the United States. It was estimated that more than 800,000 coronary

artery bypass graft surgeries were performed worldwide every year. The American Heart Association reports that, 519,000 coronary artery bypass graft surgeries were performed in the United States in 2000, of which 371,000 were performed on men and 148,000 on women 64. Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death universally. It's proved in all areas of the world. Together they resulted in 17.3 million deaths (31.5%) in 2013 up from 12.3 million (25.8%) in 1990.

Objectives

- To assess the pre and post test level of knowledge regarding post operative advices among CABG clients in experimental and control group.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding post operative advices among CABG clients in experimental group.
- To find out the association between post test scores of knowledge regarding post operative advices among CABG clients with their selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods

The conceptual framework of the study was based on integrated concepts of "Danile Stuffle Beams Model General Systems Model", 2001. A purposive sampling technique to select the sample, the study design was pre test and post test control group, video assisted teaching programme was independent variable and knowledge as dependent variable. The study was conducted in Lalitha multi speciality hospital and Katuri multi speciality hospital, Guntur district. Total 60 (30 experimental & 30 control group) samples were obtained. Structured knowledge questions were prepared with the help of literature from text books, journals and experts guidance. The feasibility of the study was confirmed by pilot study, which was conducted at

karumuri multi-speciality hospital and katuri cardiac and multi-speciality hospital, Guntur district. The data obtained was analyzed and interpreted with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics and the level of significance was set at 0.05 level.

Result

The pre test findings of the knowledge were, mean score of control group was 11.2, for experimental group was 12.46 and standard deviation for control group was 2.38 and for experimental group was 2.15 where as post test knowledge mean was 12.9 and 25.6 and standard deviation was 1.73 and 2.12 for control and experimental groups respectively. The obtained t value with regard to the knowledge ($t=25.39$) was highly significant at 0.05 level in experimental group and proved that video assisted teaching programme was effective to improve the knowledge on post operative advices among CABG clients.

Conclusion

This study reveals that, after implementation of the video assisted teaching programme in experimental group pre test (knowledge) out of 30 clients 26(100%) had inadequate knowledge. In post test 28(76.7%) had adequate knowledge out of 30 clients. Before administration of video assisted teaching programme the mean score of control group was 11.2, for experimental group was 12.46 and standard deviation for control group was 2.38 and for experimental group was 2.15 whereas after administration of video assisted teaching programme the knowledge mean was 12.9 and 25.6 and standard deviation was 1.73 and 2.12 for control and experimental groups respectively. The obtained t value with regard to the knowledge ($t=25.39$) was highly significant at 0.05 level in experimental group. Hence the H2 stated earlier that 'There is a significant association between the post test level of knowledge regarding post-operative advices among CABG clients with their selected demographic variables in experimental group at $p < 0.05$ was accepted.

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