



Effectiveness of structured teaching program (STP) on knowledge regarding early signs and immediate management of myocardial infarction among the ANM students in selected Nursing School at Amravati

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Abstract

Introduction: Background of the study: Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is the leading cause of death worldwide. The prevalence of coronary artery disease (CAD) a major contributor to CVD is related to the increasing prevalence of modifiable risk factors, previous studies identified diabetes mellitus, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, smoking, alcohol consumption, obesity and sedentary lifestyle as risk factors. However, certain risk factor may predominant in certain regions. Smoking is the main determinant of ischemic heart disease (IHD) amongst the east Indians of Bangalore, India and population of certain Arab countries.

Objectives: The objective of the study was to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding early signs and immediate management of myocardial infarction among the ANM students. A descriptive quantitative approach and pre-experimental, one group pretest posttest design was used to carry out this study. The students were selected by Non-probability purposive sampling technique where data was collected by using self-administered questionnaire. The analysis was done by using inferential statistics

Results: The study found that the knowledge on early signs and immediate management of myocardial infarction among ANM was 45.5% to overall mean percentage of knowledge. The mean knowledge score is 13.95+6.65. There is no significance association between knowledge scores into age in years, gender, marital status, education, and teaching experience (years) & source of information of school teachers working in selected Nursing schools in Amravati.

Conclusion: Conclusion there is statistically improvement in the knowledge among the ANM Students who underwent the structured teaching program on knowledge regarding myocardial infarction. The incidence of myocardial infarction

Keywords: Myocardial infarction, structured teaching program, ANM students, nursing schools

Introduction

We all know the popular saying 'Health is Wealth'. By health we do not mean the absence of physical troubles only. But it is a state of complete physical, mental and social well – being. The loss of health is a loss of all happiness. Mahatma Gandhi also says, "It is health which is real wealth, and not pieces of gold and silver." "Heart beat represents life and lack of it pronounces death" Myocardial infarction is technical name for a heart attack.

Myocardial infarction is their reversible necrosis of heart muscle secondary to prolonged ischemia. This usually results from an imbalance in oxygen supply and demand, which is most often caused by plaque rupture with thrombus formation in a coronary vessel, resulting in an acute reduction of blood supply to portion of the myocardium. (National heart lung blood institute. The age-standardized death rate for CVD in India (282 deaths/100,000 (264–293)) was higher compared with global levels (233 deaths per100,000 (229–236)).

Objectives

The objectives of study are;

1. To assess pre-existing Knowledge Regarding Early Signs and Immediate Management of Myocardial Infarction among ANM students in selected Nursing school at Amravati.

2. To evaluate the effect of Structured Teaching Program (STP) assess the Knowledge regarding early signs and immediate management of myocardial infarction among ANM students in selected Nursing school at Amravati.
3. To Find Out the Difference Between Pre-Test and post-test Knowledge Score on the Myocardial Infarction among ANM students in selected Nursing school at Amravati.

Materials and Methods

A descriptive evaluative approach was adopted and one group pre-test post test Pre-experimental design was used for this study. The study was carried out in the selected Nursing Schools at Vidarbha region. The period of data collection was three weeks. The permission was obtained from Principal of respective Nursing schools, at Vidarbha region. The Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 students from different colleges. Written consent was obtained from the samples and pre-test has been assessed for all the 60 students using demographic and self structured questionnaire for assessing knowledge. Than the structured teaching program was given for all nursing students to whom the pre-test was conducted. After 7 days, the post test was taken and the data was analyzed.

Statistical Analysis

The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Demographic data was analyzed using frequency and percentage, data from the questionnaire before and after structured teaching program administered was also analyzed

using frequency, percentage and ‘t’ test. The association between knowledge findings and demographic variables was found by using t test and chi square.

Results

Table 1

Sr. No.	Variable	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	18	28	70.00
		19	7	17.50
		20	3	7.50
		21&above	2	5.00
2	Gender	Male	0	0.00
		Female	40	100.00
3	Education	ANM	40	100.00
		GNM	0	0.00
		OTHER	0	0.00
4	Residence	Urban	11	27.50
		Rural	29	72.50
5	Religion	Hindu	30	75.00
		Muslim	3	7.50
		Buddhism	7	17.50
		Others	0	0.00

n=

Table 2: Significance of difference between knowledge score in relation to

Group	Frequency	Mean	S.D.	t value	Pvalue
PreTest	40	7.82	2.46	20.50	0.000
PostTest	40	15.72	2.92		

n=

The table shows the pretest average score was 7.82 with standard deviation of 2.46. The post test average score was 15.72 with standard deviation of 2.92. The test statistics value of the paired t test was 20.50 with p value 0.00. The p value less than 0.05, hence reject the null hypothesis. That means there is significant difference in pre and post test

knowledge. Shows that, structured teaching program (STP) on knowledge regarding early signs and immediate management of myocardial infarction among the ANM students in selected nursing school at Amravati was effective.

Table 3: The association of knowledge score in relation to demographic variables: post test

Variable	Groups	Knowledge		ChiSquare	d.f.	pValue	Significance
		Below Md	Above Md				
Age	18	26	2	11.98	3	0.007	Significant
	19	3	4				
	20	3	0				
	21&above	2	0				
Residence	Urban	9	2	0.12	1	0.73	Not Significant
	Rural	25	4				
Religion	Hindu	24	6	2.35	2	0.31	Not Significant
	Muslim	3	0				
	Buddhism	7	0				
	Others	0	0				

The table shows association of post test knowledge score in relation to demographic variables like age 9n (yrs), gender, marital status, professional qualification, clinical experience, and area of working among staff nurses. The association was computed using one-way ANOVA. The result revealed in the present study that there is no significant association between post test scores of nurses with their selected demographic variables.

Discussion

The present study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding

Glasgow coma scale among staff nurses in selected hospitals at Vidarbha region. The study concluded that in pretest 0 (00%) had poor knowledge, 15 (30%) had average knowledge and 33 (66%) had good knowledge and 2 (4.00%) had excellent knowledge whereas in post test score 0 (0.00%) had poor knowledge, 0 (0.00%) average knowledge, 2 (4.00%) had good knowledge and 48(96%) had excellent knowledge. It reveals that the post test mean score percentage of knowledge regarding Glasgow coma scale among the staff nurses (82.96%) was higher than the pretest mean score percentage (54.48%). This difference was found to be significant. (t= 19.42***, p<0.05). Thus, it

is considered that the self-instructional Module was effective to improve the knowledge scores among staff nurses. The study also concluded that there was no significant difference of knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, marital status, professional qualification, clinical experience in years and present area of working because p value is >0.05 .

Conclusion

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion. The knowledge regarding early signs and immediate management on myocardial infarction of ANM students is low. The demographic variables were not influenced to knowledge of ANM students regarding myocardial infarction

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