ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PEPTIC ULCER AMONG STAFF NURSES IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT JAIPUR

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: A peptic ulcer also known as calcuspepticum. Peptic ulcer is a mucosal erosion equal to or greater than 0.5 cm of an area of the gastrointestinal tract, that is usually acidic and thus extremely or proximal duodenum but they may also occur in the esophagus, due to acid reflux in jejunum at the site of gastrointestinal anestomosis and rarely in relation to ectopic gastric mucosa near a meckle's diverticulum. Methodology: Evaluating research is an applied form of research that involves finding out how well a programme, procedure or policy is working. Its goal is to assess an evaluate success of structured teaching programme. In view of the nature of the problem under study and to accomplish the objectives of the study, evaluative approach was found to be assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding peptic ulcer. So, evaluative research approach has been adopted for the present study. The study was conducted in Fortis Escort Hospital, Jaipur. Sampling is the process of selecting representative units of a population for the study. Convenience sampling technique was used to select 60 staff nurses of selected hospital at Jaipur and who met the inclusion criteria for the study. Results: The overall observation showed that, out of 60 subjects 50% (30) had inadequate knowledge, 31.66% (19) had moderate and 18.33% (11) had adequate knowledge level in pre-test. However, after administration of SIM, post-test out of 60 subjects, 10% (6) had inadequate, 50% (30) had moderate knowledge and 40% (24) had adequate knowledge level regarding peptic ulcer among staff nurses Hence the hypothesis (H1) was proved.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Self-Instructional Module, Peptic Ulcer

INTRODUCTION

A peptic ulcer also known as calcuspepticum. Peptic ulcer is a mucosal erosion equal to or greater than 0.5 cm of an area of the gastrointestinal tract, that is usually acidic and thus extremely or proximal duodenum but they may also occur in the esophagus, due to acid reflux in jejunum at the site of gastrointestinal anestomosis and rarely in relation to ectopic gastric mucosa near a meckle's diverticulum. Peptic ulcer is known as a disease due to hurry, worry and curry. Smoking, consuming alcohol in large amount, use of some drugs like NSAIDS for a long duration are some predisposing factors.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology refers to the principles and ideas on which researchers bases their procedures and strategies. Methodology is the most important part of any research study which enables the researcher to form the blueprint for the study undertaken.

Research Approach

Evaluative research approach has been adopted for the present study

Research Design

The research design for this study was pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design which was used to answer and to find out the relationship between the independent variable and dependent variables with objectives of assessing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding peptic ulcer.

Variables

In this study socio-demographic variables are Age, qualification, religion, income, Area in working, marital status and previous exposure to information regarding prevention of peptic ulcer and hobbits.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted at fortis hospital, Jaipur.

Population: The population selected for this study comprised staff nurses of fortis hospital, Jaipur, Jaipur who are in age group of 25 to 55years.

Sample and sampling technique: Convenience sampling technique was used to select 60 staff nurses of selected hospital at Jaipur and who met the inclusion criteria for the study.

Sample size: The present study was conducted among 60 staff nurses of selected hospital at, Jaipur.

Data collection tools and techniques:

A Self structured knowledge questionnaire was selected on the basis of objectives of the study, as it was considered to be the most appropriate instrument to elicit responses from the subjects

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because the tool is the vital aspect for all kinds of studies. The tool was classified into two sections. Section A: 8 Demographic variable questionnaires which included Age, Religion Educational qualification, Income, Area in work, Marital status, Knowledge/information, Habbits Section B: - Structured Self- Administered questionnaire consists of 32 items. Items were prepared based on the following aspects of prevention of peptic ulcer. Knowledge related to peptic ulcer: 17 items, Knowledge related to preventive measure on peptic ulcer: 15 items.
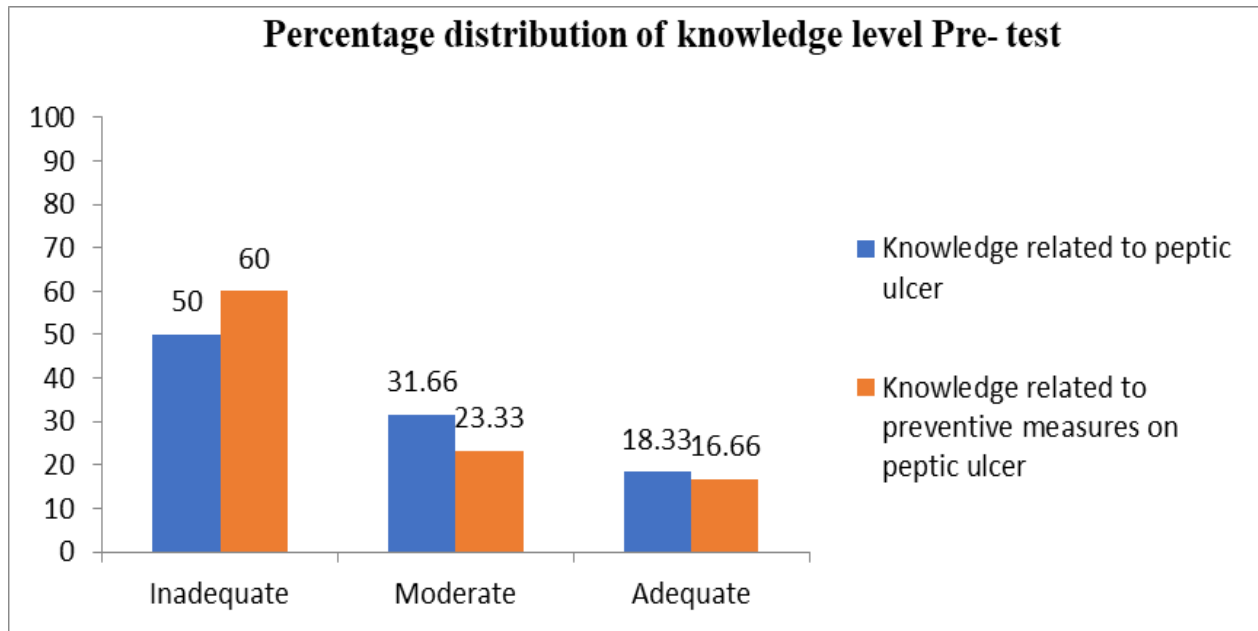
RESULTS

Major findings are summarized as follows: -

Section I: Description of the demographic variables of Staff nurses: The participated study subject's personal variables were by age wise, Out of 60 Staff nurses, majority 12(20%)of the staff nurses belong to age group of 25 -30 Yr. of age, by Out of 60 Staff nurses 24(40%) were Hindu, Out of 60 staff nurses21(35%) were msc nursing .Out of 60 working men 25(41.67%) were married, Out of 60 staff nurses22(36.67%) were 10000-20000, Out of 60 staff nurses26(43.33%) were working in sicu .Distribution of study subjects with reference to Knowledge about peptic ulcer is that 47 (78.32%) has the Knowledge about peptic ulcer.out of 60 staff nurses41(68.33%) were good habit.
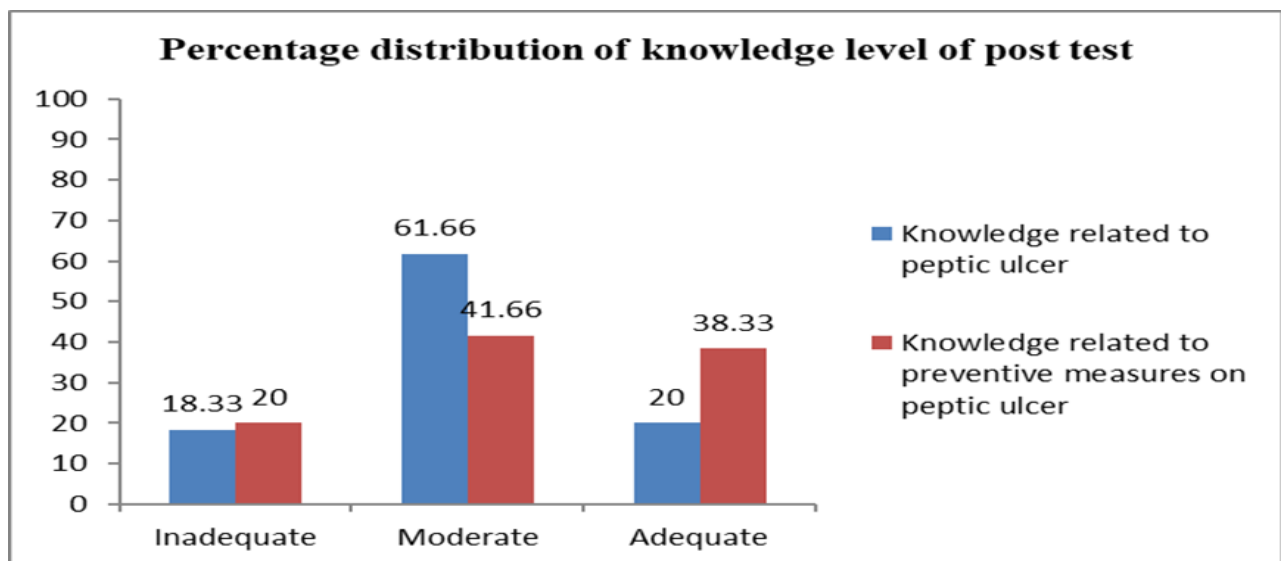
A study about epidemiology of   pylori and peptic ulcer in India has been conducted in Chandigarh. The study randomly covered all sectors of Chandigarh and they screened 2649 persons. The study results shown that there were 80 symptomatic and 67 asymptomatic individuals. The duodenal to gastric ulcer ratio was 12:1 and peptic ulcer was more common in elderly. Helicobacter pylori was associated with age males are affected than females. Distribution of study subjects with reference to Knowledge about peptic ulcer is 43.33% has the knowledge about peptic ulcer., majority 25% belongs to age group of 25 -35 Yr. of age, 42.5% were Hindu, 39.5% were msc nursing 39.67% were married and 61.79% were good habit.

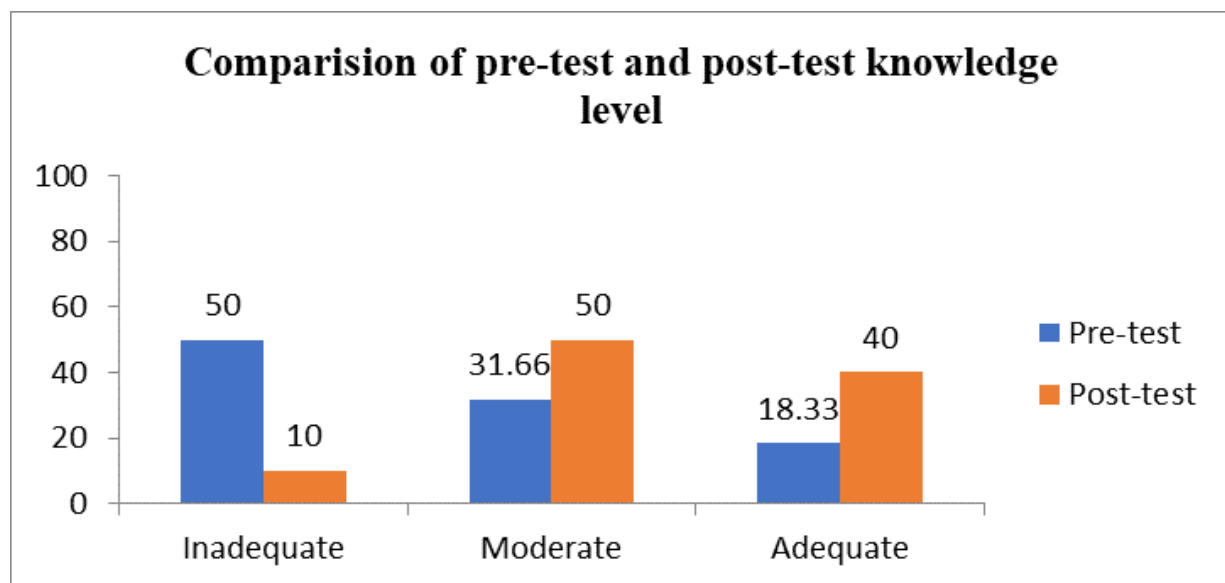**Frequency And Percentage Distribution of Pre-Test Level of Knowledge**

The Total maximum score i.e. 60, percentage and frequency distribution of pre-test level of knowledge in different aspect of staff nurse son peptic ulcer. It is clear from the data that,50% (30) had inadequate,31.66% (19) has moderate knowledge and remaining 18.33% (11) has adequate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer. Just over 60% (36) has inadequate, 14% (60) has moderate and 10% (16.66) has adequate knowledge related to preventive measure of peptic ulcer. Hence, assumption 1 is accepted i.e. Staff nurses will have certain knowledge about peptic ulcer and its prevention.

Frequency And Percentage Distribution of Post-Test Level of Knowledge

The information about the total maximum score i.e. 60 percentage and frequency distribution of post-test level of knowledge in different aspect of care of peptic ulcer among staff nurses. It is clear from the data showed that, 18.33% (11) has inadequate, 61.66% (37) has moderate and remaining 20% (12) has adequate knowledge level regarding peptic ulcer. 20% (12) has inadequate, 41.66% (25) has moderate and 38.33% (23) has adequate knowledge level regarding preventive measures of peptic ulcer.

Comparison Of Pre-Test and Post-Test Level of Knowledge

Its shows that before self- instructional module (pre-test), out of 60 subjects 50% (30) had inadequate knowledge, 31.66% (19) had moderate, 18.33% (11) had adequate knowledge regarding prevention of peptic ulcer. After SIM (post-test), out of 60 subjects 40% (24) had adequate, 50% (30) had moderate, 10% (6) had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of peptic ulcer which means that SIM was effective.

Significance Difference Between Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge Scores

Sr. no	Aspect of knowledge	Max Score	Mean	SD	SD Error	Mean difference	Df	"t" value	Tabulated value
1	Pre-test	32	17.63	5.7	.74	5.37	59	14.03	2.00
2	Post-test	32	23	4.80	.62				

The significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge score i.e. in Pre-test mean ±SD 12.53±5.37 and in post-test 22.71±3.96 and their mean difference is (10.18) and the t-ratio was statistically significant as the obtained value (11.83) is higher than the tabulated value (2.00) required for t-ratio to be significant at 0.05 level of significance.

Association between post-test level of knowledge regarding peptic ulcer and its prevention with their selected demographic variables of Staff nurses.

As per the finding of the present study association between post-test score level of knowledge of staff nurses regarding peptic ulcer and its prevention with their selected demographic variables such religion, marital status shows no significant association at the level of $P<0.005$ but age, religion, education, family income and Area in working, knowledge or information and habit has significant association at $P<0.005$ level. It indicates that age, education, family income Area in working, and previous knowledge and habits of attribute variable will influence the knowledge and practice level. Hence, hypothesis (H2) was accepted i.e. Significant association between the post-test knowledge and selected demographic variables among Staff nurses, who received SIM regarding.

DISCUSSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

This presents study focus of this study was to assessment the knowledge regarding peptic ulcer and its prevention with the view to develop self-instruction module among staff nurses in selected hospital at Jaipur. The study involved pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design and evaluative approach. The sample and sample size were 60 staff nurses from selected hospital, they were selected by using Simple random sampling technique and according to inclusive, exclusive criteria. The pre-test level of knowledge and practice was collected by using

self-structured knowledge questionnaire Followed by SIM Post-test level of knowledge and practice was collected after 7 days by using same questionnaire as in per-test. The result was analyzed and interpreted by descriptive and inferential statistic with the view of tables and figures. The knowledge of staff nurses regarding peptic ulcer and its prevention was inadequate before the administration of SIM. After SIM, all knowledge score was increased. So, SIM administered on staff nurses regarding peptic ulcer and its prevention was effective. There was significant association between post-test score knowledge and practice level and selected demographic variable of age, education, family income and area in working of staff nurses regarding peptic ulcer and its prevention. So, it indicates that age, education, family income and Area in working variables will influence the knowledge and other selected variables such as religion and marital status were not associated.

Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest

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