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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFICIENCY OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS AMONG CARE GIVERS OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS AT SELECTED PSYCHIATRIC CARE CENTRE IN RATLAM, MADHYA PRADESH

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INTRODUCTION

Drugs have contributed to longer lifestyles spans; progressed fitness and better satisfactory of life. medications are used to deal with the signs and symptoms of mental issues along with schizophrenia, depression, bipolar disorder (sometimes referred to as manic-depressive contamination), anxiety disorders, and interest deficit-hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). every now and then medications are used with other remedies along with psychotherapy. medicines treat the symptoms of intellectual problems. They cannot cure the sickness, but they make human beings sense higher that will characteristic. Many human beings with mental problems are dealt with psychiatric medications that treat mental disorders, due to these psychiatric medicinal drugs many people with psychiatric problems are residing their life happily, from time to time known as psychotropic or psychotherapeutic medications, they have modified the lives of humans with intellectual problems for the higher.

Antipsychotics also referred to as neuroleptics or fundamental tranquilizers, are a class of medication typically use to control psychosis which includes delusions, hallucinations, paranoia or disordered thought, principally in schizophrenia and bipolar disease. they're increasingly more being used within the control of non psychotic disorders. Antipsychotics are commonly powerful in relieving signs of psychosis inside

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the short time period. The lengthy-time period use of antipsychotics is associated with side consequences along with involuntary movement issues, gynecomastia, and metabolic syndrome. they are additionally related to multiplied mortality in aged humans with dementia.

Antipsychotics also are referred to as tranquilizer and neuroleptic. Antipsychotics are the branch of medicines which are specially used to deal with psychiatric disorders which include schizophrenia, mania. They also can be used to deal with excessive depression and intense anxiety. The term antipsychotic is applied to capsules that reduce psychomotor excitement and manage some signs and symptoms of schizophrenia without inflicting disinhibition, confusion and sleep.3 inside the 1990's, new antipsychotic medications were developed, those new medicinal drugs are called 2d generation, or "odd" antipsychotics, those medications have been to be had since the mid-1950, they're additionally referred to as traditional "common" antipsychotics some of the extra generally used medicinal drugs consist of: Chlorpromazine Haloperidol (Haldol) Perphenazine Fluphenazine, other peculiar antipsychotics were evolved, they all are effective, and none purpose agranulocytosis, these encompass Risperidone, Olanzapine, Quetiapine.

In 1952, the drug chlorpromazine has proven a noticeably outstanding development in the treatment of psychiatric disorders inclusive of schizophrenia. the principle therapeutics uses of antipsychotics are to cessate hallucinations, delusions, agitations, psychomotor pleasure in schizophrenia, organic psychosis or mania. The warning signs of antipsychotic drugs are natural Psychiatric disorders, functional problems, and temper problems, childhood disorders, Neurotic and different Psychiatric disorders and scientific disorders.

Antipsychotic drugs have some negative results and the general public stop taking those pills because of these unfavorable results. no longer a couple of antipsychotic to be prescribed to a affected person with intellectual problems except below uncommon instances. many of the reasons for this are the increased numbers and harm from detrimental results of the drug while a couple of pills are used. common (\geq 1% and up to 50% prevalence for maximum antipsychotic pills) destructive effects of antipsychotics include. Sedation (in particular not unusual in sufferers on clozapine, olanzapine,

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quitipine, chlorpromazine and zotepine) complications, Dizziness, Diarrhea, tension, greater pyramidal side consequences (mainly commonplace in patients on first-generation antipsychotics).

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding adverse effects of antipsychotic drugs among care givers of psychiatric patients.
- 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module regarding adverse effects of antipsychotic medicine among care givers of psychiatric patients.
- 3. To find association between their knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A hundred samples of care givers of psychiatric patients were decided on through purposive sampling technique and on this study one organization pre take a look at post test design became used. structured self instructional module and structured questionnaire. The inclusion criteria have been 1) First diploma care givers who are more than 18 years of age. 2) Care givers who had been inclined to take part. three) Care givers who have been to be had at the time of the examine. The exclusion criteria have been 1) Care givers who've mental infection. 2) Care givers who had participated on this sort of have a look at. three) the ones care givers who can not study or apprehend Hindi.

RESULT

It shows that 21(21%) had been the age group of 18 – 28 years, forty six (46%) were between the age institution of 29 – 39 years, 32 (32%) have been among the age institution of 40 – 50 years and 1 (1%) was above 50 years of age. among gender forty eight (forty eight%) were male and fifty two(52%) were woman. Majority of 89 (89%) were married, 10 (10%) were unmarried and 1(1%) separated. In residential vicinity 67 (67%) lives in rural, 32 (32%) lives in city location, 1(1%) lives in semi city area. the instructional level of 45 (45%) become number one, 32 (32%) have been secondary, 11 (11%) have been better secondary and 12 (12%) had been graduate and above. The career of 46 (forty six%) samples became homemaker, 29 (29%) had been farmer, 03 (three%) farmer, 18 (18%) non-public and 04 (4%) were authorities worker. Their

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dating with the affected person have been dad and mom 20 (20%), spouses 26 (26%), grandparents 01 (1%), youngsters 36 (36%) and siblings 17 (17%). Care givers period of taking care of the affected person had been 1(1%) became 10 years.

Affiliation of information with reference to the age, gender, marital popularity, residence region, schooling, profession, courting with affected person, duration of taking care of the purchaser because the onset of intellectual illness are achieved. amongst those house vicinity and length of looking after the customer for the reason that onset of intellectual contamination have considerable affiliation. It suggests that the association of understanding ratings with residence of the samples. The 'F' turned into calculated 6.828 at 5% stage of importance with df ninety nine. also calculated 'p'= 0.002 which was less than the desirable level of significance i.e. 'p'<0.05. therefore it is interpreted that houses of the samples were appreciably related to their understanding ratings.

DISCUSSION

Distribution of care givers of psychiatric sufferers suggests that 21 (21%) had been having splendid information, sixty six (sixty six%) having superb knowledge, 10 (10%) having precise expertise and three% having average information. the general suggest understanding ratings of pre-check and put up-test of care giver of psychiatric patients which famous that the post check imply score turned into better 22.02 with SD of \pm four.043 while in comparison with the pre test suggest know-how score cost which changed into 2.33 with SD of \pm 1.954. The calculated t price is 48.forty one and tabulated p value is 0.05. as a result it is statistically interpreted that the self instructional module regarding unfavourable results of antipsychotic drug among care givers of psychiatric sufferers turned into effective, there's no enormous association of expertise with age, gender, marital status, occupation, education, courting with house location and length of looking after the sufferers.

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