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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AMONG STAFF NURSES AT SELECTED HOSPITALS OF BHOPAL, M.P.

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Abstract

Asthma is a chronic, inflammatory disease of the airways, and large burden of illness among patients, families, and the health-care system. The challenge is to bridge the gap between excessive asthma morbidity and the science that holds the promise of reducing it; The objective of this study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programmes on knowledge regarding management of patients with bronchial asthma among staff nurses at selected hospitals of Bhopal, M.P. A quantitative research approach and Quasi experimental research design, with one group pre-test and post-test design was chosen for the study. The samples consisted 60 nurses by using non-probability purposive sampling technique .The pre and post-test knowledge score on bronchial asthma management was assessed using self-structured knowledge questionnaire

Introduction

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the air way resulting in air way hyper responsiveness mucosal oedema, and mucus productive symptoms are cough, wheeze chest tightness and shortness of breath often worse at night these may occurs a few times a day or a few times per week depending on the person. The incidence of asthma

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is increasing among population and poor knowledge contributes to increase in morbidity and mortality.

Globally, asthma is ranked 16th among the leading causes of years lived with disability and 28th among the leading causes of burden of disease, as measured by disability-adjusted life years. Around 300 million people have asthma worldwide, and it is likely that by 2025 a further 100 million may be affected.

By understanding and mastering the education associated with bronchial asthma and its proper management, nurses and other health care providers can effectively treat bronchial asthma and can educate the asthmatics patients and families of patients. on the best ways to recognize and treat this chronic problem. As professional health care providers, nurses completely understand the respiratory symptoms of asthma linked to high morbidity and risk of death.

Objective of the study

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge scores of staff nurses regarding the management of bronchial asthma in selected hospitals of Bhopal

2. To assess the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme regarding the management of bronchial asthma among staff nurses in selected hospitals of Bhopal in terms of post test knowledge scores.

3. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of staff nurses regarding management of bronchial asthma in selected hospitals of Bhopal

4. To find out the association of post-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables among staff nurses regarding the management of bronchial asthma in selected hospitals of Bhopal.

Method

In the present study a quantitative approach was used to assess the knowledge regarding of management of bronchial asthma. The quasi experimental one group pretest- post test design was adopted to measure the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. Independent variable: Planned teaching programme for improving the knowledge of staff nurses regarding management of bronchial asthma . Dependent

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variable: Knowledge of staff nurses regarding management of bronchial asthma. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample

Results

Frequency and percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score of staff nurses score regarding bronchial asthma management.11.7% nurses have inadequate knowledge, 88.3 % nurses have moderate knowledge and 0 % nurses have adequate knowledge regarding bronchial asthma management.

The total mean percentage of the pretest knowledge score was 54.20% with mean 16.25, range 10,and SD was 3.198.of the staff nurses regarding bronchial asthma management. Frequency and percentage distribution of post test knowledge score of staff nurses score regarding bronchial asthma management. 6.7 % nurses have moderate knowledge and 93.3 % nurses have adequate knowledge regarding bronchial asthma management.

Conclusion

The present study shows that structured teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge level of staff nurses

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