A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON IMPORTANCE OF UMBILICAL BLOOD SAMPLING AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE AT INDORE, MADHYA PRADESH

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Abstract

In this pre experimental design, sample consisted of 60 nursing students selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. Self structure questionnaire tools was used for assessing the knowledge of nursing students pre test was conducted by using the same structured questionnaire and after 7 days post test was conducted using the same structured questionnaire for assessing the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on importance of umbilical blood sampling among nursing students mean percentage of the knowledge score of post test mean 23.8 was higher than mean pre test 12.8 the 't' value for total pre test and post test was 28.8 the data was analyzed in terms of descriptive and inferential statistics.

INTRODUCTION

Cord blood banking is a mutation that keeps stem cells from developing, so banking blood cells at birth is like preserving medicines that can be used in the future when and when needed. It's like having a baby with biological insurance

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in India, growing at 11 percent a year. There are 2.5 million cases of cancer and 4 lakhs of deaths a year in India. In 1992, 6 lakhs new cases were reported which had increased to 8 lakhs. Cancer worldwide is estimated at 1.2 million new diseases each year with non-Hodgkin lymphomas estimated at 290,000; leukemia is estimated at 250,000; The nervous system is estimated at 175,000; Hodgkin's disease covers 62,000 cases.

(WHO, 2010)

In India approximately 42,434 births occur daily, resulting in a loss of 42,434 navels per day. Therefore, the storage of stem cells found in the center can be the best insurance against life-threatening disease.

(Population, January, 2012)

Recent estimates suggest that in India, some 25,000 blood banks have been set up over the past three years. The idea of stem cell banking in India is to use or reduce 80 diseases with stem cells.

Hindu (September, 2010) Newspaper reported that 1,500 stem cells are found every month in India.

With about 400,000 blood banks set up worldwide, 14,000 unrelated cord transfusions have been performed on patients with hematological disorders and bone marrow transplants.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge of nursing students before and after structured teaching programme on importance of umbilical blood sampling using structured questionnaire.
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on importance of umbilical blood sampling by comparing the pre and post test knowledge score.
3. To determine association between the pre test knowledge score of nursing students on importance of umbilical blood sampling with their demographic variables ie age, gender education ,field of experience and years of experience .

Hypothesis:

1. There will be significant improvement in the knowledge level of nursing students on importance of umbilical blood sampling after structured teaching program at 0.05 level of significance.
2. There will be is a significant association between the level of knowledge regarding importance of umbilical blood sampling among nursing students with the selected demographic variables such as age, education, field of experience and years of experience at 0.05 level of significance.

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Methods and Material

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on health promotional model An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge regarding importance of umbilical blood sampling

A pre experimental research design was Considered Appropriate for the study effectiveness of structured teaching programme on importance of umbilical blood sampling among nursing students one group pre test and post test design was used. In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 12 experts from the field of child health Nursing and Maternal health nursing. The experts were chosen on the basis of their clinical expertise, experience, qualification and interest in the problem area. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.91 which is statically reliable for the present study.

RESULT

The pre-test knowledge score was 14.23 and post test knowledge score was 26.12. The structured teaching programme improved the knowledge level on an average of 11.89. The value calculated for the difference of pre test and post test is statistically significant. The 't' value found to be 27.19 at $p<0.05$ level of significance. That showed that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge level.

Chi- square test was used to analyze the association between the demographic variable with pre test knowledge score. There is no association between pre test knowledge and demographic variable.

CONCLUSION

Structured teaching programme increases the knowledge improving the knowledge of nursing students regarding importance of umbilical blood sampling. There was no association between selected demographic variables with their level of pre test knowledge score.

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