



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING LEGAL ISSUES IN MENTAL HEALTH AMONG GNM 2ND YEAR STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING SCHOOL OF BILASPUR, CG

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World Health Organization (WHO), defined Health as being "a state of Complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"¹ The definition of mental health is viewed as "the successful adaptation to stressors from the internal or external environment, evidenced by thought, feeling, and behaviour that are age – appropriate and congruent with local and cultural norms." Legal issues in mental health nursing centre on confidentiality and the rights to privacy, informed consent, restraints, seclusion, and commitment issues. In this study legal issue includes Indian mental health act, Indian lunacy act, basic rights of mentally ill patients and nursing responsibilities, forensic psychiatry and legal responsibility of nurse.

The most common legal and ethical challenges facing the nursing profession include:

1. The appropriate use of social media in relationship to their workplace.
2. Balancing the need to provide care for patients with pressure to be more efficient in the use of time and resources.
3. Dealing with conflict in the workplace
4. Coping with staffing shortage.

The aim of study was to (1) Assess the pre- test knowledge regarding the legal issues in mental health nursing among GNM 2nd year students. (2) To evaluate the effectiveness

of structured teaching programme (STP) regarding the legal issues in mental health nursing among GNM 2nd year students. (3) To find an association of knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

Methods: A pre experimental pre-test-post-test research design was adopted. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used with sample size of 50 GNM 2nd year nursing students. Demographic scale and structured interview schedule were formulated to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Results: The finding show that majority of subjects were in the age group of 21-24 years (58%), 62% were males and 38% of them were females. 96% of the subjects were Hindu, and 4% were belonging to other religion. 42% of subjects had monthly family income up to more than 20000 Rs, 26% had between Rs 5000-10000, 18% had between Rs. 10001-15000 Rs and 14% of them had monthly family income 15001-20000 Rs. Respectively. 66% of the subjects were rural area, 34% were urban area. 100% of the subjects had no source of awareness of legal issues in mental health nursing, while applying pre-test 4% had poor level knowledge score, 56% had average, and 40% had good knowledge score. Mean Pre-test knowledge score was 11.52 ± 2.95 . Similarly, while doing post-test 52% subjects had Good knowledge score, 34% had very good and 12% had average and 2% had excellent level of knowledge score. Mean Post -test knowledge score was 16.86 ± 3.58 . Therefore, the post -test mean knowledge score was higher 16.86 with SD of ± 3.58 when compared with mean pre- test knowledge score which was 11.52 with SD of ± 2.95 . Hence pre-test post-test knowledge score was significant at 0.05% level of significance. However no significant association was found in knowledge score with selected demographic variable. Conclusion: The study revealed that the level of knowledge score was high with respect to legal issues in mental health nursing among the subjects.

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