

Assessment Of Knowledge Regarding Management Of Palliative Care Among IINdyear GNM Students.

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ABSTRACT:- After physicians, the nurses are the most beneficial palliative care team members who address the physical, functional, social, and spiritual dimensions of care.¹Objectives: 1. To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding management of palliative care among the IIndyear GNM Students. 2. To determine the association between pre-test knowledge score regarding management of palliative care among the IInd year GNM Students. . Materials And Methods: An descriptive approach with one group pre-test. Purposive sampling technique was used Total 60 among the IIndyear GNM Students of Krishna institute of nursing karad .city, Maharashtra, India selected for the study

Introduction:-Cancer is a non-communicable disease but set of diseases that involve the growth of cells abnormally with the possibility to spread or invade to other body organ . Healthy cells in our bodies divide in a controllable manner and replaced in contrable manner. ²In aging societies, the last phase of people’s lives changes profoundly, it is a challenging traditional care provision in geriatric medicine and palliative care. Both aspect have to collaborate closely and geriatric palliative care ³Now growing need of palliative care for patient near to the end of life and palliative care is recommended for health care like physician nurses and all health care workers ⁴A serious affliction carries a high risk of morbidity and mortality, giving quality of life and increases burden for their family caregivers Poor quality of communication between patients and providers may limit patients’ knowledge of prognosis and also management of symptoms, and treatments ⁵The diagnosis of a end of life illness, along with its management during periods of wellness, illness, absolution , decline and end of life care stressful for patients family members , caregivers and healthcare professionals⁶ Education has been a core function of all health care team members in palliative care since the birth of the modern hospice movement. Much progress has been made since palliative medicine was first perceive as a discrete medical specialty.⁷ Global population ageing and the rising prominence of chronic non-communicable diseases have resulted in an increased demand for palliative care nursing With the piece of patients with incorrigible diseases increasing each day_ the need for high-quality palliative care has also consequently increased challenges for healthcare teams personal ·⁸Palliative care enhance health care quality in three domains: the relief of physical and emotional suffering, improvement and strengthening of the process of patient– physician communication and decision-making, and assurance of coordinated continuity of care beyond multiple healthcare settings such as hospital, home, hospice, and long-term care in hospital , hospices and home ⁹

Material and Method:- An descriptive approach with one group pre-test. Purposive sampling technique was used Total 60 IInd year GNM students of selected area in Krishna institute of nursing sciences karad city, Maharashtra, India selected for the study.The questionnaires were distributed to the students and students tick the answer from given options. Knowledge of subjects regarding The questionnaire was designed on the following areas: Knowledge of subjects regarding management of palliative care.

Study Design:An descriptive approach with one group pre-test sign was used.

Sample Size: The sample size of the study population was 60 among mothers of school age children.

Inclusion Criteria:

1. IInd year GNM Students who have present at the time of data collection.
2. Mothers who can read and write Marathi.

Exclusive Criteria:

1. Students who are not willing to participate in the study.
2. First year and second year GNM students

Place of the study:

Setting: The setting selected for present study is selected at Krishna institute of nursing sciences karad, in karad city.

Sampling Technique: In the present study convenience sampling technique was used.

Statistical Method: Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to describe the data. Frequency and percentage were used to summarize the data. Mean, standard deviation was used to describe the knowledge score. Inferential statistics were used to draw the following conclusions..

Informed Consent:- It was obtained from the students who fulfilled the criteria and were enrolled the study.

Method of Data Collection:- After all official authorization, the tool administered. Study subjects management of palliative care among IInd year GNM students in Krishna institute of nursing sciences karad in karad city.”. A time schedule was planned for collecting the data. In order to obtain response each participant was assured about the privacy of their report. For each data collection the time was 30 to 45 minutes. The study was follow by one group pre -test. Pre test: Structured questionnaire on knowledge of was administer to assess knowledge of subjects regarding management of palliative care prevention of cancer, nursing role in palliative care. Intervention video assisted teaching programme showing after pretest to the subjects.

Administered video assisted teaching educational programme. Data analysis descriptive and inferential data was used through instat software.

Results

Table No. 1. Distribution of frequency and percentage of students according to demographic variables

Table1:Socio-demographic characteristics of the Subjects

N=60

Demographic variables	Frequency	percentages
Age group		
20-21	40	67%
22-25	20	33%
Gender		
Male	8	13.3%
Female	52	86.7%
Married status		
Married	9	15%
Unmarried	51	85%
Religion		
Hindu	36	61%
Muslim	10	17%
Christen	9	15%
Other	5	7%
Area		
Urban	35	58.3%
Rural	25	41.7%
Language		
Marathi	58	96.7%
Hindi	2	3.3%

typesoffamily		
Nuclear	34	56.7%
Joint	26	43.3%
Familyincome		
<1000	20	33.3%
1001-4999	17	28.3%
>5000	23	38.3% ^S

Table 1 show that among 60, maximum subjects 40 (67%) of them are in the age group of 20-21years, 52(86.7%) of them are female, 36 (61 %) of them are Hindu in religion and 51 (85%) wereunmarriedstatus.Maximumsubjectsof58(96.7%)ofthemareinMarat hilanguage.According to the monthly income of family maximum 23(38.3%) students having family income of Rs. Above5000,20(33.3%)studentsfamilyincomeisRs.1001-4999and17(28.3%)studentsfamilyincomeis less than Rs. 1000. In according to types of family 34(56.7%) of the samples are from nuclear family and 26(43.3%) of the students are belongs to the joint family.Also, residence of the students is 35(58.3%) are urban area and 25(41.7%) Students are rural area.

The above fig. no. 1 showing percentage distribution of 2nd year GNM students according to area (residence). Let's us, above graph shows that 58% of the students are urban area and 42% of the students are rural area.

Table 2: Classification of the students on pre-test knowledge score level regarding the management of palliative care

Level of knowledge	Score	Level of respondent	
		Frequency	Percentage
Good	>14	8	13.33 %
Average	10-13	40	66.66 %
Poor	<9	12	20 %
Total		60	100 %

Table 2 : Shows that pre-test knowledge of the students regarding management of palliative care. In the table it is notified that majority of students 40(66%) had average knowledge, whereas 12 (20%) had poor knowledge, and only 8 (13.33%) Good knowledge regarding management of palliative care.

Discussion:- In the present study students age group 20-21 ,40 (67%) and 22-25 20 (33%) included in the study and other same study on Assessment of Knowledge on Palliative Care among Student Nurses in Selected Nursing Schools, Mathura Uttar Pradesh by Blessy Mathew , RenuBala Singh, The study showed that age group 20-22 , 14(28%), students 23-32, 20(40%), students presented ¹⁰. In this study total 60 IInd year GNM students participated and in that male 8(13.3%) and female 52(86%) In the other study Knowledge regarding palliative care amongst medical and dental postgraduate students of medical university in western Maharashtra, India by Purushottam A Giri, Deepak B Phalke this study shows that the response was gathered from a total of 178 participants in the study. The study sample consisted of 126 (70.7%) males and 52 (29.3%) females¹¹ In the present study majority of students 40(66%) had average knowledge, whereas 12 (20%) had poor knowledge, and only 8 (13.33%) Good

knowledge regarding management of palliative care. In another same study Knowledge and Practice of Staff Nurses on Palliative Care by Begum Sorifa Khanam Mospheha. The result of this study showed that the majority of nurses (79%) had inadequate knowledge about palliative care.¹² In the present study 12 (20%) had poor knowledge regarding management of palliative care. In another same study Assessment of Knowledge and Attitude on Palliative Care among Student Nurses in Selected College of Nursing, New Delhi by Sheeba Annie Chacko. A study shows that Maximum (54%) of student nurses had inadequate knowledge score.¹³

Conclusion: The study concluded that Video assisted teaching programme on management of palliative care was found effective to improve and upgrade knowledge among II nd year GNM Students.

Ethical Clearance: The study was agreed by the Institutional Committee of Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences, Deemed to Be University Karad,

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