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Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Post-Operative Care Among Orthopedic Patient.

G .E. Margareat Thatcher*.

Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Sree Balaji College of Nursing, BIHER University, No-7, works Road, chrompet, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

The study was aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of structured Teaching programme on post operative care among orthopedic patient. Quasi experimental design was used .purposive sampling was considered appropriate for this study. A total of 100 orthopedic patients has been taken from the selected hospital. .post operative care as measured by structured questionnaire. Collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. A very highly significant ($t=11.6$, $p<0.001$) difference was observed between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of orthopedic patients in post operative care, which shows the effectiveness of STP.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Structured Teaching programme, Post Operative care.

**Corresponding author*

INTRODUCTION

Nursing care is now provided to orthopedic patient in a larger number of settings. Here include acute care, extended care, inpatient and outpatient care, sub acute care, nursing home, ambulatory care, operating room, and office facilities [2-5]. The most common fracture site was Hip fracture [3]. The etiology of Road traffic accidents (42.9%) followed by falls (25.9%) Assaults and interpersonal violence (20.7%) and animal injuries (10.5%) The results exhibit that road traffic accidents remain the major cause of trauma and injuries [1]. Nurses in the role of teacher must understand the forces, both historical and presentday, that has influence their responsibilities in practice [6-7].

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: “Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge of Post Operative care among orthopedic patients in Selected Hospital.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the level of knowledge on post operative care among orthopedic patient
2. To determine the level of knowledge on post operative care after structured teaching programme
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on post operative care.
4. To associate the post test knowledge with selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESIS:

- H1** – There is a significant difference between the pre test and post test knowledge on post operative care among orthopedic client after structured teaching programme.
- H2** – There is significant association between post test knowledge and selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

quasi experimental design judges the effects of the treatment by the different between the pre-test and post-test scores without comparing with a purposive sampling technique was used to select a sample of 100 orthopedic patients in selected hospitals. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics the prepared instrument along with the objectives, blue print, criteria for evaluation and the STP was submitted by six experts in the fields of medicine and nursing. The experts were requested to give their opinion and suggestions regarding the relevance and appropriateness of the tool. The recommendations and suggestions of the experts were considered to modify the questionnaire as well as the content of the instructional module. Ambiguous items were removed. Pilot study was conducted in SREE BALAJI HOSPITAL to find out the feasibility of the study. 10 Orthopedic patients were selected by purposive sampling. Permission of the study was obtained from the administrations. The samples for pilot study posses the same characteristics as that of sample for final study. To find out the effectiveness of a structured teaching programme as per the objectives of the study, the pilot study was conducted in two phases. The first phase, a knowledge questionnaire on post operative care was administered to `10 staff nurses with the instruction to complete it. The completed data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The significance of difference between the pre-test and post-test was found by paired't' test. The difference was found very highly significant. (t=15, p=0.005)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Quasi experimental design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the STP to assess the knowledge of Orthopedic patient on post operative care A close-ended structured knowledge questionnaire in Tamil was used to assess the knowledge to orthopedic patients who were selected by purposive sampling from sree balaji medical college and hospital

Table 1: Level of knowledge of orthopedic patient on post operative care

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	NO	%	NO	%
Inadequate Knowledge	54	54	-	-

Moderately adequate knowledge	46	46	52	52
Adequate knowledge	-		48	48

This table shows that in pre test score,54% orthopedic patients possessed inadequate knowledge.46% moderately adequate knowledge, in post test 52% had moderately adequate knowledge and 48% had Adequate knowledge.

Table 2: Comparison of knowledge among orthopedic patients N=100

variables	Pre test score		Post test score		PAIRED "t" test
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
knowledge	9.67	3.23	15.43	2.86	11.67

**** Statically significant p< 0.001 level significant.**

Comparison of knowledge among orthopedic patients

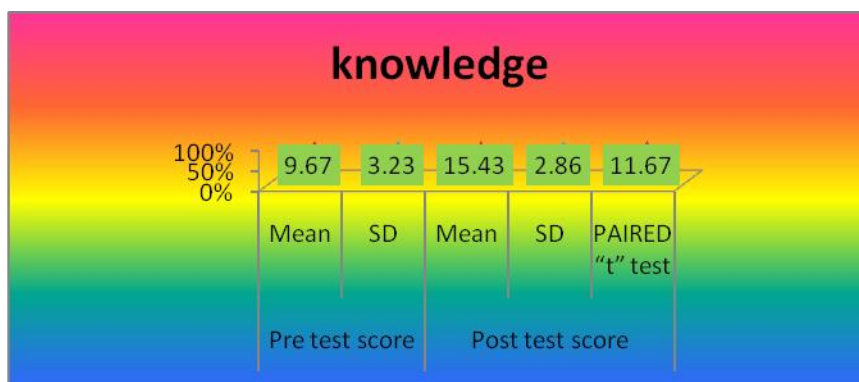


Figure 1: shows that the pre test knowledge on post operative care, the Mean value was 9.67 and standard deviation of 3.23 in knowledge.in the post test knowledge mean value was 15.43 and standard deviation was 2.86. And pre-test and post –test knowledge "t" test value was 11.67.it was concluded that structured teaching programme was very effective in orthopedic patients regarding post operative care. Overall scores of knowledge was highly significant at (p< 0.001 level).

CONCLUSION

The study was found to be effective in post operative care among orthopedic patients. The hypothesis stated that there is significant association between knowledge on post operative care is accepted. The investigator analyzed the data and has come to the conclusion that the teaching programme has an effect on improving knowledge.

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