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"A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) among II- Year B.Sc. (N) Students, CON-EIMS, Puducherry".

[1]Ms. A. Pavithra, [2]Prof. Dr. Baby Rathinasabapathy, [3]Dr. Jeyagowri. M

[1]M.sc (N), [2]Professor cum HOD, [3]Principal

[1]Department of Medical Surgical Nursing.

[2]Department of Mental Health Nursing.

[3]Department of Child Health Nursing.

COLLEGE OF NURSING, EAST COAST INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.

ABSTRACT: The main aim of the study was to evaluate the level of knowledge and attitude towards ACLS among II- year B.SC (N) students. **Materials and methods:** Quantitative approach, quasi-experimental (one group pre-test post-test) research design and probability simple random sampling technique was adopted among 50 second year B.Sc. nursing students, CON-EIMS, Puducherry. **Results:** In pre-test out of 50 samples majority 27 (54%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 23 (46%) had inadequate knowledge. In post-test majority 39 (78%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and 7 (14%) had inadequate knowledge and 4 (8%) had adequate knowledge. In terms of attitude, in pre-test majority 37 (74%) had unfavorable attitude and 13 (26%) had moderately favorable attitude. In post-test majority 27 (54%) had moderately favorable attitude and 23 (46%) had unfavorable attitude and no one had excellent attitude towards ACLS.

KEYWORDS: Advanced Cardiac Life Support

INTRODUCTION:

Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) is an integrated team-based response utilizing treatment strategies and algorithms to optimize survival of patients with cardiac events and other life-threatening cardiac emergencies. Teaching, learning experience and knowledge regarding ACLS among nursing students in India is doubtful. So, we conducted this study to show the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on ACLS among second year B.Sc. Nursing students.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Teaching the students with ACLS guidelines and practicing the skills will improve their level of competence in the clinical areas. According to Nimarata et.al (2022) apart from lacking the skills on ACLS, the students are facing the fear and many challenges during the resuscitation situation. The student remains as an odd person in the team work of ACLS resuscitating areas. The students are perceiving that only the experienced persons are allowed to do the ACLS. This thought has to be changed. The fear should be removed from bottom of their heart. These things can be achieved if the nursing curriculum gives importance to the ACLS training classes during the student period.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

"A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) among II- Year B.Sc. (N) Students, CON-EIMS, Puducherry".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the level of knowledge and attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life support (ACLS) among II- year B.Sc. (N) students.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Advanced Cardiac Life support (ACLS) among II- year B.Sc. (N) students.
- To associate the pre-test level of knowledge and attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life support (ACLS) with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Quantitative approach, quasi-experimental research with one group pre-test post-test research design, probability simple random sampling technique is employed to identify the 50 II- year B.Sc. (N) students, CON-EIMS, Puducherry.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Section I - It includes demographic variables.

Section II - It consists of 20 multiple-choice questionnaires to assess the level of knowledge on Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS). The scoring was interpreted as,

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	SCORE	PERCENTAGE
Adequate	15-20	75 – 100%
Moderately adequate	8-14	40 – 70%
Inadequate	0-7	0-35%

Section III- It consists 10 statements portrayed in 5-point rating scale to assess the attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) among nursing students. It consists of 5 positive and 5 negative items. It was interpreted as

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	SCORE	PERCENTAGE
Favourable attitude	51-75	68-100%
Moderately favourable attitude	26-50	34-67%
Unfavourable attitude	1-25	2-33

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Data collection is the gathering of information needed to address a research problem. This study was conducted at College of Nursing, East Coast Institute of Medical Science, Puducherry for a period of 1week. The researcher obtained consent from the participants. Data were collected using structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire. Pre-test was given initially to assess the level of knowledge and attitude towards ACLS and intervention of Structured Teaching Programme on Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) was given followed by post-test on 7th day of the study.

RESULT:

Table 1: Revealed the frequency and percentage wise distribution of socio demographic variables of the subjects. Majority 29 (58%) of them belongs to the age group of 19 years. Majority 29 (58%) of them are female. Majority 41 (82%) of them follows Hinduism. Majority 31(62%) of them resides in the urban area. Majority 41(82%) of them are nuclear family. Related to parent's majority 35 (69%) of the father belongs to the age group of 40-50 years of age. Majority 18 (36%) of them studied upto primary education and majority 30 (60%) of them are self-employed. Majority 28 (56%) of them receives 5000 – 20,000/- salary per month. Majority 19 (38%) of the mother belongs to the age group of 45 years of age. Majority 23

(46%) of them studied upto primary education and majority 28 (56%) are homemaker and doesn't receive any salary.

Table 2: Depicts the frequency and percentage wise distribution of the level of knowledge on Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) in the pre-test. Majority 27 (54%) of them are in moderately adequate level of knowledge and 23 (46%) of them are in inadequate level of knowledge and none of the subjects are in adequate level of knowledge. In the post-test majority 39 (78%) of them gained moderately adequate level of knowledge and 7 (14%) of them are in inadequate level of knowledge and 4 (8%) of them are in adequate level of knowledge.

Table 3: shows the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge on ACLS in pre and post-test. In the pre-test it was 7.68 ± 2.4 and in the post-test, it was 11.5 ± 2.15.

Table 4: Depicts the frequency and percentage wise distribution of attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS). In the pre-test majority 13 (26%) of them had moderately favorable attitude and majority 37 (74%) of them had unfavorable attitude and none of the subjects are in favorable attitude. In the post-test majority 27 (54%) of them had moderately favorable attitude and 23 (46%) had unfavorable attitude and none of the subjects are in favorable attitude. Related to mean and standard deviation the level of knowledge was 11.5 ± 2.15 and attitude was 34.68 ± 5.1.

Table 5: shows the mean and standard deviation of attitude towards ACLS in pre and post-test. In the pre-test it was 35.5 ± 5.51 and in the post-test, it was 34.68 ± 5.1.

Table 6: Demographic variables **mother monthly income** had shown statistically significant association between the pretest level of attitude towards (ACLS) with **chi-square value (9.799) at p –value is 0.05 level.**

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of socio-demographic variables of the subjects.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES		**FREQUENCY (f)**	**PERCENTAGE (%)**
STUDENT PROFILE			
Age (in years)	19 years	29	58%
	20 years	21	42%
Sex	Male	21	42%
	Female	29	58%
Religion	Hindu	41	82%
	Muslim	8	16%
	Christian	1	2%
Domicile	Urban	31	62%

	Rural	19	38%
Type of Family	Nuclear family	41	82%
	Joint Family	9	18%
FATHER'S PROFILE			
Age (in years)	40-50 yrs	35	69%
	51-60 yrs	15	31%
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	8	16%
	Primary Education	18	36%
	Higher Education	14	28%
	Graduate	10	20%
Occupation	Unemployed	5	10%
	Skilled	10	20%
	Self employed	30	60%
	Government staff	5	10%
Income	<5000	10	20%
	5000 - 20,000	28	56%
	20,000 - 50,000	7	14%
	>50,000	1	2%
	No salary	4	8%
MOTHER'S PROFILE			
Age (in years)	35-40	13	26%
	41-45	18	36%
	above 45	19	38%
Educational Qualification	Illiterate	5	10%
	Primary Education	23	46%
	Higher Education	17	34%
	Graduate	5	10%
Occupation	Homemaker	28	56%
	Skilled	9	18%
	Self employed	9	18%
	Government Staff	4	8%
Monthly Income	<5000	11	22%

	5000 - 20,000	10	20%
	20,000 - 50,000	1	2%
	>50,000	1	2%
	No salary	28	56%

TABLE 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of pre and post-test level of knowledge on Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS).

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	0	0	4	8%
Moderately Adequate	27	54%	39	78%
Inadequate	23	46%	7	14%
Total	50	100%	50	100%

FIGURE 1: LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON ACLS

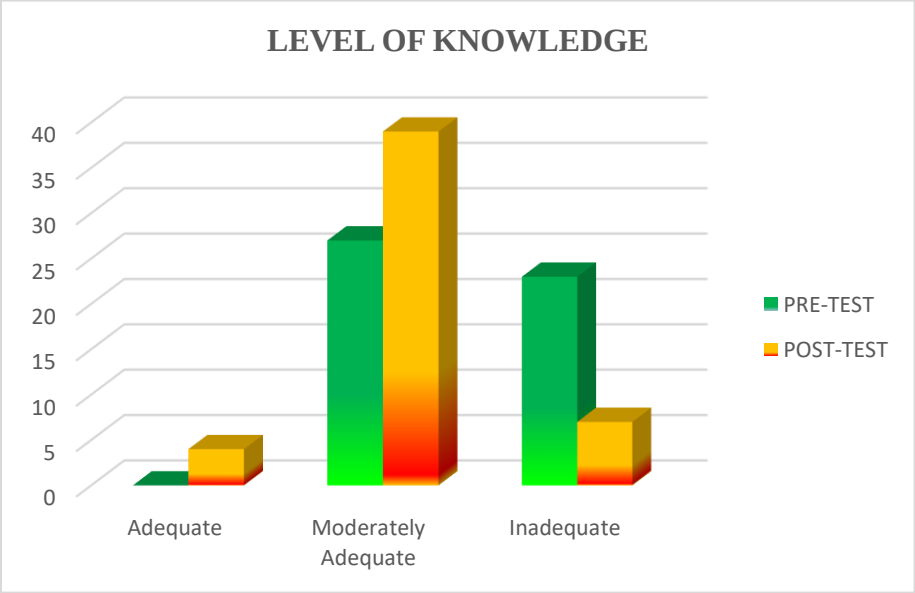


Table 3. Mean and Standard Deviation of pre and post-test level of knowledge on (ACLS).

	Pre-test knowledge	**Post-test knowledge**
Mean	7.6800	11.5200
Std. Deviation	2.40272	2.15936
Std. Error Mean	.33980	.30538

TABLE 4. Frequency and Percentage distribution of Pre and Post-Test attitude towards Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS).

Attitude	**Pre-test**		**Post-test**	
	Frequency (f)	**Percentage (%)**	**Frequency (f)**	**Percentage (%)**
Favorable	0	0	0	0
Moderately Favorable	13	26%	27	54%
Unfavorable	37	74%	23	46%
Total	50	100%	50	100%

FIGURE 2: ATTITUDE TOWARDS ACLS

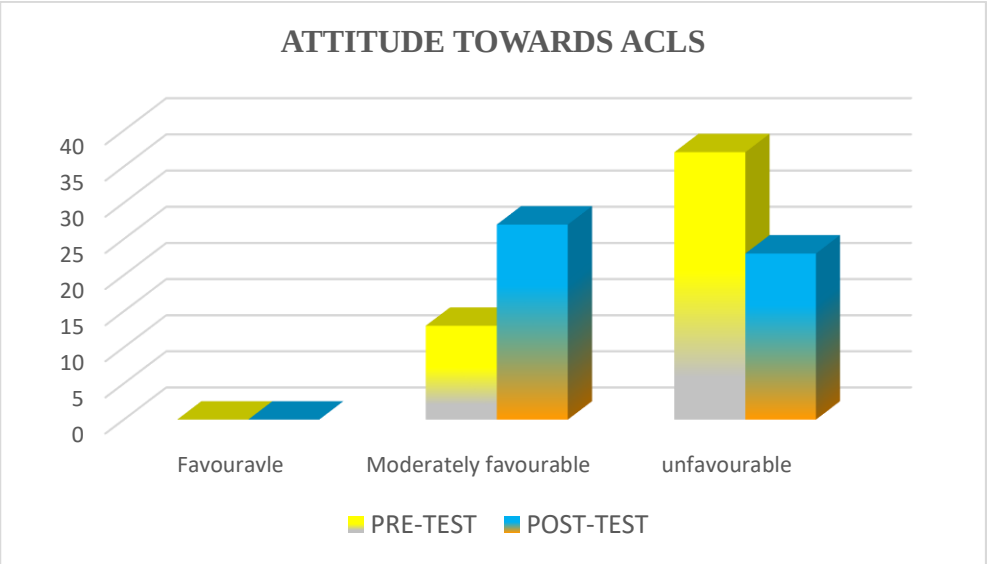


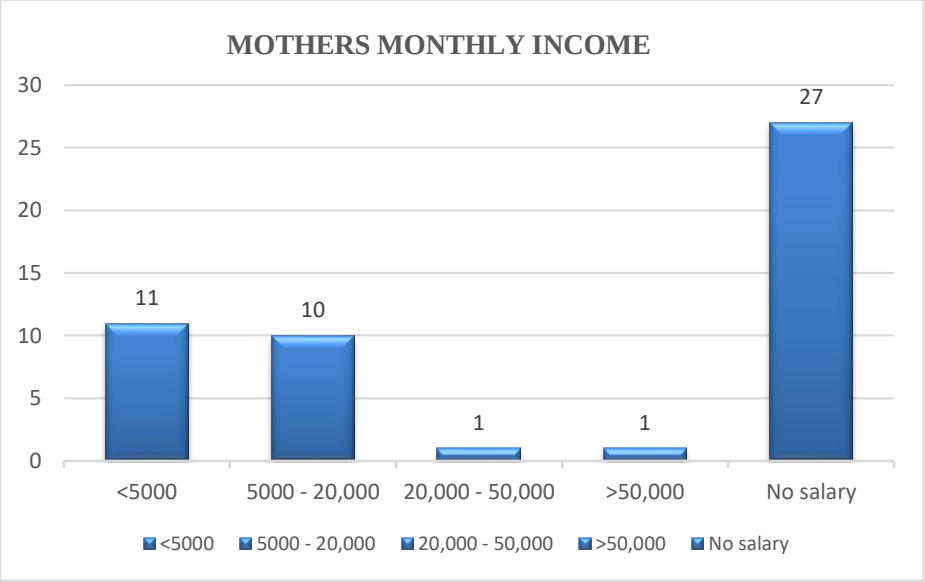
Table 5. Mean and Standard Deviation of pre and post-test attitude towards (ACLS).

	Pre-test Attitude	**Post-test Attitude**
Mean	35.5800	34.6800
Std. Deviation	5.51099	5.41140
Std. Error Mean	.77937	.76529

Table 6. Association of pre-test level of attitude towards ACLS with their selected demographic variables.

SL. NO	**DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES**	**LEVEL OF ATTITUDE**				**Chi-square X^2**	**df**	**p-value**
		UNFAVORABLE		**MODERATELY FAVORABLE**				
		N	**%**	**N**	**%**			
1	**Mother monthly income**					9.799	4	**0.044 S***
	Rs.<5000	6	16.2	5	38.5			
	5000-20000	8	21.6	2	15.4			
	20000-50000	0	0	1	7.7			
	>50000	0	0	1	7.7			
	No salary	23	62.2	4	30.7			

Figure 3: Demographic variables - Mothers Monthly income.



DISCUSSION:

The study findings revealed that in the pre-test there is a reduced level of knowledge and attitude towards ACLS with the mean and standard deviation of 7.68 ± 2.4 and 35.5 ± 5.51 respectively, but after the structured teaching programme there is an increased level of knowledge and attitude towards ACLS with the mean and standard deviation of 11.5 ± 2,15 and 34.6 ± 5.41respectively, founds that the structured teaching programme is effective to bring the desired result among II- year B.Sc. (N) students.

CONCLUSION:

The nursing students had reduced level of knowledge on ACLS. The knowledge on ACLS has to be incorporate in their curriculum from their early learning period of the nursing itself. Therefore, efforts had been made to improve their knowledge and attitude and found that the students gave the desired results after a week of structured teaching programme.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There will be a significant difference between pre and post-test level of knowledge and attitude towards ACLS.

The hypothesis is proved (i.e) there is a significant difference between pre and post-test level of knowledge and attitude towards ACLS

RECOMMENDATION:

The study can be conducted

- Using a large sample size to generalize the results of the study.
- By comparing the programmes like GNM Vs B.Sc or by means of comparing the interventions like demonstration Vs structured teaching programme.

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