



EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING LEGAL ASPECTS IN PSYCHIATRIC HEALTHCARE AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN SELECTED PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS, LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH.

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ABSTRACT

Nursing is an integral part of the health care system and health care professionals direct their services towards the prevention, promotion, maintenance and restoration of health. In the new world of nursing practice, knowledge regarding medico-legal aspects in nursing has been emerged as an immediate concern to prevent the lawsuit. In attempting to practice within legal limits, psychiatric nurses must demonstrate safe and acceptable clinical practice. It is thus imperative that all nurses should be aware of their responsibility to the patients and also sensitive to medico-legal issues if quality health care is to be assured. The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses working in psychiatric health care. The objectives of the study (i) assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses, (ii) to evaluate the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses, (iii) to associate pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses with their sociodemographic variables (iv) to determine the correlation between test knowledge and

attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses at selected hospital, Lucknow. U.P. A Preexperimental one group pre test post test only design was used for study. 60 Staff students were taken a sample who fulfill the inclusion criteria. Simple Random Sampling technique was used. SocioDemographic questionnaire, Structured Knowledge questionnaire and Likert type Attitude scale were the tools used for data collection. The overall result revealed that the knowledge level in pre-test was majority of the staff nurses 46 (76.66%) were having inadequate knowledge, 14 (23.33%) were having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurse having adequate knowledge and pre-test mean score and Standard Deviation (7.85 and 4.546). The knowledge level in Post-test was majority of the staff nurses 56 (93.33%) were having adequate knowledge, 4 (6.66%) were having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurses having inadequate knowledge. the Post test mean score and Standard Deviation (25.56 and 4.014). The attitude of the staff nurses in pre-test was maximum staff nurse 57 (95%) had negative attitude and only 3 (5%) staff nurses had positive attitude. Pre-test score mean score and standard deviation (29.25 and 8.310). In post- test, majority of the staff nurses 60(100%) had positive attitude and none of the staff nurses had negative attitude. Post-test mean score and Standard Deviation (51.11 and 4.794). Conclusion: This study revealed that the self-instructional module found effective in enhancing the staff nurses knowledge regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care as well as it also changes staff nurses attitude in a positive way.

KEYWORDS:- Self-Instructional Module, Legal Aspects in Psychiatric Health care, Staff Nurses.

INTRODUCTION:-

Nurses are one of the largest groups of professionals working in the health care system. Their presence in the healthcare system plays a very important role and helps in the speedy recovery from the illnesses.¹

Psychiatric nursing is the science and art of providing protective, therapeutic, supportive, physical and social care to the people to be completely responsible for management for their own behavior. For clients in mental hospitals and other institutional settings, the psychiatric nurse is the primary health care provider and is in fact, a primary mental healthcare nurse.

Psychiatric nurses provide a variety of services to mental health patients, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Because of this, psychiatric nurses can face a number of legal concerns as well. To make sure they're legally protected, it is important for psychiatric nurses to stay up-to-date on legal and ethical issues in their field.²

Psychiatric-mental health nursing, nurses must understand the basic legal aspects of caring for psychiatric clients. All nurses are expected to know the rules and regulations for nursing practice in the states in which they are licensed to practice. In specialties such as psychiatric or mental health nursing, nurses are responsible for acquiring and maintaining competency through appropriate education, knowledge, training and experience.³

Hence mental health professionals should have a better understanding to the medico-legal aspects of mental health. The mental health professional should know the following basic forensic psychiatry, Crime and psychiatric disorders, Criminal responsibility, Civil responsibility, Laws relating to psychiatric disorders, Admission and discharge procedures of patients in a psychiatric hospital, Civil rights of the patient.⁴ These laws considered necessary to regulate admission to psychiatric nursing homes of mentally ill persons who do not have sufficient understanding to seek treatment on voluntary basis, and to protect the rights of such persons while being detained.

The purpose of the laws to protect society from the presence of mentally ill persons who have become or might become a danger or nuisance to others, to protect citizens from being detained in psychiatric nursing homes without sufficient cause, to regulate responsibility for maintenance charges of psychiatric nursing homes, provide facilities for establishing guardianship or custodial of mentally ill persons who are incapable of managing their own affairs, to provide for the establishment of central authority and state authorities for mental health services, to regulate the powers of the Government for establishing, licensing and controlling psychiatric hospitals and psychiatric nursing homes for mentally ill persons and to provide legal aid to mentally ill persons to state expense in certain cases.⁵

Therefore this study intends to assess to improve knowledge of legal aspect of psychiatric health care among staff nurse through the education and reassure the staff nurses with the help of booklet.

NEED FOR THE STUDY-

Knowledge of the legal boundaries governing psychiatric nursing practice is necessary to protect the public, the patient and the nurse. The practice of psychiatric nursing is influenced by law, particularly in its concern for the rights of patients and the quality of care they receive.⁶

The Mental Health Care Act;2017 has defined mental illness as a substantial disorder of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgement, behavior, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet ordinary demands of life.

The legal and ethical context of care is important for all nurses working in psychiatric set up because it focuses concern on the rights of patients and the quality of care they receive. In the past two decades civil, criminal, and consumer rights of patients have been established and expanded through the legal system. Many of the laws vary from state to state; the nurses working in psychiatric set up must become familiar with the laws of the state in which they practice. This knowledge enhances the freedom of the both nurse and patient, informs their ethical decision making, and ultimately results in better care.⁷

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Effectiveness of Self-instructional Module on Knowledge and attitude Regarding Legal Aspects in Psychiatric health care among Staff Nurses working in Selected Psychiatric Hospitals, Lucknow, U.P.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses.
3. To associate pre-test knowledge and attitude regarding with selected demographic variables.
4. To determine the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS-

- H₁:** There is a significant difference between the mean pretest and post test knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among nurses.
- H₂:** There is a significant association between the pretest knowledge and attitude with their selected demographic variables.
- H₃:** There is a significant correlation between level of knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric health care among staff nurses.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approaches: Quantitative evaluative research approach were used in the study.

Research Design: Pre- Experimental one group pre-test post-test only design were to used in the study.

Sample and Sample size: 60 Staff nurses working in Noor Manzil Hospital, Lalbaagh, Lucknow, U.P

Sampling Technique: The Simple Random Sampling Technique had been adopted for the study

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL

Section A:- Socio-demographic variables

Section B:- i) Structured Knowledge Questionnaire

ii) Likert scale for assessing the attitude of staff nurses.

Section A:- Section A deals with the demographic data which is used to collect the characteristics of the samples. It contains 6 items such as Age, Gender, Religion, Professional qualification, Total clinical experience, Source of previous knowledge regarding legal aspect in psychiatric.

Section B:- Structured Knowledge Questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding legal aspects in psychiatric and Likert scale for assessing the attitude of staff nurses working in psychiatric hospital.

SCORING OF THE KEY***RANGE OF STRUCTURED KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONNAIRE***

RANGE	SCORE
0-10	Inadequate knowledge
11-20	Moderate Knowledge
21-30	Adequate Knowledge.

RANGE OF LIKERT SCALE

RANGE	SCORE
Negative attitude	15-45
Positive attitude	46-75

RESULT

The data finding have been organized under following sections:

SECTION A: Assessment of level of knowledge among staff nurses.

SECTION B: Assessment of level of attitude among staff nurses.

SECTION C: Effectiveness of Self-instructional Module on Knowledge and attitude regarding Legal Aspects in Psychiatric Health Care among Staff Nurses.

SECTION D: Association of Pre-test knowledge and attitude score with selected demographic variables.

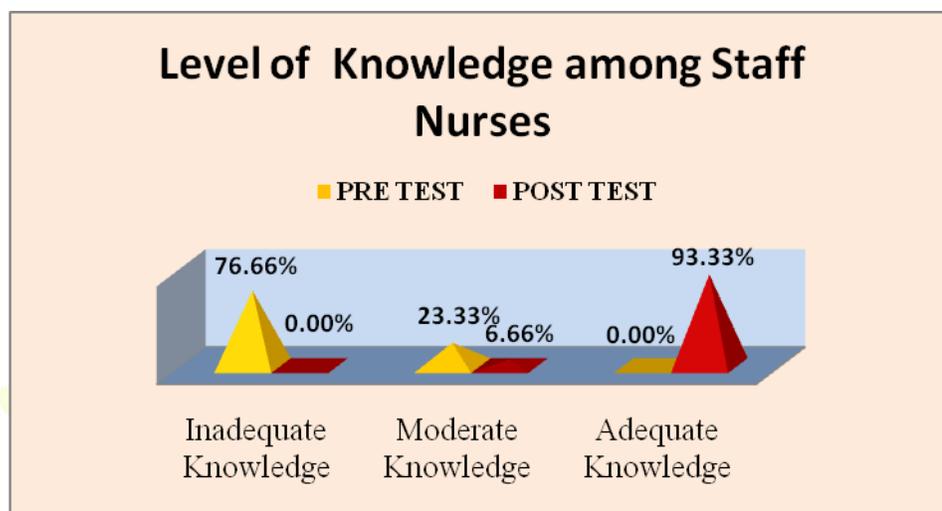
SECTION E: Correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude among staff nurse.

SECTION A: Assessment of level of knowledge among staff nurses legal aspect in psychiatric health care.

TABLE 1:- Frequency and Percentage Distribution According to Pre and Post Knowledge level of Staff Nurses regarding legal aspect in psychiatric health care..

n = 60

Level of Knowledge	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate Knowledge	46	76.66%	0	0
Moderate Knowledge	14	23.33%	4	6.66%
Adequate Knowledge	0	0	56	93.33%
Total	60	100.0%	60	100.0%

**Diagram no. 1. Cone diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to their Pre and Post level of knowledge regarding legal aspect in psychiatric health care.**

(Table no.1 diagram no. 1) Cone diagram reveals that in Pre-test majority of the staff nurses 46 (76.66%) were having inadequate knowledge, 14 (23.33%) were having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurse having adequate knowledge.

In Post-test majority of the staff nurses 56 (93.33%) were having adequate knowledge, 4 (6.66%) were having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurses having inadequate knowledge.

SECTION B: Assessment of level of attitude among staff nurses regarding legal aspect in psychiatric health care..

TABLE 2:- Frequency and Percentage Distribution According to Pre and Post Attitude level among Staff Nurses nurses regarding legal aspect in psychiatric health care..

n = 60

PRE-TEST		POST-TEST		Attitude level	Frequency	Percentage
Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage			
Negative Attitude	57	95%	0	0	0%	
Positive Attitude	3	5%	60	60	100%	
Total	60	100.0 %	60	60	100.0%	

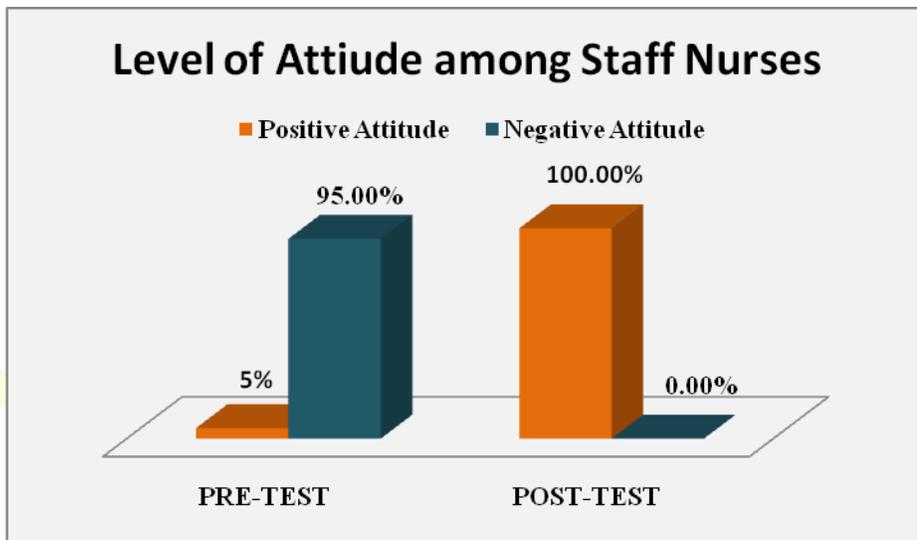


Diagram no. 2. Bar diagram showing percentage wise distribution of staff nurses according to Pre and Post level of Attitude nurses regarding legal aspect in psychiatric health care..

(Table no.2 diagram no.2) Bar diagram reveals percentage wise distribution of staff nurse according to their pre and post level of attitude. It reveals that in pre-test maximum staff nurse 57 (95%) had negative attitude and only 3 (5%) staff nurses had positive attitude.

In post- test, majority of the staff nurses 60(100%) had positive attitude and none of the staff nurses had negative attitude.

SECTION C: Effectiveness of Self-instructional Module on Knowledge and attitude regarding Legal Aspects in Psychiatric Health Care among Staff Nurses

Area	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST		“t” value	Inference
	Mean	Mean%	Mean	Mean%		
Knowledge level	7.85	13.08	25.57	42.61	18.877	significant
Attitude level	29.25	48.75	51.12	85.20	16.062	significant

□0.001 level of significance

The above (table no. 3) shows that the pre-test mean score of knowledge were 7.85 and mean percentage were 13.08% respectively and the post-test mean score of knowledge were 25.57 and the mean percentage were 42.61% respectively. The calculated 't' value was (18.877) which shows significant at the 0.001 level of significance.

The pre-test mean score of attitude were 29.25 and mean percentage were 48.75% respectively. The posttest mean score of attitude were 51.12 and the mean percentage were 85.20% respectively. The calculated 't' value was (16.062) which shows significant at the 0.001 level of significance.

Therefore, the findings implied that the self-instructional module had significant effect in increasing the level of knowledge and improving the positive attitude level among staff nurses. Hence, the formulated research hypothesis H₁ were accepted.

SECTION D: Association of Pre-test knowledge and attitude score with selected demographic variables.

There was no significant association between level of knowledge and attitude level among staff nurses with their demographic variables at 0.001 level of significance. Hence, the research hypothesis H₂ was rejected.

SECTION E: Correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude among staff nurse.

Table no. 4: Correlation between Pre Knowledge and Attitude level among Staff nurses.

n = 60

Area	Correlation (r)	p_ value	Inference
Knowledge and Attitude	r _s = +0.2073	0.1119	positive

Table no. 4 reveals the correlation between the level of Knowledge and Attitude level among Staff nurses. The spearman's rho "r_s= +0.2073" and it is significant at 'p' value= 0.1119, which represents that there was a positive

correlation between the level of Knowledge and Attitude level among Staff nurses. Therefore, H₃ were accepted that there was significant correlation between the level of Knowledge and Attitude level among Staff nurses.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The present study has several implications in Nursing education, Nursing practice, Nursing research and Nursing administration which are discussed in these areas:

Nursing education

Nursing education consists of theoretical as well as the practical training provided to staff nurses with the purpose to prepare them for their academic and clinical as nursing professionals.

Education brings changes in the behavior of staff nurses in a desirable manner.

The study can be baseline for future study that build up and motivate to contact further studies.

Nursing Practice

Nursing practice today is composed of a wide variety of roles and responsibilities necessary to meet health care needs of the society. The study creates awareness among the nurses regarding legal aspect in psychiatric health care among staff nurses.

Nursing research

The finding of the study can be utilized for conducting research to assess the effectiveness effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge and attitude regarding legal aspects in psychiatric healthcare among staff nurses. Nurses has encourage for further studies related to attitude and knowledge

CONCLUSION

The findings were shows that Pre-test majority of the staff nurses 46 (76.66%) were having inadequate knowledge, 14 (23.33%) were having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurse having adequate knowledge in Post-test majority of the staff nurses 56 (93.33%) were having adequate knowledge, 4 (6.66%) were having moderate knowledge and none of the staff nurse having inadequate knowledge. And Attitude the score shows that highest percentage of Negative attitude level were 57 (95%) and lowest in positive attitude level were 3 (5%) in pre-test and in post test highest percentage of Positive Attitude level were 60 (100%) and lowest in Negative Attitude level were none of the staff nurses.

Mean and Standard deviation of Pre-test knowledge score was (7.85 and 4.546), pre -test Attitude score was (29.25 and 8.310) respectively and for the post-test knowledge score was (25.56 and 4.014), Post-test Attitude score was (51.11 and 4.794) respectively.

In this study the effectiveness of self-instructional module had significant effect in increasing the level of knowledge and improving the positive attitude level and the calculated “t” value was knowledge level (18.877) and attitude level (16.062).

The association between pre-test knowledge and selected demographic variables were not significant at 0.001 level of significance. It was interpreted that there was no significant association between level of knowledge among staff nurses with their demographic variables and In Attitude showing there is no significant association between attitude level of staff nurses with their demographic variables at 0.001 level of significance.

In this study the correlation of staff nurses on Knowledge between Attitudes was -0.2073 that showing that the relationship was negative and hypothesis H₃ was accepted.

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