EFFECTIVNESS OF PLAN TEACHING PROGRAM ON NURSE'S KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ADMINISTRATION AND SIDE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DURGS

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Abstract: Psychotropic Medication are the first line for the management of psychiatric disorder. Nurses Plays an important role in the management of psychiatric patient in the hospital. Psychiatric illnesses are whose treatment required combination of administration of psychotropic medication and various therapies. Nurses are in an ideal position in provision of mental health care to educate the clients and family members about the medications. They should must possess adequate knowledge and skill regarding administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs. A Quasi Experimental one group Pre-Test Post Test design used for the current study. Simple Random sampling techniques was used to draw 40 number of nursing officer for the study. The tools comprised of by using self-structured knowledge questionnaires. The mean Post- Test knowledge 19.45 was apparently higher than mean score of Pre-Test 12.35 showing that the Planned Teaching Program was effective on raising the knowledge of nursing officers.

Index Terms - Assess Knowledge, Planned Teaching Program, Psychotropic Medication

I. INTRODUCTION

The drugs that can significantly altered on mental functions are called Psychotropic drug.[1] Psychopharmacology is the study of the use of medication in treating mental disorder. This field analysis the impact of different drugs on mental health of patient. It is the Gold standard in treatment of mental illness.[2] most of the psychiatric patient received their psychotropic medication from the nursing officers. Nursing officers plays a major role in management of psychiatric patient including administration, handling of psychotropic drugs and psycho-education of family members. They should have the appropriate skill and knowledge regarding their administration and possible side effects. [3] With their skill and knowledge nurses can identifies the possible side effects of the medication at earliest which will leads to reduction of further complications. It is widely believed that medication error in nursing practice occurs due to human errors, through system error have recently being accepted as a contributing factors. For the safety of patient it must have to be curbed.[4] Multiple factors have been associated with the medication error like lack of knowledge about drugs, lack of training during student period, negligence , improper follow up , inability to identification of on-going bodily changes. Previous study from India suggested poor knowledge score about administration and identification of side effects of drugs. [5] Another previous research suggesting nurses have been inadequate knowledge regarding psychotropic substance medication protocol. [6].The current study conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on nurse's knowledge regarding administration and side effect of psychotropic drugs in a selected medical college, Odisha.

II. NEED OF THE STUDY.

One of the systematic review of medication safety in mental health hospital found that prescribing errors and medication administration error are commonly reported and 3-.3-48% of the them are Medication administration errors. (6) A study to identify the cause of medication administration erroe suggest that an absence of in-depth studies to understand the causes of these errors limits the development of effective remedial interventions. Further it suggested that due to lack of knowledge and skill of administration are the key factors of this common medication administration error. Several studies highly recommended to raise the awareness of staff nurses through various service education, training program..(7) Researcher personally believes that personally belief that this all errors leads to a major health related issue of the mental ill patient and causing more distress and burden on family in every aspects.

III OBJECTIVES

The study conducted with the objectives to assess the level of knowledge among nurse regarding administration and Side effect of psychotropic drugs, to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program and to associate the pre-test knowledge score with selected socio-demographic variables.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology section outline the plan and method that how the study is conducted. For present study we have applied quantitative approach, Quasi Experimental One Group Pre-Test Post-Test design.

4.1 Population and Sample

Random sampling techniques used by researcher. Total number of participants for the study was 40. Inclusion criteria were nursing officer posted in psychiatric department, having interest to participate and available during the data collection period. Exclusion criteria for participants were those who are not interested and having duty off were not included for the study

4.2 Data and Sources of Data

For this study primary data has been collected. Data gather using a self-Structured Questionnaires prepared by the researchers to gather data after proper validation from experts. Validation and reliability of tools checked and obtained clearance from authority to use the tools. Tools consist up Part- A : Socio-Demographic variables and Part-B containing 30 number of knowledge questionnaires. Pre-Test conducted and Self Instructional Module administration done followed by Post-Test with same questionnaires.

4.3 Theoretical framework

Variables of the study contains dependent and independent variable. A conceptual framework includes one or more formal theories as well as other concepts and empirical findings from the literature. It is used to show relationships among these ideas and how they relate to the research study. Roy Adaption Model used in this study.

V. DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statics has been used to find the mean, standard deviation, mean and normally distribution of the data of all the variables of the study. Frequency and percentage wise distribution of data for knowledge level of nurses on administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs doen in this segments of analysis.

5.2 Inferential Statistics

For evaluation of effectiveness of Planned Teaching program on Nurse regarding knowledge on administration and side effects of psychotropic medication patied t-Test done . To find out the association of pre-test level of knowledge with selected socio-demographic variables chi-square test done.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Results of Descriptive Statics of Study Variables

Frequency and Percentage distribution of Pre-Test Knowledge Score

Sl no	Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean Knowledge Score
1	Inadequate	18	45	
2	Average	14	35	**12.35**
3	Adequate	08	20	

Table -1: Frequency, Percentage, Mean Pre-Test Knowledge Score.

During Pre-Test 18 (45%) were having inadequate, 14 (35%) having average and 08(20%) were having adequate level of knowledge regarding the administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs. The data reveled that during Post-Test 03 (7.5%) were having inadequate, 13 (32.5%) having average and 24 (60%) were having adequate level of knowledge regarding the administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs

Frequency and Percentage distribution of Post-Test Knowledge Score

Sl no	Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean Knowledge Score
1	Inadequate	03	7.5	
2	Average	13	32.5	**19.45**
3	Adequate	24	60	

Table -2: Frequency, Percentage, Mean Post-Test Knowledge Score

.During Post-Test 03 (7.5%) were having inadequate, 13 (32.5%) having average and 24 (60%) were having adequate level of knowledge regarding the administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs.

6.1 Results of Inferential Statics of Study Variables

Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test knowledge score on administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs among nursing officers.

Sl No	Observation	Mean	SD	Calculated t Value	P Value
1	Pre-Test	12.35	7.21	5	0.05
2	Post-Test	19.45	5.43		

Table -3: Comparison of Pre-Test and Post-Test Knowledge score

For evaluation of effectiveness of Planned Teaching program on Nurse regarding knowledge on administration and side effects of psychotropic medication where calculated t-Value found to be 5 where table value is found to be 2.023 at the significance level of 0.05. Found to be effective. for findings association with selected variables chi-square test done

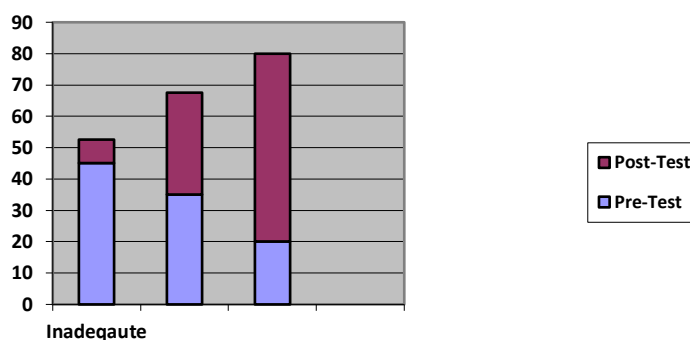**Percentage wise distribution of pre-Test Po-Test Knowledge Score**

fig -1: percentage wise distribution of pre-Test Po-Test Knowledge Score.

Above figure showing the percentage wise distribution of pre-test and post-Test knowledge percentage among all the nursing officers. Data shows that 45 % of having inadequate, 35 % having average and 20 % having adequate level of knowledge in the Pre-Test while in Post- Test 7.5 % of having inadequate, 32.5 % having average and 60 % having adequate level of knowledge regarding administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs.

Association of Pre-Test Knowledge score with selected socio-demography variables

Socio-Demographic Variables	Total		Inadequate		Average		Adequate		Calculated Value	Table Value	Inference
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%			
1. Gender											
Male	08	20	02	05	05	12.5	01	2.5	0.65	5.99	**NS**
Female	32	80	10	25	15	37.5	07	17.5			
2. Age											
22-28	07	17.5	02	05	04	10	01	2.5	5.5	12.59	**NS**
29-35	26	65	15	37.5	10	25	01	2.5			
36-40	04	10	02	05	01	2.5	01	2.5			
Above 40	03	7.5	01	2.5	01	2.5	01	2.5			
3. Qualification											
G.N.M	22	55	12	30	09	22.5	01	2.5	8.91	12.59	**NS**
B.Sc. Nursing	11	27.5	02	05	05	12.5	04	05			
P.B.B.Sc. Nursing	03	7.5	01	2.5	01	2.5	01	2.5			
M.Sc. Nursing	04	10	01	2.5	01	2.5	05	05			

4. Service Experience										
1-2 Years	06	15	03	7.5	02	05	01	2.5			
3-5 Years	15	37.5	07	17.5	05	12.5	03	7.5	2.98	12.59	NS
6-10 Years	16	40	05	12.5	08	20	03	7.5			
Above 10 Years	03	7.5	01	2.5	01	2.5	01	2.5			
5. Attending Conference on Psychotropic Medication										
Yes	08	20	01	2.5	02	05	05	12.5	14.66	5.99	S
No	32	80	20	50	10	25	02	05			

Table-3:- Association of Pre-Test Knowledge score with selected socio-demography variables

Above table showing the association of Pre-Test knowledge score with selected demography variables. Among all selected Socio-Demography variables attending conference on Psychotropic medication found to be having significant association with Pre-Test knowledge scores.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations were made:
- A similar study can replicates with different demographic variables.
- A similar study may be replicated with a control group.
- Comparative study can be done between different medical college and hospital across the state.
- A similar study can be done with a larger population to generalize the findings.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

This study conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of planned Teaching Program on nurse's knowledge regarding administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs in a selected medical college and Hospital. Findings of the study reveal that the planned teaching program with effective in raising knowledge level of nursing officers regarding the administration and side effects of psychotropic drugs.

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