



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS AMONG CARE GIVERS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA PATIENTS IN OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT AT TRICHY ATHMA HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT

Background of the Study: Extra pyramidal side effects [EPS] commonly referred to as drug-induced movement disorders are among the most common adverse drug effects patients experience from dopamine-receptor blocking agent. A variety of movement phenotypes has since been described along the EPS spectrum, including dystonia, akathisia, and Parkinsonism which occur more acutely, as well as more chronic manifestation of tardive akathisia and tardive dyskinesia. This activity reviews the causes, pathophysiology, and presentation of EPS and highlights the role of the inter professional team in its management.

Extrapyramidal symptoms [EPS] are symptoms that are archetypically associated with the extrapyramidal system of the brain's cerebral cortex. When such symptoms caused by medications or their drugs, they are also known as extrapyramidal side effects [EPSE]. The symptoms can be acute (short-term) or chronic [long-term]. They include movement dysfunction such as dystonia (continuous spasms and muscle contractions), akathisia [may manifest as motor restlessness], Parkinsonism characteristic symptoms such as rigidity, bradykinesia [slowness of movement], tremor and tardive dyskinesia (irregular, jerky movement), extrapyramidal symptoms are a reason why subjects drop out of clinical trials of antipsychotics [the CATIE

trail (clinical antipsychotic trials for intervention effectiveness), which include 1460 randomized subjects], 58 (27.2%) of those discontinuations were due to EPS.

Statement of the Problem: A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Athma hospital.

Objectives:

1. To assess the Pre-test and Post-test level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on Extrapyramidal side effect among caregivers of schizophrenia patients
3. To compare pre test and post test knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among caregivers of schizophrenia patients
4. The find out the association between the regarding Post-test level of knowledge and practice Prevention & management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients with selected demographic variables

Research Design: Pre experimental one group pre test and post test only design was used

Setting: The study was conducted at Athma hospital in Trichy.

Participants: 60 Care givers of Schizophrenia patient

Method: Non Probability sampling technique

Results: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics, out of 60 samples 37(60%) were in the age group 25-35 years, 11(18.3%) were 36 to45 years, 11(18.3%) were 46 to55 years and 1(1.7%) were above 56 years. According to sex 28(46.7%) male and 32(53.3%) female. According to religion, 48(80%) were belong to Hindu 3(5%) were Christian and 9(15%) were in Muslim. According to area of residence 39(65%)were urban and 21(35%)were in rural area. In regard to income of care giver, 5(8.3%) were 10-20 thousand, 39(65%) were 21-50 thousand, 16(26.7%) were in above 50 thousand. type 51(85%) were nuclear family and 9(15%) were in joint family.

According to family in regardto education of caregiver 5(8.3%) and 13(21.7%) were studied formal, primary and secondary education, 27(45%) were studied higher secondary education and 15(25%) were graduate. In regard to occupation of care giver 4(6.7%) were government employee, 37(61.7%) were private employee, 10(16.7%) were business and 9(15%) were worked in coolie. According to exposure of previous knowledge 11(18.3%) yes and 49(81.7%) No. In regard to source of information 11(100%) were in health personnel. The mean pre test knowledge of subjects mean was 7.68(38%) and post test knowledge of subjects mean was 16.73(84%). The paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effect of video assisted teaching program on knowledge on extrapyramidal symptoms. The 't' value shows that 2730.35, $P < 0.05$ level significant and < 0.001 level highly significant. The mean pre test practice of subject mean was 6.28(42%) and the post test practice of subject mean was 13.41(89%).

The paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effect of video assisted teaching program on practice of extrapyramidal symptoms. The 't' value shows that 24.547, $P < 0.05$ level significant and < 0.001 level highly significant. It shows that association between pre test level of knowledge with selected demography variables, among the variables as consider with age(0.069 $>$ 0.05) not associated, while we compare gender (0.577 $>$ 0.05) not associated, it noted that religion (0.754 $>$ 0.05) not associated, income of caregivers(0.631 $>$ 0.05) not associated ,type of family(0.395 $>$ 0.05) not associated, education of care giver (0.625 $>$ 0.05) not associated, occupation(0.377 $>$ 0.05) not associated, exposure of previous knowledge (0.601 $>$ 0.05) not associated, and source of information (1 $>$ 0.05) not associated. It shows that association between pre test practice with selected demography variables, among the variables as consider with age (0.227 $>$ 0.05) not associated, gender(0.221 $>$ 0.05) not associated, religion (0.807 $>$ 0.05) not associated, residence (0.681 $>$ 0.05) not associated, income (0.141 $>$ 0.05) not associated, type of family (0.359 $>$ 0.05) not associated, education(0.428 $>$ 0.05) not associated, occupation (0.365 $>$ 0.05) not associated, exposure of previous knowledge (0.778 $>$ 0.05) not associated and source of information(1 $>$ 0.05) not associated.

Conclusion: From the findings of the study it can be concluded that, More care givers of schizophrenia patients had below average level of knowledge and practice in pre test but more care givers of schizophrenia patients had average level of knowledge and practice in post test regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms The mean post test knowledge and practice scores were higher than the mean pre test knowledge and practice scores, it indicated that the video assisted teaching program on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients was more effective.

Keywords: extrapyramidal symptoms, schizophrenia, care givers, video assisted teaching program

INTRODUCTION

Mental health problems are common in human, so its important to be aware of possible signs. Feeling worried, depressed, guilty, worthless or feeling an enagerrated sense of high may be signs of a mental health issue. Changes in sleep, weight, personal hygiene or activity at school or work may hint at a mental health issue.

Care givers take care of the day-to-day needs of the patients, monitoring the mental state. Identify the early signs of illness, relapse and deterioration, and help the patient in accessing services. The family caregiver also supervises treatment and provides emotional support to the patient. **(National Library of medicine)**

Psychiatric Patient is any patient under the care of a consultant in one of the psychiatric specialties eg. Mental handicap, mental illness, child and adolescent psychiatric forensic psychiatric, psychotherapy (or) old age psychiatry. **NHS Wales Data Dictionary (2020)**

A mental disorder is characterized by a clinically significant disturbance in an individual cognition, emotional regulation or behaviour. It is usually associated with distress or impairment in important areas of functioning. **(WHO, 2022)**

Akathisia: a feeling of internal motor restlessness that can present as tension, nervousness, or anxiety. Clinical manifestations include pacing and an inability to sit still. Tardive dyskinesia: involuntary muscle movement in the lower face and distal extremities; this can be a chronic condition associated with long-term use of Antipsychotics. Pseudo Parkinsonism drug include Parkinsonism (rigidity, bradykinesia, tremor, and masked facies shuffling gait, stooped posture, sialorrhoea and seborrhoea: greater risk in the elderly. Although Parkinson's disease is primarily a disease of the nigrostriatal pathway and not the extrapyramidal systems. Loss of dopaminergic neurons in the substantial nigra leads to dysregulation of the extrapyramidal system. Since this system regulates posture and skeletal muscle tone, a result is the characteristic bradykinesia of Parkinson's. Extrapyramidal symptoms may be reduced by decreasing antipsychotic or by switching from a typical antipsychotic to an (or to a different) atypical antipsychotic, such as aripiprazole, ziprasidone, quetiapine, olanzapine, risperidone, or clozapine. These medications possess an additional mode of action that is believed to mitigate their effect on the nigrostriatal pathway, which means they are associated with fewer extrapyramidal side effects than "conventional" antipsychotics.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

In tamilnadu state, the prevalence rate of extrapyramidal symptoms is parkinsonism (50-55%), dystonia (12.2-1)15% Akathisia, (22.5-2)5.6% Tardive dyskinesia(45%) Neuroleptic Malignant syndrome (0.5-1%). **(National Journal, 2022)**

The severity of the extrapyramidal symptoms was moderate in the 45% individuals, mild in the 25.71% individuals and sever in the 10% individuals. **(Meddscape, 2022)**

In the present study 54.28% of the patients were aware of the extrapyramidal symptoms which produced mild distress, followed by the 41.42% patients in whom the symptoms were aware and produced moderate distress and awareness with severe distress was seen in the 1.42% individual. **(Journal of Psychiatry, 2021)**

Kirgaval RS (2017) studies are says the influence of the dose of antipsychotics in the occurrence of EPS in total 70. Male 44(62.85%) and Female 26(37.14%). Providing care for a member of the family with mental illness is a progressively overwhelming experience for care givers. They are the people who are always with the patients and their role is very important. Many of the care givers are ignorant about the importance of medication, side effects and the continuity of follow-up. They are just discharged from hospital or who need a long-term treatment and supervised care. An antipsychotic drug are administered to control the symptoms of psychosis such as hallucination and bizarre or paranoid behaviour These drugs calm without sedation or reduction in alertness. .

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Athma hospital.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the Pre-test and Post-test level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on Extrapyramidal side effect among caregivers of schizophrenia patients
3. To compare pre test and post test knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among caregivers of schizophrenia patients
4. The find out the association between the Post-test level of knowledge and practice Prevention & management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients with selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESES

H₁ – There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of Knowledge and practice regarding of prevention& management extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in

H₂ – There will be a significant association between Post-test level of Knowledge and practice regarding Prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients with selected demographic variables.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK:

The present study was focused on assessing the effectiveness of video teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms by applying the Ludwig Von Bertalanffy Model.



Input:

- It is the first phase in an system based on Ludwig von Bertalanffy input can be an information, material (or) energy that enters the system.
- In this study input is considered to be information regarding to prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients.
- Development of the video assisted teaching program on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms

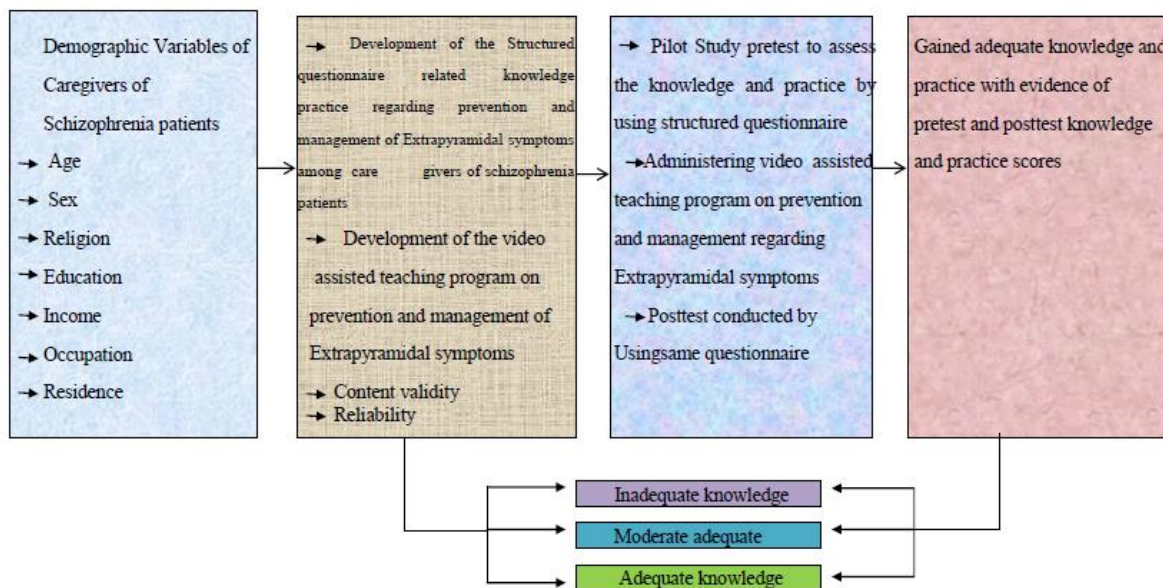
Throughput:

- According to Luduig von Bertalanffy through put refers to the process by which the system processes input and release an output. In this study the through put considered for the processing the inputs are
- Pilot study
- Pre test to assess the knowledge and practice by using the structured questionnaire
- Administering video assisted teaching program on prevention and management regarding extrapyramidal symptoms.
- Post test

Output:

- According to system theory output refers to energy, matter and information that leave a system, In the present study output is considered to be the gain in knowledge and practice obtained through the processing of the post test. It will be received in the form of post test knowledge and practice scores.
- Refers the increased the knowledge and practice on prevention and management of Extrapyramidal symptoms after administering video assisted teaching program.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK



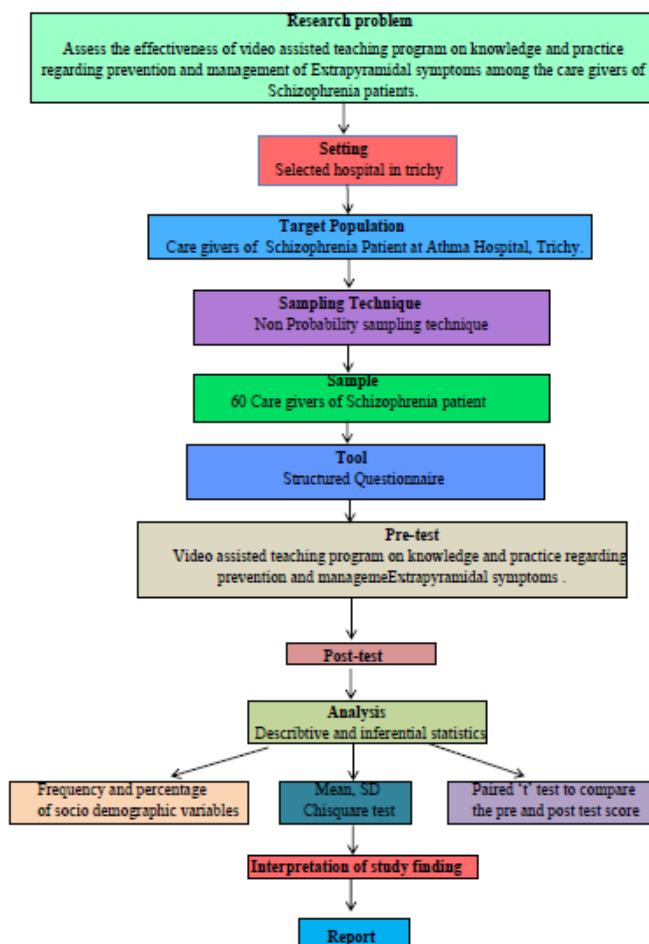
METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

A quantitative-evaluative approach was chosen for this study. Quantitative approach is used to identify, explore and describe the existing phenomena about prevention and management of EPS.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to conduct a study. The design allows researchers to sharpen the research methods suitable for the subject matter and get up their studies for success Emeritus (2028)



Pre experimental one group pretest and posttest only design was used

Group	Pre-test	Intervention	Post-test
Experimental Group	O ₁	X	O ₂

O₁ – assessing of knowledge and practice by pre-test O₂ – assessing of knowledge and practice by post-test
 X – video assisted teaching program on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms

The study design depicted in figure 2 shows that, a pre-test was given in the form of semi structured interview questionnaires on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms

After the pretest, video assisted teaching program was administered. after the administration of video assisted teaching program the post test was conducted with the semi structured interview questionnaire conducted on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among the caregivers of psychiatric patient

RESEARCH SETTING

The study was conducted at Athma hospital in Trichy.

POPULATION

Target Population

The target population of present study was care givers of schizophrenia patients, at Athma hospital, Trichy.

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

A variables is "An attribute of a person or object that varies that is taken on different values" A variable is any phenomenon (or) characteristics or attribute that changes. Variable are measurable characteristics of a concept and consist of logical group of attributes.

Independent variable:

It is a stimulus or activity that is manipulated or varied by the researcher to create the effect on the dependent variable.

In this study independent variables refers to video assisted teaching regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms.

Dependent variable:

It is the outcome or response due to the effect of the independent variable, which researcher wants to predict or explain.

In this study knowledge and practice score of caregivers of schizophrenia patient regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This analysis and interpretation of data to effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding antisocial behavior

- **SECTION A:** To assess the demographic variables among adolescents
- **SECTION B:** To assess the level of the knowledge and practice with pre-test and post-test score among caregivers of schizophrenia patients.
- **SECTION C:** To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching by comparing the pre-test and post-test results
- **SECTION D:** To find the association between the pre-test score of the caregivers of schizophrenia patients and selected demographic variables

SECTION A:

Table – 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapryamidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital according to their demographic data.

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1. Age (in years)		
a. 25 – 35 years	37	61.7%
b. 36 – 45 years	11	18.3%
c. 46 – 55 years	11	18.3%
d. > 55 years	1	1.7%
2. Gender		
a. Male	28	46.7%
b. Female	32	53.3%
3. Religion		
a. Hindu	48	80%
b. Christian	3	5%
c. Muslim	9	15%
4. Religion		
a. Urban	39	65%
b. Rural	21	65%
c. Slum	0	0%
5. Income of Care Giver		
a. Rs.10,000 – Rs.20,000	5	8.3%
b. Rs.21,000 – Rs.50,000	39	65%
c. > Rs.50,000	16	26.7%
6. Type of family		
a. Nuclear family	51	85%
b. Joint family	9	15%
c. Other	0	0%
7. Education of caregiver		
a. Formal education	5	8.3%
b. Primary and secondary education	13	21.7%
c. Higher secondary education	27	45%
d. Graduate	15	25%
8. Occupation of care giver		
a. Government employee	4	6.7%
b. Private employee	37	61.7%
c. Business	10	16.7%
d. Coolie	159	15%
9. Exposure of previous knowledge		
a. Yes	11	18.3%
b. No	49	81.7%
10. Source of information		
a. School curriculum	0	0%
b. Family members	0	0%
c. Mass media	0	0%
d. Health personnel	60	100%

SECTION B:**Table – 2:** Area wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the pre test knowledge regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers ofschizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

	Pre test score				
	Max. score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Overall knowledge	20	11-3	7.68	2.17	38

Table – 3: Area wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

	Post test score				
	Max. score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Overall knowledge	20	19 – 14	16.73	1.56	84

Table – 4 : Area wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

	Pre test			Post test			Difference in mean%
	Mean	SD	Mean%	Mean	SD	Mean%	
Overall knowledge	7.68	2.17	38	16.73	1.56	84	46

Table – 5: Area wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

	Pre test score				
	Max. score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Overall practice	15	10-6	6.28	1.88	42

Table-6: Area wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

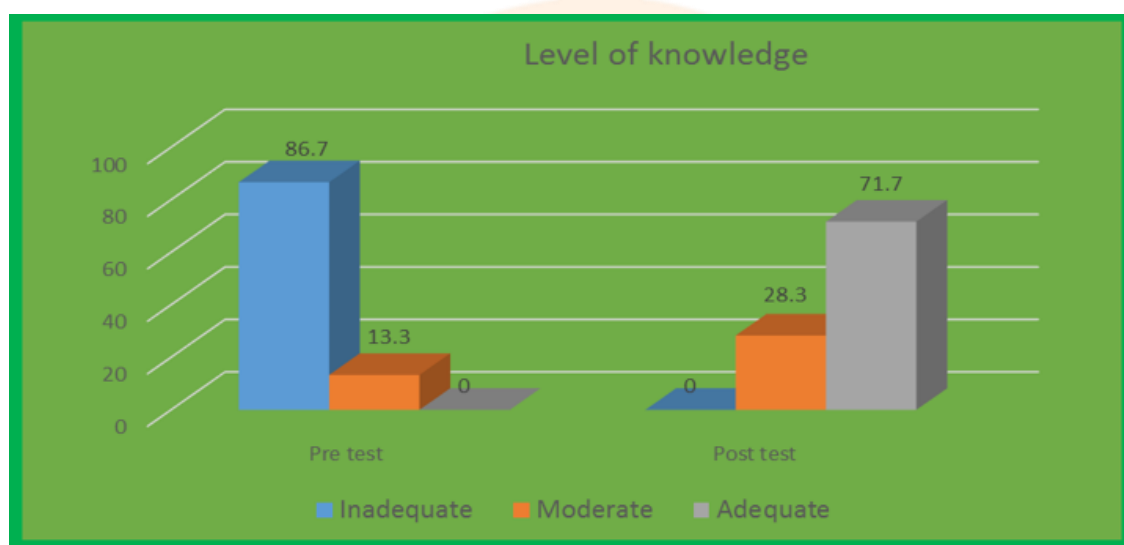
	Post test score				
	Max. score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean%
Overall practice	15	15-10	13.41	1.17	89

Table-7: Area wise Mean, SD and mean% to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

	Pre test			Post test			Difference in mean%
	Mean	SD	Mean%	Mean	SD	Mean%	
Overall practice	6.28	1.88	42	13.41	1.17	89	47

Table-8: Frequency and percentage wise to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on Level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of Extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

Level of knowledge	Pre test Score		Post test	
	f	%	f	%
Inadequate	52	86.7	0	0
Moderate	8	13.3	17	28.3
Adequate	0	0	43	71.7
Overall	60	100	60	100



SECTION C:

Table-9: Frequency and percentage wise to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on level of practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

Level of practice	Pre test		Post test	
	F	%	f	%
Poor	25	41.7	0	0
Average	35	58.3	3	5
Good	0	0	57	95
Overall	60	100	60	100

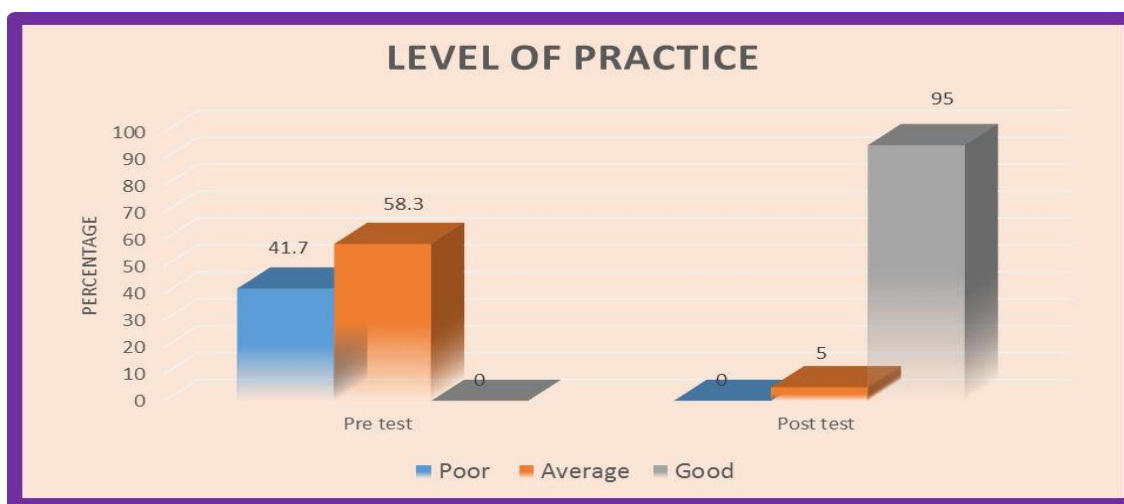


Table-10: Paired “t”-test was found to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test		Mean difference	‘t’-value	P-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Overall	7.68	2.17	16.73	1.56	9.05	30.35	P<0.001*** (HS)

*-P<0.05, significant and **-P<0.01 & ***-P<0.001, Highly significant

Table-11: Paired “t”-test was found to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

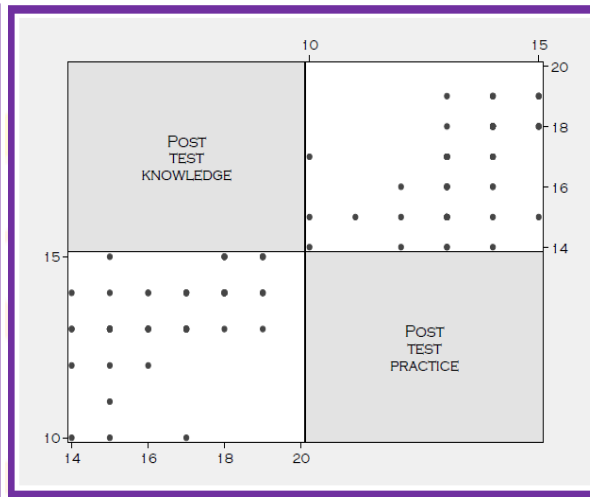
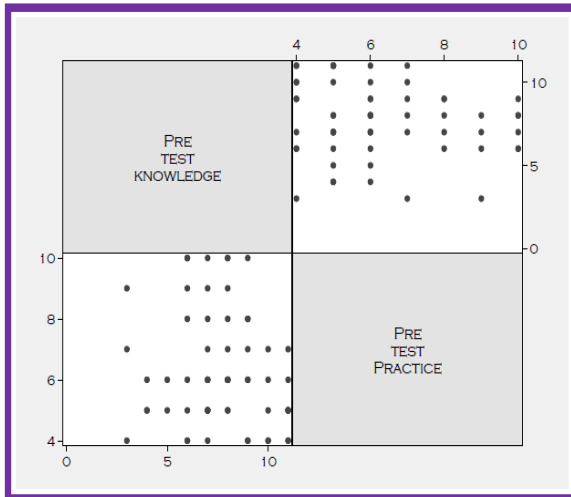
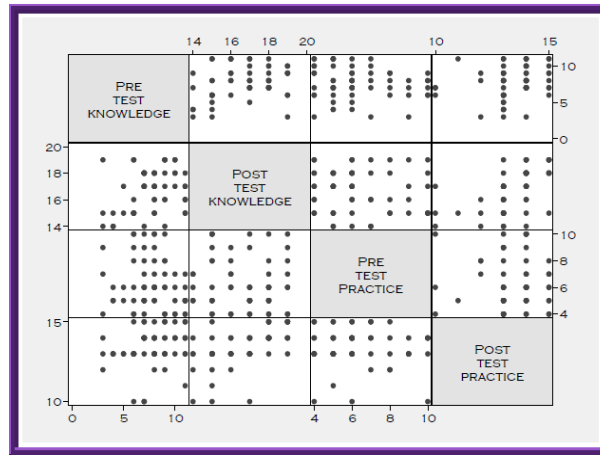
Level of Practice	Pre test		Post test		Mean difference	‘t’-value	P-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
Overall	6.28	1.88	13.41	1.17	7.13	24.547	P<0.001*** (HS)

*-P<0.05, significant and **-P<0.01 & ***-P<0.001, Highly significant

SECTION D:

Table 12: Correlation between knowledge and Practice regarding prevention and management of Extrapyrimal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients in outpatient department at Trichy Asthma hospital.

	Pre test		Post test	
	‘r’ value	p-value	‘r’ value	p-value
Knowledge and Practice	-0.156	0.233(NS)	0.564	P<0.001*** (HS)



SUMMARY AND FINDINGS

Demographic characteristics:

- Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics, out of 60 samples 37(60%) were in the age group 25-35 years, 11(18.3%) were 36 to45 years, 11(18.3%) were 46 to55years and 1(1.7%) were above 56 years.
- According to sex 28(46.7%) male and 32(53.3%) female.
- According to religion, 48(80%) were belong to Hindu 3(5%) were Christian and 9(15%) were in Muslim
- According to area of residence 39(65%)were urban and 21(35%)were in rural area.
- In regard to income of care giver, 5(8.3%) were 10-20 thousand, 39(65%) were 21-50 thousand, 16(26.7%) were in above 50 thousand.
- According to family type 51(85%) were nuclear family and 9(15%) were in joint family.
- In regard to education of caregiver 5(8.3%) and 13(21.7%) were studied formal, primary and secondary education, 27(45%) were studied higher secondary education and 15(25%) were graduate.
- In regard to occupation of care giver 4(6.7%) were government employee, 37(61.7%) were private employee, 10(16.7%) were business and 9(15%) were worked in coolie.
- According to exposure of previous knowledge 11(18.3%) yes and 49(81.7%) No. In regard to source of information 11(100%) were in health personnel.

Objective-I: The first objective was to assess the pretest knowledge and practice on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients.

- According to table 8 majority of caregivers 52(86.7%) and 8(13.3%) of them had inadequate and moderate adequate knowledge on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms. According to table 9 majority

of caregivers 25(41.7%) poor and 35 (58.3%) average practice on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms.

Objective-II: The second objective was to assess the posttest knowledge and practice on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care giver of schizophrenia patients.

• According to table 8 majority of caregivers 17(28.3%) and 43(71.7%) of them had moderate and adequate knowledge on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms. According to table 9 majority of caregivers 3(5%) average 57(95%) good practice on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms.

Objective-III: The third objectives was to compare the pretest and posttest knowledge and practice on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among caregivers of schizophrenia patients.

• The mean pretest knowledge of subjects mean was 7.68(38%) and posttest knowledge of subjects mean was 16.73(84%). The paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effect of video assisted teaching program on knowledge on extrapyramidal symptoms. The 't' value shows that 2730.35, $P < 0.05$ level significant and < 0.001 level highly significant.

• The mean pretest practice of subject mean was 6.28(42%) and the posttest practice of subject mean was 13.41(89%). The paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effect of video assisted teaching program on practice of extrapyramidal symptoms. The 't' value shows that 24.547, $P < 0.05$ level significant and < 0.001 level highly significant.

Objective-IV: To association between the pretest and posttest level of knowledge and practice on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among caregivers of schizophrenia patients.

• It could be interpreted that there was significant association with pretest level of knowledge and also found significant association with pretest level of practice.

• It shows that association between pretest level of knowledge with selected demography variables, among the variables as consider with age ($0.069 > 0.05$) not associated, while we compare gender ($0.577 > 0.05$) not associated, it noted that religion ($0.754 > 0.05$) not associated, income of caregivers ($0.631 > 0.05$) not associated, type of family ($0.395 > 0.05$) not associated, education of care giver ($0.625 > 0.05$) not associated, occupation ($0.377 > 0.05$) not associated, exposure of previous knowledge ($0.601 > 0.05$) not associated, and source of information ($1 > 0.05$) not associated.

• It shows that association between pretest practice with selected demography variables, among the variables as consider with age ($0.227 > 0.05$) not associated, gender ($0.221 > 0.05$) not associated, religion ($0.807 > 0.05$) not associated, residence ($0.681 > 0.05$) not associated, income ($0.141 > 0.05$) not associated, type of family ($0.359 > 0.05$) not associated, education ($0.428 > 0.05$) not associated, occupation ($0.365 > 0.05$) not associated, exposure of previous knowledge ($0.778 > 0.05$) not associated and source of information ($1 > 0.05$) not associated.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

The implication was set for the study in various area of nursing such as nursing practice and nursing research.

Nursing Practice:

- The nursing education is framed such as a way that equip the nurse with essential knowledge and skills.
- The nursing curriculum should also include about prevention and management of Extrapyramidal symptoms in mental health nursing.

Nursing Administration:

- Nurses play a major role in prepare difference kinds of teaching module according to the need, therefore it may to reduce the incidence of Extrapyramidal symptoms in society.

Nursing Education

- Nursing educator should have responsibility in upgrading the knowledge of care givers regarding prevention and management of Extrapyramidal symptoms.
- The teaching program can be utilized by the care givers to awareness program regarding prevention and management of EPS.

Nursing Research

- Study will valuable reference and pathway for further researchers.
- The finding if the study would help to expand the scientific body of professional knowledge upon which further researcher can be conducted.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study sample can be replicated on a large sample. A similar study could be conducted with control group. A similar study can be replicated in other population.
- A similar study can be conducted by using other teaching strategies like SIM, health education, booklets etc..

CONCLUSION:

From the findings of the study it can be concluded that, More care givers of schizophrenia patients had below average level of knowledge and practice in pre test but more care givers of schizophrenia patients had average level of knowledge and practice in post test regarding prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms The mean post test knowledge and practice scores were higher than the mean pre test knowledge and practice scores, it indicated that the video assisted teaching program on prevention and management of extrapyramidal symptoms among care givers of schizophrenia patients was more effective.

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