

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HUMAN PATIENT SIMULATION ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE OF SELECTED PROCEDURES AMONG 3RD YEAR BSC (N) STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES AT RAJKOT , GUJARAT.

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ABSTRACT :

A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Human Patient Simulation On Knowledge And Practice Of Selected Procedures Among 3rd Year Bsc (N) Students In Selected Nursing Colleges At Rajkot , Gujarat.

The objectives of the study were 1.To assess the pre-test level of knowledge and practice of selected procedures among 3rd year BSc (n) students in selected nursing colleges at Rajkot Gujarat 2.To administer human patient simulation on knowledge and practice of Selected procedures among 3rd year B.sc (N) students in selected nursing colleges at Rajkot , Gujarat 3. To assess the post-test level of knowledge and practice of selected procedures on human patient simulation among 3rd year BSc (n) students selected nursing colleges at Rajkot , Gujarat. 4.To compare pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and practice of selected procedures on human patient simulation among 3rd year B.sc (N) students in selected nursing colleges at Rajkot , Gujarat 5. To find out the association between post-test level of knowledge and practice of selected procedures on human patient simulation among 3rd year BSc (N) students with their selected demographic variables.

An evaluative approach and research design was pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design) was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in Sodha institute of nursing , Rajkot .the findings of the study the pretest and

posttest knowledge mean were 8.09 and 9.67 respectively. The standard deviation was 2.84 and 3.10 respectively. The mean difference was 11.82. The calculated “t” value 24.53 is greater than the tabulated value 2.00, “p” value 0.0001, showing that there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge. Thus, indicating structured teaching programme and practice was highly effective. Hence H1 There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding selected procedures among 3rd B.Sc. (N) students was accepted.

The pretest and posttest Practice mean were 14.71 and 16.83 respectively. The standard deviation was 7.59 and 2.45 respectively. The mean difference was - 2.12 the calculated “t” value 21.14 is greater than the tabulated value 2.00, “p” value 0.0001, and showing that there is a significant difference between pretest and posttest practice. Thus, indicating structured teaching programme and practice was highly effective. Hence H1 There is a significant difference between pre- test and post-test knowledge scores regarding selected procedures among 3rd B.Sc.(N) students was accepted

KEY WORDS : Human , simulation , effectiveness

INTRODUCTION

Simulation has a well-known history in the military, nuclear power, and aviation industries. The aviation industry uses flight simulators for pilot training and has developed Crew Resource Management for the training of non-technical skills for flight crews. The nuclear power industry trains for disasters, and the military has used war games and simulation very successfully in their training programs. Simulation in the area of medicine and nursing has become an important part of the education of students and practicing healthcare providers. Many institutions have made recommendations around the use of simulation in healthcare training. The Institute of Medicine’s report on nursing work environments recommends simulation as a method to support nurses in the ongoing acquisition of knowledge and skills. In the Future of Nursing report by a Robert Wood Johnson

Initiative, simulation is mentioned as a strategy to support inter professional education¹

NEED FOR THE STUDY

According to a Chinese proverb - "If you hear, you forget, if you see, you remember, but if you do and you understand it better". Justifying in the process of nursing education, a nurse picks up learning through scholastic studies, practical classes, contextual sessions, case investigations, etc. Nursing aspirants gain theoretical knowledge in college and gain practical introduction in the clinical settings. By and large, learners are not able to think critically, thus feel anxious and on edge while giving care and medication to the patients. Thus, simulation builds up their confidence level and impart necessary skills that are imperative in today's nursing education.¹³

The advantages of simulation-based educational interventions include the ability to provide immediate Feedback, repetitive practice learning, the integration of simulation into the curriculum, the ability to adjust the difficulty level, opportunities to individualize learning, and the adaptability to diverse types of learning strategies.¹⁵

MATERIALS AND METHODS

RESEARCH DESIGN

It is the overall plan or blue print, the researcher selects to carry out the study. The research design selected was pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design) was adopted for the study measuring the effectiveness of Human patient simulation on knowledge and practice of Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and Defibrillation among 3rd Year B.sc (N) Students, which is represented below.



O1	X	O2
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O1- Pretest assessment of knowledge and practice of selected procedures among 3rd Year B.sc (N) Students

X- Human patient simulation on selected procedure

O2- Post-test assessment of knowledge and practice of selected Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and defibrillation on human patient simulation among 3rd year B.sc (N) Students

SETTING

The setting used for the study was Sodha institute of nursing , Rajkot

POPULATION

Population is the entire set of individuals or objects having some common characteristics. The population of the present study was 3rd year B.sc Nursing students.

SAMPLE

The sample for the present study includes 3rd year B.sc nursing students studying in Sodha institute of nursing , Rajkot

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size consists of 60 3rd year BSc (N) students studying in Sodha institute of

nursing , Rajkot.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling technique refers to the process of selecting a portion of the population to represent the entire population. In this study probability- simple random sampling technique was used by the researcher for the study.

RESULTS

Pre-test and post-test knowledge mean were 8.09 and 9.67 respectively. The standard deviation was 2.84 and 3.10 respectively. The mean difference was 11.82.

The calculated “t” value 24.53 is greater than the tabulated value 2.00, “p”value 0.0001, showing that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge.

The pre-test and post-test Practice mean were 14.71 and 16.83 respectively. The standard deviation was 7.59 and 2.45 respectively. The mean difference was -2.12

The calculated “t” value 21.14 is greater than the tabulated value 2.00, “p”value 0.0001, and showing that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post- test practice.

CONCLUSION

There was a significant difference in the pre test knowledge scores and post test knowledge and practice scores of 3rd year B.sc (N). Hence, structured teaching programme and practice on human patient simulation was effective in improving the knowledge and practice level of 3rd year B.sc (N) students regarding Cardiopulmonary resuscitation and defibrillation. There is also a no significant association between posttest knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables.

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