

Effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among 3rd Year B.Sc. Nursing Students

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Abstract:

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. Despite signing up to various Acts and Conventions on mental health, the violation of their rights are continuing around the globe. This may be due to the lack of knowledge and faulty attitude of community and also some poor beliefs are contributing to this. The finding shows the comparison of overall knowledge score between pre test and post test. In the pre test mean score was 11.18 with SD 2.82 whereas in post test mean score was 23.23 with SD 3.03. Difference in score is 12.05. There is large difference between pre test and post test knowledge score and it is statistically significant. Differences between pre test and post test score was analysed using paired t-test and it was 25.81 which were found highly significant at 0.001 level.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Self Instructional Module, Knowledge Human Rights of Mentally Ill, 3rd Year B.Sc. Nursing Students.

INTRODUCTION

Psychiatric nursing is the science and art of providing protective, therapeutic, supportive, physical and social care to the people too ill 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 health care nurse. Nursing is an emerging profession. The professional nurses demonstrate unique skills, critical thinking and systematically inquiry and uses discretion and judgment in practice. The role of nurses and professional nursing has expanded rapidly within the past few decades to include expertise specialization, autonomy and accountability, both from a legal and ethical perspective. This expansion has forced new concern among nurses and a heightened awareness of the interaction of legal and ethical principles. Areas of concerns include professional nursing practice, safe guarding rights and ethical principles.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the existing knowledge level of students regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill among 3rd year B.Sc nursing students.

2. To develop SIM regarding Human Rights of Mentally Ill for students.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of SIM on human rights of mentally ill by comparing pre and post test knowledge scores of 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students.
4. To identify the association between knowledge scores of students with their selected socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

The research design used for the study was Quasi-experimental research design with one group pre-test post test design. The study was conducted among B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students who were study at selected college Bhopal. The analysis, interpretation and discussion of data collected from 40 subjects through Simple random sampling, B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students at selected nursing college Bhopal (MP). Descriptive and inferential statistics were adopted for the analysis and interpretation of the data.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Section-I: Description of demographic variables

- ❖ Data showed the percentage distribution of 3rd year BSc. nursing students by sex. It was observed from the result that majority 33 (82.5%) of students were female, and 7 (17.5%) of students were male.
- ❖ Data showed the shows the percentage distribution of nursing students by their previous knowledge on human rights. It was seen that majority 27 (67.5%) of students have previous knowledge on human rights, 13 (32.5%) of students have no previous knowledge on human rights.
- ❖ Data showed the shows the percentage distribution of nursing students by their source of information. It was observed that majority 15(37.5%) of students obtained information from electronic media, 8(20%) of students from printed media, 4 (10%) of students from health personnel and 13 (32.5%) of students had no information.
- ❖ Data showed the shows the percentage distribution of nursing students by theory classes they attended. It was seen that 17 (42.5%) students attended theory classes and 23 (57.5%) students did not attend any classes on human rights of mentally ill.

Section- II: Analysis of the effectiveness of SIM on human rights of mentally ill by comparing pre and post test knowledge scores of 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students by using “t” test.

N=40

Knowledge on	Knowledge score				Student’s paired t-test
	Pre test		Post test		
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	
General terms and definitions	1.83	.84	4.22	.83	t=15.06, P=0.001*** significant

History and evolution	2.38	.90	4.60	1.08	t=13.72, P=0.001*** significant
Patient rights	5.50	1.50	10.35	1.58	t=17.55, P=0.001*** significant
Role of nurses	1.63	1.00	4.03	.89	t=12.71, P=0.001*** significant

*** p<0.05

The data in the table depicts that The pre test mean knowledge score of students on “general terms and definitions” was 1.83, whereas post test score was 4.22 and the difference is 2.39. This difference between pre test and post test is large and it is statistically significant.

The pre test mean knowledge score of students on “general history and evolution” was 2.38 where as post test score was 4.60, and the difference is 2.22. This difference between pre test and post test is large and it is statistically significant.

The pre test mean knowledge score of students on “patient rights” was 5.50 score where as post test score was 10.35 and the difference is 6.67. This difference between pre test and post test is large and it is statistically significant.

The pre test mean knowledge score of students on “role of nurses” was 1.63 score where as post test score was 4.03 and the difference is 2.40. This difference between pre test and post test is large and it is statistically significant. Statistical significance was calculated by using student’s paired ‘t’ test.

Section- III: Chi-square analysis to find out association between pre test knowledge scores with their selected socio-demographic variables.

The data shows the association between pretest and post test knowledge scores of 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students on human rights of mentally ill and selected demographic variables. In pre test there was no significant association between the knowledge score and socio demographic variables, such as gender, previous knowledge on human rights, and source of information and theory classes they attended. There is no association between the knowledge on human rights of mentally ill and selected socio-demographic variables of the B.Sc. nursing students. In post test previous knowledge on human rights, source of information and attended theory classes students gained more knowledge than others. Statistical significance was calculated using Pearson chi-square test.

CONCLUSION

This research article discusses the major findings of the study and reviews that in relation to findings from the results of other studies. The present study is an effort to evaluate the “effectiveness of self instructional module on human rights of mentally ill among 3rd year B.Sc. nursing students in selected college in Bhopal”. In order to achieve the objectives of the study quasi experimental (one group pretest posttest) design was adapted and 40 subjects were selected using simple random sampling, fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The subjects were evaluated using structured questionnaire for socio-demographic variables and knowledge questionnaire regarding human rights of mentally ill.

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