

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Structured Teaching Programme on Comprehensive Care of Victim in Forensic Nursing Among Staff Nurse at Selected Hospital Bangalore

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ABSTRACT-

Background: Forensic nursing is the application of forensic aspect of health care combined with other aspects of health it includes investigation of trauma, or death of victims and perpetrators of violence, criminal activity and traumatic accidents. Forensic nursing was proposed in 1986 and recognized by the American academy of forensic science by 1991. Sexual assault nurse examiner adult/ pediatrics was formulated to end violence against women.

Material and method: Pre experimental one group pretest post test design was used for the study. Samples were selected using Random sampling technique. Sample size was 30 staff nurses. Pretest was conducted followed by video assisted structured teaching programme and then post test was conducted after 2 days.

Result: The result was described using descriptive and inferential statistics The study concluded that structured teaching is effective in improving the knowledge level of staff nurse. the chi-square test was carried out with all variables such as age gender, and source of knowledge were significant with level of knowledge regarding comprehensive care of victim in forensic nursing and other demographic variable are not significant with level of knowledge at $p < 0.05$

Conclusion: Video assisted structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge among staff nurse

Keywords: effectiveness, video assisted structured teaching programme, comprehensive care of victim in forensic nursing

Introduction

Forensic nursing is the application of forensic aspect of health care combined with other aspects of health it includes investigation of trauma, or death of victims and perpetrators of violence, criminal activity and traumatic accidents. Forensic nursing was proposed in 1986 and recognized by the American academy of forensic science by 1991. Sexual assault nurse examiner adult/ pediatrics was formulated to end violence against women.

Rape is the most common crime against women according to 2021 NCRB report 31677 rapes cases

were registered in our country an average of 86 cases daily the victim below 18 years is 10%. Here comes the need of forensic nurse as most of crime is done by the near relatives, collection of samples is difficult in this situation and the trauma the victim undergo will be higher. So, a need of forensic nurse is required for the prevention of posttraumatic stress.

Comprehensive forensic nursing can be defined as holistic nursing care covering physical health, mental health and social issues of victim of violence and all those people affected by violence

As a forensic nurse, care can be given in the area of disaster, violence, abuse and crime. Nursing care starts from assessment of victim, support of victims, evidence collection, preservation, dispatch, documentation of crime.

Nurses are usually the first responders to provide care to victim, so nurses should be equipped with knowledge of care and support to victim, family members, prevention of violence and crimes, advocacy of survivors, laws, rights of victims

Care of victim include first aid and taking care of injured that evidence is not wakened or destroyed during the process, prevention of complication psychological care to prevent posttraumatic stress, referrals to NGO for financial implication, care of co morbidities

Objectives

To assess the pretest and posttest level of knowledge regarding comprehensive care of victim in forensic nursing

To assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding comprehensive care of victim in forensic nursing

To find the association of posttest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

Hypothesis

H1 there will be significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge regarding comprehensive care of victim in forensic nursing

H2 there will be significant association between posttest knowledge score with their selected demographic variables

Material and Method

Pre experimental one group pretest posttest design was used for the study. Samples were selected using Radom sampling technique. Sample size was 30 staff nurses. Pretest was conducted followed by video assisted structured teaching programme and then post test was conducted after 2 days.

The result was described using descriptive and inferential statistics

Schematic presentation for research Design

Pretest	Intervention	Posttest
O1	X	O2

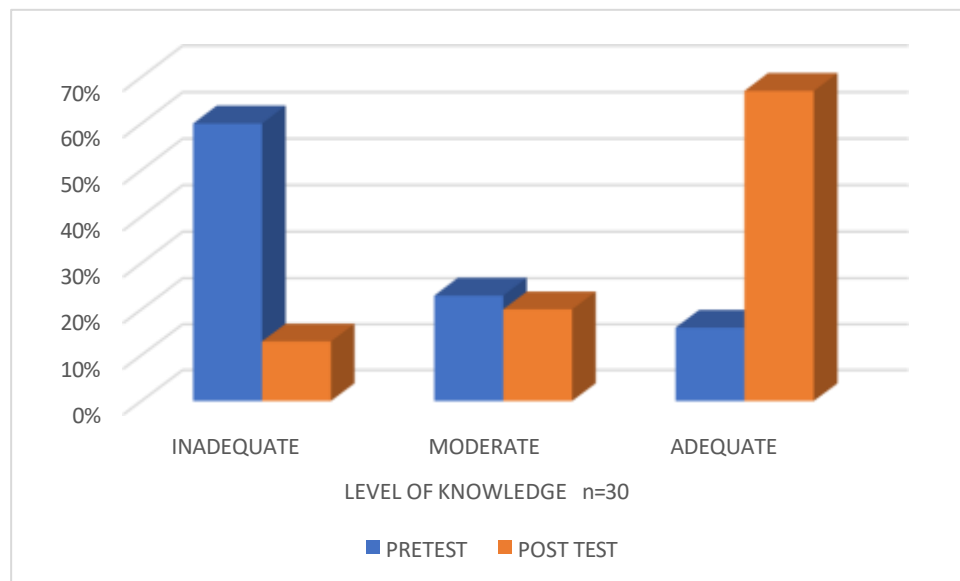
Table 1 Demographic variable of staff nurses

Sl No	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
	Age (in yrs)		
a)	20-30	20	67

	b)	31-40	5	16
	c)	41-50	3	10
	d)	>50	2	7
2	Gender			
	a)	Male	3	10
	b)	Female	27	90
3	Religion			
	a)	Hindu	13	43
	b)	Christian	16	54
	c)	Muslim	1	3
4	Marital status			
	a)	Single	16	54
	b)	Married	12	40
	c)	Widower/Widow	1	3
	d)	Divorced/Separated	1	3
5	Type of family			
	a)	Nuclear	6	20
	b)	Joint	5	17
	c)	Living alone	19	63
6	Monthly income			
	a	Rs 15000 -20000	18	60
	b.	Rs 20001 -25000	5	17
	c	Rs 25001 and above	7	23
7	Educational Qualification			
	a	M.sc	1	3
	b.	GNM	16	54
	c.	B.Sc (N)	9	30
	d.	POST B.Sc (N)	4	13

8	Experience in years		
	a. <1year	12	40
	b. 1-- 5 years	8	27
	c. 6 – 10 years	7	23
	d. >10 years	3	10
9	Area of working		
	a. I.C.U	4	13
	b. Wards	14	47
	c. Emergency	3	10
	d. O.P.D.	9	30
10	Source of information		
	a. Social media	20	67
	b. Friends	8	27
	c. In-service education	2	6

Table 2 frequency and percentage of knowledge level of staff nurse



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During the study 30 staff nurse was selected and under the demographic variable of, age, sex, income, qualification years of experience, martial status, area of working, source of information. In the pretest 16% of the staff nurse have adequate knowledge, 23% had moderate knowledge and 60 % had inadequate knowledge in posttest 67% of the staff nurse have adequate knowledge, 20% had moderate knowledge and 13 % had inadequate.

The study identifies that mean level of knowledge among staff nurse before STP was 17.10 with a standard deviation of 4.14

And the mean posttest score was 23.12 with a standard deviation of 3.1 showing high significant level with p value <0.05. Thus, it concludes that the video assisted structured teaching programme was

effective in improving the knowledge of staff nurse regarding the comprehensive care of victim
Regarding the association with demographic variable there is no significant association between the demographic variable and the level and knowledge.

Conclusion

The study concluded that structured teaching is effective in improving the knowledge level of staff nurse. the chi-square test was carried out with all variables such as age gender, and source of knowledge were significant with level pf knowledge regarding comprehensive care of victim in forensic nursing and other demographic variable are not significant with level of knowledge at $p < 0.05$

Recommendation

A similar study can be done in large scale to generalize the finding
Training programme on comprehensive care should be conducted to all staff nurse to improve the care of victim in hospital

Reference

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