

“A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MEDICO LEGAL ASPECTS IN CARE OF CANCER PATIENTS AMONG NURSES WORKING IN CANCER HOSPITALS.”

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Abstract

Medico legal knowledge is an essence for a medical professional, irrespective of their specialty. Law is common to all knowledge about medico legal issues is not optional for a treating doctors but a mandatory social responsibility. Proper knowledge of roles and responsibilities of a health care provider is of immense importance while handling these cases to facilitate social and legal justice

The present study was Quantitative Research approach and Pre experimental design (one group pre-test post-test) is adopted in the present study. The sample size of this study is 50 staff nurses, with this non probability purposive sampling technique used. Result of this study is mean and standard deviation of pre-test score are 8.42 and 1.63 respectively, and mean and standard deviation of post-test score 14.46 and 1.34. The ‘t’ value of knowledge 20.25 ‘p’ value = 0.0000 The mean knowledge was evaluated in pre-test and post-test conducted on 50 samples and it showed significant increases in knowledge about medico legal aspects in care of cancer patients after conducting planned teaching programme, and the staff nurses have gained knowledge regarding medico legal aspects in care of cancer patients.

Keywords .Assess, knowledge, medico legal

Introduction

Medico legal cases (MLC) are an integral part of medical practice that is frequently encountered by Medical Officers (MO). The occurrence of MLCs is on the increase, both in the Civil as well as in the Armed Forces. Proper handling and accurate documentation of these cases is of prime importance to avoid legal complications and to ensure that the Next of Kin (NOK) receive the entitled benefits. All medical officers working in hospitals / field medical units / non-medical units encounter medico legal issues which should be handled in accordance with the law of the land and directives issued by service headquarters.

The objectives of the study:-

1. To assess the existing knowledge on medico legal aspects related to cancer among nurses in cancer hospitals
2. To assess the effectiveness after planned teaching programme on medico legal aspects related to cancer among nurses in cancer hospitals.
3. To compare pre-test & post-test knowledge score.
4. To find the association between pre-test knowledge score with demographic variables.

Material and Methods

The present study was Quantitative Research approach and Pre experimental design (one group pre-test post-test) is adopted in the present study. The sample size was calculated by power analysis formula. The present study consisted of 50 staff nurses. with this non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the present study. In the present study the samples were selected staff nurses caring cancer patients & working in Sidhivinayak Cancer Hospital, Miraj . The purpose and significance of the study was explained to the participants . After that the data was analyzed with the help of statistician. It was revealed that the while the p value is 0.05 which is less than 0.05 and hence H1 is accepted. The reliability and pilot study was conducted at sangli civil hospital . The reliability of the tool was done by using Karl pearson's coefficient formula, The „r“ value of the tool is 0.7 which found to be reliable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION-

Table-1

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

n=50

SR.NO	SAMPLE CHARACTRISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
1	AGE IN YEARS		
	20-29	14	28%
	30-39	19	39%
	40-49	16	32%
	50-59	1	2%
2	GENDER		
	FEMALE	42	84%
	MALE	8	16%
3	QUALIFICATION		
	ANM	0	00%

	GNM	0	00%
	BSc	50	100%
4	YEAR OF EXPERIENCE		
	1-5YEARS	8	16%
	6-10YEARS	27	54%
	11-15YEARS	15	30%

TABLE NO -2

A) PRE TEST KNOWLEDGE

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCORE OF PRE TEST KNOWLEDGE
n=50

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0	0%
Average	44	88%
Good	06	12%
Excellent	0	00%
Total	50	100%

Above table Shows that, according to category poor, average, good, and excellent. In pre-test the majority of sample has average knowledge regarding the medico legal aspects. There were few in good.

TABLE NO 3:

B) POST KNOWLEDGE

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCORE OF POST TEST KNOWLEDGE

n=50

Above Shows	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Table that,
	Poor	0	00%	
	Average	0	00%	
	Good	41	82%	
	Excellent	09	18%	
	Total	50	100%	

Sr. no	Variable s	Averag e	Good	Chi squar e value	d.f.	p value	Significance	Conclusion

according to category poor, average, good, and excellent. In post -test the majority of sample has good knowledge regarding the medico legal aspects. There were few in excellent.

TABLE NO :4

COMPARISON OF THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE .

n=50

	MEAN	SD	t VALUE	p VALUE	CONCLUSION
PRE TEST	8.42	1.63	20.25	0	SIGNIFICANT
POST TEST	14.46	1.34		0	SIGNIFICANT

The above table deals with mean and standard deviation of pre-test score are 8.42 and 1.63 respectively, and mean and standard deviation of post-test score 14.46 and 1.34. The 't' value of knowledge 20.25 'p' value = 0.0000 The mean knowledge was evaluated in pre-test and post-test conducted on 50 samples and it showed significant increases in knowledge about medico legal aspects in care of cancer patients after conducting planned teaching programme, and the staff nurses have gained knowledge regarding medico legal aspects in care of cancer patients.

Table no.5

Association between Pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

n=50

1.	AGE						not significant	No Association
	20-29	13	1	7.69	3	0.05287 2		
	30-39	17	2					
	40-59	14	2					
	50-59		1					
	GENDER							
	FEMALE	37	5	0.0022	1	0.96432		
	MALE	7	1					
3	EXPERIENCE							
	1-5year	8		1.32	2	0.51685		
	6-10year	23	4					
	11-15year	13	2					

The above table shows that there is no significant association between demographic variables i.e. Age, Gender, Education, year of experience with Pre-test knowledge score as the calculated 'p' value is more than 0.05

DISCUSSION:

The findings of the present study has been discussed as per the objectives of the study. The findings of the study shows that after conducting the planned teaching programme there was increase in the knowledge regarding medico-legal aspects among staff nurses and statistically it was found that there is significant difference in the pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

significant increase in the knowledge of staff nurses who were selected for the research study and hypothesis H1 was selected.

CONCLUSION:

The purpose of the present study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding medico-legal aspects in care of cancer patients among nurses working in cancer hospital.

The pre experimental design was used for the study which consist of one pretest and posttest method. The group consist of 30 samples which are selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique for the study. The pretest was conducted to assess the existing knowledge about medico-legal aspects in care of cancer patients among staff nurses and then the planned teaching programme was given on medico-legal aspects in care of cancer patients followed by the post-test to assess increased score in knowledge regarding the medico-legal aspects in care of cancer patients.

The content validity of tool was done, the pilot study was done on 10 samples and feasibility of study was established siddhivinayakGanpati hospital conducted from 22nd April to 29thApril. Based on the objectives and hypothesis the collected data was analyzed by using spastically method. Statistically mean score finding showed that planned teaching about medico-legal aspects in care of cancer patients was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding medico-legal aspects in care of cancer patients among the staff nurses. It shows that the staff nurses has significant difference in the knowledge.

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