
A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on home care management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Type 2 diabetic patients between the age group of 40-70 years admitted in Medical and Surgical wards of MOSC MCH, Kolenchery.

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on home care management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in diabetic patients between the age group of 40-70 years admitted in Medical and Surgical wards of MOSC MCH, Kolenchery.

Using a quantitative approach and quasi-experimental design, non probability convenient sampling of 26 adults with diabetes mellitus admitted to Medical Surgical wards of a Medical College Hospital were studied using a structured questionnaire to evaluate their knowledge on diabetic home care management. Subjects were reevaluated after a planned teaching programme. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The study found good knowledge among subjects about diabetic home care management (good - 62%, average -38%, poor- 0%). Paired “t” test showed highly significant association between teaching and post test knowledge score ($p < 0.001$)**. The Chi-square test showed significant association between post test knowledge, when compared to sex, duration illness, positive family history and previous knowledge about DM ($p < 0.05$)*. There was no association between level of knowledge and selected demographic variables like age and education.

KEY WORDS: Diabetic mellitus , Home care management level of knowledge.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a preoperative teaching of patients between 45-75 years of age undergoing cataract surgeries about post operative eye care admitted in MOSC MCH, Kolenchery.

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: Blindness especially related to cataract poses a major challenge all over the developing world. Age related cataract remains the major cause of blindness throughout the world. It is estimated that the present number of 20 million of cataract blindness will be doubled by the year 2020. This study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge on cataract its treatment modalities and post operative eye care. To assess the effectiveness of pre operative teaching and to find out the association between pre test knowledge score & selected demographic variables.

Method: A quasi experimental study with one group pre test post test design without control group was undertaken in ophthalmology inpatient units of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. Data was collected from 20 patient admitted for cataract surgery.

Result: The result showed that the overall mean knowledge score in pre test was 47.81% and that of post test was 85.90%. It indicates that pre operative teaching programme was effective. It was also found that there is no significant association exist between pre test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Interpretation and Conclusion : It was found that most of the patients had inadequate knowledge about cataract, its treatment modalities and post operative eye care. After planned pre operative teaching programme their knowledge level increased significantly. So it is concluded that planned teaching programme is effective.

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching program on alcoholism , its hazards and prevention among students at a selected educational institution at Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of a planned health teaching programme on alcoholism, its hazards and prevention among students at a selected educational institution at Kolenchery. The objectives of the study were 1. To assess the level of knowledge about alcoholism. Its hazards and prevention 2. To assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching programme in terms of gain in knowledge score 4). To find out the association between knowledge score and demographic and selected variables.

Twenty four subjects from Christ College, Kolenchery were included in the study. A Quasi-experimental study design with one group pre test, post test without control group design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects before and after the planned health teaching programme on alcoholism, its hazards and prevention.

Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean, standard deviation, Paired “t” test, Chi-square test etc.

The mean knowledge level about alcoholism. Its hazards and prevention is 7.5+ 1.5 which is at above average level. Majority of the subjects (54.2%) had the history of alcohol use in the past at least for once. 33.3% had tried alcohol out of curiosity , 803% of subjects look alcohol during celebrations with consent of parents. 75% f parents consumes alcohol regularly. Only 58.3% subjects believed that alcoholism is a serious problem and should get treated. There is a significant association between planned health teaching programme and knowledge of subjects regarding alcoholism its hazards and prevention (** p=0.001). There was no statistical significant relationship between the knowledge level and the socio demographic variables, it was comparable.

Conclusion: There was a significant increase in the knowledge level of students after planned health teaching. There is an immense need of creating public awareness regarding the gravity of alcohol use and its consequence among adolescents and young adults in order to adopt healthier life style.

**Effectiveness of planned teaching program on breast feeding examination among
voluntary health workers in primary health centres of MOSC Medical college
Hospital**

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ABSTRACT

A quasi experimental study with pre test, post testwith out the control group design under taken in MOSC Medical College adopted PHC's. Data was collected from 25 female VHW to assess the effectiveness of a planned health teaching on BSE and was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics .

Findings reveals that highest percentage (36%) of female VHW were in the age group of 30-40 years, 94% of VHW were married , 96% had SSLC education, 56% were Christians, 64% belongs to nuclear family, 60% had per capita income of <1000. It also reveals that 47.2% had no previous knowledge regarding BSE.

The over all mean knowledge score in pre test was 7.92 +/- 1.68 (52.8%) and in post test was 12.72 +/- 1.62 (84.8%). It reveals 33% enhancement of knowledge score. The findings of the study revealed that during the post test, VHW poor knowledge on BSE. Highly significant difference was found between pre and post test knowledge scores in relation to demographic variables except age and education of VHW.

Effectiveness of structured teaching program(STP) on knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of diarrhea among under 5 children admitted in a selected hospitals, Kolenchery

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Abstract

A quasi - experimental study with pretest, post test without control group design undertaken in pediatric ward of MOSC Medical College hospital, Kolenchery. Data was collected from 31 mothers with under Five children to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of diarrhea and was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Finding revealed that highest percentage(74.19%) of the mothers were in the age group 21-30 years, 35.48% of the mothers had secondary school education. 35.48% of the mothers were in the income group of Rs.1000-2999 and majority (90.32%) of them were housewives. 61.29% of the mothers were from nuclear family. Highest percentage (51.61%) were with Two living children and 64.74% mothers had only One under Five children. It also revealed that 54.83% had no previous knowledge regarding prevention of diarrhea.

The overall mean knowledge score in pretest was 13.54, 2.311(58.86% and in the post tests was 18.80,1.954(81.73%). It reveals that 22.87% enhancement of knowledge score. The findings of the study revealed that during the pretest mothers had poor knowledge on all the areas except in meaning. Highly significant difference was found between pre and post tests knowledge scores and no significant association was found between knowledge scores in relation to demographic variables and significant association was found between knowledge score in relation to education and occupation of mothers

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme regarding First Aid Management among the primary school teachers from selected schools at Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding First Aid Management among the primary school teachers from selected schools at Ernakulam District.

The objectives of the study were: (1) To assess the knowledge of First Aid Management among primary school teachers. (2) To evaluate the effectiveness of PTP among primary School Teachers regarding first Aid Management. (3) To determine the association between knowledge on First Aid Management selected demographic variable of the primary school teachers.

Twenty primary school teachers from government Lower Primary School, Kolenchery and St.Paul's Junior School, Kolenchery were included in the study.

A pre-experimental study with one group pre-test post- test design was under taken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects before and after PRP regarding First Aid Management.

Data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentage, mean, standard deviation, paret T test and Chi-square test.

Before the intervention of planned teaching programme 55% had inadequate 35% had moderately adequate level of knowledge. After the intervention of planned teaching programme 65% had adequate.. 35% had moderately adequate level of knowledge.

There is significant association between PTP and knowledge level of primary school teachers regarding First Aid Management. There was significant relation between the knowledge level and the selected socio-demographic variables like educational status, years of experience and areas of working.

Conclusion: There was a significant increase in the knowledge level of primary school teachers after PTP regarding First Aid Management. There is an immense need of creating awareness among primary school teachers regarding First Aid Management in order to save the life's of our children in school.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer among caregivers of bedridden patients admitted in MOSC Medical college hospital, Ernakulam District.

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ABSTRACT

Background

As per the studies conducted by various research groups, the incidence of pressure ulcer remain high among the bedridden patient, due to inadequate knowledge of caregivers. It affects about 25-30% of the bedridden population. So this study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer among caregivers of bedridden patients admitted in a selected hospital at Ernakulam District.

Objectives

The objectives mainly include to assess their current knowledge, to determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme and to find out the association between the knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer with their selected socio demographic variables .

Methods

Using a quantitative research approach-pre experimental one- group pretest post test design. 30 caregivers of bedridden patients was selected using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Research tool comprising of socio- demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire evaluate the knowledge, followed by planned teaching programme. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

The result showed mean pre test knowledge score is 14.966 and that of post test is 24.5 Paired “t” test (t=24.915) value showed significant gain in post test knowledge score. Also there is significant association between post test knowledge score with the socio- demographic variables like gender, education, religion and duration of stay with the patient.

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the study is that most of the care givers had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of pressure ulcer. After the intervention their knowledge level increased significantly which showed the effectiveness of planned teaching programme among care givers of bedridden patients.

Key words: Teaching programme, knowledge, Prevention of pressure ulcer Caregivers, Bedridden patients

A study to assess the knowledge and practice of handwashing and gloving techniques among registered nurses working in medical surgical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital

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ABSTRACT

This study is to assess the knowledge and practice of hand washing and gloving technique among registered nurses working in medical surgical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital. A quantitative approach and descriptive cross sectional design was assessed for the study. Data was collected by a non probability convenient sampling of thirty registered nurses working in medical –surgical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital. Participants were assessed using structured questionnaire to evaluate their knowledge on hand washing and gloving technique and using a structured check list to evaluate their practice on hand washing and gloving technique. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed the surgical ward participant's knowledge level were more in hand washing 56.6% and gloving 50% than the knowledge level of medical ward participants. The practices of hand washing and gloving technique were good in surgical wards 75% than medical wards participants. Study also showed that there is an existing association between educational status and knowledge level of participants. There is no association between the knowledge level and practice of hand washing and gloving technique in medical and surgical wards.

A study to assess the problems faced by family members of patients seeking outpatient health care services in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

The present study was intended to identify the problems faced by the family members of the patient seeking outpatient health care services in Medical, surgical, Paediatrics and OBG OPDS of MOSC Medical College Hospital in Ernakulam District

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify the problems faced by the family members of patient seeking outpatient healthcare services.
- To compare the problems faced by family members of patients seeking outpatient healthcare services among various departments.

The present study assumed that:

1. Family members of patient seeking outpatient health care services facing various problems.
2. Identification and management of problems will ensure better satisfaction for family members seeking outpatient health care services.

Review of literature was organized under various headings by referring journals; tests internet Review of literature helped the investigations to select the research design and to prepare the tools and nursing care standards. A non-experimental questionnaire approach and a descriptive survey design were chosen for the present study. Demographic profile. Problems faced by the subjects in Medicine, Surgery, Paediatrics' OBG OPDs and suggestion from the subjects were the inclusion criteria and selected by using non-probability convenient sampling techniques from MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

Content validity of the tools was done by experts and the reliability of the tool was established. Pilot study was conducted on 5 subjects at the Medical, Surgical and Paediatrics' OBG OPDs of MOSC Medical College Hospital. Results of the pilot study showed that the tools were reliable and the data obtained were amendable to statistical analysis. The actual study was conducted in Medical Surgical. Paediatrics and OBG OPDs of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery and the data collection period was from 27/01/2010 to 04/02/2010. Based on the inclusion criteria samples were selected for the study. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive statistics. The study has implication in nursing practice education administration and research to improve the OPD facilities.

A study to assess the effectiveness of information, Education and communication (IEC) package on knowledge related to child safety measures, among mothers of children between 1-3 years of age in a selected medical colleges in Ernakulam District.

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of information, Education and communication (IEC) package on knowledge related to child safety measures, among mothers of children between 1-3 years admitted in Podiatric wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

Using a questionnaire approach a pre experimental one group pre test design non probability convenient sampling of 40 mothers of children between 1-3 years of age admitted to Paediatric wards of a medical college hospital were studied using structured questionnaire to evaluate their level of knowledge on child safety concerns, subject were reevaluated after an IEC package. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The study finding revealed that subjects were having good knowledge about child safety concerns (Good:60% Average: 40% and Poor 0%) Paired T-test knowledge score($p < 0.001$). The Chi-square test showed significance association between post test knowledge when compared to education, occupation and family.

Key words: Level of knowledge, IEC package, effectiveness, mothers and children between 1-3 years of age.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding menopausal changing and its management among post menopausal women between the age of 45-55 years residing in Kunnackal community

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on menopausal changes and management among post menopausal women of age between 45-55 years, residing in Kunnackal community Valakom.

The objectives of the study were:-

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding menopausal changes and its management among post menopausal women of age 45-55 years in selected community through pre test.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding menopausal changes and management among post menopausal women between the age of 45-55 years in a selected community in Ernakulam District.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding menopausal damages among the post menopausal women between the ages of 45-55 years with selected demographic variables.

30 subjects from Kunnackal community Valakom were included in the study using a quantitative research approach: Pre experimental one group pre test post test design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subject by using a research tool comprising of demographic variables and a structured knowledge questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge followed by PTP. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean, standard deviation, chi-square test, z-test. The result showed the mean pre test knowledge score was 12.3 and that of post test was 19.16. The z-test (z=1.96) showed a significant association between demographic variables such as age, educational status, occupation, type of family, marital status of children, monthly income, age of onset of menopause, religion, presence of menopausal changes and pre-test knowledge score.

Conclusion: the study result revealed that most of the post menopausal women had inadequate knowledge regarding post menopausal changes and its management. After the intervention their knowledge level increased significantly which showed the effectiveness of PTP among post menopausal women.

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding constipation and prevention among caregivers of bedridden patients admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District in Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Background: the incidence of constipation remains high among the bedridden patients due to various factors, 50% of bedridden patients suffers with constipation. Typically an individual is considered to be constipated if there has been no bowel movement in a week. Inadequate knowledge of caregivers regarding constipation and its significant issue of concern for nurses. So this study was under to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding constipation and its prevention among caregivers of bedridden patients admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala.

Objectives: The objectives of the study mainly include 1) To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding constipation and its prevention among caregivers of bedridden patients in selected hospital 3) to find out the association between the pre test knowledge score regarding constipation and its prevention among caregivers of bedridden patients and selected demographic variables.

Methods:- Quantitative research approach with pre-experimental-one group pre testpost test design was used in this study. Pre-test was done by distributing the structured questionnaire to the caregivers of bedridden patients. A well planned teaching programme was conducted for the caregivers of bedridden patients and the post test was done to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding prevention of constipation. Research tool comparing of socio demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire to evaluate their knowledge, followed by planned teaching programme. the collected data is organized, tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: The result showed mean pre test knowledge score is 16.6+ 4.875 and that of post test is 25. The planned teaching programme was found to be effective in increasing the knowledge of the caregivers regarding constipation and its prevention $Z=12.25$, $p=0.02$. There were no significant association between the pre-test knowledge and the selected demographic variables of the study such as age, gender, education, religion and duration of stay with the patient.

Limitations of the study: convenient sampling and small sample size were used for the study; no measures were taken to control the influence of extraneous variables in the study.

Conclusion: the conclusion drawn from the study is that most of the caregivers had inadequate knowledge regarding constipation and its prevention. Planned health education programme will help the caregivers to improve their knowledge so that they can help their patients in preventing constipation and managing problems associated with it.

Key word used: constipation, prevention of constipation caregiver planned teaching programme, bedridden patients.

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene among adolescent females of Bethlehem Girls High School, Njaralloor

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene among adolescent females of Bethlehem Girls high School, Njaralloor.

The objectives of the study were 1. To assess the level of knowledge on menstrual hygiene among adolescent females studying in ninth standard of Bethlehem Girls high School, Njaralloor. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme in terms of gain in knowledge scores regarding menstrual hygiene among adolescent females 3. To find out the association between the pre test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Forty subjects from Bethlehem Girls high School, Njaralloor were included in the study. Quasi experimental one group pre test post design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using structured questionnaire- demographic data sheet, menstrual characteristic, menstrual hygiene. Data obtained tabulated and analyzed using Quasi experimental one group pre test post design and inferential statistics like mean, standard deviation, yate's correction. Before giving the STP 72.5% of students had poor level of knowledge regarding., menstrual hygiene and 27.5% had average level of knowledge. The findings revealed that mean knowledge score during pre test was 13.25 were as during the post test the mean score was 24.4z test shown highly significant difference between knowledge level of adolescent females before and after receiving teaching programme . Yates correction showed that there is no significant association between selected demographic variables like age, religion type of family source of information.

Conclusion: Study result revealed that pre test is poor. After the structured teaching their level of knowledge becomes increased. There is no significant association between pre test knowledge and demographic variables.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding foot care among patients with diabetes mellitus admitted MOSC Medical College hospital, Kolenchery at Ernakulam District.

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ABSTRACT

Different research studies emphasizing the importance of education in improving foot care. At least half of the amputations in patients with diabetes are preventable. So preventive practices must be streamed and reinforced so there without foot clear do not develop ulcer. This study was undertaken to assess the among patients with diabetes mellitus admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery, Ernakulam.

The objectives of the study were.

1. The assess the level of knowledge regarding foot care among diabetic patients.
2. To identify the effectiveness of planned teaching programme
3. To find out the association between pre test knowledge level of diabetic patients with their selected demographic variables.

30 diabetic patients between the age group of 30-70 years, admitted in medical and surgical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery, Ernakulam were included in this study.

At pre-experimental study without control group design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the participants before and after planned teaching programme regarding foot care.

Data was tabulated and analyzed using statistics like percentage, mean, median standard deviation range and “z” test. Major findings of the study result were; the participant's pre test level of knowledge is average (93.33%). The “z” test result ($z=8.51$) shows that the planned teaching programme was effective. Assessment of relationship of the knowledge score with socio demographic variables shows in the following variables were having average level of knowledge on foot care management. Age group between 51-70 years (23), males (18) literate (25) those having diabetics for more than five years (18).

Conclusion: Majority of participants had average level of knowledge regarding foot care. After the intervention there was a significant increase in the level of knowledge. This shows the effectiveness of planned teaching programme among diabetic patients regarding foot care.

Key words: Planned teaching programme, knowledge foot care, diabetic patients.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on oral hygiene in terms of knowledge among primary school children on selected schools of Ernakulam District.

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ABSTRACT

As per the studies conducted by various research groups, the oral hygiene practices are very low among primary school children and the incidence of the dental problems is high due to inadequate knowledge. So a study was undertaken by a group of third year BSc Nursing students to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge on oral hygiene among primary school children of selected schools of Ernakulam district .

The objection of the study were to assess their current knowledge on oral hygiene, to determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme and to find out the association between knowledge regarding oral hygiene with selected demographic variables.

The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and the design was pre experimental one group pre test- post test design. Sixty primary school children were selected using non probability convenience sampling technique from Govt. L/P School Kadayirippu. Independent variable in the study was planned teaching programme on oral hygiene and dependent variable was knowledge scores on oral hygiene. Research tool comprising of structured knowledge questionnaire and planned teaching programme were developed and utilized for data collection and enhancement of knowledge respectively.

The data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentage mean, median, SD and “t” test and chi-square test. The research showed that ,mean post test knowledge score (19.43) was greater than the mean pre test knowledge scores. Also there was no significant association between pre test knowledge scores with the socio demographic variables.

The conclusion drawn from the study has shown the planned teaching programme regarding oral hygiene among primary school children was effective in terms of improving their knowledge level. There is an immense need of creating awareness among primary school children regarding oral hygiene to keep their teeth strong and healthy and nurses are in the best position to reach and teach the students.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding pubertal changes among adolescents between the age group 11-13 years in Bethlehem Higher Secondary School, Njaralloor

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding pubertal changes among the adolescents between the age group 11-13 years in Bethlehem Higher Secondary School, Njaralloor at Ernakulam District.

Using a quantitative approach a quasi experimental pre test- post test design on probability convenient sampling of 40 adolescents between the ages of 11-13 years studying in Bethlehem Higher Secondary School, Njaralloor were studied using structured questionnaire to evaluate their level of knowledge on pubertal changes. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The study findings revealed that subjects were having good knowledge about pubertal changes (Good 67.5%) average 32.5% and poor; 0%) Paired t test (t= 15.087) value showed significant gain in post test knowledge score. The chi-square test showed no significant association between pre test knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Key words: Effectiveness, planned teaching programme, knowledge, Pubertal changes Adolescents.

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on tobacco abuse, it's hazards and prevention among adolescents in selected community, Kunnackal

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of a planned health teaching programme on knowledge regarding tobacco abuse. It's hazards among adolescents at selected community, Kunnackal. The objectives of the study were.

- To assess the level of knowledge about tobacco abuse its hazards and prevention among adolescents in selected community.
- To conduct a structured teaching programme on tobacco abuse, its hazards and prevention among adolescents in selected community.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among adolescents in terms of gain in knowledge regarding tobacco abuse, it's hazards and prevention.
- To find the association between pre test score knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Thirty subjects from Kunnackal community were included in the study. A quasi experimental study design with one group pre test, post test without control group design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects before and after the planned teaching programme on tobacco abuse, it's hazards and prevention.

Data obtained were tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean, SD "z" test χ^2 test. The mean knowledge level about tobacco abuse. It's towards and prevention is 12.5. All the subjects (100%) believe that tobacco is dangerous to body. About (61%) of subjects believe that tobacco use lead to death. (60%) of parents consumes tobacco regularly. There is a significant association between planned teaching programme and knowledge of subjects regarding tobacco abuse. It's hazards and prevention (9=1.96). There was no statistical significant relationship between the knowledge level and the socio demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

There was significant increase in the knowledge level of after planned teaching programme. There is an immense need of creating public awareness regarding the gravity of tobacco use and it's consequences among adolescents in order to adopt healthier life style.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Osteoporosis and its management among womens residing at Kunnackal

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken 3en to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programm regarding osteoporosis and its management among women residing at Kunnackal.

The objectives of the study were 1) to assess the level of knowledge on osteoporosis and its management among women: 2) to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program among women regarding osteoporosis and its management and 3) to determine the association between knowledge on osteoporosis and its management with selected demographic variable women.

Thirty women of age group 30-50 years residing Kunnackal were included in this study.

A pre experimental study with one group pre-test post test design was undertaken for this study. Data was collected from the subject before and after planned teaching program regarding osteoporosis and management.

Data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentage, mean standard deviation, paired t test and chi-square test.

Before the intervention of planned teaching program, 87% had poor knowledge and 13% had moderately adequate knowledge. After the intervention of planned teaching program 90% had adequate level of knowledge.

There is a significant association between planned teaching program and knowledge level of women regarding osteoporosis and its management. There is no significant between the knowledge level and socio demographic variables.

Conclusion: There was a significant increase in the knowledge level of women after planned teaching program regarding osteoporosis and its management. There is immense need of creating awareness among women regarding osteoporosis and its management in order to save health or women in community.

A study to assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding life-style modifications among hypertensive patient admitted in Medical and Surgical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

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ABSTRACT

As per the studies conducted by various research groups, in the modern world hypertension is one of the most important health problems. It affects about 26% of people worldwide. Hypertension can lead to various life threatening complications. Hypertension can be controlled by medications and life style modifications. The study under taken was “A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding life-style modifications in hypertensive patient admitted in Medical and Surgical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.”

Methodology

The research approach was evaluative approach and pre-experimental one group pre testpost test design was used. 30 hypertensive patients were selected using probability convenient sampling technique .Self administered knowledge questionnaire was used by the researcher to collect data. After pre-test a structured teaching programme was given and post test was concluded after 3 days of intervention. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion drawn from the study is that most of the hypertensive patients had inadequate knowledge regarding life-style modifications of hypertension. After the intervention their knowledge level increased significantly which showed the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Key words

Structured teaching programme, hypertensive patients knowledge, life style modifications.

A study to assess the problems faced by the family members of patients admitted in the selected Intensive Care Unit of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

The Present study was aimed to identify the problems faced by the family members of patients admitted in the selected intensive Care Units of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

The objectives of the study were:

- To identify the problems faced by the family members of patients admitted in the selected ICUs.
- To compare the problems faced by family members of patients admitted in the various ICUs

The present study assumed that:

1. Family members of patients admitted in the ICUs face various problem.
2. Identification and management of problem will reduce confusion and enhance satisfaction for the family members of the patients admitted in the ICUs.

Review of literature was organised under various headings by referring journals, texts and internets. A Non-Experimental Quantitative approachdesign was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using semi structured questionnaire. The content validity of the tool was established by experts and the sample consists of 50 subjects who established by experts and the sample consists of 50 subjects who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. The collected data were tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive statistic. Suggestions from the study subjects are also included study results revealed that the family members of patients admitted in ICUs are facing significant problems and it vary according to the ICUs.

A study to assess the awareness of staff nurses working in selected areas of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery regarding legal responsibilities in patient care

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the awareness of staff nurses working in selected area regarding legal responsibilities patient care in MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

A quantitative non- experimental descriptive research design was adopted data collected using structured awareness questionnaire from 120 staff nurses working in selected areas of MOSC Medical College Hospital using convenience sampling technique. The finding reveals that majority (76.68%) of staff nurses are having average awareness where as 21.66% had good awareness and only 1.66% are having poor awareness. There is significant association between educational status and their level of awareness regarding responsibilities in patient care.

Ultimately the nurse educators nurse administrators and nurse researchers should take responsibilities on their shoulders to provide awareness to staff nurse regarding legal responsibilities in patient care.

Key words: Awareness, staff nurses, legal responsibilities to patient care.

A descriptive study to assess the attitude of caregivers regarding care of elderly among their family members in OPDs' of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to assess the attitude of care givers regarding care of elderly among their family members in the Out Patient Departments of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

120 samples from different Out Patient Departments of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery were included in the study. A quantitative non experimental descriptive research design was adopted. Data was collected from the samples by using convenience sampling technique with the help of structured questionnaire. From our research study it is noticed that (68.33%) have positive attitude and 38 (31.66%) have negative attitude towards care of elderly. Study shows that there was a significant association between attitude and education of caregivers towards care of elderly.

A study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of malnutrition among children who are admitted in pediatric wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

This study is to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of malnutrition among children who are admitted in paediatric wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital. A non experimental research approach and descriptive study design was used for this study. Data was collected by non-probability convenient sampling of 60 mothers of children between six months to six years in paediatric wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital. Participants were assessed using structured questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge regarding prevention of malnutrition. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that, 45% mothers have average knowledge and 41.7% mothers have good knowledge regarding prevention of malnutrition. Study also shows that there is no association between knowledge of mothers and selected demographic variables.

Key words : Knowledge, Prevention, Malnutrition .

A study to assess the knowledge regarding exclusive breast feeding among post natal mothers in selected maternity wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

The study was aimed to identify the knowledge regarding exclusive breast feeding among the postnatal mothers admitted in selected maternity wards of MOSC Hospital, Kolenchery.

A non Experimental Quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using semi structured questionnaire. The content validity of the tool was established by experts and the sample consists of 100 subjects who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive statistics. It is revealed that the postnatal mothers has some knowledge about exclusive breast feeding and it vary according to the demographic profiles.

Key words: Knowledge: Exclusive breast feeding, Post natal mothers Maternity.

A study to assess the risk factors for relapse or lapse among abstinent patients with alcohol dependence seeking treatment from MMM Deaddiction centre, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to explore the risk factors contributing to lapse or relapse among abstinent patients seeking treatment for alcohol dependence at MOSC deaddiction centre in Ernakulam District.

Forty four subjects from MOSC deaddiction centre of Kolenchery were included in the study. A descriptive cross sectional design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using structured questionnaire- demographic profile sheet, replace precipitating inventory and presumptive stressful life event scale. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like mean, standard deviation fisher's exact test. The test revealed that Majority of the subjects facing relapse or lapse was due to craving for alcohol (82%) pleasurable events (77%) family conflict 85.5% financial problem (63.9%) loss of significant one (41.2%). There was no significant association between demographic variables and lapse or relapse.

Study result revealed that the lapse/ relapse among alcoholics is due to risk factors such as pleasurable life situation and craving factors. The major presumptive stressful life events contributing to lapse/relapse are family problems financial problem and loss of significant.

Key words: lapse. Relapse, abstinent

A descriptive study to compare the perception on nursing profession and future life orientation among novice and outgoing students of MOSC College of Nursing, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to identify the perception and future life orientation among novice and outgoing nursing students of MOSC College of Nursing Kolenchery in Ernakulam District. The objectives of the study were (1) to assess the perception and future life orientation towards nursing among novice nursing students (2) To assess the perception and future life orientation towards nursing among outgoing nursing students (3) To compare perceptions of novice and outgoing nursing students.

Thirty subjects from both novice and outgoing nursing students of MOSC College of Nursing Kolenchery were included in the study. A descriptive comparative design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using semi structured questionnaire- demographic profile sheet, perception assessment questionnaire and future life orientation assessment questionnaire. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive statistics. Results revealed that most of the novice and outgoing students perceived that nursing profession is a social service (90%), good job (73.33%) and majority (90%) of both the groups are proud of becoming a nurse.

Assessment of the future life orientation revealed that there is a change in the perception of students towards future life. 33.33% of outgoing students wanted to change their profession. While 16.66% of novice students have same opinion. More than half of the outgoing students (66.66%) showed interest in doing research in nursing. Only 30% of novice supported this. Only 10% of outgoing students wished to marry from medicos. While 40% of the novice wished to marry from medicos 43.33% of outgoing students believed that change in the rules and practices and accepting new technologies will improve the standard of nursing profession whereas 3.33% has the same opinion and 26.66% of novice believed that change the attitude of nurses will improve the standard of nursing profession. Both of the group have some what similar perception outgoing students), post graduation (66.66%) and 73.33%) reducing job opportunity in nursing (56.66&70%) lead a health family life.

Conclusion: Study result revealed that most of the novice and outgoing nursing students have a positive perception towards nursing profession and slight difference in the future life orientation among both groups.

Key words: Novice nursing students outgoing nursing students perception future life orientation .

A descriptive study to assess the awareness of breast cancer among peri menopausal women employees of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was intended to assess the awareness regarding breast cancer among 60 premenopausal women employee of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. The data was collected using structured awareness questionnaire. Objectives of the study were, to assess the awareness about breast cancer among premenopausal women employees and find out association between the awareness of breast cancer among premenopausal women employee with their selected demographic variables. Finding showed that majority (70%) of the subjects has poor awareness and remaining 30% has average awareness. The study also revealed that there is association between awareness about breast cancer among premenopausal women employees with their selected variables such as education and none of the other variables were found significant.

Key words : Breast cancer, awareness, premenopausal women employee

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge level of CPR procedure among the nursing staff in the General wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery, with a view to develop pamphlet

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ABSTRACT

The study is intended to assess the knowledge regarding CPR procedure among the nursing staff in the general wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. A quantitative approach and descriptive design was assigned for this study. Data was collected by non-probability convenient sampling of nursing staffs using a structured questionnaire. Objectives are to evaluate their knowledge level regarding CPR procedure among the nursing staff working in general wards, to associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables and to compare the level of knowledge of nursing staff working in various departments. The study reveals that the majority of subjects are female between 20-35 years who completed their Diploma in Nursing. Most of them have an experience of 15 years and have attended CPR class. Among selected demographics variables. Sex and area of experience were found to have significant association with knowledge level. But the significant association was found between knowledge level with age, year of experience, educational status and attended CPR classes.

Key words: Knowledge CPR procedure, nursing staffs in general wards

A study to assess the knowledge regarding effectiveness of coughing and deep breathing exercise among asthma patients in Kunnackal area.

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ABSTRACT

This study is assess the knowledge regarding the effectiveness of coughing and deep breathing exercises among asthma patients in Kunnackal rural area. A non experimental research approach and descriptive study design was used for this study. Data was collected by non-probability convenient sampling of 30 asthma patients in Kunnackal rural area. The objectives of the study is evaluate the knowledge of asthma patients about deep bathing and coughing exercises and to identify the association between the knowledge and selected from graphic variables. Participants were assessed using structured questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge regarding effectiveness of deep breathing and coughing exercise. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that, 0 have excellent knowledge, 5 have good knowledge, 18 have average knowledge, 7 have below average and 0 have poor knowledge regarding effectiveness of deep breathing and coughing exercise. Study also have that there is no association between knowledge of asthma patients and selected demographic variables objectives excluding education and religion.

Key words: Asthmatic patients, deep breathing and coughing exercises, knowledge

A study to assess the knowledge regarding risk factors for early cessation of breast feeding among mothers of children attending pediatric OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

The study was aimed to identify the knowledge regarding risk factors leading to early cessation of breastfeeding among mothers of children attending pediatric OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. A non experimental quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using semi-structured questionnaire. The content validity of the tool was established by experts and the sample consists of 30 subjects who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The objective of the study are to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding risk factors for early cessation of breast feeding, to compare the knowledge with demographic variables. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive statistics. It is revealed that the most of the mothers have knowledge (80%) about risk factors of early cessation breast feeding and it vary according to the demographic profiles.

Key words : Knowledge, risk factors of breast feeding, mothers of children attending paediatric OPD.

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Demonstration on Skill in tooth Brushing Technique among Students in Govt Lower primary School Kadayiruppu

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ABSTRACT:

The oral hygiene practices are very low among primary school students and the incidence of dental problems is high due to inadequate knowledge. So a study was undertaken by 3rd year B.Sc. Nursing students to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on skill in tooth brushing technique among primary school students in Govt. Lower primary School Kadayiruppu, Kerala.

The objectives of the study were, to assess their skill in tooth brushing technique and to evaluate the effectiveness of demonstration on skill in tooth brushing technique.

The research approach adopted for their study was to quantitative approach and the design was pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design. Forty primary school students were selected using non probability convenience sampling technique from Govt lower primary school Kadayiruppu. Independent variable in the study was demonstration on skill in brushing technique and the dependent variable was skill scores on brushing technique. Research tool comprising of structured check list to assess the brushing technique and it was utilized for the data collection.

The data was tabulated and analyzed using differential and inferential statistics like percentage, mean, median, standard deviation and paired 't' test. The research showed that, the mean post test skill score (17.5) was greater than the mean pre test skill score (9.5). Paired 't' test value (t=2.02) significant difference between post test and pre test skill scores.

The conclusion drawn from the study has shown demonstration on skill in tooth brushing technique among primary school students was effective in terms of improving their skill level. There is an immense need of creating skill among primary school students regarding brushing technique to keep their teeth strong and healthy and nurses are in the best position to reach and teach the students.

A Comparative Study to Assess the Level of Emotional Intelligence among Adolescent Boys and Girls in a Selected Higher Secondary School in Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was aimed to assess and compare the level of emotional intelligence among adolescent's boys and girls studying in a selected school in kolenchery. A comparative descriptive design was adopted. 120 samples from St Peters Higher secondary school Kolenchery were included in the study. Subjects were selected by non probability convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of emotional intelligence among adolescent's boys and girls, compare the level of emotional intelligence among adolescents and selected demographic variables. Participants were assessed using Schutte emotional intelligence scale to evaluate their level of emotional intelligence. The collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics that includes chi square and z test. The findings revealed that majority of subjects were having superior (55%) and good (40%) emotional intelligence. Only 5% of subjects were with poor emotional intelligence. The mean difference emotional intelligence of girls 84% (137.9) which is higher than boys 76% (121.7). The significant difference is tested by z test and calculated z -value 3.8 was significantly higher than the tabled value <0.9999 at 0.05 level of significance and the $p < 0.0002$. Thus the present study that there is a significant difference in the level of emotional intelligence between boys and girls and also girls have a higher level of emotional intelligence than the boys and also there is a significant association between level of emotional intelligence and selected variables such as gender, birth order, education of father, education of mother, occupation of father and occupation of mother.

KEY WORDS: Emotional intelligence, adolescents.

A Descriptive Study to assess the Practice of Domestic Waste Disposal among House Wives Residing in Vazhappilly Urban Area with a View to Develop and Information Booklet Regarding Proper Waste Disposal

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ABSTRACT:

This study was under taken to assess the practice of domestic waste disposal among house wives in vazhappilly urban population with a view to develop an information booklet. Quantitative descriptive survey design was used for the study. The obtained data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Results shoes that among 120 study subjects a majority of subjects 33.33% who participated in the study were between the age group of 41-50 years. About 35% has educational status of SSLC. Majority of the participants 83.33% belongs to nuclear family and 50% of participants were Christians and 33.33% has 4 members in the family. Majority of subjects 36.67% belongs to family income of 10,000-20, 000

From the research study, it is noticed that, 74.16% of subjects were producing 1-2 kg of waste per day and 80.33% discard the waste daily. 23.33% of subjects using burning or dumping methods for waste disposal in and only 1.66% is using private waste disposal service. 11.66% subjects getting help from municipality authority for domestic waste disposal and 12.5% of subjects has difficulties for waste disposal, in that 6.6% has difficulty in disposing plastic, 3.33% has space limitation problem, 2% of samples has difficulty in disposing glass and leather waste. 20% of samples want to change the practice of waste disposal, in that most subjects, 10% need help from municipality. 4.167% is interested in vermin composting.

KEY WORDS: Domestic waste; House wives; Practice; Information

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Spectrum of Temper Tantrum among Toddlers and Coping Strategies Adopted by Their Mothers Attending Paediatric OPD of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the spectrum of temper tantrum among toddlers and coping strategies adopted by their mothers attending paediatric OPD of M.O.S.C Medical college hospital, Kolenchery. A non experimental quantitative descriptive design was under taken for the study. Data was collected from the mothers of toddlers by using structured questionnaire and the modified brief cope rating scale. The content validity of tool was established by experts. And the sample consists of 120 mothers of toddlers who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study to assess the spectrum of temper tantrum among toddlers, to assess coping Strategies adopted by their mothers, to associate coping strategies of mothers with selected demographic variables. The collected data was tabulated and analyzes by using descriptive statistics. By using chi-square it is revealed that 72.5% of the children show throwing things and 80.83% mothers having good coping strategies.

KEY WORDS: Temper tantrum, toddlers, coping strategies

A Study to Assess the Symptom Cluster among Hemodialysis Patients in Dialysis unit of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery With a View to Prepare a Checklist for Identification of Symptom Cluster

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the symptom cluster among haemodialysis patients in dialysis unit of M.O.S.C Medical college hospital Kolenchery with a view to prepare a checklist for identification of symptom cluster. The objectives of the study to assess the symptom among hemodialysis patients, prepare a checklist for assessment of symptom cluster, and to find out the association between frequency of dialysis and selected symptoms during dialysis. A non experimental quantitative descriptive design was under taken for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using structured questionnaire and physical symptom cluster scale. The content validity of tool was established by experts. The sample consists of 80 subjects who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The collected data was tabulated and analyzes by using descriptive and inferential statistics. It is revealed that 87.5% of samples had mild form of symptoms. 73.75% samples had muscle cramping and 68.75% had numbness over extremities and weakness present for 65%. Symptom related to energy was most prevailing. There is no significant association between frequency of dialysis and selected symptoms during dialysis

Key words: Haemodialysis, Symptom cluster

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Deep breathing and Coughing Exercises in Peripheral Oxygen Saturation of Patients with Chronic Respiratory problems Admitted in M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was aimed to assess the effect of deep breathing and coughing exercise on peripheral oxygen status of patients with chronic respiratory problems in M.O.S.C medical college hospital Kolenchery. An experimental research approach was used for the study. The data was collected by non probability convenient sampling of 30 patients with chronic respiratory problems in M.O.S.C medical college hospital. Objectives of the study were to assess the peripheral oxygen status among patients with chronic respiratory problem, to determine the effect of deep breathing and coughing exercise on peripheral oxygen status of patients, and to find the association between peripheral oxygen status and selected variables and factors contributing to diseases. The participant's saturation level was assessed by a pulse oxymeter after providing deep breathing and coughing exercise. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that during pre test 100% of subjects were hypoxic and in the post test 40% subjects were hypoxic that shows a marked reduction in the hypoxia level. Study also reveals that during pretest 16 have mild, 10 have moderate and 4 have severe hypoxia and at post test it reduced to 10 with mild hypoxia, 2 with moderate hypoxia and none of the study subjects have severe hypoxia. The present study again proved that DBC is an effective exercise method to improve the saturation level. The study also shows that there is an association between peripheral oxygen status and personal appearance, exposure to pollutants and chemical pollutants exposure.

KEY WORDS: Respiratory patients, deep breathing and coughing exercise, effect

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Home Care Management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Type 2 Diabetic Patients between the Age Group of 31-70 Years Admitted in Medical Surgical Wards and Medical OPD of M.O. S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study to assess the home care management of type 2 diabetes mellitus in diabetic patient between the age group of 31-70 years who came to the medical and surgical OPD's of M.O.S.C medical college Hospital Kolenchery. Using a quantitative approach, and descriptive survey design, on probability convenient sampling of 200 adults with diabetes mellitus who attend the medical OPD and admitted in Medical and surgical wards of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital was studied using a structured questionnaire to evaluate their knowledge on diabetic home care management. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study shows that there is no significant association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge regarding home care management of type 2 diabetes mellitus.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Menstrual Hygiene among Adolescent Girls of Age Group 12-15 Years at Govt. Higher Secondary School, Kadayiruppu

Dr. Preethy Jawahar¹, Mrs. Anusha k. S², Ms. Anjana Sajeevan³, Ms. Anna Sunny⁴, Ms. Antu George⁵, Ms. Anu Scaria⁶, Ms. Arya Sabu⁷, Ms. Aswathy Balan⁸, Ms. Athira John⁹, Ms. Bilu Joseph¹⁰, Ms. Feba Kurian¹¹, Ms. Jitta VC

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ABSTRACT:

A study to assess knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls of age group 12-15 years at Govt. Higher Secondary School, Kadayiruppu. A quantitative research approach and non experimental research design were used. 130 adolescent girls studying at Govt: higher Secondary School Kadayiruppu between the age group of 12-15 years were selected by non-probability convenient sampling. Structured questionnaires were given to evaluate their level of knowledge on menstrual hygiene. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings revealed that: 7% had poor knowledge, 78% had average and 15% had good knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene. The study also shows that there is association between knowledge and level of adolescent girls with selected demographic variables (age, religion and education of mother).

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Nocturnal Enuresis among mothers of Children between 5-10 Years Attending Paediatric Care Unit of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study is to assess the knowledge regarding nocturnal enuresis among mothers of children between 5-10 years attending paediatric care unit of M.O.S. C medical college Hospital Kolenchery. A non experimental research approach and descriptive study design was used for this study. Data was collected by non probability convenient sampling of 150 mothers of children between 5-10 years in paediatric units of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital. Participants were assessed using structured questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge regarding nocturnal enuresis. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study reveals that 13.3% mothers have good knowledge and 64% mothers have average knowledge and 22.65 mothers have poor knowledge regarding nocturnal enuresis. Study also shows association between knowledge of mothers and selected demographic variables.

Key words: Knowledge, nocturnal enuresis.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Care of Senior Citizen among their Family Members in Kadayiruppu Community

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was under taken to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding care of senior citizen among their family members in Kadayiruppu community.

120 samples from Kadayiruppu community were included in the study. A quantitative non experimental descriptive research design was adopted. Data was collected from the samples by using convenience sampling technique with the help of Likert scale and questionnaire.

From attitude assessment it is noticed that 74 (61.66%) have positive attitude and 32 (26.66%) have neutral attitude and 14 (11.66%) have negative attitude. From knowledge assessment 83 (69.16%) have good knowledge, 19 (15.83%) have average knowledge and 18 (15%) have poor knowledge towards care of elderly.

Study shows that there was a significant association between attitude and education of care givers towards care of elderly.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge on Anemia and Identify its Risk Factors among Pregnant Women Attending Antenatal O P D of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the knowledge on anemia and identify its risk factors among women attending antenatal OPD of M.O. S.C medical college hospital, Kolenchery. A non experimental quantitative descriptive design was under taken for the study. Data was collected from pregnant women by using structured questionnaire and the checklist. The content validity of tool was established by experts and the sample consisted of 150 pregnant women who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using convenience sampling technique. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding anemia among women attending antenatal O P D of M.O.S.C hospital, kolenchery to identify the risk factors of anemia among women attending antenatal O P D of M.O.S.C hospital Kolenchery, to determine the association between the knowledge and selected demographic variables. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study result showed that 67 (44.66%) had poor knowledge, 62(41.33%) had average knowledge and 21 (14%) had good knowledge. The mean knowledge score was 10.113. Among the pregnant women 133 (88.66%) were in mild risk, 16 (10.66%) were in moderate risk and 1 (.66%) are in high risk of anemia. In this present study 76.66% (115) pregnant women had nausea and vomiting at the beginning of pregnancy 52.66% (79) women had skipping of food due to vomiting and loss of appetite, 25.33% (38) had combined intake of calcium and iron tablets, 24% (36) women had of irregular menstrual bleeding, 19.33% (29) women were skipped iron tablet during pregnancy, 16.66% (25) women had a history of surgery, 16% (24) had history of abortion and , 14% (21) had history of bleeding. About 13.33% (20) women had children more than or equal to 3, 11.33% (17) had history of dilation and curettage. About 8.66 % (13) women had family history of anemia. 10.66% (16) had worm infestation 6 moth before pregnancy. There is a significant association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables, education and occupation. Anemia is the commonest haematological disorder that may occur in pregnancy. In India incidence of anemia is noted high 40-80%. It increases the maternal morbidity, fetal and neonatal mortality significantly. Even though anemia is a curable condition its incidence has been increasing globally. Here comes the importance of providing adequate knowledge regarding anemia and its risk factors to the pregnant women.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding the Utilization of Health Care Services Rendered by Primary Health Centers among Adults in the Age Group Between 20-60 Years in Selected Areas of Aikkaranadu Panchayat

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding utilization of health care services rendered by PHC among the adults in age group between 20-60 years in selected areas of Aikkaranadu Panchayat. An experimental quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from adults in the age group between 20-60 years by using structured knowledge assessing questionnaires. The content validity tool was established by experts. And the sample consists of 110 adults who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study to assess the knowledge regarding the utilization of health services rendered by PHC among the people, to identify the association between knowledge regarding utilization of health care services with selected demographic variables. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics like chi square test. The result revealed that 38 (35%) have good knowledge, 64 (58%) have average knowledge, 8 (7%) have poor knowledge. There is no significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables except for income.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Attitude towards Physical Restrain among Family Members of Patients Admitted in Psychiatry Wards of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the attitude towards the physical restrain among family members of patients admitted in psychiatry wards of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. A non experimental quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from the family members of psychiatric patients by using Likert's 5- point Attitude scale. The sample consisted of 60 family members of psychiatric patients who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using convenience sampling technique. The objectives of the study were, to assess the attitude of the family members regarding physical restrain, to determine the association between attitudes towards physical restrain with selected demographic variables. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like chi-square test. The study reveals that 70% of subjects had positive attitude and 30% of subjects had negative attitude towards physical restraining. Study also shows association between attitude of family members with type of family, relationship with patient and monthly income.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Cervical Cancer among Women in AikaranadGramapanchayat

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ABSTRACT:

Cervical cancer is the most common cancer in women worldwide and is the leading cause of cancer related death in women in underdeveloped countries. The study was conducted with the objective to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of cervical cancer and to find association between the knowledge regarding the prevention of cervical cancer. A descriptive study design was used. Total 150 women were selected and data collected using demographic profile sheet and structured knowledge questionnaire. In our study we found that 6 women had poor knowledge (4%), 47 had below average knowledge, (31.30%), 71 had an average knowledge (47.3%), 23 had good knowledge (15.30%) and 3 had an excellent knowledge (2%). The conclusion drawn from the study is that most of the women had inadequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention. After assessment of the knowledge of women there is a great need for creating awareness regarding cervical cancer and its prevention, so that it helps in the prevention of cervical cancer up to an extent.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding the Prevention and Management of Hepatitis B among Adults (25-45 Years) Residing in AikkaranadGramapanchayath

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ABSTRACT:

Worldwide more than two billion people have evidence of past or current HBV infection and 240 billion are chronic carriers of the virus, which is harboured in the liver and causes and estimated 600,000 deaths from cirrhosis of liver and hepatocellular carcinoma. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding the prevention and management of Hepatitis B among adults (25-45 years) residing in AikkaranaduGramapanchayat at Ernakulam district. Using a quantitative research approach, a descriptive survey design on non probability convenient sampling technique was used. The study consisted of 200 adults between the age group of 25-45 years residing in AikkaranaduGramapanchayat at Ernakulam District. Semi structured questionnaire was used to evaluate their level of knowledge on prevention and management of Hepatitis B. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Objectives were, to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of Hepatitis B among adults as measured by questionnaire, to find out the association between the knowledge of adults with selected demographic variables. The study findings reveal that 2% subjects have excellent knowledge, 10.5% subjects have good knowledge, 53.5% subjects have average knowledge, 32.5% subjects have below average knowledge and 1.5% subjects have poor knowledge. To conclude the Chi-Square test showed significant association between knowledge and occupation variable.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the knowledge Regarding Post Hemodialysis Home Care Management among Caregivers of Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis in Nephrology Unit of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT

A study was undertaken by third year B.S.c Nursing students to assess the knowledge regarding post hemodialysis home care management among caregivers of patients undergoing hemodialysis in nephrology unit of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery.

The objectives of the study were to assess knowledge regarding post hemodialysis home care management among caregivers of patients undergoing hemodialysis in nephrology unit of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery and to find out the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables of care givers.

The research projects adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was descriptive cross sectional survey design. 60 caregivers of hemodialysis patients attending in M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery were selected by non probability convenient sampling. Structured questionnaire were given to evaluate their level of knowledge on post hemodialysis care.

The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings revealed that 33 percentages had poor knowledge, 28 percentages had average knowledge, 40 percentages had good knowledge, and 23 percentages had very good knowledge, 5 percentages had excellent knowledge regarding post hemodialysis care.

The conclusion drawn from the study has shown that there is no association between knowledge and post hemodialysis care with selected demographic variables (age, sex, religion, monthly income, occupation, education, marital status, and dialysis duration).

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Osteoporosis and its Prevention among Women (40-60 Years) Attending Selected OPD'S of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

Osteoporosis is a systematic skeletal disorders characterized by compromised bone strength predisposing to an increasing risk of bone fracture. It is estimated that around 25 million people in the world were affected with osteoporosis. Prevention is better than cure. This study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding osteoporosis and its prevention among women (40-60 years) attending selected OPD's of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was descriptive survey. 200 women between the age group of 40-60 years were selected using convenient sampling technique from selected OPD's of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. Research variables in the study were knowledge regarding osteoporosis and its prevention. The data was tabulated and analyzed using differential and inferential statistics like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test. The conclusion from the study has shown that 54.5% had average knowledge regarding prevention of osteoporosis among women between the age group of 40-60 years. There is an immense need of creating awareness among women, regarding prevention of osteoporosis in order to make positive lifestyle changes.

**A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Danger Signs of Newborn
among Post Natal Mothers Admitted in a Selected Tertiary Care Centre,
Kolenchery Ernakulam District**

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ABSTRACT:

This study was aimed to assess the knowledge on danger signs newborn among postnatal mothers admitted in a selected tertiary care centre, Kolenchery, Ernakulam district. Sixty postnatal mothers of newborn admitted in the postnatal wards of selected tertiary care centre, Kolenchery, Ernakulam district were included in the study. A non experimental descriptive survey design was selected for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using a structured knowledge questionnaire. Results revealed that majority of postnatal mothers, (46, 77%) and average knowledge, (12, 20%) of them had good knowledge and (2, 3%) had poor knowledge on danger signs of newborn. The mean knowledge score was 18.30 with a standard of 4.63. The association is analyzed between the knowledge scores and selected demographic variables like age, parity and education. The finding revealed that there is no significant association between knowledge scores, and selected demographic variables, of postnatal mothers.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge on Risk Factors of Coronary Artery Disease among Patients Attending OPD s of M. O.S.C Medical College Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

CAD is a type of blood vessel disorder that is included in the category of atherosclerosis. It is characterized by deposit of lipid within the intima of a coronary artery. It is found that more than 17 million people die annually from CAD.

The study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding risk factors of CAD and to find out the association between knowledge level and selected demographic variables. Using a quantitative non experimental research approach, 80 patients' aged between 18-65 years was selected using non probability convenience sampling techniques. The research variables is the study was knowledge regarding risk factors of CAD. Research tool comprises of socio-demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study depicts that knowledge regarding risk factors of CAD was found to be average among the majority (71%). A minority of them have good knowledge (25%) and 4% is having poor knowledge. Among the demographic variable we assessed only education showed significant association with knowledge level regarding risk factors of CAD.

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Lithium Therapy among Caregivers of BPAD Patients Admitted in Psychiatric Wards of M.O.S.C Medical Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding lithium therapy among care givers of BPAD patients admitted psychiatric wards of M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. An experimental quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. The sample consists of 30 caregivers of BPAD patients who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding lithium therapy among the caregivers of BPAD patients, to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme, to find out the association between the knowledge with selected demographic variables. Data were collected from the subjects by using research tool comprising of demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire, from the sample before and after giving structured teaching programme. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like median, wilcoxon signed (matched pair) test, fisher test. The result showed median pre-test knowledge score 16 and the post test 24, the wilcoxon signed (matched pair test showed significant increase in the knowledge and none of the demographic variable found to be significantly associated with knowledge score.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Nutritional Anemia among Adolescent Girls in St.Peters Higher Secondary School, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the knowledge on nutritional anaemia among adolescent girls in St Peters Higher Secondary School Kolenchery. A quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from adolescent girls by using structured questionnaire. The content validity of tool was established by experts and the sample consists of 70 adolescent girls who satisfied the inclusion criteria and selected by using convenient sampling technique. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding nutritional anaemia among adolescent girls by structured questionnaire, to find out the association between knowledge regarding nutritional anaemia with selected demographic variables. The collected data was tabulated and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results showed that 9 (13%) had poor knowledge, 53(765%) had average knowledge and 8 (11%) had good knowledge. Among the selected variables, there is significant association between menarche and knowledge score and the knowledge score ($p=0.02$). Anaemia is the commonest haematological disorder that may occur in adolescent. Even though anaemia is a curable condition its incidence has been increasing globally. Here comes importance of providing adequate knowledge regarding nutritional anaemia among adolescent girls.

Effectiveness of Information Booklet on Knowledge and Practice regarding Foot Care Behaviour among Patients with Type2 Diabetes mellitus

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ABSTRACT:

A study was to conducted to assess the effectiveness of information booklet of knowledge and practice regarding foot care behaviour among patients with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The objectives were to identify the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge as well as practice and to find out the association between

Pretest knowledge and practice score of patients and demographic variables. Using a quantitative pre test post test research approach, 100 patients aged between 30-79 years were selected using convenient sampling technique from medical and Surgical wards and O P D M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery . Research tool comprised of structured questionnaire containing demographic variables and questions to evaluate the knowledge, Nottingham assessment of functional foot behaviour revised to evaluate the practice and information booklet regarding Diabetic foot care behaviour. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study showed that post test knowledge score median was 13, interquartile range [Q1, Q3][12,14] and pre test knowledge score median was 11, interquartile [Q1,q3] [9,13]. The post test practice median was 53, interquartile range [Q1, Q3] [51, 55] and pre test practice score median was 39, interquartile range Q1, Q3] [35, 45]. The difference was statistically analyzed using Wilcoxon signed ranks test (Z value -6.87). The difference was statistically using Wilcoxon signed ranks test (Z value -8.46). The p value in both cases was found to be significant (p value < 0.001). Hence the information booklet was found to be effective. The pre test knowledge level of subjects had significant association with educational status and monthly income. There was no significant association between pre test score with the demographic variables.

(Keywords: information booklet, Foot care, Diabetes mellitus, Interquartile range)

A Study to Assess the Perception of Educational Environment among B.Sc Nursing Students in a Selected College of Nursing in Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

An observational and analytical study was carried out to assess the perception of educational environment among B.Sc nursing students at a selected college of nursing, in Ernakulam district. The data was collected using Dundee Ready Educational Environmental Measures (DREEM). Objectives of the study were, to assess the perception of educational environment among first, second, third and fourth year B.S.c nursing students, to find out the relationship between the measure of educational environment and academic score among B.Sc nursing student and identify the weaker and stronger areas of educational environment. Data were collected from 248 undergraduate nursing students of the college by using total enumerative sampling. The total mean score on the 50 item DREEM inventory was 121.48 out of maximum of 200, which was interpreted as more positive than negative. No significant difference was seen in the perception score among first, second, third, and fourth year B.S.c nursing students. There was no significant correlation between perception score of educational environment and academic score. Student's perception of learning and their teachers, their academic self, social self perception and the perception of atmosphere were all positive. There were four areas identified as problematic requiring remediation. Implication of the study is to design and maintain a supportive environment in addition to planning strategies to remedy problematic elements in the educational environment.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Level of Medication Adherence among Patients Diagnosed with Coronary Artery Disease taking Antiplatelet Drug Therapy at Selected Tertiary Level Hospital Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

Medication adherence is critical for the secondary prevention of cardiovascular diseases and non adherence is associated with the adverse outcomes and higher health care cost. The present study was aimed to assess the level of medication adherence among patients diagnosed with coronary artery disease taking antiplatelet drug therapy at selected tertiary level hospital at Kolenchery. The objectives were to assess the level of medication adherence and to find out the association between medication adherence among patients taking antiplatelet drug therapy with their selected demographic and clinical variables. A descriptive survey design was used in the study. Total of 135 patients on antiplatelet drug therapy attending the cardiology OPD were selected using convenience sampling technique. Data collected using demographic clinical profile and structured medication adherence questionnaire. Statistical analysis was computed using R software. Results revealed that majority were highly adherent (67.4%) followed by medium adherence (31.95%) and low adherence (0.7%) among patients taking antiplatelet drug therapy. The association is analyzed between the level of medication adherence and selected demographic and clinical variables. The findings revealed that significant associations were found between level of adherence and selected clinical variables like co-morbidities, cost of medication, and discontinuation of medicine. The present study reported high adherence but 32% still are non adherent to the therapy.

Keywords: Level of medication adherence, coronary artery disease, antiplatelet drug therapy

A Comparative Study to assess the Emotional Maturity and Self-esteem of Adolescent Boys and Girls in Selected Colleges of Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

A comparative study to assess the emotional maturity and self-esteem of adolescent boys and girls in selected colleges in Ernakulam district, Kerala was carried out by Ms. Diya Deena Johnson, Ms. Dolly Issac, MS. Elizabeth Paul, Ms. Exsa John, Ms. Feba Merin Sabu of third year B.Sc nursing under the guidance of Mrs. Jonu Kurian, Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing Kolenchery. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of emotional maturity and self-esteem among adolescent boys and girls, compare the level of emotional maturity as well as self-esteem among adolescent boys and girls and find the association between emotional maturity as well as self-esteem of adolescents with selected demographic variables. The following tools were used in the study: Tool-1 demographic proforma, tool-2 Emotional Maturity Scale by Yashvir Singh and Mahesh Bhargawa. Tool-3 Rosenberg's self-esteem scale. Pilot study revealed the feasibility of the study. Permission from the authorities obtained and data collection were done among 180 subjects from B.P.S College, Piramadam and Chemists College of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, Varikoli. The data analysis was done using SPSS software. As the data followed normality, and independent 't' test was used. The result revealed that there is no significant difference in the average emotional maturity of adolescent boys and girls ($p=0.484$) whereas there is significant difference in the average self-esteem in adolescent boys and girls ($p=0.022$). It was also found that there is no association between emotional maturity and selected demographic variables whereas there is significant association between self-esteem and religion and no other demographic variables have significant association with self-esteem.

Key words: Emotional maturity, self-esteem, adolescents

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Level of Co dependency and Quality of marital Life among Spouses of Patients with Alcohol Dependence Syndrome Attending the De- Addiction Unit of Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church medical Mission Hospital, Kolenchery

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ABSTRACT:

The study was undertaken to assess the level of co dependency and quality of marital life among spouses of patients with alcohol dependence syndrome. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of co-dependency among spouses of patients with alcohol dependency syndrome :to explore the relationship between level of co-dependency and quality marital life among spouses of patients with alcohol dependency syndrome and to find the association between co-dependency and socio personal variables among spouses of patients with alcohol dependence syndrome . On the basis of the objectives and the frame work, a descriptive observational analytical survey design was chosen for the study. The study was conducted in the de addiction unit of Malankara Orthodox Syrian Church Medical mission hospital Kolenchery. Data was collected using Spann Fischer co-dependency scale; ENRICH marital satisfaction scale and socio personal Performa, after taking informed written consent. The sample size for the study was estimated using sample size estimation for estimation of proportion wit relative precision and was found to be 80. Hence the study was conducted among eighty spouses of patients with alcohol dependence syndrome. The collected data was tabulated and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results showed that the majority (48.75%) of the subjects were moderately co-dependent; 41.25% of subjects were severely co dependent and only 10% had mild co-dependency. The mean level of quality of marital life is around 36.75 with standard deviation of 19.54. The study also identified a significant moderate negative correlation between co-dependencyand quality of marital life $r=0.302$, $p=0.006$). A significant ($p=0.017$) association was foundbetween co-dependency with gender ($p=0.0012$), education ($p=0.017$), duration of marital life ($p=0.00002$) and previous history of abstinence ($p=0.0138$). Hence the study concluded that co-dependency is very prevalent among spouses of alcoholics which can enable the alcohol use behaviour, delay treatment seeking or may cause relapse in patients with alcohol dependency syndrome. Screening and early identification of co dependency among spouses of patients with alcohol dependence syndrome will help in the prompt treatment which ensures faster recovery and improvement in their quality of marital life.

Functional Status of Elderly in a Rural Community at Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

Globally, population aged 60 years or over is growing faster than younger age group. Treatments to functional independence arise from physical and cognitive limitations as a process of normal aging or the accumulation of chronic illness. The current study was undertaken to assess the functional status of elderly within the age group of 60 years and above residing in rural areas of Aikkaranadugrampanchayath , Ernakulam District. A descriptive analytical design was undertaken for the study. Convenient sampling technique was used to select the subject. Ability of elderly to perform ADL was assessed by using Katz index of independence in activities of daily living and ability to perform IADL was assessed by using Lawton Brody Instrumental activities of daily living Scale. Data was collected using structured interview method. Data obtained was tabulated and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics like chi-square and fishers exact test. The results of the study shown that, while assessing activities of daily living (ADL) in 340elderly person, 96% were independent and 4% were dependent. About the instrumental activities of daily living (IADL), 10% were having difficulty in telephone use, 22% were unable to do housekeeping, 11% were having difficulty in washing clothes, 22% were having difficulty in transportation , 6% were unable to take responsibilities of own medication and 10% were unable to handle finance. A leaflet on exercise regimen to improve balance and coordination in elderly was distributed to the study participants at the end of data collection.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge regarding ICDS Services among mothers of Under Five Children Residing at Selected Communities of Aikkaranadu Grama Panchayat

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ABSTRACT:

Integrated child development scheme represent one of the world's largest and most unique programme for early childhood development. ICDS services launched on 11th October 1975. Recent studies estimated that about 53% had moderate knowledge and 38% had adequate knowledge and 9% of mother had inadequate knowledge about the ICDS services. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding the ICDS services among mothers of under five children residing in Aikkaranadu Grama Panchayat at Ernakulam district. Objectives were to assess the knowledge regarding the ICDS services among mothers of under five children, to find the association between the knowledge of ICDS services with selected demographic variables. Using a quantitative research approach, a descriptive survey design on non probability sampling technique was used. The study was conducted in 128 mothers of under five children residing in Aikkaranadu Grama Panchayat at Ernakulam district. Structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on ICDS services. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings reveals that 41(32%) had good knowledge score, 86(67.2%) had average knowledge score, 1(0.8%) samples had poor knowledge score. To conclude the chi-square test showed significant association between knowledge and education, awareness on ICDS services.

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Utilization of Immunization Services among Under Five Children in AikkaranadGramapanchayat

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the utilization of immunization among 110 under five children in AikkaranaduGramapanchayat . The objectives of the study were to assess the utilization of immunization among under five children. Quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted for the study. Convenient sampling method was to select the sample. Data collection was done using a structured check list. Collected data were analysed using descriptive statistics, presented in tables and graphs. Study findings revealed that out 110 samples, all under five children included in this study were fully immunized (100%) up to the age irrespective of any socio-demographic variable such as age , gender and birth order of child and age, religion , education . occupation, type of family, no. of children and socio-economic status of mother. This study concluded that 110 under five samples were fully immunized up to the age because of adequate mother's awareness about immunization, appropriate utilization of cost effective community health services nearby and effective health services provided by anganwadi workers.

Prevalence and Risk Factors of Malnutrition among Elderly- A Cross Sectional Study in Rural Areas of Ernakulam District Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

A cross sectional study was intended to assess the prevalence and risk factors of malnutrition among elderly people in AikkaranadGramapanchayat. Objectives of the study were to assess the prevalence of malnutrition among elderly and to identify the factors associated with malnutrition among elderly. The data was collected using Mini Nutritional Assessment questionnaire and a structured risk factor analysis questionnaire. Finding showed that majority (60.5%) of the subjects are risk of malnutrition and 28% of the subjects are malnourished and remaining 11.5% has normal nutritional status. The study also revealed that there is an association between malnutrition and regular use of medicine, activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living

Magnitude of Internet Addiction among Young Adults a Cross Sectional Study

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ABSTRACT:

Internet addiction is a mental condition characterized by excessive use of the internet, usually to the detriment of the user. It is also known to be the excessive or poorly controlled preoccupations, urges or behaviours regarding computer use and internet access that lead to impairment or distress.

The study was aimed to assess the magnitude of internet overuse among young adults and to compare the magnitude of internet addiction among males and females also to find out the association between internet overuse and selected demographic variables. Using a quantitative non experimental research approach, 259 subjects aged between 18-25 years was selected using non probability convenience sampling technique. The research variable of the study was duration of internet overuse. Research tool comprises of socio demographic variables and internet addiction test tool to assess the magnitude of internet addiction among young adults. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study depicts that, out of 2259 subjects, 146 (56.4%) had internet addiction and in that majority of samples having mild internet addiction (45.2%). Among 206 females only 108 (52.45) had internet addiction and among 53 males, 38 (71.6%) were having internet addiction. Socio demographic variables except family and networking site used is having significant association with internet addiction.

Effect of Yoga and Aerobic Exercise on Mental Well- Being among First Year B.Sc Nursing Students at Selected Colleges of Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

Mental well-being refers to a positive state of psychological and emotional health; it includes that a person is able to function cognitively and emotionally in a manner that is productive and fulfilling.

The study was aimed to compare the effectiveness of yoga and Aerobic exercise on mental well-being among first year BSc Nursing students. The objectives of the study were to assess stress, anxiety and mindfulness, compare the effectiveness of yoga and Aerobic exercise on stress, anxiety, mindfulness and find out the association between stress, anxiety and mindfulness with selected demographic variables. A quantitative quasi experimental two group pre-test post-test research approach was used. 60 first year BSc Nursing students were selected using total enumerative sampling technique. Pre- test was conducted by assessing stress, anxiety and mindfulness of first year B.Sc Nursing students before the intervention. Post-test was assessed after the intervention of yoga and Aerobic exercise. The result showed that before intervention mean stress score was 19.7, mean anxiety score was 40.47 and mean mindfulness score was 35.8. After the intervention, Yoga the mean stress score was 17.60, mean anxiety score was 34.67, mean mindfulness score was 41.73 and after Aerobic exercise the mean stress score was 16.43, mean anxiety score was 35.40, mean mindfulness score was 42.73. There was a significant reduction in stress and anxiety, elevation in mindfulness, but there was no difference between the effect of Yoga and Aerobic exercise. It also showed that there was no significant association between stress, anxiety and mindfulness with selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study conducted that Yoga and Aerobic exercise are effective in reducing stress and anxiety, elevating mindfulness and there was no significant difference between the effect of Yoga and Aerobic exercise

A Cross Sectional Study to Assess Facilitators and Barriers to Contraceptive Use among Women in Aikkaranad Gramapanchayat Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

The study was aimed to assess the facilitators and barriers to contraceptive use among women residing in selected community in Ernakulam District, Kerala. The objectives of the study were assess the facilitators to contraceptive use among women and to assess the barriers to contraceptive use among women. A quantitative research design was used. The data was collected from 60 married women of age group 18-45 years. The objectives of the study are to assess the facilitators and barriers to contraceptive use among women. The data were collected from the subjects by using research tool comprising of socio demographic performa and structured questionnaire to assess facilitators and barriers to contraceptive use. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed based on frequency and percentage. The result showed support from partner 100% (29), to prevent unwanted pregnancies 100% (29) cost affordance 100% (29) and recommended by health worker 13.37% (4) are facilitators and 61.29% (19) desire for more children, 29.3% (9) are fear of side effects, 6.45% (2) have lack of support from partner, 12.45% (4) have lack of time and 6.45 % (2) had taken treatment for infertility

A Study to Assess the Postural Habits and its Association with Socio –Personal Variables among Students Studying in Selected Schools of Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

This study was aimed to assess the postural habits and to find its association with sociopersonal variables among students studying in selected schools of Ernakulam district, Kerala. A quantitative descriptive analytical design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected from school children by using structured questionnaire. The content validity of the tool was established by experts and the samples consisted of 250 school children who satisfied the inclusion criteria and were selected by using convenience sampling technique. The objectives of the study were to assess the postural habits among school children by a structured questionnaire and to find the association between postural habits and socio-personal variables among school children. The selected data was tabulated and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings showed that 9.2% had good postural habits, 66% had fair postural habits and 24.8% had bad postural habits. The results also showed that about 23 students from rural area had good postural habits whereas none of the students from urban area had good postural habits. Almost 152 students from rural area maintained average postural habits and 13 students from urban area had the same. About 47 students from rural area and 15 from urban area had bad postural habits. It concludes that there is a significant association between postural habits and place of residence.

A study to assess satisfaction on patient related communication by health care professionals among care Givers of Patients Admitted in ICU of a Tertiary care Hospital, Ernakulam

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was undertaken to assess of satisfaction on patient related communication by healthcare professionals among caregivers of patients admitted in ICUs of a tertiary care hospital, Ernakulam. Hundred caregivers of patients admitted in ICUs were enrolled conveniently from a tertiary care hospital. Structured communication satisfaction assessment scale for doctors and nurses were used to assess the caregivers communication satisfaction. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, bar diagrams. Significant difference ($p=0.01$) was observed in the score obtained for communication satisfaction for doctors 61(60, 63) and nurses 59.5(58, 61). Hence the caregiver communication satisfaction was higher among doctors than with other health care professionals.

Key words: communication, caregiver satisfaction, healthcare professionals

Knowledge and Attitude towards Nursing as a Profession and Preference for Nursing as a Career among Senior Secondary students in selected Senior Secondary Schools at Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive analytical study was done to assess the knowledge and attitude towards nursing as a profession and preference for nursing as a career among senior secondary school students of selected schools at Ernakulam district. Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge towards nursing as a profession and their preference for nursing as a career, to assess the level of attitude towards nursing as a profession and their preference for nursing as a career, to find out the relationship between the knowledge and attitude towards nursing as a profession and their preference for nursing as a career and to study the association of knowledge scores and attitude scores with selected demographic variables. A quantitative research approach was used in the study. The research design selected for the study is descriptive analytical design. Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done at selected senior secondary schools among 302 students who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using structured knowledge questionnaire and standardised Attitude Scale for Nursing Profession (ASNP). Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, bar diagrams. The study finding revealed that out of 302 subjects 88.1% have average knowledge, and 54.3% belongs to neutral attitude. The findings of the study revealed that there is a moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude ($r_s=0.05$) and there is a significant association between occupation of mother and knowledge scores of students. Key words; Knowledge, Attitude, Profession, Career

Perception on Family Centered Care and Health Care Service Satisfaction among Parents of Hospitalized Children of a Selected Tertiary care Hospital at Ernakulam District Kerala.

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ABSTRACT:

A child admitted in a hospital can never be treated as a single individual patient and that the family is the unit of care, as the parents and family are central to the child's wellbeing. The study was aimed to identify the relationship between perception on family centered care and health care service satisfaction among parents of hospitalized children. The objectives of the study were to assess the perception on family centered care among parents of hospitalized children, to assess health care service satisfaction among parents of hospitalized children; to identify the relationship between parental perception on family centered care and health care service satisfaction. A quantitative convenience sampling method was used in 140 samples of parents of hospitalized children. Among 140 subjects, 40% of subjects has good perception towards family centered care, 30% of subjects has average perception and 25% of subjects has poor perception on family centred care. 42.8% of subjects has good health care service satisfaction, 20% of subjects has average health care service satisfaction and 8% of subjects has poor health care service satisfaction. There observed a moderate positive correlation ($r=0.6$) between parental perception on family centered care and health care service satisfaction and was found to be statistically significant. Conclusion: The study concluded that there is significant relationship between perception on family centered care and health care service satisfaction among parents of hospitalized children.

Key words: Perception; Family centered care; Health care service satisfaction

A Study to Assess the Relationship between Delay Discounting and Alcohol Dependence in Patients with and without Co- Morbid Psychopathology

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ABSTRACT:

The study aimed to assess the relationship between delay discounting and alcohol dependence in patients with and without co-morbid psychopathology in a selected tertiary care hospital in Ernakulam District, Kerala. The objectives of the study were to assess the delay discounting among patients with alcohol dependence syndrome and to compare the average delay discounting scores among alcohol dependent patients with and without co-morbid psychopathology. A descriptive analytical research design was used for conducting the study. The data were collected from 60 samples having alcohol dependence syndrome with 30 each with and without co-morbid psychopathology selected using purposive sampling technique. The data were collected using socio-demographic performance and Monetary Choice Questionnaire and analyzed using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that in patients with co-morbid psychopathology the median value of delay discounting (k value) for small, medium and large magnitude items were 0.24675 (Q1=0.00016, Q3=0.25675), 0.20405 (Q1=0.00025, Q3=0.25000) and 0.12713 (Q1=0.00016, Q3=0.24885) respectively. The more delay discounting median score for small magnitude items indicates steeper delay discounting among alcohol dependent patients without co-morbid psychopathology. It was also observed that for alcohol dependent patients with co-morbid psychopathology, the median value of delay discounting (k value) for small, medium and large magnitude items were 0.24675 (Q1=0.00025, Q3=0.25675), 0.25000 (Q1=0.00025, Q3=0.25000) and 0.15911 (Q1=0.00016, Q3=0.24885) respectively. It was also observed that there is no significant statistical difference between the median delay discounting score of ADS patients with and without co-morbid psychopathology. Hence, the study concluded that ADS patients have similar delay discounting scores irrespective of presence or absence of co-morbid psychopathology.

The Perceived Impact of Parenting Style on Self esteem among Early Adolescents in Selected School Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was done to assess the perceived impact of parenting style on self esteem among early adolescents in selected school Ernakulam District. Objectives of the study were to assess the self esteem among early adolescents, to assess parenting styles among parents as perceived by adolescents, to find the relation between self esteem and parenting style among early adolescents in selected school of Ernakulam District. The research approach of the study is quantitative approach. The research design selected for the study is Descriptive analytical study. Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done in St. Peter's HS Kolenchery, Ernakulam District among 120 early adolescents who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using structured Parenting style questionnaire and self esteem questionnaire. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, bar and pie diagrams. And the findings also observed that there is no significant relation was observed between the parenting style and self esteem.

Key words: Parenting style; Self esteem; early adolescents

A study to Assess the Quality of Life and Perceived Self Care Ability of Patients with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

INTRODUCTION: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease is a preventable and treatable disease characterized by slowly progressive persistent airflow limitation associated with an enhanced chronic inflammatory response of the airways and lungs to noxious particles or gases, primarily caused by cigarette smoking. COPD patients refers to patients who are suffering from the symptoms of chronic bronchitis and emphysema

METHODOLOGY: Population under study was patients with COPD who are 50 years of age and above in medicine OPD and medical wards of a tertiary care hospital, Ernakulam district. The data was collected from 80 subjects using non-probability convenience sampling technique by standardized and structured tools for quality of life and perceived self care ability respectively.

RESULTS: The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and Spearman's correlation showed a weak positive correlation ($r_s=0.21$) between the quality of life and perceived self care ability of patients with COPD. The chi-square test revealed a significant association between the educational qualification and the self care ability of the patients with COPD (p value < 0.05).

DISCUSSION: The study showed that there is a significant association between educational qualification and the self care ability of the patients with COPD.

A study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Child Abuse and its Prevention Among Mothers of Children Between 4-12 Years of Age in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

An experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding child abuse and its prevention among mothers of children between 4-12 years of age in a tertiary care hospital in Ernakulam district. Objectives of the study were to estimate the pre-test knowledge scores of mothers of children between 4-12 years of age, to determine the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge scores of mothers of children between 4-12 years of age and to find out the association between pre-test knowledge of mothers of children between 4-12 years of age and selected socio-demographic variables. The research approach of the study is quantitative experimental approach. The research design selected for the study is pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design. Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery among 19 mothers of children between 4-12 years of age, who met the inclusion criteria. Data were collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Collected data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, bar and pie diagrams. The study finding revealed that out of 19 subjects Majority (63.15%) had average knowledge, 36.84% had poor knowledge and none of them had good or very good knowledge during pre-test, where as in post-test 63.15% had good knowledge, 31.57% had average knowledge, 5.26% had very good knowledge and none of them had poor knowledge. The pre-test mean was 16 with standard deviation 2.19 and in post-test the mean value was 21.95 with standard deviation 2.84 and $p < 0.001$. So there was no significant association between pre-test knowledge and socio demographic variables like age of child, sex of child, age of mother, educational status of mother, mothers job, type of family, place of residence, religion and source of health information.

A Study to Assess the Proportion of Menstrual Disorders and Medical Help Seeking Behaviour among Adolescent Girls of Selected Schools in Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

Menstrual problems are said to be the major gynaecological problems especially among adolescent girls. The common menstrual disorders for female adolescents are dysmenorrhea, premenstrual symptoms, menorrhagia, polymenorrhea, abnormal vaginal bleeding, amenorrhea, oligomenorrhea, and irregular menstruation. The present study was aimed to assess the proportion of menstrual disorders and medical help seeking behaviours among adolescent girls of selected schools in Ernakulam district. The objectives were to assess the proportion of menstrual disorders, to assess medical help seeking behaviours among adolescent girls and to find the association of menstrual disorders with help seeking behaviours and selected socio-demographic variables. A descriptive analytical survey design was used in this study. Total of 512 adolescent girls in between the age group of 13-16 who were studying in SAGHSS Kothamangalam were selected using sample of convenience. Data were collected using Structured questionnaire on proportion of menstrual disorder and medical help seeking behaviours. Statistical analysis was computed using SPSS software. Results revealed that more than half (66.6%) of the study subjects have menstrual disorders. In that, the most distressing problem is dysmenorrhea (45.3%), followed by oligomenorrhea (22.7%) and premenstrual syndrome (22.7%). Even though 66.6% of the study subjects were affected by various menstrual disorders, only less than one fourth (19.5%) of them sought medical advice for that. Among the menstrual disorders, most of the subjects were taking treatment for oligomenorrhea (8.4%) and dysmenorrhea (7%). It is found that there is significant association between menstrual disorders and help seeking behaviours ($p=0.002$). Also, there is association between menstrual disorders and age of the study subjects ($p=0.015$), standard in which the study subjects studying ($p=0.018$) and history of menstrual disorder

Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Patients Safety among Nursing Personnel

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was done to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding patient safety among nursing personnel working in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of nursing personnel regarding patient safety, to assess the attitude of nursing personnel regarding patient safety and to assess the relationship between knowledge and attitude of nursing personnel regarding patient safety in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. The research approach of the study is quantitative approach. The research design selected for the study is observational analytical design. Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery among 43 nursing personnel who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using structured knowledge questionnaire and structured attitude scale. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, bar and pie diagrams. The study finding revealed that out of 43 subjects 84% have good knowledge, the median score is around 17 and $Q_1=15$ and $Q_3=19$ and 58% belongs to favorable attitude, the median . score is around 57 and $Q_1=51$ and $Q_3=59$. And the findings also observed that there is a moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude ($r=0.33$).

Key words: Knowledge, Attitude, Patient safety, Nursing personnel

Assessment of Proportion and Severity of Urinary Incontinence and its Impact on Quality of Life of Post Menopausal Women in a Selected Rural Community at Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

A study was conducted to assess the proportion and severity of urinary incontinence and its impact on quality of life of post menopausal women. The objectives were to assess the proportion of urinary incontinence of post menopausal women, to evaluate the severity of urinary incontinence among post menopausal women and to study the relationship between the severity of urinary incontinence and quality of life of post menopausal women using descriptive analytical design. 114 subjects aged between 40 and above years were selected using convenience sampling technique from Aikkaranad Grama Panchayath, Ernakulam District, Kerala. Research tool comprised of structured questionnaire on socio demographic variables, Questionnaire for diagnosing urinary incontinence and King's Health Questionnaire. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study showed that among 114 subjects 42 (36.85%) have urinary incontinence, 14.91% have stress urinary incontinence, 0.88% have urge urinary incontinence, 21.06% have mixed urinary incontinence. Regarding the severity of urinary incontinence, 26.20% have slight urinary incontinence, 40.50% have moderate urinary incontinence, 28.60% have severe urinary incontinence and 4.7% have very severe urinary incontinence. Spearman's correlation coefficient was used to find out the relationship between severity of urinary incontinence and quality of life of post menopausal women with urinary incontinence. General health perception, incontinence impact, role limitation and personal limitation, sleep or energy had weak positive correlation with severity of urinary incontinence. Social limitation had moderate significant relationship with severity of urinary incontinence. The study revealed that there was significant relationship between severity of urinary incontinence and social limitation.

(Keywords: proportion; severity; urinary incontinence; quality of life; post menopausal women)

A Study to Assess the Impact of Preceptorship Programme on Self Efficacy and Learning Outcomes among Nursing Students Undergoing Training in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Ernakulam District

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ABSTRACT:

The study was undertaken to assess the impact of preceptorship programme on self efficacy and learning outcome among nursing students undergoing training in a tertiary care hospital in Ernakulam district. The objectives of the study were to compare the self efficacy among nursing students before and after the implementation of preceptorship programme, to compare the learning outcome in nursing students before and after the implementation of preceptorship program and ;to find out the relationship between self efficacy and learning outcome . On the basis of objectives one group pre testpost test research design was used for the study The sample size was estimated using sample size estimation formula with appropriate precision and it was found to be 11. Data was collected using standardized tools for assessing the self efficacy and learning outcome which was given to 11 nursing students selected using systematic random sampling technique who were undergoing preceptorship training program The study findings revealed that there exist a statistically significant improvement in average self efficacy score 147.36(SD 8.80) after the preceptorship training program as compared to the average self efficacy score of 122.73(SD 15.58) before the training programme . The study also reported an overall mean sum of 4 learning outcome 33(SD 1.9) after undergoing preceptorship training program by the students compared to a mean score of 26.73(SD 4.9) before the training program . Current study shows a strong positive correlation between self efficacy and learning outcome $r=.87$, $p=0.0004$. Knowledge based competency and competency on self regulation showed a stronger correlation with learning outcome after preceptorship training programme .The study showed that there is a significant impact of preceptorship program on improving the self efficacy and learning outcome of nursing students.

To Assess the Proportion of Risk of Stroke among Male Patients Attending Outpatient Department of a Tertiary Care Hospital, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive analytical study was done to assess the proportion of risk of stroke among male patients attending outpatient department of a tertiary care hospital, Ernakulam District, Kerala. Objectives of the study were to assess the proportion of risk of stroke among male patients attending outpatient department and to determine the association of stroke risk level with socio-personal variables. The research approach of the study is quantitative approach. The research design selected for the study is descriptive analytical design. Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery among 288 male patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using socio-personal proforma and stroke risk score card. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, bar and pie diagrams. The study finding revealed that out of 288 subjects 43.4% have low stroke risk, 13.9% are in caution and 42.7% have high stroke risk. The findings also revealed that there is a significant association of stroke risk level with age, education, occupation, BMI and place of residence.

Key words: Proportion of stroke risk, Stroke risk score card and Patients.

To Assess the Proportion and Associated Factors of Intravenous Catheter Induced Complications among Adult Patients

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was done to assess the proportion and associated factors of intravenous catheter induced complications among adults patients admitted in selected tertiary care setting of Ernakulam Districts. Objectives of the study were to assess the proportion of intravenous catheter induced complications among adult patients, to find out the factors associated with intravenous catheter induced complication among adult patients. The research approach of the study is quantitative approach. The research design selected for the study is descriptive research design. * Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery among 437 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using structured questionnaire and standardised visual infusion phlebitis scale. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables, and pie diagrams. The study finding revealed that out of 437 subjects, occurrence of intravenous catheter induced complication is 43.5% and with no complications is 56.5%. The study reveals that significant association between male gender and intravenous catheter induced complications.

Key words: Proportion, Associated factors, Complications

Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation among under Graduates in Selected College, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

The present study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation among under graduates. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge level regarding Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation among under graduates. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation among under graduates. To find out the association between knowledge regarding Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation among under graduates with selected socio-demographic variables. The method 'a quantitative approach was used, 22 under graduates were selected as study subjects by convenience sampling. Data were collected by using demographic profile and structured knowledge questionnaire. After pre test knowledge assessment a structured teaching programme was given and 7 days later post test knowledge was assessed using the same questionnaire. In pre test, we have got 48.27% of under graduates with Average level of knowledge, 20.68% with Good level of knowledge and 6.89% with Poor level of knowledge. In post test, 68.96% of the subjects had excellent level of knowledge, 6.89% had good level of knowledge, which showed that the structured teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge scores of under graduates

A Study to determine the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptoms among General Population in Flood Affected Areas in Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was done to assess the post traumatic stress disorder symptoms among general population in flood affected areas in Ramamangalam panchayath in Ernakulam District, Kerala was carried out by Ms.Chandini Rajan, Ms.Mintu Joy, Ms.Suby scaria of third year B.Sc nursing under the guidance of Mrs.Preethy Jawahar, Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing Kolenchery. The objectives of the study were to determine the Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms among general population in flood affected areas of Ernakulam District and find the association between post traumatic stress disorder symptoms among general population with selected demographic variables. The following tools were used in this study: Tool -1 Socio demographic proforma, Tool-2 PTSD symptom scale (PSS-1). Pilot study was conducted and the study was found to be feasible. Permission from the authorities was obtained and data collection was done among 113 subjects from Ramamangalam Grama panchayath. The data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result revealed that there is a significant association between post traumatic stress disorder symptoms.

Key words: ptsd symptoms; flood affected population

Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Childhood Refractive Errors

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ABSTRACT:

A refractive error (RE) is a health related condition of the eye that causes visual impairment and may lead to blindness if not early detected and corrected. It is a disorder that occurs when parallel rays of light entering the non-accommodating eye are not focused on the retina, A study was under taken by third year BSc students to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding childhood refractive errors among

teachers in selected schools in Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala.

The objectives of the study were to, assess the knowledge on refractive errors among teachers, evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding knowledge on childhood refractive errors and to find out the association between knowledge regarding childhood refractive errors and socio demographic variables.

The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and the design was one group pre test posttest design. 24 school teachers were selected using convenient sampling technique which is a non probability method of sampling. Independent variable in the study was teaching programme and dependent variable was knowledge of school teachers

regarding childhood refractive errors.

The data was tabulated and analysed using differential and inferential statistics like percentage, mean, standard deviation, paired t test and chisquare test. The research showed that, the mean posttest knowledge score (12.50) was greater than the mean pretest knowledge (7.33). Paired t test value (0.001) indicates that significant difference between post and pretest knowledge score.

The conclusion drawn from the study has shown that teaching programme regarding childhood refractive errors among school teachers was effective in terms of improving their knowledge. There is an immense need of creating awareness among school teachers regarding childhood refractive errors for early identification of refractive errors among school children.

Quality of Determinants of Sleep among Patients Admitted in Intensive Care Unit

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ABSTRACT:

A descriptive study was done to assess the quality of determinants of sleep among patients admitted in Intensive Care Unit in M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. Objectives of the study were to assess the quality of sleep among patients admitted in the Intensive Care Unit, to identify the factors influencing quality of sleep among patients in intensive care unit in M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. The research approach of the study is quantitative approach. The research design selected for the study is observational analytical design. Convenience sampling method was used for sample selection. The study was done in M.O.S.C Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery among 54 patients admitted in Intensive Care Unit who met the inclusion criteria. Data collection was done using standardized sleep questionnaire. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics presented in tables and pie diagrams. The study finding revealed that out of 54 subjects 64.8% have good quality of sleep and 35.2% subjects have poor quality of sleep. The study findings revealed that there is association between quality of sleep and noises produced by conversation.

Key words: sleep quality, sleep, intensive care unit

Socio Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of Child Birth Satisfaction for First Time Mothers

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Giving birth is one of the most important events in life, which is a highly individual experience. The experience of childbirth plays a major role in how first-time mothers will develop good self-esteem, positive feelings for the baby, and an easier adjustment to motherhood role, and also future childbirth experiences. In order to provide better individual support to women during childbirth, the health care providers are required to put more focus on psychosocial aspects, but without neglecting medical safety.

Methodology: The approach used for the study was quantitative approach. The research design used in this study was descriptive analytical design. The estimated sample size was 64. The sampling technique used for the study was convenience sampling technique.

Result: The study findings revealed that the duration of labour had a significant association with childbirth satisfaction ($p=0.03$). Other clinical characteristics studied did not show significant association with childbirth satisfaction among first time mothers.

Discussion: There is significant association between duration of labour and childbirth satisfaction.

Key words: Child birth satisfaction; socio demographic characteristics; clinical characteristics; first time mothers.