

“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AMONG STUDENT NURSES OF FIRST YEAR B.Sc. (N) IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE OF HONAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA.”

BY

Ms. Sneha Sunny

Submitted to

Rajiv Gandhi university of health science, Bangalore, Karnataka.



Under short term Research Grands for Undergraduate Students of Institutions affiliated to
RGUHS for the year 2021 – 22.

and

in Partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science in Nursing.

Under the guidance of

Mrs.Wincy.C



St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences,

Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

2022

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that this thesis titled **“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AMONG STUDENT NURSES OF FIRST YEAR B.Sc. (N) IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE OF HONNAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA.”** is a bonafide and genuine work to carried out by I under the guidance of **Mrs.Wincy.C**, Associate Professor, St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar.

Date:

Ms. Sneha Sunny

Place:

Final year B.Sc. Nursing

CERTIFICATE BY THE GUIDE

This is to certify that thesis “**A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AMONG STUDENT NURSES OF FIRST YEAR B.Sc. (N) IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE OF HONNAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA.**” is a bonafide research work done by **Ms. Sneha Sunny** under Short term Research Grands for Undergraduate Students of Institutions affiliated to RGUHS for the year 2021 – 22.

Date:

Place: Honavar.

Signature of the guide

Mrs. Wincy.C

Associate professor

St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences,
Honavar.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL /HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled “**A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AMONG STUDENT NURSES OF FIRST YEAR B.Sc. (N) IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE OF HONNAVAR,UTTARA KANNADA.**” is a bonafide research work done by **Ms. Sneha Sunny** under Short term Research Grands for Undergraduate Students of Institutions affiliated to RGUHS for the year 2021 – 22under the guidance of **Mrs.Wincy.C.** Associate professor, St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar.

Date:

Place: Honavar.

Signature of the principal

A. Sagaya Arockia Mary

Principal

St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences,
Honavar.

ST. IGNATIUS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, HONAVAR.
SHORT-TERM RESEARCH GRANT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

2021-2022

FINAL REPORT

1.	TITLE OF THE PROJECT	“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BASIC LIFE SUPPORT AMONG STUDENT NURSES OF FIRST YEAR B.Sc. (N) IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE OF HONNAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA.”
2.	RGUHS PROJECT CODE	UG21NUR246
3.	NAME OF THE STUDENT	Ms. SNEHA SUNNY
	E-MAIL ID:	Sison04@gmail.com
	MOBILE NUMBER:	7760925504
4.	NAME OF THE GUIDE	MRS.WINCY.C
	DESIGNATION	Asso.professor
	EMAIL ID	Wincythiru1983@gmail.com
	MOBILE NUMBER	7338229923
5.	NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT	NURSING
6.	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITY	03/02/2022
7.	DATE OF COMPLETION	18/04/2022

8.	❖ OBJECTIVES STATED	<p>The objectives of the study are;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assess the pre and post-test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support. 2. To determine the significant enhancement in the post-test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support (BLS). 3. To find the significant association between the pre-test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support with their selected demographic variables.
	❖ OBJECTIVES ACHIEVED	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Assessed the pre- and post- test knowledge regarding basic life support among first yeas B.Sc. (N) students 2) Structure teaching programme on basic life support to be effective. 3) Significant association Found between the pre- test knowledge score of Basic life support and selected demographic variables

9. FIELD /EXPERIMENTAL WORK GIVING FULL DETAILS OF RESEARCH METHOD ADOPTED.

METHODOLOGY:

This work is to evaluate effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme regarding knowledge on Basic Life Support among student nurses of 1st year B.Sc. (N) in selected nursing college of Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

Which include description of research approach, research design, study setting, variables, target population, sample and sample size, sampling technique, sampling criteria, developmental and description of tools, data collection method and plan for data analysis.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative evaluative research approach was adopted for the study. As enable the investigator to evaluate effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme regarding knowledge on Basic Life Support among student nurses of 1st year B.Sc. (N) in selected nursing college of Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Keeping In view the objective of the study, the research design selected for the present study is pre-Experimental, nonrandomized one group pre and post-test was adopted for the Study as it enables to determine the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme regarding knowledge on Basic Life Support among student nurses of 1st year B.Sc. (N).

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

According to **Polit & Hungler, (1999)**, **variables** are an attribute of a person or object that variable and taken on different value within the population under study.

- **Demographic variable:** In the study, the demographic variables are Age, Religion, Area of residence, previous knowledge on Basic Life Support (BLS), source of information and experience on Basic Life Support (BLS).
- **Independent variable:** Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Basic Life Support (BLS).
- **Dependent variable:** Knowledge level of Basic Life Support (BLS)

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences Honavar, Uttara Kannada. According to Polit & Hungler Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place in a study.

POPULATION:

The population refers to the entire set of individual or subjects having common characteristics, sometimes referred to as universal. In this study the population is first year B.Sc. Nursing students

- **Target population:**

The target population consist of the total members of a define set of students of firstyear B.Sc. Nursing, from whom the data will be generalized. In the present study the targetpopulation was all students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in selected college of nursing in Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

- **Accessible population:**

In the study the accessible population was students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada

SAMPLE:

A sample is a small portion of population selected to participate in the research study. The sample for this research is students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The Sample size taken for this study is consisted of 40 students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sampling defines the process of selecting a group of people (or) other elements with which to conduct a study. In this study Purposive sampling, Random sampling procedure where

the subject selected, in part of whole, at the purposive of researcher, or entitle using the most conveniently available people as a study participant.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:

In sampling criteria, the researcher specifies the characteristic of the population under the study by dealing the inclusive and exclusive criteria are characteristics that each sample elements must possess to be including in the sample

Inclusion criteria:

The study includes first year B.Sc. Nursing students who will be:

- Only 40 students of the class
- Available at time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria:

The study excludes:

- Students who are not willing to participate for the study.
- Students those who are not available and Sick during data collection process

SELECTION & DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL:

Tool is an instrument used to assess awareness by the research to collect data. The tools were prepared on the basis of the objectives of the study.

The following steps were adopted in development of the tool: The tool was developed after:

- An extensive review of research and non-research literature.
- Based on consultation with experts in the field and related field.
- Based on opinion of the expert to ascertain for the clarity and appropriateness of the items of given structured questionnaire.
- Based on informal discussion with peer group.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL: Self-structured knowledge questionnaire was developed to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Basic Life Support among student nurses of 1st year B.Sc. nursing in selected nursing college of Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

Self- structured questionnaire consists of two sections-

- **Section I:** It consists of sample characteristics (Demographic Variables)

- **Section II:** It consists of structured Knowledge questionnaire regarding on Basic Life Support (BLS)

SECTION-I: This section consisted of 6 items obtaining information regarding subjects Age, Religion, Area of residence, previous knowledge on Basic Life Support (BLS), source of information and experience on Basic Life Support (BLS).

SECTION-II:

This section consist of 40 multiple choice questions covering of anatomy and physiology of heart, cardiac arrest, indications of cardiac arrest, Basic Life Support (BLS), Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) in adults, infants and children, techniques, complications, medications used during procedure and nurses role to assess the knowledge of first year B.Sc. Nursing students with a maximum score of 40 and the entire question has four options where as one will be the correct answer and other three will be the wrong answers. Each correct answer score “1” mark and incorrect answer scores “0” mark.

CRITERIAN MEASURES

Knowledge Level	Score Range	Percentage (%)
Poor	0-10	0-25%
Average	11-20	26-50%
Good	21-30	51-75%
Excellent	31-40	76-100%

Maximum score: 40

Minimum score: 1

CONTENT VALIDITY:

To ensure the content validity of tool, the prepared tool along with problems statement, objectives, operational definition, hypothesis, self-structured questionnaire was submitted to 5 experts, in the field of Medical Surgical Nursing, Child Health Nursing, Community Health Nursing, General Physician, and Statistician. Expert requested to judge the items on the basis of their relevance, clarity, feasibility organization of the items included in the study. Based on expert opinion, some of the questions were modified and some of the question has been deleted,

arrangement of the option was done in proper way according to the suggestions given by experts, the tool was presented and finalized by the research committee of St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

RELIABILITY OF TOOL:

According to **Wood & Haber, (1994)** “Reliability is defined as the extent to which the instrument yields the same result on repeated measures. It is then concerned with consistency, accuracy, stability and homogeneity. Procedure used for calculating reliability of research instrument is Split Half method. The reliability co-efficient calculated using split half formula to determine Reliability co-efficient for self-structured knowledge questionnaire. The “r” was found to be 0.81. This correlation coefficient was reliable and it is good tool for assessing the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS) among first year B.Sc. Nursing students.

PILOT STUDY:

According to **Treese and Treese (1986)** A pilot study is a small preliminary investigation of the same general character as the major study, The purpose of this project is to find out the feasibility of study, clarity of language in tool and finding the plan for analysis. The pilot study was conducted on 08/2/2022.

Pre Test and Intervention			Post Test		
Date	No of sample	Duration	Date	No of sample	Duration
8 TH FEB	12	1 hour	12 TH FEB	12	1 hour

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data collection is precise, systematic method of gathering information relevant the research to conduct the main study in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada. A formal written permission was obtained from concerned authorities before data collection. Data collection period was from 07/03/22 to

20/03/22. The Procedure was the same as in the pilot study valid and reliable structured knowledge questionnaire was used for data collection. Self-introduction and establishing rapport with the subject 40 first year B.Sc. Nursing students. Explained the importance of research study, the confidentiality of their responses was assured and consent was obtained from each participant.

The process used for data collection was as follows

- The research investigators introduced themselves and explained the purpose of the study to the first year B.Sc. Nursing students.
- The written consent was obtained from the subjects.
- The self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the Knowledge Regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
- The participants were thanked for their co-operation.

Data collection process is scheduled as following

S. No	Pre test				Post test			
	Date	Sample	Time	Area	Date	Sample	Time	Area
1	7 th mar	14	9 - 4 pm	St. Ignatius hospital, Honavar	16 th mar	14	9-4 pm	St. Ignatius hospital, Honavar
2	9 th mar	12			18 th mar	12		
3	10 st mar	14			20 th mar	14		

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

Analysis of the data was planned on the basis of objective and hypothesis. The data plan to be analysis by using both descriptive and inferential statistics and the following plan for analysis would be worked out.

Descriptive statistics:

- Demographic data was analyzed in items of frequency and percentage.
- The knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
- Mean, mean percentage and standard deviation was computed.

Inferential statistics:

- Chi-square test is to find out association between the selected demographic variables and level of knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
- Paired “t” test to compare pretest and posttest knowledge and practice score of 0.05 level.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION:

- Permission was obtained from research committee of SIIHS college of Nursing, Honavar.
- Due permission from authorities was sought and obtained.
- Informed written consent was taken from participants.
- Anonymity of the participants was ensured.

9. FIELD /EXPERIMENTAL WORK GIVING FULL DETAILS OF RESEARCH METHOD

ADOPTED.

METHODOLOGY:

This work is to evaluate effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme regarding knowledge on Basic Life Support among student nurses of 1st year B.Sc. (N) in selected nursing college of Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

Which include description of research approach, research design, study setting, variables, target population, sample and sample size, sampling technique, sampling criteria, developmental and description of tools, data collection method and plan for data analysis.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

Research approaches are plans and the procedure for research. A quantitative evaluative research approach was adopted for the study. As enable the investigator to evaluate effectiveness of vedio assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding basic life support among 1st year B.S.c nursing in selected nursing college of Honavar

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Keeping In view the objective of the study, the research design selected for the present study is pre-Experimental, nonrandomized one group pre and post-test was adopted for the Study as it enables to determine the effectiveness of video assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge among first year B.Sc. (N) students.

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

According to **Polit & Hungler, (1999)**, **variables** are an attribute of a person or object that variable and taken on different value within the population under study.

- **Demographic variable:** In the study, the demographic variables are Age, Religion, Area of residence, previous knowledge on Basic Life Support (BLS), source of information on Basic Life Support (BLS).
- **Independent variable:** Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Basic Life Support (BLS).
- **Dependent variable:** Knowledge level of Basic Life Support (BLS)

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences Honavar, Uttara Kannada. According to Polit & Hungler Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place in a study.

POPULATION:

The population refers to the entire set of individual or subjects having common characteristics, sometimes referred to as universal. In this study the population is first year B.Sc. Nursing students

Target population:

The target population consist of the total members of a define set of students of first year B.Sc. Nursing, from whom the data will be generalized. In the present study the target population was all students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in selected college of nursing in Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

Accessible population:

In the study the accessible population was students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada

SAMPLE:

A sample is a small portion of population selected to participate in the research study. The sample for this research is students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The Sample size taken for this study is consisted of 40 students of first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sampling defines the process of selecting a group of people (or) other elements with which to conduct a study. In this study Purposive sampling, Random sampling procedure where the subject

selected, in part or whole, at the purposing of researcher, or entitle using the most conveniently available people as a study participant.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:

In sampling criteria, the researcher specifies the characteristic of the population under the study by dealing the inclusive and exclusive criteria are characteristics that each sample elements must possess to be including in the sample

Inclusion criteria:

The study includes first year B.Sc. Nursing students who will be:

- Only 40 students of the class
- Available at time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria:

The study excludes:

- students who are not willing to participate for the study.
- Students those who are available and Sick during data collection process

SELECTION & DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL:

Tool is an instrument used to assess awareness by the research to collect data. The tools were prepared on the basis of the objectives of the study.

The following steps were adopted in development of the tool: The tool was developed after:

- An extensive review of research and non-research literature.
- Based on consultation with experts in the field and related field.
- Based on opinion of the expert to ascertain for the clarity and appropriateness of the items of given structured questionnaire.
- Based on informal discussion with peer group.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Self-structured knowledge questionnaire was developed to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Basic Life Support among student nurses of 1st year B.Sc. nursing in selected nursing college of Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

Self- structured questionnaire consists of two sections-

- **Section I:** It consists of sample characteristics (Demographic Variables)
- **Section II:** It consists of structured Knowledge questionnaire regarding on Basic Life Support (BLS)

SECTION-I: This section consisted of 6 items obtaining information regarding subjects Age, Religion, Area of residence, previous knowledge on Basic Life Support (BLS), source of information on Basic Life Support (BLS).

SECTION-II: This section consist of 40 multiple choice questions covering of anatomy and physiology of heart, cardiac arrest, indications of cardiac arrest, Basic Life Support (BLS), Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) in adults, infants and children, techniques, complications, medications used during procedure and nurses role to assess the knowledge of first year B.Sc. Nursing students with a maximum score of 40 and the entire question has four options where as one will be the correct answer and other three will be the wrong answers. Each correct answer score “1” mark and incorrect answer scores “0” mark.

CRITERIAN MEASURES

Knowledge Level	Score Range	Percentage (%)
Poor	0-10	0-25%
Average	11-20	26-50%
Good	21-30	51-75%
Excellent	31-40	76-100%

Maximum score: 40

Minimum score: 1

CONTENT VALIDITY:

To ensure the content validity of tool, the prepared tool along with problems statement, objectives, operational definition, hypothesis, self-structured questionnaire was submitted to 5 experts, in the field of Medical Surgical Nursing, Child Health Nursing, Community Health Nursing, General Physician, and Statistician. Expert requested to judge the items on the basis of their relevance, clarity, feasibility organization of the items included in the study. Based on expert opinion, some of the questions were modified and some of the question has been deleted, arrangement of the option was done in proper way according to the suggestions given by experts, the tool was presented and finalized by the research committee of St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

RELIABILITY OF TOOL:

According to **Wood & Haber, (1994)** “Reliability is defined as the extent to which the instrument yields the same result on repeated measures. It is then concerned with consistency, accuracy, stability and homogeneity. Procedure used for calculating reliability of research instrument is Split Half method. The reliability co-efficient calculated using split half formula to determine Reliability co-efficient for self-structured knowledge questionnaire. The “r” was found to be 0.81. This correlation coefficient was reliable and it is a good tool for assessing the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS) among first year B.Sc. Nursing students.

PILOT STUDY:

According to **Treese and Treese (1986)** A pilot study is a small preliminary investigation of the same general character as the major study, The purpose of this project is to find out the feasibility of study, clarity of language in tool and finding the plan for analysis. The pilot study was conducted on 08/2/2022.

Pre Test			Post Test		
Date	No of sample	Duration	Date	No of sample	Duration
8 TH FEB	12	1 hour	12 TH FEB	12	1 hour

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Data collection is a precise, systematic method of gathering information relevant to the research to conduct the main study in St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada. A formal written permission was obtained from concerned authorities before data collection. Data collection period was from 07/03/22 to 20/03/22. The Procedure was the same as in the pilot study. A valid and reliable structured knowledge questionnaire was used for data collection. Self-introduction and establishing rapport with the subject 40 first year B.Sc. Nursing students. Explained the importance of research study, the confidentiality of their responses was assured and consent was obtained from each participant.

The process used for data collection was as follows

- The research investigators introduced themselves and explained the purpose of the study to the first year B.Sc. Nursing students.
- The written consent was obtained from the subjects.
- The self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the Knowledge Regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
- The participants were thanked for their co-operation.

Data collection process is scheduled as following

S .no	Pre test				Post test			
	Date	Sample	Time	Area	Date	Sample	Time	Area
1	7 th mar	14	9-4 pm	St. Ignatius hospital honavar	16 th mar	14	9-4 pm	St. Ignatius hospital honavar
2	9 th mar	12			18 th mar	12		
3	10 st mar	14			20 th mar	14		

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

Analysis of the data was planned on the basis of objective and hypothesis. The data plan to be analysis by using both descriptive and inferential statistics and the following plan for analysis would be worked out.

Descriptive statistics:

- Demographic data was analyzed in items of frequency and percentage.
- The knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
- Mean, mean percentage and standard deviation was computed.

Inferential statistics:

- Chi-square test is to find out association between the selected demographic variables and level of knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
- Paired “t” test to compare pretest and posttest knowledge and practice score of 0.05level.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION:

- Permission was obtained from research committee of SIIHS college of Nursing, Honavar.
- Due permission from authorities was sought and obtained.
- Informed written consent was taken from participants.
- Anonymity of the participants was ensured.

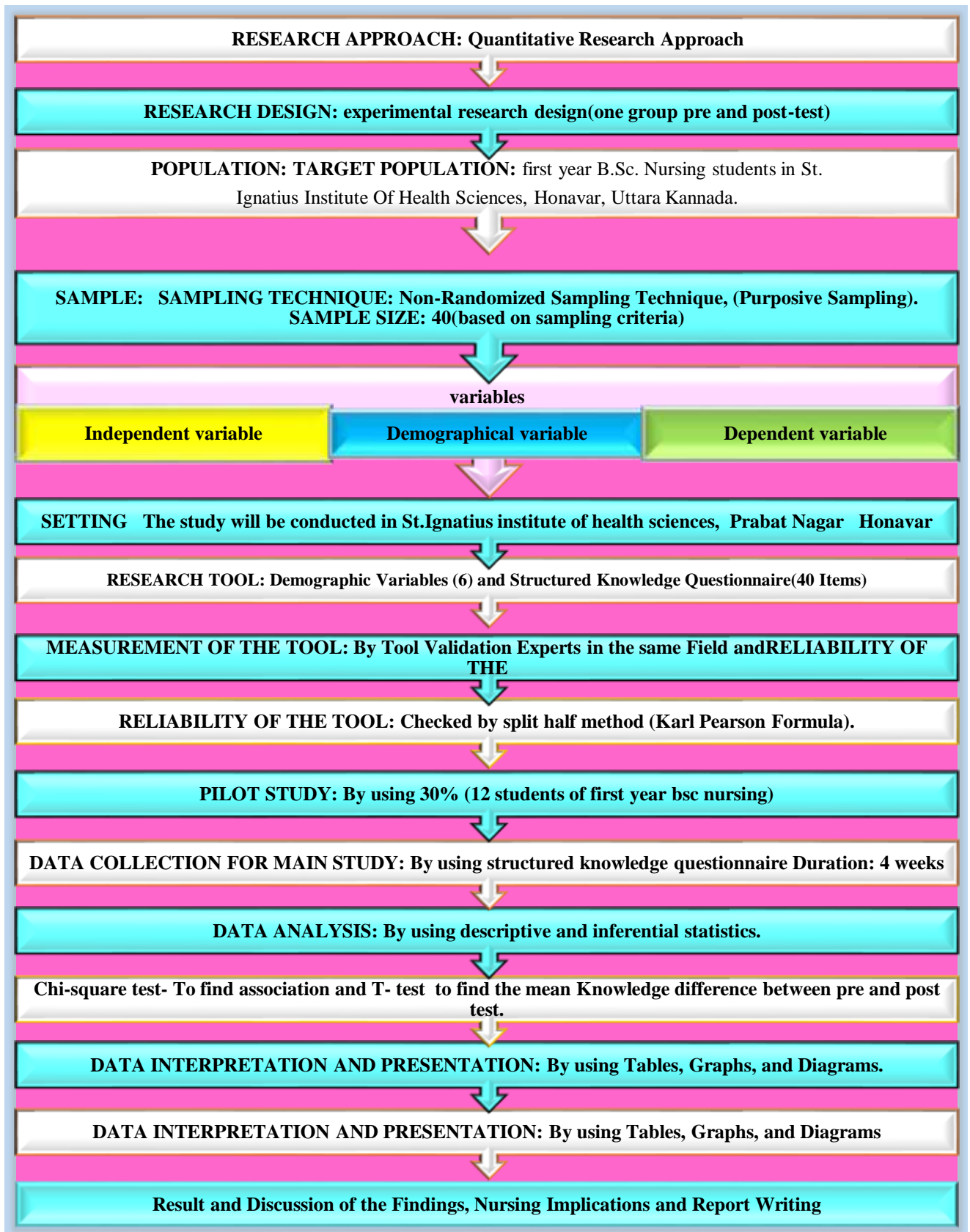


FIGURE NO: 1 SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

10: DETAILED DATA ANALYSIS.

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance and implications of the findings. It is an important and exciting step in the process of research. Statistical method is a method for rendering quantitative information meaningful and intangible. This enables the research to summaries, organize, evaluate, interpret and communicate numeric Information (Polit and Hungler, 1999)

The Present chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of data collected among first year B.Sc. Nursing students Regarding the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme of Basic Life Support. The purpose of this analysis is to reduce the data to a manageable and Interpretable form so that the research problem can be studies and tested the data were analyzed in according to the objectives and hypothesis of the study

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre and post test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support.
2. To determine the significant enhancement in the post test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
3. To find the significant association between the pre test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

- **H₁**: There will be a significant enhancement in the post- test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students of Basic Life Support (BLS) after implementation of Video Assisted Teaching Programme.
- **H₂**: There will be a significant association between the pre test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students with their selected demographic variables

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTATION OF DATA:

Analysis and interpretation were done as per the objectives of the study and the hypothesis formulated. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of the data.

The data and finding have been organized and presented under the following sections.

- **SECTION: I** - Frequency and Percentage and Distribution of study subjects according to socio- demographic variables.
- **SECTION: II** - Analysis of overall pre and post-test knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among first year B.Sc. Nursing students.
- **SECTION: III** - Analysis of mean difference in the pre test and post test knowledge regarding Basic Life Support among first year B.Sc. Nursing students
- **SECTION: IV**- Analysis of effectiveness of video assisted teaching program by finding the mean difference in the pre and post test knowledge of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support.
- **SECTION: V** - Analysis of finding association between the pre test mean knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students with their selected demographic variables

SECTION – I

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of first year B.Sc. Nursing students according to their Demographic Variables.

N=40

S.No	Demographic variable	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age in years		
	a) 17-18	14	35%
	b) 19-20	16	40%
	c) 21-22	10	10%
2.	Religion		
	a) Hindu	09	22.5%
	b) Christian	29	72.5%
	c) Muslim	02	5%
	d) Others	00	0%
3.	Area of residence		
	a) Urban	15	37.5%
	b) Rural	25	62.5%
4.	Do you have previous knowledge on basic life support		
	a) Yes	25	62.5%
	b) No	15	37.5%
5.	If yes, specify source of information		
	a) Family	09	36%
	b) Friends	01	04%
	c) Teacher	13	52%
	d) Others	02	08%
6.	Have you seen or assisted in cardio pulmonary resuscitation procedure?		
	a) Yes	14	35%
	b) No	26	65%

Table 1: Shows the demographic information of first year B.Sc. Nursing students those who are participated in the present study Age in years, Religion, Area of Residence, Previous Knowledge on Basic Life Support, Source of Information, seen or assisted in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation procedure.

Table – 1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject according to Age in years

N= 40

AGE IN YEARS	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A) 17 - 18	14	35%
B) 19 - 20	16	40%
C) 21 - 22	10	25%
TOTAL	40	100%

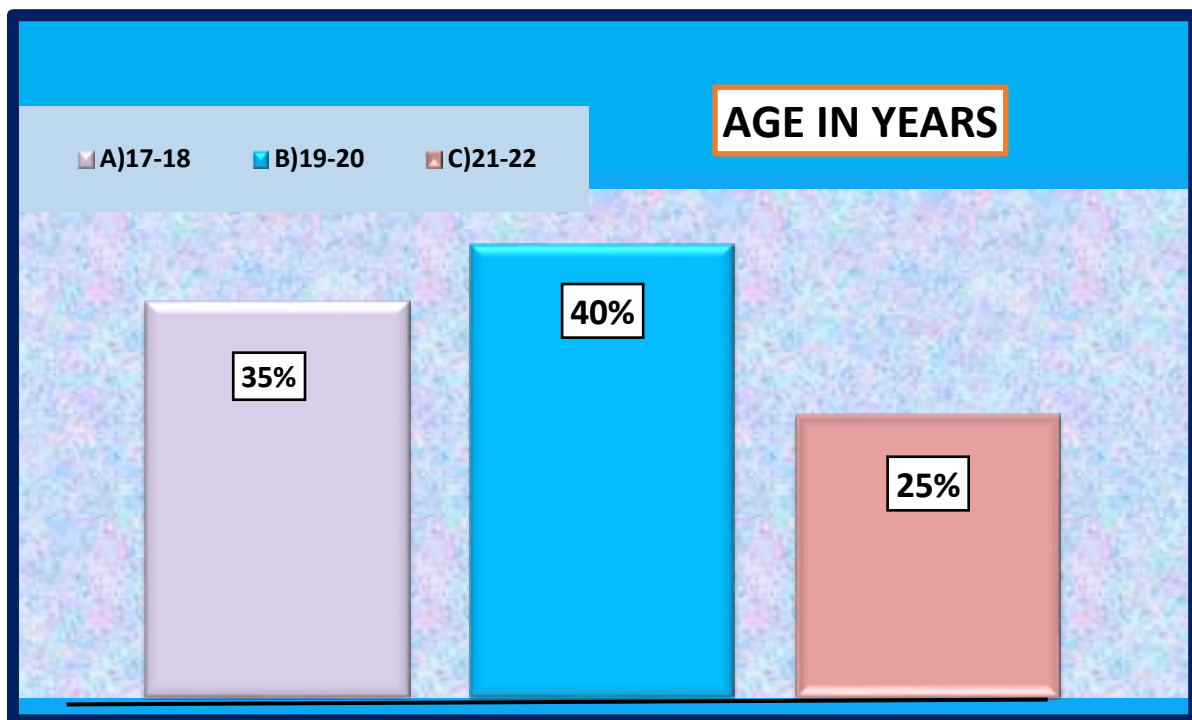


Figure 2.1- Column diagrams representing the percentage distribution of subject according to Age in years of first year B.Sc. Nursing students.

Table 1.1 (Figure 2.1): Depicts that majority of first year B.Sc. Nursing students 16(40%) belongs to 19-20, 14(35%) belongs to 17-18, and 10 (25%) belongs to 21- 22 years of age group.

Table – 1.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject according to religion

N=40

RELIGION	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A) Hindu	09	22.5%
B) Christian	29	72.5%
C) Muslim	02	5%
D) others	00	00%
TOTAL	40	100%

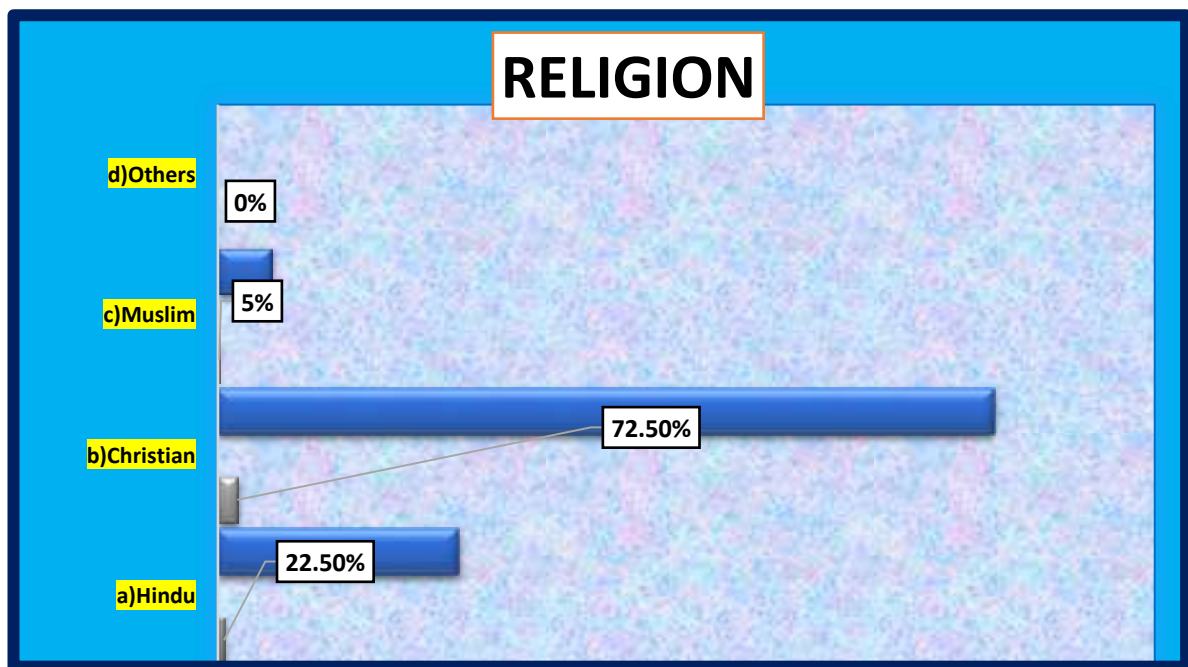


Figure 2.2 - Bar diagrams representing the percentage distribution of subject according to religion of first year B.Sc. Nursing students

Table 1.2 (Figure 2.2): Depicts that majority of first year B.Sc. Nursing students 29 (72.5%) belongs to Christian, 09 (22.5%) belongs Hindu, and 02 (05%) belongs to Muslim and 00 (00%) Other religion.

Table – 1.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject according to area of residence of 1st year B.Sc. Nursing students

N=40

AREA OF RESIDENCE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A) Urban	15	37.5%
B) Rural	25	62.5%
TOTAL	40	100%

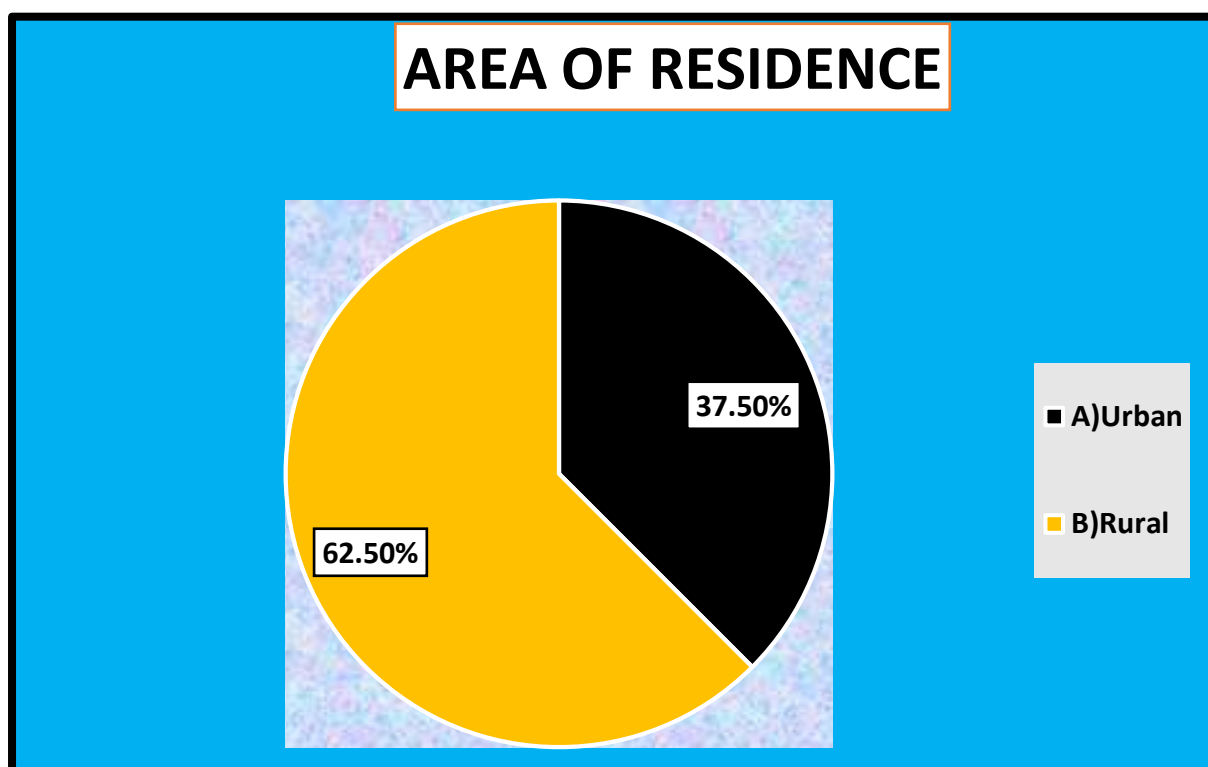


Figure 2.3- Pie diagrams representing the percentage distribution of subject according to Area of residence of first year B.Sc. Nursing students

Table 1.3 (Figure 2.3): Depicts that majority of first year B.Sc. Nursing students 25 (62.5%) belongs to Rural and 15 (37.5%) belongs to Urban area.

Table – 1.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject according to previous knowledge on basic life support of first year B.Sc. nursing students

N=40

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ON BASIC LIFE SUPPORT	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A) Yes	25	62.5%
B) No	15	37.5%
TOTAL	40	100%

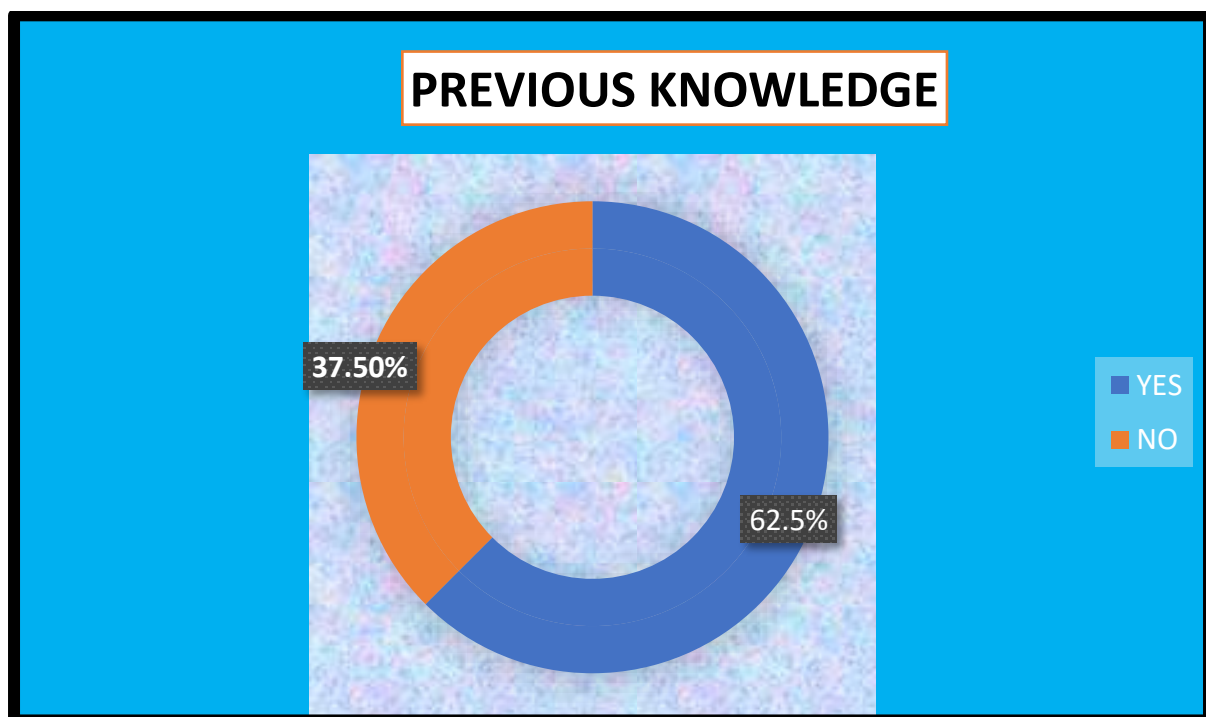


Figure 2.4 - Doughnut diagrams representing the percentage distribution of subject according to Previous Knowledge on Basic Life Support of first year B.Sc. Nursing students

Table 1.4 (Figure 2.4): Depicts that majority of first year B.Sc. Nursing students 25(62.5%) have previous knowledge and 15(37.5%) don't have previous knowledge on Basic Life Support.

Table – 1.5: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject according to source of information on Basic Life Support of first year B.Sc. Nursing students

N=40

SOURCE OF INFORMATION	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A) Family	09	36%
B) Friends	01	04%
C) Teacher	13	52%
D) Media	02	08%
TOTAL	25	100%

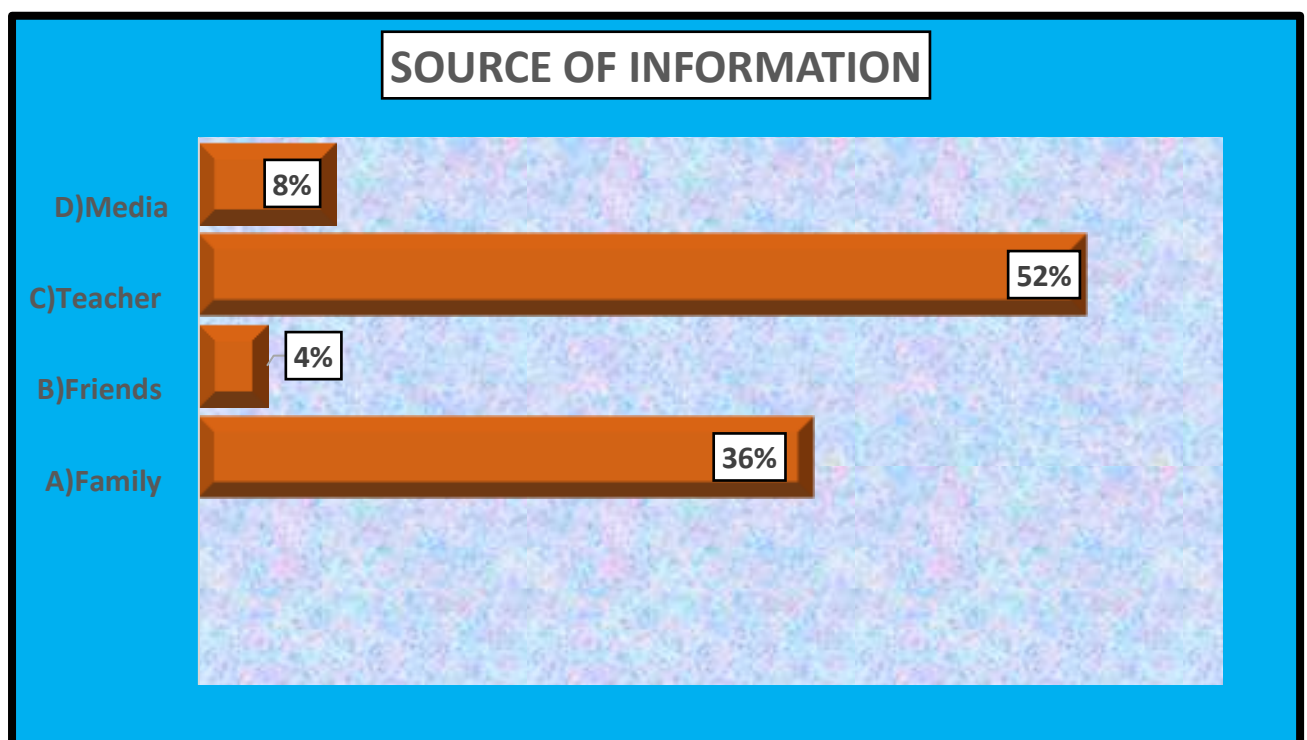


Figure 2.5 - Bar diagrams representing the percentage distribution of subject according to source of information of first year B.Sc. Nursing students

Table 1.5 (Figure 2.5): Depicts that majority of first year B.Sc. Nursing students got information about Basic Life Support through 13(52%) Teachers, 09(36%) Family, 02(08%) Media, and 01(04%) Friends.

Table – 1.6: Frequency and percentage distribution of subject according to seen or assisted in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation Procedure of first year B.Sc. Nursing students

N=40

SEEN OR ASSISTED IN CARDIO PULMONARY RESUSCITATION PROCEDURE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A) Yes	14	35%
B) No	26	65%
TOTAL	40	100%

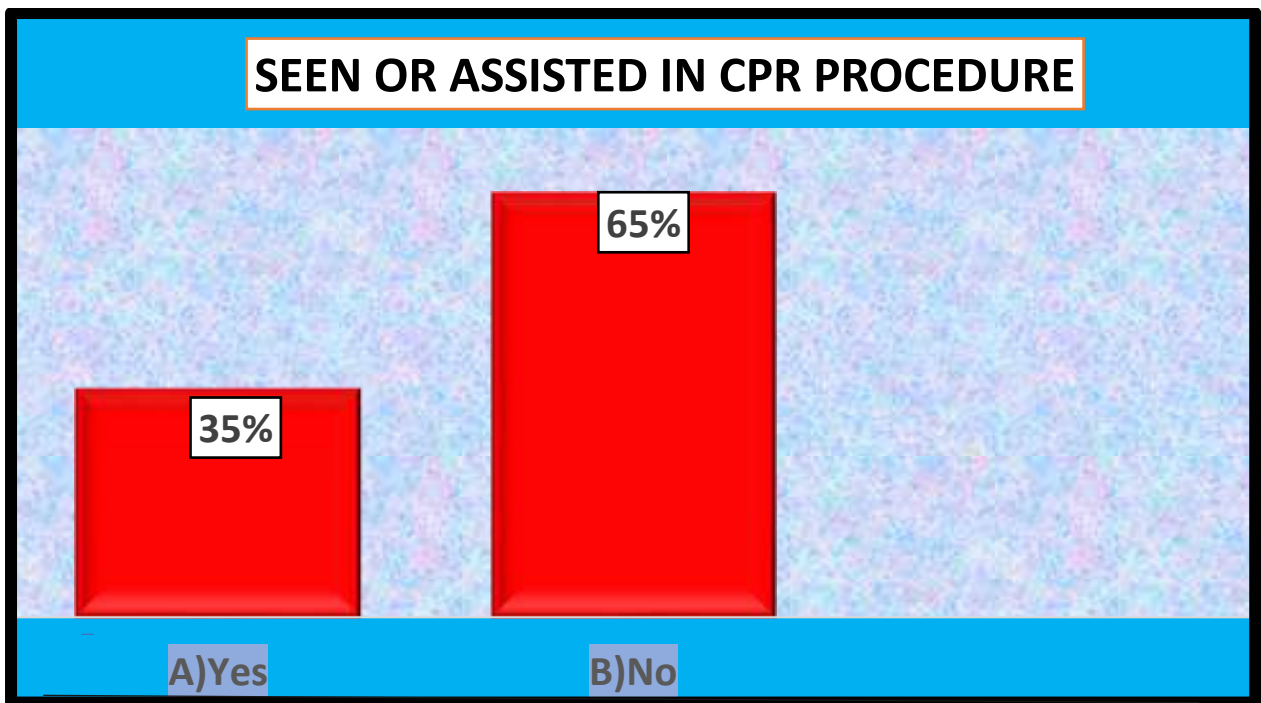


Figure 2.6 - Column diagrams representing the percentage distribution of subject according to seen or assisted in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation Procedure of first year B.Sc. Nursing students.

Table 1.6 (Figure 2.6): Depicts that majority of first year B.Sc. Nursing students 26(65%) have seen or assisted and 14(35%) not seen or assisted in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation Procedure

SECTION –II

Finding of overall Knowledge Level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic life support

Table No.-2: Shows the frequency and percentage distribution of overall knowledgelevel of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support

N=40

Knowledge level	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percent %	Frequency	Percent %
Poor	04	10%	00	00%
Average	12	30%	00	00%
Good	24	60%	08	20%
Excellent	00	00%	32	80%
Total	40	100%	40	100%

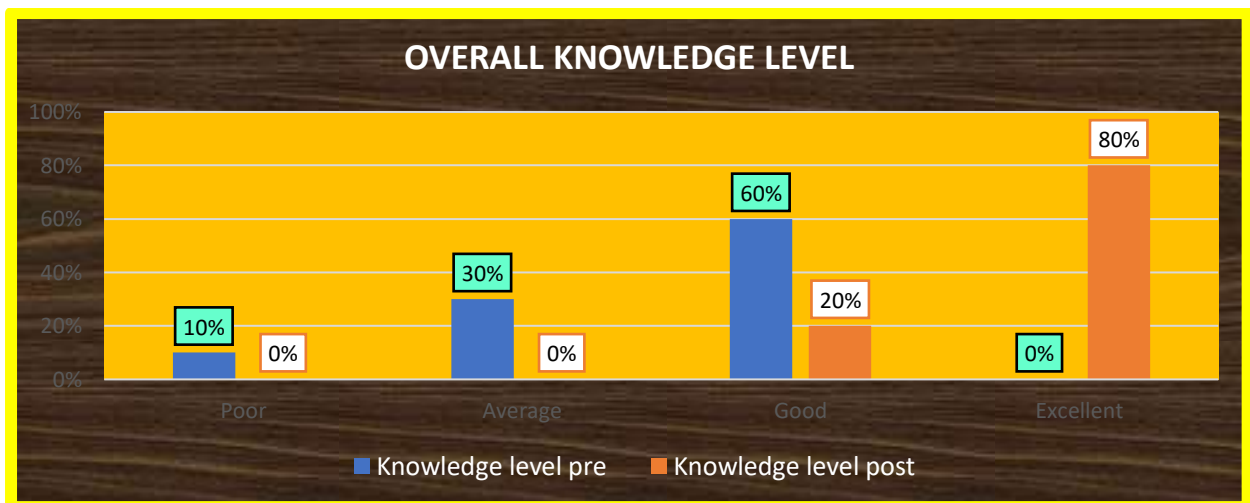


Figure No - 3: Column diagram representing the pre test and post test Knowledge score of pre-experimental group regarding Basic Life Support among first year B.Sc. Nursing students.

Table No.2 (Figure No.-3) Depict that only 24 (60%) had good knowledge, 12 (30%) of subject had average knowledge, 04 (10%) have poor knowledge and 0% excellent knowledge in pre test whereas in post test 32 (80.0%) has excellent knowledge, 08(20%) has good knowledge, 00 (00%) has poor and average knowledge

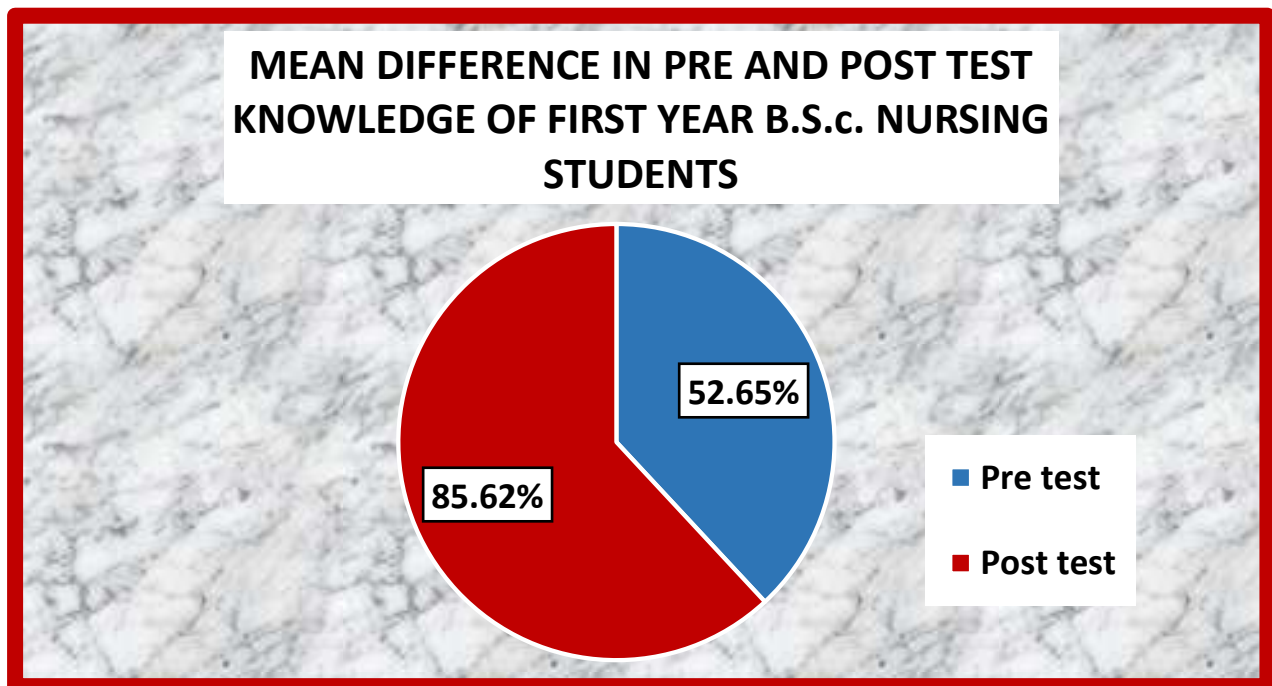
SECTION –III

Finding of mean difference in the pre and post-test knowledge of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic life support

Table No. -3: shows the mean difference in the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding Basic life support.

N=40

Knowledge level	Mean score	Mean percentage	Standard deviation	Mean percentage Difference
Pre-test	21.02	52.56%	6.40	33.06%
Post-test	34.2	85.62%	4.30	



mean percentage was 52.56% and SD was 6.40%. where as in post-test mean knowledge score was 34.2, mean percentage was 85.62%, SD was 4.30 and percentage difference was 33.06 % .

SECTION –IV

**Paired-t test finding for the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program
onknowledge regarding Basic Life Support**

Table No. 4: Shows the paired-test finding the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding Basic Life Support

N=40

Knowl dge level	Mean	SD	SE	P	Paired “t” Test Value	Inference
Pre-test	21.02	6.40	1.21	2.02	-10.89	P > 0.05 Significant
Post- test	34.2	4.30				

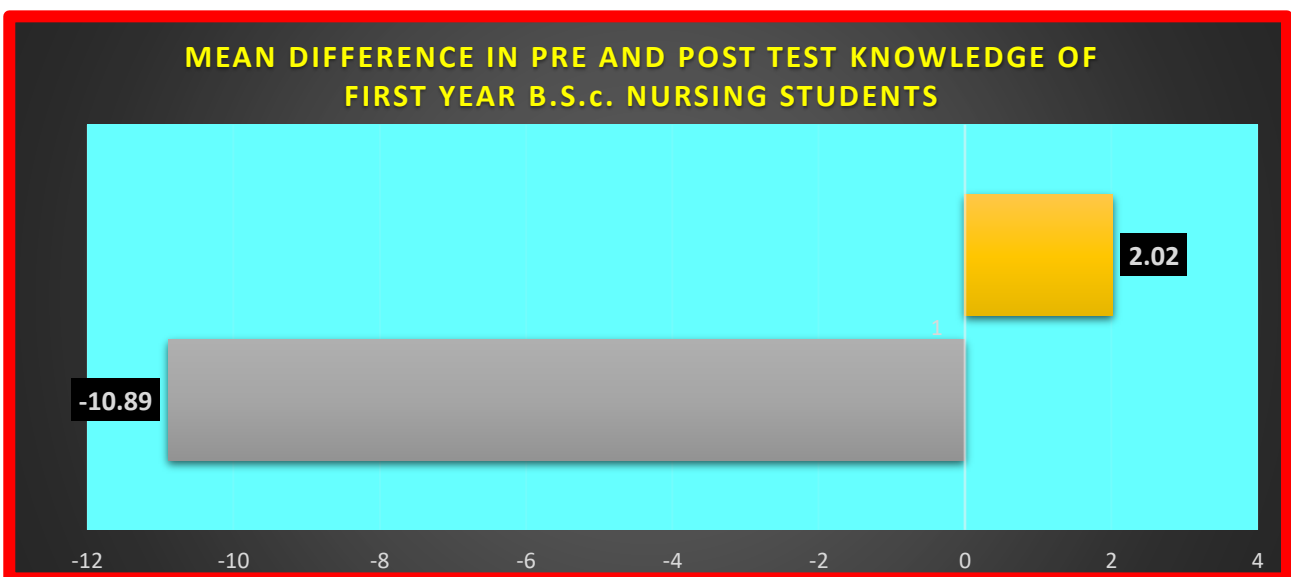


Figure No. 5 - Column diagram shows the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program.

Table No.- 4 (figure No.5) Depict that the pre test means knowledge score of subjects is ± 21.02 , SD was 6.40 whereas in post-test mean knowledge score is 34.2, SD is 4.30 SE was 1.21 The calculated t-test value is -10.89 ($p= 0.05$) was greater than table value 2.02 at 0.05 level of highly significance.

SECTION –V

Chi square test finding of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding Basic Life Support with demographic variables

Table No.-5: Shows the chi-square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding Basic Life Support

N=40

Sl.no	Demographic variable	Pre test knowledge scores				Chi square		DF	inference
		P	A	G	E	P	χ^2		
1	Age in year								
	a)17-18	2	6	6	0	12.59	1.208	6	P>0.05 S*
	b)19-20	2	5	9	0				
	c)21-22	0	5	5	0				
2	Religion								
	a)Hindu	1	3	5	0	16.92	0.639	9	P>0.05 S*
	b)Christian	3	8	18	0				
	c)Muslim	0	1	1	0				
	d)others	0	0	0	0				
3	Area of residence								
	a)urban	1	5	9	0	7.82	0.354	3	P>0.05 S*
	b)rural	3	7	15	0				
4	Do you have previous knowledge on basic life support ?								
	a)yes	1	7	17	0	7.82	3.198	3	P>0.05 S*
	b)No	3	5	7	0				
5	If yes ,specify the source of information								
	a)Family	1	2	6	0	16.92	3.008	9	P>0.05 S*
	b)Friends	0	0	1	0				
	c)Teacher	0	5	8	0				
	d)Media	0	1	1	0				
6	Have you seen or assist in cardio pulmonary Resuscitation procedure ?								
	a)Yes	0	7	7	0	7.82	5.37	3	P>0.05 S*
	b)No	4	5	17	0				

S*-Significant

NS*- Non significant

Table No.-5: Shows the chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding BLS with Age in years χ^2 $df_6=$ 1.208 (P>0.05), Religion χ^2 $df_9=$ 0.639 (P>0.05), Area of Residence. χ^2 $df_3=$ 0.354 (P>0.05), previous knowledge χ^2 $df_3=$ 3.198(P>0.05), source of information, χ^2 $df_9=$ 3.008(P>0.05) and experience of students in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation procedure χ^2 $df_3=$ 5.37 (P>0.05).

11: CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TOWARDS INCREASING THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL IN THE SUBJECT,

I Ms. Sneha sunny, administered video assisted teaching programme to improve the knowledge regarding BLS among the first year B.SC nursing students to uplift their knowledge and skill regarding the same which enable them to participate in critical care unit and any emergency situation with more confidence.



12.CONCLUSIONS SUMMARIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS AND INDICATION OF SCOPE FOR FUTURE.

CONCLUSION:

The present study was concluded as significantly effective with the statistical proof by paired t-test. The Effectiveness Of VATP on BLS. The pre-test means knowledge score of subjects is ± 21.02 , SD was 6.40 whereas in post-test mean knowledge score is 34.2, SD is 4.30 SE was 1.21. The calculated t-test value is -10.89 ($t_{39}=10.89, p= 0.05$) was greater than table value 2.05 at 0.05 level of highly significance. Hence the calculated value is lesser than the p value at 0.05 level of significance the Research Hypothesis (H_1) is accepted.

SUMMARY:

The present study was to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding BLS.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE:

1. To assess the pre and post-test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support.
2. To determine the significant enhancement in the post-test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).
3. To find the significant association between the pre-test knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Basic Life Support with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

- **H₁:** There will be significant difference between the pre test knowledge scores and post test knowledge scores.
- **H₂:** There will be significant association between the pre test knowledge scores on importance of colostrum feeding and selected demographic variables

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY:

The major findings shows that evaluate Effectiveness of structure teaching programme in enhancing the knowledge regarding basic life support among B.SC nursing students in St.Ignatius institute of health sciences, Honnavar .

The major findings are according to the first research objective to assess the pre and post test knowledge level on BLS among 40 b.sc nursing first year students the overall knowledge level was only 24 (60%) had good knowledge, 12 (30%) of subject had average knowledge, 04 (10%) have poor knowledge and 0% excellent knowledge in pre test whereas in post test 32 (80.0%)

has excellent knowledge, 08(20%) has good knowledge, 00 (00%) has poor and average knowledge.

According to the Second objective to evaluate, The Effectiveness Of VATP on BLS .The pre test means knowledge score of subjects is ± 21.02 , SD was 6.40 whereas in post-test mean knowledge score is 34.2, SD is 4.30 SE was 1.21. The calculated t-test value is -10.89 ($t_{39}=10.89, p= 0.05$) was greater than table value 2.05 at 0.05 level of highly significance.

According to the last objective to analyse the association between the between the pre-test knowledge regarding BLS with Age in years $\chi^2 df_6= 1.208$ ($P>0.05$), Religion $\chi^2 df_9= 0.639$ ($P>0.05$), Area of Residence. $\chi^2 df_3= 0.354$ ($P>0.05$), previous knowledge $\chi^2 df_3= 3.198$ ($P>0.05$), source of information, $\chi^2 df_9= 3.008$ ($P>0.05$) and experience of students in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation procedure $\chi^2 df_3= 5.37$ ($P>0.05$).

NURSING IMPLICATION:

Nursing Education:

- The nursing curriculum should consist of information regarding the lifesaving procedure BLS in detail in all the levels of education.
- Nurses must be utilizing the findings in educating the student nurses to enhance their involvement in emergency care.

Nursing Practice:

- In the health care institutions and community centres can apply these findings in patient care and demonstrate the BLS procedure to the patients and the care givers.

Nursing Administration:

- The finding of the study reveals the need to conduct an ongoing in-service education program for the nurses who are working in the clinical settings as well as in the community. The in-service education program should include both theoretical and practical input.
- The administration staff inn institution like hospital, yoga centres, meditation centres and also schools and colleges can organize educational programs on BLS tom create an awareness on this important lifesaving rescue technique.

Nursing research:

- The findings of the present study will surely serve as a fruitful and enriched source of information and can be used as a best review of literature by the future researchers.

LIMITATION:

The following factors were beyond the control of the investigator:

- This study is limited to only the beginners
- This study is limited to only ST. Ignatius institute of health sciences
- The study was limited to only 40 sample size

RECOMMENDATION:

- A similar study can be replicated any group of people irrespective of their education level
- N future this phenomena can be studied in an expanded way like an interventional study
- The study will be more valuable if the sample size is larger than 40.

13. ABSTRACT

Background: *Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation is the first treatment for a person who has collapsed, and has stopped breathing. About 92% out of hospital cardiac arrest subjects lose their lives due to limited Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation facilities. 98% of countries :The study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme (VATP) on knowledge regarding Basic Life Support (BLS)among first year B.Sc. Nursing students in St. Ignatius Institute Of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada. The study focused on enhancing the knowledge level of first year B.Sc. Nursing students s regarding Basic Life Support (BLS).*

Objectives: *The study aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of structured teaching programme [STP] on knowledge regarding basic life support (BLS) among the first year B.SC Nursing students through an effective video assisted teaching programme in St. Ignatius institute of Health Sciences, Honavar.*

Methodology: *An evaluative approach with pre -experimental one group pre and post-test research design was adapted in this work. The sample size was 40 first year B.Sc. Nursing students, were selected by purposive sampling technique. Data were collected by using self-administered structured knowledge questionnaire with 40 multiple choice questions. data*

analysed by using paired-t-test to draw out the inference by comparing the mean score difference.

Results: The major findings are according to the first research objective to assess the pre and post test knowledge level on BLS among 40 b.sc nursing first year students the overall knowledge level was only 24 (60%) had good knowledge, 12 (30%) of subject had average knowledge, 04 (10%) have poor knowledge and 0% excellent knowledge in pre test whereas in post test 32 (80.0%) has excellent knowledge, 08(20%) has good knowledge, 00 (00%) has poor and average knowledge.

According to the Second objective to evaluate, The Effectiveness Of VATP on BLS. The pre test means knowledge score of subjects is ± 21.02 , SD was 6.40 whereas in post-test mean knowledge score is 34.2, SD is 4.30 SE was 1.21. The calculated t-test value is -10.89 ($t_{39}=10.89, p= 0.05$) was greater than table value 2.05 at 0.05 level of highly significance.

According to the last objective to analyse the association between the between the pre-test knowledge regarding BLS with Age in years $\chi^2 df_6= 1.208$ ($P>0.05$), Religion $\chi^2 df_9= 0.639$ ($P>0.05$), Area of Residence. $\chi^2 df_3= 0.354$ ($P>0.05$), previous knowledge $\chi^2 df_3= 3.198$ ($P>0.05$), source of information, $\chi^2 df_9= 3.008$ ($P>0.05$) and experience of students in Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation procedure $\chi^2 df_3= 5.37$ ($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: The study was concluded as the video assisted teaching programme on basic life support was effective in promoting the knowledge level of 1st year B.S.c nursing students of selected nursing college of Honavar, uttar kannada.

Recommendation: The principal investigator recommend the future researchers to carry out similar study can be replicated any group of people irrespective of their education level, future this phenomena can be studied in an expanded way like an interventional study and the study will be more valuable if the sample size is larger than 40.

KEYWORDS: evaluate, effectiveness, knowledge, Basic Life Support, video assisted teaching programme.

NAME AND SIGNATURE WITH DATE

1.

Sneha
Ms. SNEHA SUNNY
(Name of the student)

2.

Lodges
Mrs. WINCY . C
(Name of the guide)

3.

[Signature]
27/4/2022
(Head of the Institution)

