

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WORKSHOP ON KNOWLEDGE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AMONG B.SC. NURSING STUDENT IN SELECTED COLLEGE OF RAJKOT”

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ABSTRACT

Background: We live fast changing global environment where peril and risk to human society abound. Disaster has the ability to maim and kill people. They destroy property and the environment. Yet, disaster occur and re-occur with lasting detrimental consequences for **Aims and objectives** the purpose to assess the effectiveness of workshop on knowledge of disaster management **Methodology** The study covered a period from 17/7/2017 to 03/08/2017 The research design is experimental, research setting selected was BSc nursing students for selected college Rajkot, patients as target population and 40 BSc nursing students were selected as samples. Questionnaires' were used as tool for data collection by investigators, and then tools were validated by experts. Before performing data collection written permission was taken from the concerned authority **Results** Majority of the experimental group 24(60%) samples were at the age 18 years., Majority of the experimental group 32(80%) samples were females Majority of the experimental group 40(100%) samples were 1st year B.Sc. Nursing students Majority of the experimental group 40 (100%) samples were from Hindu religion., Majority of the experimental group 35 (87.5%) samples were vegetarian, Majority of the samples in experimental group 26(65%) had experience previously in attending training programme regarding disaster., The mean score of knowledge measured in experimental group during pretest is 10.3 ,standard deviation is 1.8 and during post test is 17.5, standard deviation is 2.8., chi square was calculated to find out the association between the post test level of knowledge in experimental group and their selected demographic variables. There was no significant association between post test level of knowledge in experimental and their selected demographic variables such as age, sex education religion, food habits .In experimental group there was significant association between the post test level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables such as previously attended training program .

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Introduction

Disaster can be natural or manmade & range from localized events to large scale public health emergencies .The occurrence of a disaster is unpredictable and may result in chaos, mass casualties and destruction of property with deviating long term social, physical, psychological, environment and economic consequences the affect the health of a population and strain the capacity of health care system globally, there has been a steady increase in the magnitude and frequency of disaster and public health emergencies in recent years. In the last decade ,there has been an estimated 60% increase in disaster worldwide in which an estimated two million people their lives, 4.2 million were injured ,33 million were left homeless and three billion were otherwise affected..

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF WORKSHOP ON KNOWLEDGE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AMONG B.SC. NURSING STUDENT IN SELECTED COLLEGE OF RAJKOT”

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding disaster management among B.sc Nursing students.
2. To assess the post test level of knowledge regarding disaster management among B.sc nursing student
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of workshop on knowledge regarding disaster management among B.sc nursing students.
4. To find the association between post-test level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

- ⇒ The post test mean score of knowledge regarding disaster management will be greater than pretest mean score.
- ⇒ There will be significant association between the post test level of knowledge regarding disaster management and selected demographic variables.

Null hypothesis :

- The post test mean score of knowledge regarding disaster management will not be greater than the pre-test mean score.
- There will be no significant association between the post-test level of knowledge regarding disaster management and their selected demographic variable.

Null hypothesis :

- ◇ The post test mean score of knowledge regarding disaster management will not be greater than the pre-test mean score.
- ◇ There will be no significant association between the post-test level of knowledge regarding disaster management and their selected demographic variable .

Conceptual framework

The researcher adopted Levine's conservation model for conceptual framework. The researcher applied Levin's conservation model in order to assess the knowledge of disaster management among BSc nursing students.

Methodology

Research Approach: quantitative approach

Research Design : experimental research design

Research method :

Research setting : selected BSc nursing college,rajkot

Variables :

Independent: workshop

Dependent: assess the knowledge

Research population: kamdar nursing college, rajkot

Target population : BSc nursing students

Sample size : 30 BSc nursing students

Sampling Technique : convenient sampling technique

Selection Criteria for Samples:

Inclusion criteria: The socio demographic data consists of information about the 1st year B.sc nursing students age, gender, religion, food habits and previous attending disaster training programme..

Exclusion criteria :

The nursing students who were:

- ◆ Not willing to participate in the study
- ◆ Not available during data collection

Description of the tool

Section I: The socio demographic data consists of information about the 1st year B.sc nursing students age, gender, religion, food habits and previous attending disaster training programme..

Section II: It consists of 20 questions related to disaster management. These were:

- ⇒ Meaning of disaster and disaster management
- ⇒ Incidence of disaster
- ⇒ Management of disaster
- ⇒ Role of nurse in disaster management.

Results:

Major findings of the study were as below:

Section 1:

- Majority of the experimental group 24(60%) samples were at the age 18 years.
- Majority of the experimental group 32(80%) samples were females.
- Majority of the experimental group 40(100%) samples were 1st year B.Sc. Nursing students.
- Majority of the experimental group 40 (100%) samples were from Hindu religion.
- Majority of the experimental group 35 (87.5%) samples were vegetarian
- Majority of the samples in experimental group 26(65%) had experience previously in attending training programme regarding disaster.

Section 2:

- The mean score of knowledge measured in experimental group during pretest is 10.3 ,standard deviation is 1.8 and during post test is 17.5, standard deviation is 2.8.
- The chi square was calculated to find out the association between the post test level of knowledge in experimental group and their selected demographic variables. There was no significant association between post test level of knowledge in experimental and their selected demographic variables such as age, sex education religion, food habits .In experimental group there was significant association between the post test level of knowledge and their selected demographic variables such as previously attended training program.

Discussion:

The purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of workshop on disaster management on 1st yr b.sc nursing student at kamdar college of nursing Rajkot .

The pre-experimental study pretest and post test experimental group was designed by the researchers. The convenience sampling technique was used to select 40 samples. The tool was developed and adopted after reviewing the relevant literature ,and questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of disaster management on 1st year b.sc nursing student at kamdar college of nursing Rajkot .The data were collected and analyzed using both inferential statistics based on the objective of the study .the study tested and accepted the hypothesis .the data are collected were statistically analyzed and represented as Tables and graphs in previous chapter.

Nursing Implications:Nursing is a dynamic process ,which involve quality based practices ,scientific body of knowledge and dissemination of research knowledge in to practices . nursing professionals find the health promotion very relevant because it applies across the span and useful in a variety of setting .so the present study add major implication in to a various areas of nursing care of the patient and prevent disaster mainly in the community area.

Disaster knowledge is all professional are used and there are more benefits in community area. Disaster occur members of the healthcare professionals are often among the first individual to respond to the situation as such ,the disaster preparedness and disaster management training of all healthcare professionals is essential to maintaining an efficient healthcare system in the midst of a disaster ,particularly in view of the potentially widespread nature and complex environment of this type of incident. The disaster management training program used in the healthcare professionals in emergency situation .The disaster training for nurses is vital .integrated disaster management , WHO are provide disaster management training of the healthcare professionals.

NURSING PRACTICES :-Motivate the student to gain the in depth knowledge. Encourage student to benefits of knowledge of disaster management .Provide knowledge about the management of during disaster. Provide knowledge about the post disaster management. Provide training program should be given to health care team members about the disaster management. Encourage the student to attend the disaster management training program.

Nursing Research

The study helps student to gain knowledge about the benefits of disaster management.

The nurse educator encourage the student nurses to conduct health education program among disaster management .

Nurses educator can conduct workshop ,seminar and conference on disaster management.

Recommendations:

On the basis of present study the following recommendation are made A similar study could be done with the large samples.

A study can be done to assess the knowledge of disaster management among the b.sc nursing student .

Mass media can be used to popularize the importance of disaster management training.

A study is useful in the all nursing student

A study could be done in the community area in the rural setting.

A study needs to continue to use variety of research methods involving a mix qualitative and quantitative studies.

Limitations

The convenient sampling technique was used for the study. hence the study was limited to generalization.

The study could be effective when the about the disaster management knowledge given thorough the workshop program .

Conclusion

The UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR DISASTER risk reduction defines a disaster , as a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or society involving wide spread human, material, economic or environment losses and impact which exceeds the ability of the affected community and society to cope using its own resources. disaster management is a complex study riddled with challenges .the unpredictability factor makes its an ever –changing the spread factor makes it relentless for mistakes ,definitely if we consider the strategic goal is not profits but human aid. Population growth and density on the planet will only increase and disaster will continue to happen .disaster demands concrete plans for management .the internationals council of nurses (ICN) disaster management continuum model has four main component: mitigation, preparedness, response , recovery. The aim of the model is to reduce the impact on lives and infrastructure ,enhance recovery and build community resilience to disaster .when disaster occur ,members of the healthcare professions are often among the first individual to respond the situation .as such disaster preparedness training of all healthcare professionals is essentials to maintaining an efficient healthcare system in the midst of a disaster ,particularly in view of the potentially widespread nature and complex environment of this type of disaster.

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