“A study to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric nursing among staff nurses at selected hospitals at Neemuch”

Mr. TRILOK CHAND SHARMA

M.Sc. Nursing

Abstract - The role of the nurse and professional nursing has expanded rapidly within past ten years to include expertise specialization, autonomy and accountability, both from legal and ethical perspective.

Objectives - To evaluate the effectiveness of STP regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care among staff nurses by comparing the pre-test and post-test.

Methodology – pre-experimental research design with evaluator approach was used. 60 sample were selected with convenient sampling. data was collected with the help of structure questionnaire.

Result - The mean% of post-test knowledge score was more compare to the mean % of the pre-test knowledge score. The effectiveness of STP was observed in all the areas suggesting that it was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding legal and ethical aspects.

Conclusion - STP improves knowledge in all the areas of legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care.

Key words- assess, effectiveness, knowledge, legal and ethical aspects, psychiatric nursing, staff nurses

INTRODUCTION

The role of the nurse and professional nursing has expanded rapidly within past ten years to include expertise specialization, autonomy and accountability, both from legal and ethical perspective, this expansion has forced a new concern among nurses and a highest awareness of interaction of legal and ethical principles. Nurses must understand the law to protect them from liability and to protect their clients’ rights. mental health professionals should have a better understanding to the medico-legal aspects of mental health.

Need for the study-

- The practice of psychiatric nursing is influenced by law, particularly in its concern for the rights of patients and the quality of care they receive. The Government of India has made so many acts such as Consumer Protection Act(1986), Indian Evidence Act (1996) and Suicide Criminal Act IPC SEC 309 have come protect the patient rights treatment and hospitalization
- About 2.5% of India’s population suffers some form of mental or behavioral disorder. Around 1% has a serious form of mental disorder requiring urgent care at any point of time.
- In one study women with at least one psychiatric admission were 3.08 to 11.27 times more likely to be convicted of crime and men were 2.29 to 11.27 times more likely to be convicted than their non-mentally ill counterpart. Prisoner have three times the prevalence of mental illness than the general population.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess existing level of pretest knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric nursing among staff nurse.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of STP regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care among staff nurses by comparing the pretest and posttest.
3. To associate pre-test knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care among staff nurses with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: There was a significant difference between the mean pretest and posttest knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care among staff nurses.
H2: There was a significant association between the pre-test knowledge regarding legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care among staff nurses with their selected socio demographic variables.

**Conceptual framework**
The frame work of the study is based on Imogene M. Kings “Goal attainment model.

**Review of literature**
Review of literature is a key step in research process. Research was conducted intensive review regarding study and listed 30 research study regarding the topic.

**Methodology**
Methodology refers to a rationale and philosophical assumption that underlie a particular study relative to a scientific method. Methodology includes collections of theories, concepts or ideas related to a particular discipline or field of inquiry.

**Research approach**
The research approach adopted for this study was an evaluative approach.

**Research design**
A pre-experimental research design with pre and post-test approach was used to evaluate the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme for the present study.

**Variables**
structured teaching programme was referred independent variable and knowledge of staff nurses regarding legal and ethical was referred dependent variable

**Research setting**
This study was undertaken in RBS Care Hospital, Neemuch.

**Sample and sampling technique**
In the present study researcher has selected 60 samples using convenient sampling technique.

**Research tool**
The instruments used in this study consisted of two sections. SECTION A: - demographic data SECTION B:- It includes structured knowledge questionnaire The content validity of the tools was obtained from various experts of concerned field like medicine, nursing and statistics. Reliability in the effectiveness of STP was established through test-retest method. With the reliability score of r = 0.8

**Data collection**
The data was collected from 12/8/2021 to 10/09/2021. The data was analysed with both descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Data analyses and interpretation**
Data was analysed and arranged in following section.

| Section i : Description of demographic characteristics of samples. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| S.no | Variables | Frequency | Frequency percentage |
| 1 | Age | | |
| | 21-25 | 32 | 53.33 |
| | 26-30 | 21 | 35.00 |
| | 30-35 | 6 | 10.00 |
| | 35-above | 1 | 1.67 |
| 2 | Religion | | |
| | Hindu | 46 | 76.67 |
| | Christian | 10 | 16.67 |
| | Muslim | 0 | 0 |
| | Sikh | 4 | 6.67 |
| 3 | Educational qualification | | |
| | Gnm | 18 | 30% |
| | B.sc. | 24 | 40% |
| | Post basic | 12 | 20% |
| | M.sc.nursing | 6 | 10% |
| 4 | Experience | | |
| | 0-2 | 22 | 36.66 |
| | 3-4 | 18 | 30.00 |
| | 5-above | 20 | 33.34 |
| 5 | Gender | | |
| | Female | 17 | 28.33 |
| | Male | 43 | 71.67 |
53.33 %(32) were distributed 21-25 Years of age, 76.67%(46) were Hindu, 28.33 %( 17) were female or 71.67 %( 43) were male, 40% (24) candidates were GNM. 36.66 % (22) were 0-2 years experience.

SECTION II. Percentage distribution of overall knowledge level -

in pre–test majority of the subjects 66.67% (40) had average knowledge and 11.66% (7) subjects had good knowledge and 21.67%(16) had poor knowledge about the topic, assessment of post test knowledge of staff nurse, majority 83.33 %( 50) of subject had average knowledge while 16.67 %( 10) of them had good knowledge about the topic and none were found to be poor in knowledge.

SECTION III- Effectiveness of Structured teaching programme of knowledge among staff nurses on legal and ethical aspects-
The mean% of post-test knowledge score was more compare to the mean % of the pre-test knowledge score The effectiveness of STP was observed in all the areas suggesting that it was effective in increasing the knowledge of staff nurses regarding legal and ethical aspects.

SECTION IV- Association between the knowledge of staff nurses regarding legal and ethical aspects with selected demographic variables- only age and educational qualification of sample had significant association with knowledge score.

Conclusion-
There was also a significant difference between the mean scores of pre and post- test in all the areas. It is evident from the finding that the administration of STP improves knowledge in all the areas of legal and ethical aspects in psychiatric care.

Recommendations
Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following recommendations have been made for further study:-

- A similar study can be conducted on a larger sample, may help to draw more definite conclusions and make generalizations.
- The study may be replicated in different settings.
- An experimental study could be undertaken with a control group
- A follow-up study may be conducted to determine the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme

Conflict of interest- nil

REFERENCES: