International Journal of Advance Research in Medical Surgical Nursing

Savita Garg Shukla
Assistant Professor,
Government Nursing College,
Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
Medical Sciences University,
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh,
India

A study to assess effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding knowledge of predicting risk of stroke among the BSc. Nursing 3rd year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Savita Garg Shukla

Abstract
Stroke is a sudden damage of the brain cells caused by the lack of oxygen saturation when the blood supply to the brain cells is interrupted because of blockage or rupture in the arteries to the brain.
Aim: The aim of study was to assess effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching regarding knowledge of predicting risk of stroke among the BSc. Nursing 3rd year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
Objectives
1. Assess the pre-existing knowledge regarding predicting risk of stroke among the BSc. Nursing 3rd year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
2. To assist the effectiveness of video assisted teaching.
3. To find the association between knowledge regarding predicting risk of stroke and selected demographic variables.
Methodology: 40 BSc Nursing 3rd year students, were selected from Anushree College of Nursing, Jabalpur using non-probability convenient sampling.
Results: The finding of the present study shows that mean post-test knowledge score 14.95% is higher than mean pre-test knowledge score 11.4%. Hence, the research hypothesis as accepted. This indicates that Video Assisting Teaching programme is effective in increasing knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students regarding Stroke.

Keywords: Stroke, CVA, predicting risk

Introduction
Stroke is a sudden damage of the brain cells caused by the lack of oxygen saturation when the blood supply to the brain cells is interrupted because of blockage or rupture in the arteries to the brain. Globally, according to the World Health Organization (WHO) - stroke is responsible for approximately 11% of all deaths globally, making it second leading cause of death after heart disease. The incidence of stroke varies across different reason of the world with higher rates in low and middle income countries. According to World Health Organisation (WHO) - incidence rates are highest in regions such as Southeast Asia, Africa and South America. In these regions the incidence of stroke ranges from 200-600 cases per 1 lakh population per year. In the high income countries the incidence of stroke is lower ranging from 100-200 cases per 1 lakh population per year. However due to the aging of the population and other factors, the absolute number of strokes in high income countries is still significant. Overall stroke is measure global health problem and efforts are needed to reduce the burden of stroke world-wide through prevention, early detection and effective treatments.

Need of study
There are several areas of research that are needed to improve our understanding and treatment of stroke. Some of these areas include-Prevention - while we know many risk factors for stroke there is still much to learn about how to prevent stroke from occurring. More research is needed to identify new risk factors and develop intervention to reduce the

Corresponding Author:
Savita Garg Shukla
Assistant Professor,
Government Nursing College,
Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
Medical Sciences University,
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh,
India

incidence of stroke. While there have been significant advances in stroke treatment, there is still much to learn about how to improve outcomes for stroke patients. This includes identification of new therapeutic targets, optimizing current treatment and new therapies that can better treat different types of strokes. Rehabilitation - stroke can cause long term disabilities, and more research is needed to develop effective rehabilitation strategies to help stroke survivors recover up to their optimal functioning. This include better understanding the mechanism of recovery and developing new technologies to assist in recovery. Stroke disproportionately affects certain population, including people of colour and those living in low income communities. More research is needed to better understand these findings and develop strategies to reduce them. While stroke treatment has focused on the acute phase of stroke. There is need for more research on the long-term outcomes of strokes of survivors. These includes understanding the physical, cognitive and emotional effects of stroke and developing interventions to improve quality of life. Overall, there is a need for continued research into stroke prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, health equity and outcomes to improve the lives of stroke survivors and reduce the burden of stroke on society.

Objective

1. Assess the pre-existing knowledge regarding predicting risk of stroke among the BSc. Nursing 3rd year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
2. To assist the effectiveness of video assisted teaching in terms of difference in the pre- test and post- test knowledge scores regarding predicting risk of stroke among the BSc. Nursing 3rd year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.
3. To find the association between knowledge regarding predicting risk of stroke and selected demographic variables among the BSc nursing 3rd year students of selected nursing colleges of Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

Delimitation

- Assessment of knowledge is limited to written response given to structured knowledge questionnaire.
- BSC nursing 3rd students are available during data collection period would participate in the study.
- BSc nursing 3rd students who are able to read and understand, in both Hindi and English.

Research Approach

The Research Approach selected an evaluative research approach.

Research design

The research design selected for the study was pre-experimental one group Pre-test Post-test design.

Independent variables

In the present study the independent variable is to evaluate the efficacy of video assisted teaching regarding knowledge of predicting risk of stroke among the B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students.

Dependent variable

In the present study, pre-test and post-test knowledge score

of bsc nursing 3rd year students is assessed regarding knowledge of predicting risk of stroke among the Bsc. Nursing 3rd year students.

Demographic Variables

Demographic variables include Information regarding age, educational status, any previous knowledge regarding predicting risk of stroke, source of information, last nursing academic performance, previous experience with patient

Setting of the study

This study was conducted in Anushree College of nursing, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, the population comprised of B.Sc. nursing 3rd year student

Population

The study population consisted of B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students who are available at Anushree college of nursing, Ujjain (M.P.).

Sample size

The sample size was 40 student nurses who fulfill the required inclusion criteria.

Sampling technique

The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability purposive sampling method.

Sampling criteria

The researcher identified the B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students as a sample who met the sample criteria.

Inclusion criteria

1. Students who are willing to participate in the study.
2. Students who are studying in Anushree college of nursing, Jabalpur.
3. Students who are studying in B.Sc. nursing 3rd year
4. Students who are available at the time of study.

Exclusion criteria

1. Students who are studying other than Anushree college of Nursing Jabalpur are excluded.
2. Students who are studying in B.Sc. nursing 1st, 2nd and 4th year are excluded.
3. Students who are unwell.

Blueprint

A blueprint was prepared and the items were developed based on the level of understanding of the BSc nursing 3rd year students regarding knowledge of predicting risk of stroke. Blueprint depicted the distribution of items according to the content areas. Structured knowledge questionnaire included three domains with relevant

Knowledge	55%
Skill	20%
Aptitude	25%

Description of the tool

Tools consist two sections.
1. **Section-I:** Demographic variable.
2. **Section-II:** It consists of structured questionnaire for knowledge assessment on predicting risk of stroke, having the following characteristics.

Data analysis and interpretation

Table 1: Comparison of pre-test & post-test score

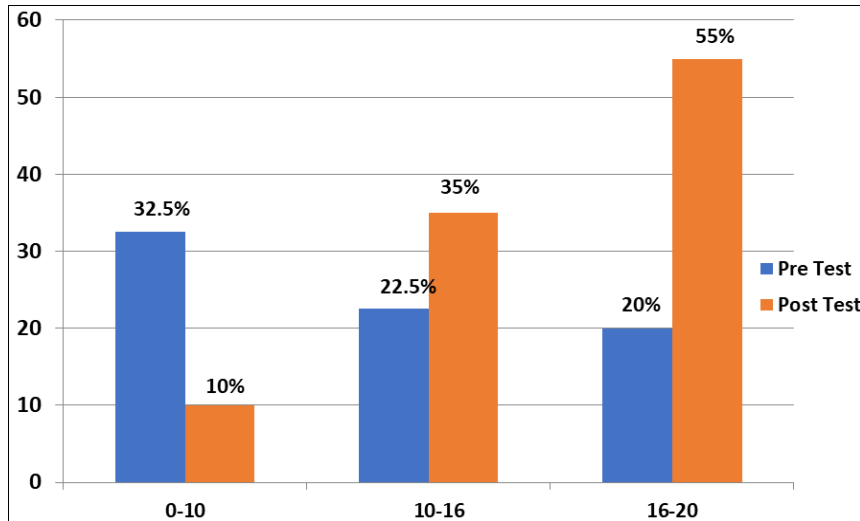| Grading	Pre-test	Post-test
Good	20%	40%
Average	40%	40%
Poor	40%	20%
Total	100%	100%

Fig 1: Bar diagram showing area wise mean percentage of pre- test and post- test score.

Results

1. The data showed that the B.Sc. nursing 3rd year students have deficit knowledge regarding stroke. The total mean score by the B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students is 11.26 on the scale of 1-20. This shows that the knowledge deficit it is around 50% most of the students, head pre-test mean score about meaning of stroke (23 /2), Types of stroke (11/3), signs and symptoms of stroke (13/4), treatment of stroke (13 /3), and other (15/4).
2. In post- test score between 16-20 had score of 55% and 10-16 respondents had score of 35% and only 0-10 respondents 10% had score. The mean post-test knowledge score mean (14.95) higher than mean pre-test mean score is (11.4) The above results clearly indicate that the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching regarding predicting risk of stroke was effective in increasing the knowledge score among the BSc Nursing 3rd year students regarding stroke.
3. The analysis also revealed there was 50% areas (age, education status source of information and previous knowledge, previous experience of nursing care with stroke patient) regarding stroke show statically significant association with pre-test knowledge score.

Conclusion

The finding of the present study shows that mean post- test knowledge score 14.95% is higher than mean pre-test knowledge score 11.4%. Hence, the research hypothesis as accepted. This indicates that Video Assisting Teaching programme is effective in increasing knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing 3rd year students regarding Stroke.

Conflict of Interest: Not available.

Financial Support: Not available.

References

1. Feigin VL, Lawes CM, Bennett DA, Anderson CS. Stroke epidemiology: A review of population-based studies of incidence, prevalence, and case-fatality in the late 20th century. Lancet Neurol. 2003;2:43-53.
2. Ojaghihaghighi S, Vahdati SS, Mikaeilpour A, Ramouz A. Comparison of neurological clinical manifestation in patients with hemorrhagic and ischemic stroke. World J Emerg Med. 2017;8:34-38
3. An SJ, Kim TJ, Yoon BW. Epidemiology, Risk Factors, and Clinical Features of Intracerebral Hemorrhage: An Update. J Stroke. 2017;19:3-10
4. Brott T, Adams Jr HP, Olinger CP, Marler JR, Barsan W. G, Biller J. *et al*. Measurements of acute cerebral infarction: A clinical examination scale. Stroke. 1989;20:864-70.
5. Kim YK, Schulman S. Cervical artery dissection: pathology, epidemiology and management. Thromb. Res. 2009;123:810-21
6. Arrick DM, Sharpe GM, Sun H, Mayhan WG. nNOS-dependent reactivity of cerebral arterioles in Type 1 diabetes. Brain Res. 2007;1184:365-71.