"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF EPILEPSY AMONG B.SC NURSING 2ND YEAR STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE, SHAHJAHANPUR".

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Seizures are defined as a transient occurrence of sign and symptoms due to the abnormal, excessive synchronous neuronal activity in the brain, characterized by abrupt and involuntary skeletal muscle activity.

Objective: To evaluate theeffectiveness of structured teaching programme onmanagement of epilepsy among B.sc nursing 2nd year students inselected nursing collegeat Shahjahanpur.
Design: A quantitative approach using quasiexperimental one group pre and post test design.

Samples:30 students of Bsc nursing IInd year who are presented in the Florence nightingale college of nursing Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

Intervention: Providing education with structured teaching programme regardingmanagement of epilepsyamong the Bsc second year students in selected college of nursing atShahjahanpur.

TOOL: Standardized30 structured questionnaires for evaluating the level of knowledge regarding management of epilepsy.

Result: Data Analysis among Experimental group (30 students of Bsc II nd year) by using paired't' test found significant value **8.16**at $p<0.05$ level.

Conclusion: The intervention(information booklet)is very effective for increasing the knowledge levelregarding management of epilepsy among Bsc second year students in selected nursing college at, Shahjahanpur.

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Introduction: -ACCORDING TO WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)- EPILEPSY IS A CHRONIC NON- COMMUNICABLE DISEASE OF THE BRAIN THAT AFFECTS PEOPLE OF ALL AGES. AROUND 50 MILLION PEOPLE WORLDWIDE HAVE EPILEPSY MAKING IT ONE OF THE MOST COMMON NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES GLOBALLY. NEARLY 80% OF PEOPLE WITH EPILEPSY LIVE IN LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT UP TO 70% OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH EPILEPSY. THE RISK OF PREMATURE DEATH IN PEOPLE WITH EPILEPSY IS UP TO THREE TIMES HIGHER THAN FOR THE GENERAL POPULATION. THREE QUARTER OF PEOPLE WITH EPILEPSY LIVING IN LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES. EPILEPSY IS THE SECOND MOST COMMON AND FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED NEUROLOGICAL CONDITION THAT IMPOSES HEAVY BURDEN ON INDIVIDUAL, FAMILIES AND, ALSO ON HEALTH CARE SYSTEM AS PER RECENT STUDY, 70 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE EPILEPSY WORLDWIDE AND NEARLY 90% OF THEM ARE FOUND IN DEVELOPING REGIONS. THE STUDY ALSO ESTIMATED A MEDIAN PREVALENCE OF 1.54% FOR RURAL AND 1.03% FOR URBAN STUDIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY:-

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge management of epilepsy among nursing students
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet regarding management of epilepsy among Bsc second year students in selected nursing college at Shahjahanpur.
3. To find out the association between level of knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS:

An estimated 25% of epilepsy cases are preventable preventing head injury is the most effective way to prevent post traumatic epilepsy.

1. The hypothesis is tested of 0.05 level of significance.

2. Hypothesis use the study is

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H1;- There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge among nursing students regarding epilepsy.

H2;-There will be a significant association between level of knowledge with their selected demographic variable.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

The quantitative research approach will be utilized for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design was adopted for the present study is one group pre-test and posttest which is coming under quasi- experimental design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The setting of the study was, at Florence Nightingale college of nursing at Shahjahanpur.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sampling technique will be used are non probability sampling technique i.e. purposive sampling technique.

SAMPLE

The sample of the study was students of Bsc nursing IInd year at Florence Nightingale College of nursing Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size used is 30 students of Bsc nursing IInd year who are presented in the Florence nightingale college of nursing Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

TOOL

The tool may have two sections:

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Section 1: Demographic Data:-

This section of tool consists of items pertaining of demographic variables of students like age, gender, type of residential area, type of family, religion, educational status, parent's education, previous knowledge, source of knowledge, dietary pattern.

Section 2:- It consists of 30 structured knowledge questionnaires on management of epilepsy.

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RESULT

SECTION 1:FREQUENCYPERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE AMONG GNM SECOND YEAR STUDENTS

SR. NO.	***DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES***	***FREQUENCY***	***PERCENTAGE***
1	**AGE**		
	18-20 year	22	70%
	21-23 year	09	30%
	24-26 year	0	0%
2	**GENDER**		
	Female	10	33.33%
	Male	20	66.66%
3	**RESIDENTIAL AREA**		
	Urban	21	70%
	Rural	9	30%
4	**TYPES OF FAMILY**		
	Joint	13	43.33%
	Nuclear	17	56.66%
5	**RELIGION**		
	Hindu	24	80%
	Muslim	2	6.66%
	Sikh	0	0%

	Christian	4	13.33%
6	**EDUCATION STATUS**		
	A.N.M	0	0%
	GNM	0	0%
	B.Sc	30	100%

7	**SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE**		
	Mass media	5	16.66
	Book	25	83.33
9	**Parents education**		
8	Primary	6	20
	Secondary	8	26.66
	Previous knowledge		
	Yes	28	93.33
	No	2	6.66

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	Graduate	16	5.33
	Illiterate	0	0
10	**Dietary pattern**		
	Vegetarian	20	16.66
	Non vegetarian	10	33.33

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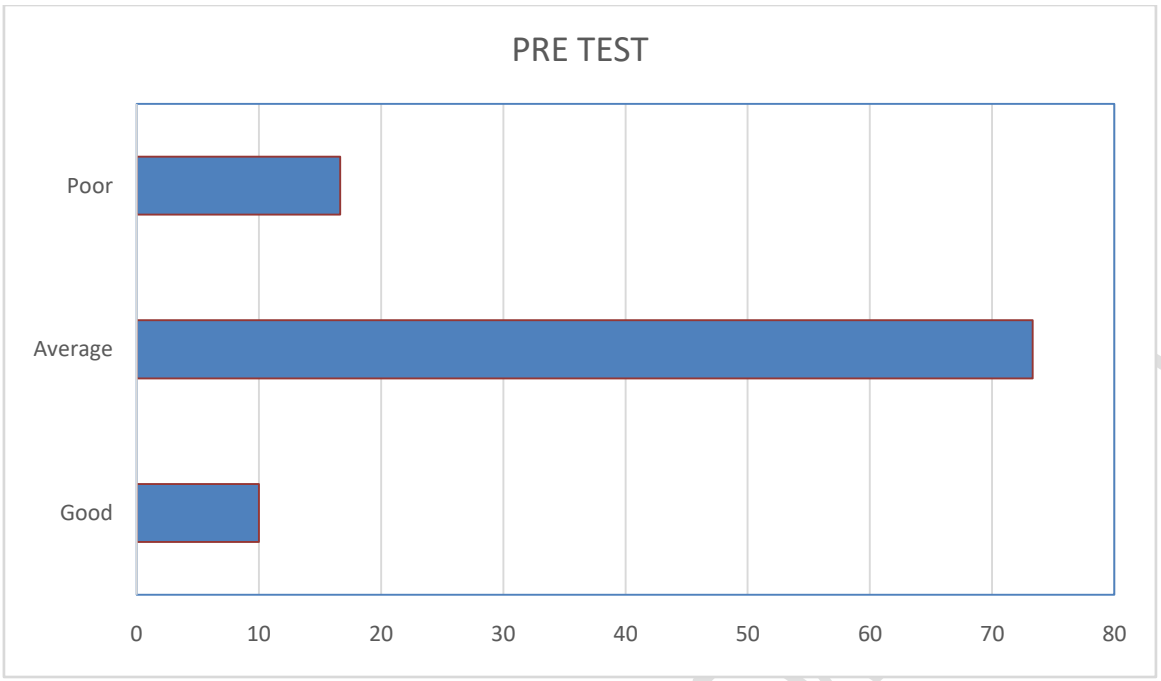
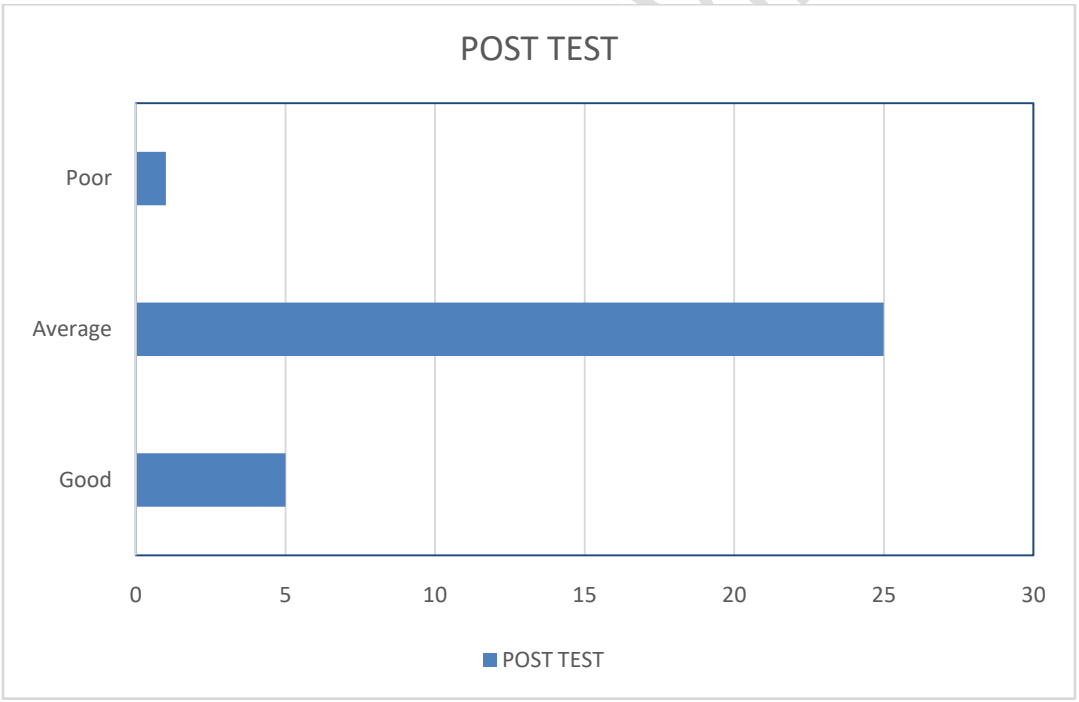
SECTION-II: FREQUENCY, PERCENTAGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRE- TEST AND POST- TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE.

N=30

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	**PRE-TEST SCORE**		**POST-TEST SCORE**	
	FREQUENCY	**PERCENTAGE**	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE**
POOR LEVEL	**5**	**16.66%**	**0**	**0%**
AVERAGE LEVEL	**22**	**73.33%**	**25**	**83.33%**
GOOD LEVEL	**3**	**10%**	**5**	**16.66%**





FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE.

SECTION-III: - **MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION (SD) AND‘t’ VALUE BETWEEN PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE**

GROUP	MEAN	S.D	MEAN DIFFERENCE	‘t’ VALUE	‘t’ cal VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
PRE-TEST	17.266	4.337	**7.3**	**2.05**	**8.16**	**Significant**
POST-TEST	24.566	2.417				

Conclusion:-

Theconclusion which wasidentified from the present study most of the GNM IInd year students had poor and average knowledge regarding management of epilepsy in pre test and good and average knowledge regarding management of epilepsy in posttest. This indicates that the information booklet regarding management of epilepsy was good atimproving knowledge among BSC (N)II-year students of Florence Nightingale college of nursing, Shahjahanpur.

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