



A Pre Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Antipsychotic Drugs Among GNM 2nd Year Students in Selected Nursing Institutes at District Sangrur, Punjab

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: According to world health organization Psychosis is characterized by an impaired relationship with reality. It's a symptom of serious mental disorders. People who are psychosis may have either hallucinations or delusions. Hallucinations are sensory experiences that occur within the absence of an actual stimulus. Anti-psychotics are drugs which are used for the treatment of psychotic diseases and symptoms. Anti-psychotics are also called as D2- receptor blockers(dopamine receptors). These drugs are indicated in Organic psychiatric disorders; like Delirium, Dementia, Non-Organicpsychotic disorders; like Schizophrenia, Mania, Neurotic disorders

MATERIAL AND METHODS: A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2ndyear students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab. Pre-experimental research design under one group pre test post test. The sample size was 50 GNM 2nd second year students of non randomized sampling under convenient sampling technique. Knowledge was assessed by structured knowledge questionnaire.

RESULT: It was found that the mean post interventional level of knowledge score is 28.12 were highly significant in comparison to pre interventional level of knowledge score is 16.5. It reflects that structured teaching programme was effective.

CONCLUSION: The study concluded that, the level of knowledge of post-interventional was high as compared to pre-interventional. Hence, Structured teaching programme was effective.

KEY WORDS: Antipsychotic drugs, GNM 2ndyear students, Structured teaching programme

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

According to world health organization mental illness is mental and behavioral disorder are understood as clinically significant conditions characterized by alteration in thinking mood or behavior associated with personal distress or impaired functioning (WHO,2001).¹ World health organization estimates that about 7.5% Indians suffer from some mental disorders in 2020. Mental illness is a major problem all over the world.²

According to world health organization Psychosis is characterized by an impaired relationship with reality. It's a symptom of serious mental disorders. People who are psychosis may have either hallucinations or delusions. Hallucinations are sensory experiences that occur within the absence of an actual stimulus.³

Anti-psychotics are drugs which are used for the treatment of psychotic diseases and symptoms. Anti-psychotics are also called as D2 –receptor blockers (dopamine receptors). These drugs are indicated in Organic psychiatric disorders; like Delirium, Dementia, Non-Organic psychotic disorders; like Schizophrenia, Mania, Neurotic disorders and medical disorders like Huntington's chorea, Nausea, and Vomiting.⁴

The type of antipsychotic medicine prescribed depends on the type of mental problem the patient has. There are two main classifications of psychosis; the first is organic brain syndrome, a temporary or permanent structural dysfunction of the brain with symptoms such as confusion and anxiety. The second classification of psychosis includes the conditions schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. These illnesses are thought to be the result of a combination of biological and environmental factors. Patients with organic brain syndrome, schizophrenia and bipolar disorder can experience psychosis when their illness is in an extreme state, but antipsychotic drugs can minimize or even eliminate the effects of psychosis.⁹

Medication education is the key to effective and safe use of antipsychotic drugs, patient collaboration in the treatment plan and patient adherence with drug treatment regimen.¹² Client is instructed not to abruptly stand to prevent fall due to orthostatic hypotension. Check vital signs before and after medication. Client is instructed to take sips of water frequently for avoiding of dry mouth; application of glycerine is also recommended. Increased intake of fluid and high fiber diet is recommended to avoid constipation. Educate the client not to drive after taking medication. Educate the client to wear full sleeves and eye gears while going out in sun to avoid photosensitivity.¹⁴

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the pre-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab.
- To plan and implement structured teaching programme regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab.
- To assess the post-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab.
- To compare the pre and post interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institute at district Sangrur, Punjab.
- To determine the association between pre and post interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students with selected socio bio-demographic characteristics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research approach and design: A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used to conduct the study.

Sample and Sampling Technique: The sample size of the study comprises of GNM 2nd year students 50 sample experimental group of selected nursing institutes of district Sangrur, Punjab. In this study used non randomized sampling technique under Convenient sampling technique.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

Tool is divided into three parts:

SECTION A: Socio-bio-demographic Characteristics.

SECTION B: Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

- Ethical considerations were taken from Principal and Institutional ethical committee of National Institute of Nursing, Sangrur.
- Authority of selected National institute of nursing, Sangrur, Life guard institute of nursing bhai Gurdas institute of nursing Govt Nursing Training School, Civil hospital Sangrur District Sangrur, Punjab.
- Written informed consent was taken from GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at District Sangrur, Punjab.

SECTION-1

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GNM 2nd YEAR STUDENTS AS PER THEIR SELECTED SOCIO-BIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARATRISTICS

Table-2 Frequency and percentage Distribution of GNM 2nd year students as per their selected socio-bio-demographic characteristics.

S. No.	Socio-bio-demographic Characteristics	Group (n=50)	
		Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age (in years)		
a	17-20	42	84.0%
b	21-24	6	12.0%
c	25-28	1	2.0%
d	29-35	1	2.0%
2.	Gender		
a	Female	39	78.0%
b	Male	11	22.0%

3.	Training Background		
a	Private	26	52.0%
b	Government	24	48.0%
4.	Experience in psychiatric department		
a	No Experience	0	0.0%
b	1-4 weeks	0	0.0%
c	4-8 weeks	25	50.0%
d	Above 8 weeks	25	50.0%
5.	Medication knowledge related antipsychotic agents		
a	Yes	43	86.0%
b	No	7	14.0%
6.	Source of Information about antipsychotic		
a	Mass Media	10	20.0%
b	Printed Media	14	28.0%
c	Health Professionals	16	32.0%
d	Student developmental programme	10	20.0%

Figure no-4 Bar chart show that distribution of GNM 2nd student according to age.

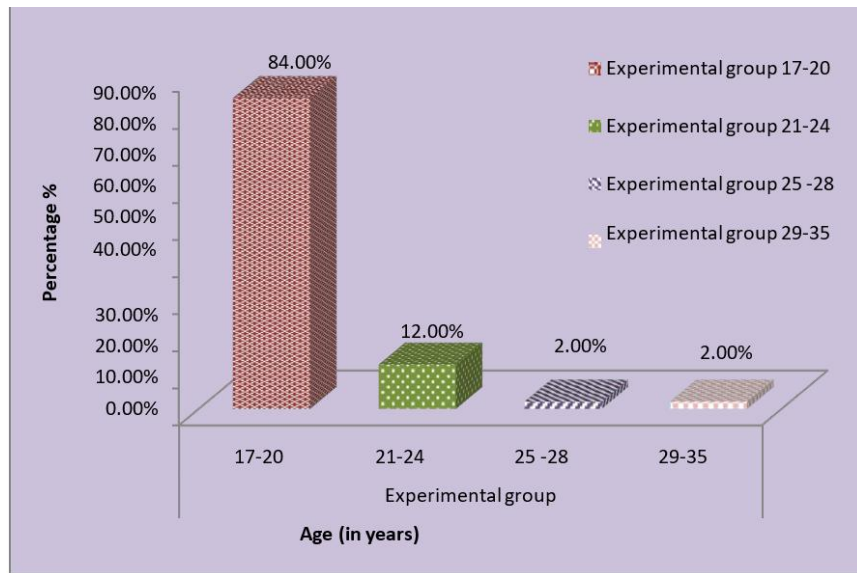


Table no 2 Figure- 4 Shows that relation to age majority of GNM 2nd year students 42(84.0%) were in the age group of 17-20 years, 6(12.0%) were in the age group 21- 24 years, 1(2.0%) were in the age group of 25-28 years and 1(2.0%) were in the age group of 29-35 years.

Figure no -5 Bar chart show that distribution of GNM 2nd student according to gender.

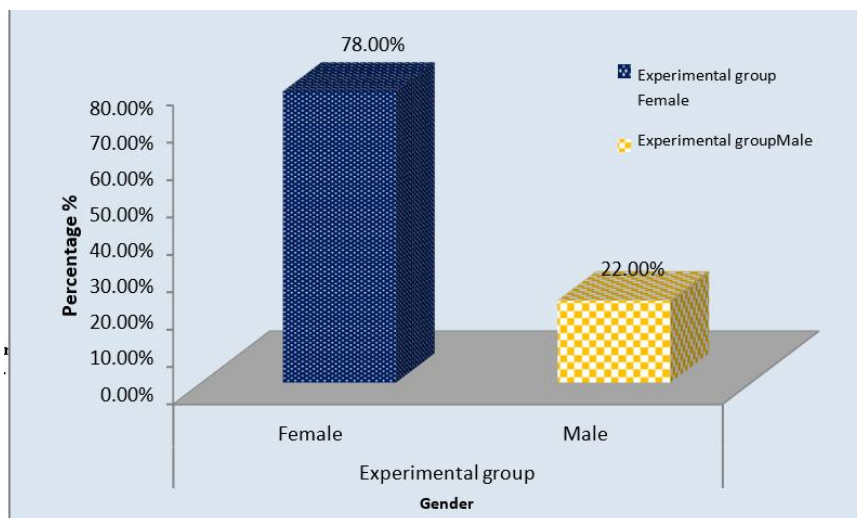


Table 2 Figure No.5 Shows that relation to Gender majority of GNM 2nd year students 39(78.0%) were female and 11(22.0%) were male.

Figure-6 Bar chart show that distribution of GNM 2nd student according to Training background.

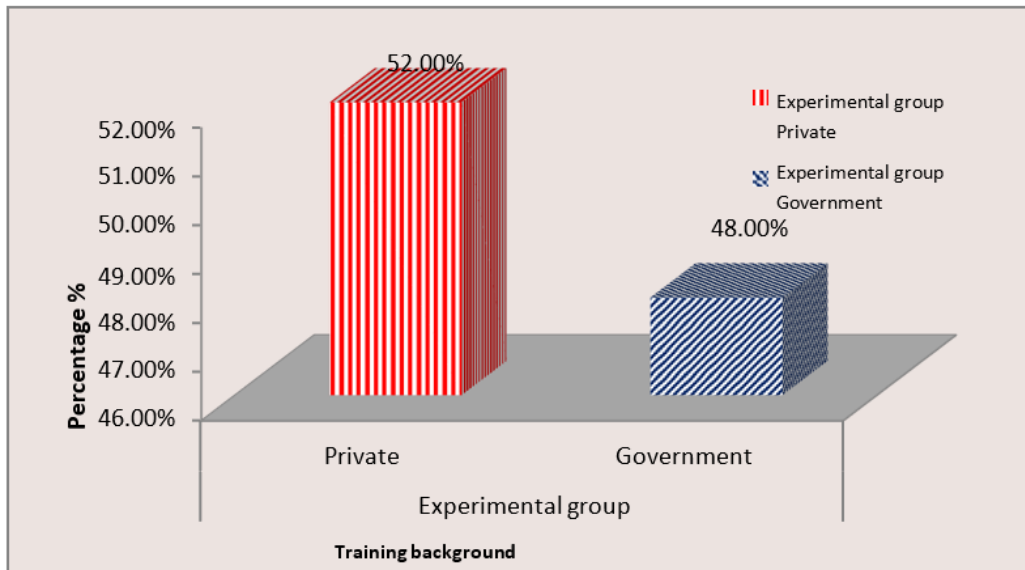


Table no 2 Figure No.6 Shows that relation to nature of institution majority of GNM 2nd year students 26(52.0%) were from private institute and 24(48.0%) were from government institute.

Figure-7 Bar chart show that distribution of GNM 2nd student according to Experience in psychiatric department.

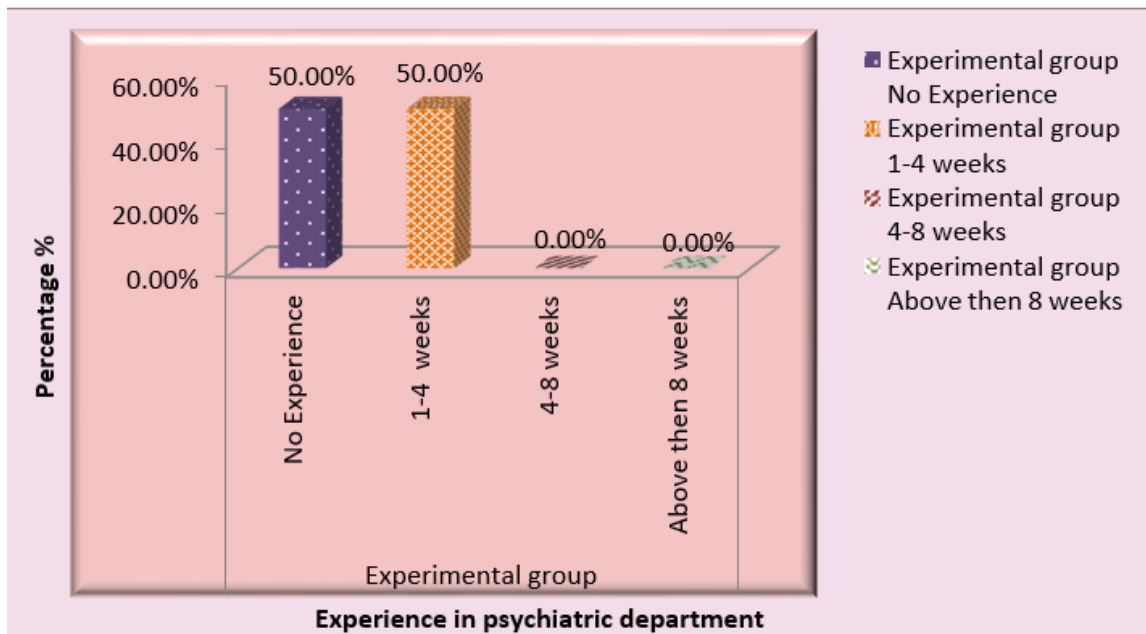


Table no 2 Figure No.7 Shows that clinical experience in psychiatric ward majority of GNM 2nd year students 0(0%) were no experience, 0(0%) were 1 to 4 week, 25(50.0%) were 4 to 8 week and 25(50.0%) were Above 8week

Figure-8 Bar chart show that distribution of GNM 2nd student according to Medication knowledge related antipsychotic drugs.

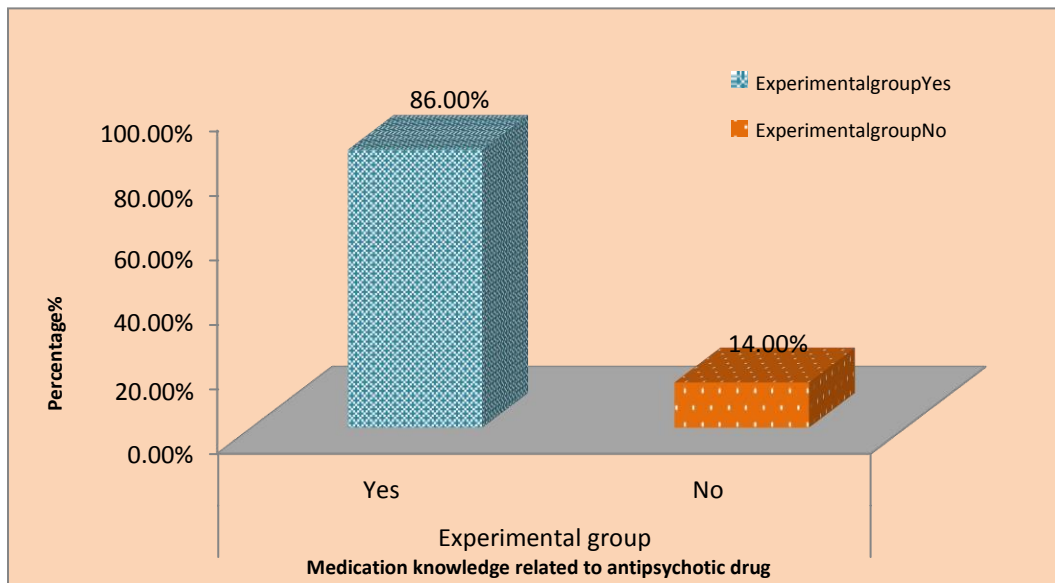


Table no 2 Figure No.8 Shows that relation to medication knowledge related to antipsychotic drug majority of GNM 2nd year students 43(86.0%) have knowledge related about antipsychotic drugs and 7(14.0%) have no knowledge related about antipsychotic drugs.

Figure-9 Bar chart show that distribution of GNM 2nd student according to source of information.

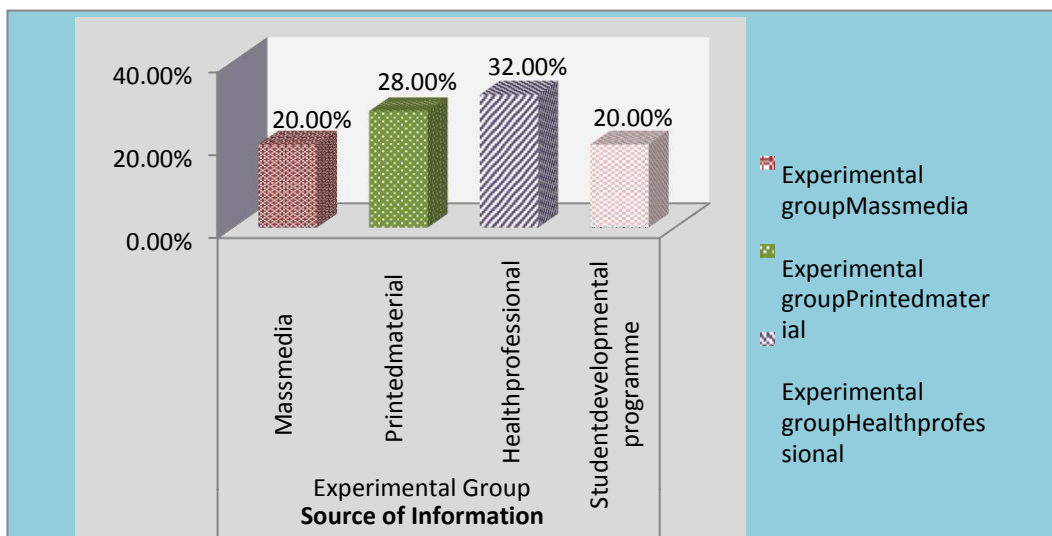


Table No 2 Figure No.9 Shows that relation to source of information majority of GNM 2nd year students 10(20.0%) were information from mass media, 14(28.0%) were information from printed media, 17(32.0%) were information from health professional, 10(20.0%) in were information for students development programme

SECTION-2

ANALYSIS OF PREAND POST-INTERVENTIONAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS AMONG GNM 2ND YEAR STUDENTS

Table No.-3 Analysis of pre and post-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students

Level of Knowledge Score	Level of Score	Experimental Group (n=50)	
		Pre interventional	Post interventional
Inadequate Knowledge	(0-11)	4(08%)	0(00%)
Moderate Knowledge	(12-23)	45(90%)	12(24%)
Adequate Knowledge	(24-34)	1(02%)	38(76%)

Table 3 Figure No.10 Distribution of GNM 2nd year students according to their level of pre and post interventional score of experimental group.

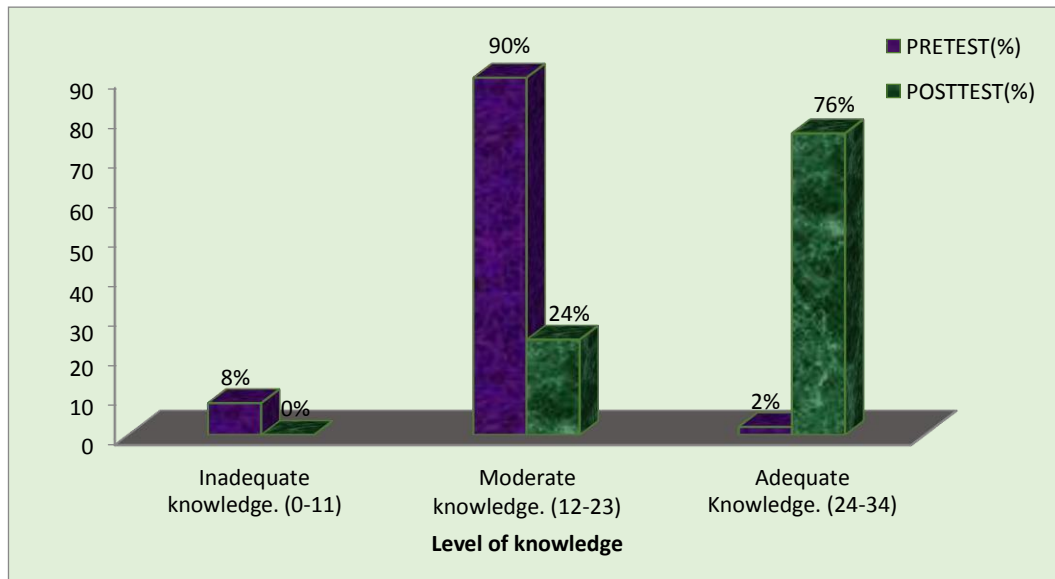


Table no 3 Figure No. 10 Shows that 50 GNM 2nd year students in experimental group of 04(8.0%) had inadequate knowledge score followed by 45(90%) had moderate knowledge score followed by 1(02.0%) had adequate knowledge score in pre interventional knowledge score. Shows that 50 GNM 2nd year students in experimental group of 0(00%) had inadequate knowledge score followed by 12(24%) had moderate knowledge score followed by 38(76%) had adequate knowledge score in post interventional knowledge score. The results, reveals that after 7 days of administration of structure teaching programme had significantly improved and gain in their level of knowledge score.

SECTION-3

ANALYSIS TO COMPARE THE PRE AND POST-INTERVENTIONAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING REGARDING ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS AMONG GNM 2ND YEAR STUDENTS

Table no.4 To compare the pre and post-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students

KNOWLEDGE SCORE							
Experimental group (n=30)							
	Mean	Mean difference	SD	DF	T-test	Table Value	Results
Pre	16.5	11.620	3.77	49	11.644	2.01	*Significant at 0.05
Post	28.12		4.864				
Interventional							
Interventional							

Table no 4 figure no 11 To compare pre and post interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among 2nd year student in selected nursing college at district Sangrur, Punjab of experimental group.

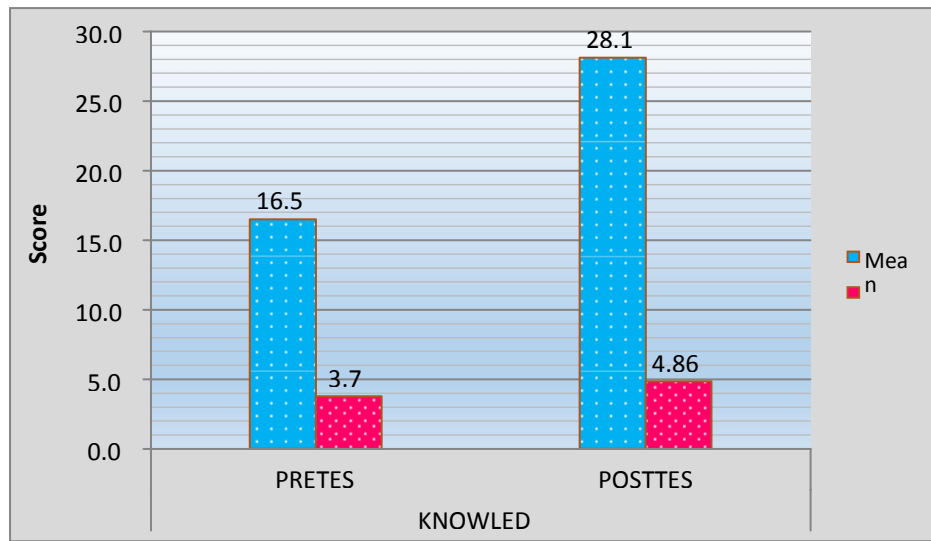


Table no 4 figure No. 11 Shows that in experimental group the mean of pre interventional level of knowledge score is 16.5 and the mean post interventional level of knowledge score is 28.12. The mean difference of level of knowledge score is 11.620. The standard deviation of pre interventional is 3.77 and the standard deviation of post interventional is 4.864. The DF is 49 and t test value is 11.644 and the table value is 2.01. So, it was significant at 0.05 level of significance. While comparing the pre interventional knowledge score with the post interventional knowledge score in experimental group, the data shows that there was significant difference between pre and post interventional knowledge scores among experimental group. The result shows that after administration of structure teaching programme was effective to enhance the knowledge score of GNM 2nd year students.

SECTION-4

ANALYSIS TO FIND OUT ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE PRE AND POST- INTERVENTIONAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS AMONG GNM 2nd YEAR STUDENTS WITH SELECTED SOCIO- BIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS.

Table no.5 To find out association between the pre-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students with selected socio- bio-demographic characteristics.

ASSOCIATION WITH PRE KNOWLEDGE SCORES								
Variables	Opts	Adequate knowledge	Moderate knowledge	Inadequate knowledge	Chi Test	d f	Table Value	Result
Age(in years)	17-20	1	38	3	12.348	6	12.592	Not Significant
	21-24	0	6	0				
	25 -28	0	1	0				
	29-35	0	0	1				
Gender	Female	1	36	2	2.214	2	5.991	Not Significant
	Male	0	9	2				
Training	Private	1	23	2				

Background	Government	0	22	2	0.944	2	5.991	Not Significant
Experience in Psychiatric Department	No Experience	1	22	2	1.022	2	5.991	Not Significant
	1-4 weeks	0	23	2				
	4-8 weeks	0	0	0				
	Above then 8 weeks	0	0	0				
Medication Knowledge related Antipsychotic Drug	Yes	0	40	3	1.587	1	3.841	Not Significant
	No	1	5	1				
Source of information about Antipsychotic Agents	Mass media	1	8	1	7.434	6	12.592	*Not Significant
	Printed material	0	14	0				
	Health professional	0	15	1				
	Student developmental programme	0	8	2				

Table no 5. shows that in pre interventional level of knowledge of experimental group there was no significant association with their selected socio-bio-demographic characteristics like Age, Gender, Training background, Experience in psychiatric department, Medication knowledge related antipsychotic drugs and source of information.

Hence hypothesis h2, is rejected

Table no.6 To find out association between the post-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd of experimental group with selected socio-bio-demographic characteristics.

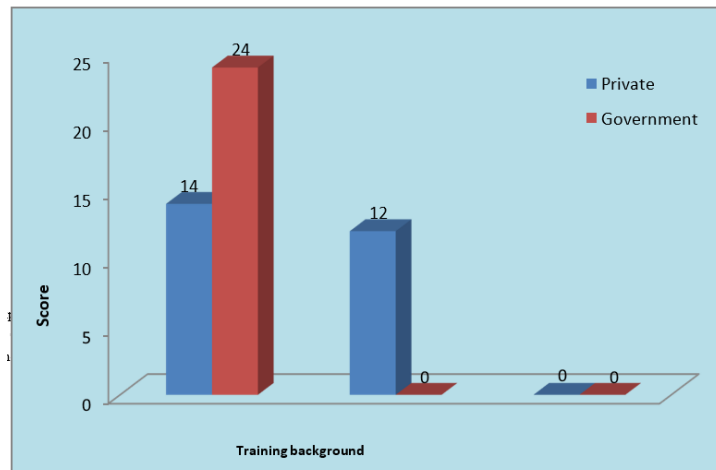
ASSOCIATION WITH POST KNOWLEDGE SCORES								
Variables	Opts				Chi Test	df	Table Value	Result
		Adequate knowledge	Moderate knowledge	Inadequate knowledge				
Age(in years)	17-20	31	11	0	0.919	3	7.815	Not Significant
	21-24	5	1	0				
	25 -28	1	0	0				
	29-35	1	0	0				
Gender	Female	30	9	0	0.083	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Male	8	3	0				
Training Background	Private	14	12	0	14.575	1	3.841	Significant
	Government	24	0	0				
Experience in Psychiatric Department	No Experience	0	0	0	15.789	1	3.841	Significant
	1-4 weeks	25	0	0				
	4-8 weeks	13	12	0				
	Above then 8 Weeks	0	0	0				

Medication Knowledge related Antipsychotic Drug	Yes	0	40	3	6.857	2	5.991	Significant
	No	1	5	1				
Source of information about Antipsychotic Agents	Mass media	6	4	0	2.538	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Printed material	11	3	0				
	Health professional	12	4	0				
	Student developmental programme	9	1	0				

Table no 6 shows that in post interventional level of knowledge of experimental group there was significant association with their selected socio-bio-demographic characteristics like Age, Gender, and source of information.

Hence hypothesis H2 is rejected.

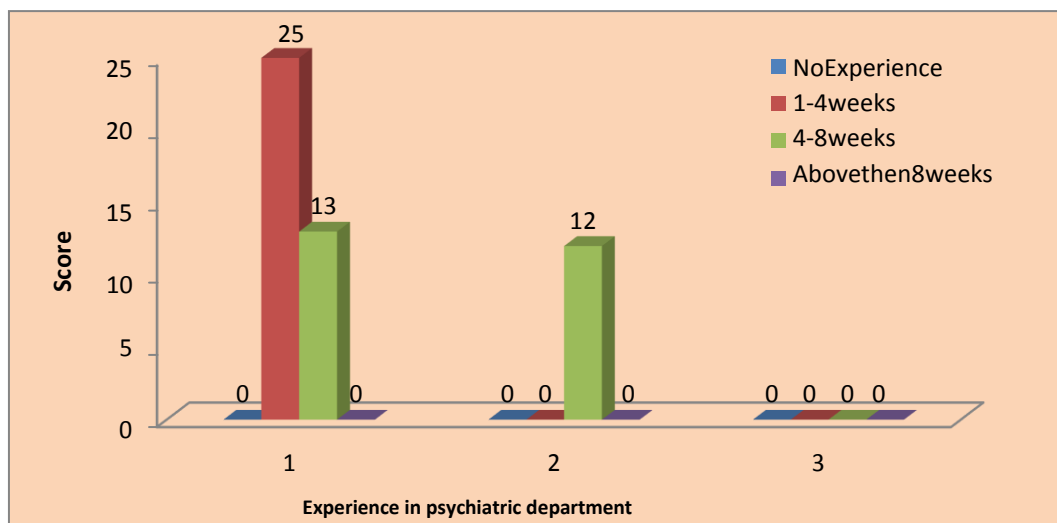
Table no 6 Figure 12. Distribution of GNM 2nd year students score according to their level of post interventional knowledge of experimental group according to training background.



In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the training background which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Hence hypothesis H2 is accepted .

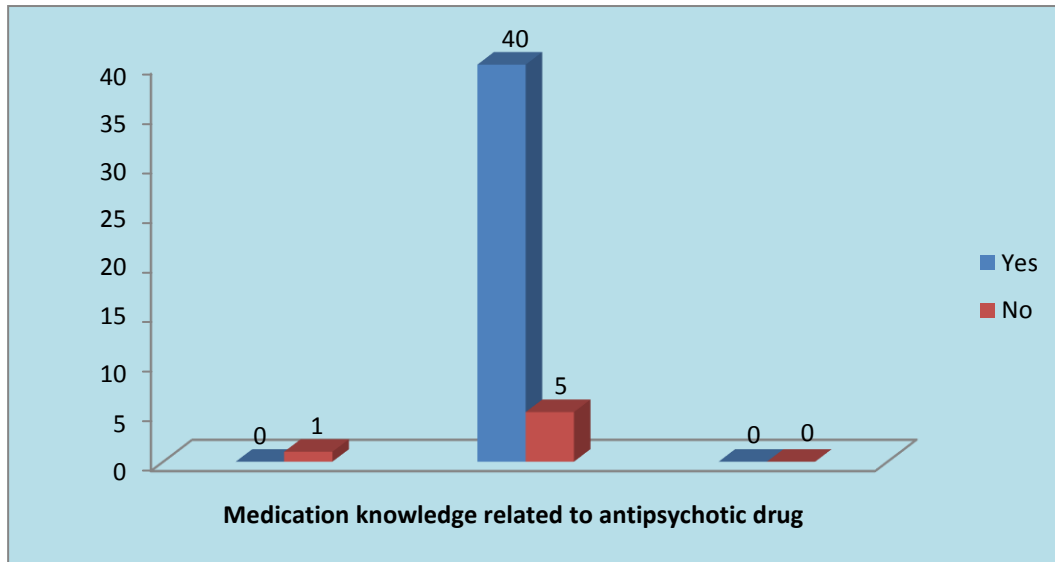
Table no 6 figure 13. Distribution of GNM 2nd year students score according to their level of post interventional knowledge of experimental group according to Experience in Psychiatric Department



In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the experience in psychiatric department which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Hence hypothesis H2 is accepted.

Table no 6 Figure 14. Distribution of GNM 2nd year students score according to their level of post interventional knowledge of experimental group according to Medication Knowledge related Antipsychotic Drugs



In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the Medication knowledge related to antipsychotic drug which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association. Hence hypothesis H2 is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study had been discussed in accordance with the objectives of the study. This was Pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected Nursing Institutes of district Sangrur, Punjab.

Objective-1. To assess the pre-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab.

Table no 3 Figure No. 10 Shows that 50 GNM 2nd year students in experimental group of 04(08.0%) had inadequate knowledge score followed by 45(90%) had moderate knowledge score followed by 1(02.0%) had adequate knowledge score in pre interventional knowledge score

Ms. R. Lalkimi and Mrs. NilimaRakshale et al. (2019) A similar study to assess the Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Adverse Effects of Antipsychotic Drugs among Care Givers of Psychiatric Patients in Wardha, Maharashtra, India. 100 samples of care giver of psychiatric patient were selected by purposive sampling technique and in this study one group pre testpost test design was used. Tool was used Structured questionnaire and self instructional module. The Results of this study was Knowledge regarding adverse effects of anti psychotic drugs among care givers of psychiatric patients 94(94%) of them had poor level of knowledge score, 6(6%) of them had average level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 1 and the maximum score was 10. Assessment of post test knowledge regarding adverse effects of anti psychotic drugs among care givers of psychiatric patients 3(3%) have average knowledge score and 10(10%) have good level of knowledge score, 66(66%) of them hadvery good level of knowledge and 21(21%) had excellent level of knowledge score respectively. The calculated t-value was 48.41 and tabulated p-value was 0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the self instructional module on knowledge regarding adverse effects of anti psychotic drugs was effective. The study concluded that self instructional module regarding adverse effect on antipsychotic drug is effective.⁷

Objective-2. To plan and implement structured teaching programme regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab.

The investigator had given planned teaching programme to experimental group which includes information about definition, types of antipsychotic drugs, mechanism of action, side effects, adverse effects and nursing responsibilities related to antipsychotic drugs.

Objective-3. To assess the post-interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institutes at district Sangrur, Punjab.

Table no 3 Figure No. 10 Shows that 50 GNM 2nd year students in experimental group of 0(00%) had inadequate knowledge score followed by 12(24%) had moderate knowledge score followed by 38(76%) had adequate knowledge score in post interventional knowledge score. The results, reveals that after 7 days of administration of planned teaching programme had significantly improved and gain in their level of knowledge score.

Nukshijungla AO and Helen Sujatha Charles (2020) A similar study to assess Effectiveness of a Structured Teaching Intervention Regarding the Management of Side Effects of Antipsychotic Drugs on the Severity of Side Effects among in Patients in a Tertiary Care Hospital in Tamil Nadu, South India. A pre-experimental study design was adopted. The study was conducted among all the inpatients who were on antipsychotic drugs, in the Department of Psychiatry, at a tertiary hospital in South India. The sample size was total 51 patients by using a consecutive sampling technique. The result of the study Pre-test assessment of the severity of side effects revealed that the majority (72.5%) had low severity, and only 2.5% had both high, as well as very high severity of side-effects of antipsychotic drugs. In the post-test, 92.5% had low severity and 7.5% had medium severity of side effects of antipsychotic drugs and none had high or very high severity of side effects. The study concluded that the presence of side-effects and the effectiveness of a structured teaching intervention on the side-effects. This indicates a need for regular assessment and management for various side-effects of antipsychotic drugs. It further affirms that the education given on the management of selected side-effects and practicing the same, had a great impact on reducing the severity of the selected side-effects of antipsychotic drugs.¹⁴

Objective-4 To compare the pre and post interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institute at district Sangrur, Punjab.

Table no 4 figure No. 11 Shows that in experimental group the mean of pre interventional level of knowledge score is 16.5 and the mean post interventional level of knowledge score is 28.12. The mean difference of level of knowledge score is 11.620. The standard deviation of pre interventional is 3.77 and the standard deviation of post interventional is 4.864. The DF is 49 and t test value is 11.644 and the table value is 2.01. So, it was significant at 0.05 level of significance. While comparing the pre interventional knowledge score with the post interventional knowledge score in experimental group, the data shows that there was significant difference between pre and post interventional knowledge scores among experimental group. The result shows that after administration of planned teaching programme was effective to enhance the knowledge score of GNM 2nd year students.

Ms. SayaliDevidasDambheand Mr. Muniyandi S (2018) A similar study on Effectiveness of Planned Teaching about Knowledge Regarding side Effects of Typical Antipsychotics among the Primary care givers of Psychiatric Patient in selected Hospital at Wardha, Maharashtra. Present study was conducted on quantitative approach used in this study. One group pre-test post-test design has been used. In this study sample size was 40 primary care giver of psychiatric patient. Knowledge questionnaire is used to gather information. The result of this study was among the total 40 sample of primary care givers out of the pre test score 3(7.5%) subjects were having poor knowledge (0-6) regarding the side effects antipsychotics, while 29(72.5%) had average knowledge (7-12), whereas 8(20%) subject had good knowledge (13-18) and none of the subjects had excellent knowledge about it. While in the post -test, 1(2.5%) of the subject had average knowledge, 19(47.5%) subject had good knowledge and 20(50%) subject had excellent knowledge regarding the side effects of antipsychotics. The comparison between the mean difference in pre-test and post test score was 8.2. The calculated 't' value was 13.71, whereas the tabulated 't' value was 2.02, shows that the calculated 't' value was much higher than the tabulated 't' value. It shows that the planned teaching was effective in significant improving the knowledge of primary care givers. The study concluded that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge of primary care givers. The planned teaching proved to be effective in improving the knowledge and attitude of the primary care givers of psychiatric patient in selected hospital.³⁵

Objective-5 To determine the association between pre and post interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students with selected socio bio-demographic characteristics.

Table 5. shows that in pre interventional level of knowledge of experimental group there was no significant association with their selected socio-bio-demographic characteristics like Age, Gender Training background, Experience in psychiatric department, Medication knowledge related antipsychotic drugs and source of information.

Table no 6 figure 13. Shows that in post interventional level of knowledge of experimental group there was significant association with their selected socio-bio- demographic characteristics like Age, Gender, Training background, Experience in psychiatric department, Medication knowledge related antipsychotic drugs and source of information.

Table no 6 figure 12. Distribution of GNM 2nd year students score according to their level of post interventional knowledge of experimental group according to training background.

In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the training background which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Table no 6 figure 13. Distribution of GNM 2nd year students score according to their level of post interventional knowledge of experimental group according to Experience in Psychiatric Department

In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the training background which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Table no 6 figure 14. Distribution of GNM 2nd year students score according to their level of post interventional knowledge of experimental group according to Medication Knowledge related Antipsychotic Drugs

In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the training background which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association

Ali MlaghyShakhat Al-Salheand Dr Maan Hameed Ibrahim Al-Amer (2019) A similar study on Impact of Education Program Regarding Antipsychotics related Side Effects upon Knowledge of Nurses working in Psychiatric Teaching Hospitals of Baghdad City. A random sample was used and 50 nurses were selected. The study shows male-nurse are more than female-nurse, highest percentage of them within 30-39 years old (36.0%) have 1-5 years of experience in general wards, (42.0%) of them have 1-5 years of experience in psychiatric wards, majority of nurses (80.0%) have not participated in any training course regarding side effects antipsychotics medications, and nearly half of them with diploma level. The low level related side effects knowledgescore 80% and 20% fair side effects related knowledge. Also the study found there are significant differences between pre-test assessments with post - 1 test and post -2 tests. The study concluded that significant increase in nurse's knowledge over time for a study group.³⁴

Hypothesis (H1) - There will be significant difference between pre and post interventional knowledge scores regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students in selected nursing institute at district Sangrur, Punjab.

Table no. 6 Figure No. 11 Shows that in experimental group the mean of pre interventional level of knowledge score is 16.5 and the mean post interventional level of knowledge score is 28.12. The mean difference of level of knowledge score is 11.620 The standard deviation of pre interventional is 3.77 and the standard deviation of post interventional is 4.864. The DF is 49 and t test value is 11.644 and the table value is

2.01. So, it was significant at 0.05 level of significance. While comparing the pre interventional knowledge score with the post interventional knowledge score in experimental group, the data shows that there was significant difference between pre and post interventional knowledge scores among experimental group. The result shows that after administration of structure teaching programme was effective to enhance the knowledge score of GNM 2nd year students have improved significantly.

Hypothesis (H2)- There will be significant association between pre and post interventional knowledge regarding antipsychotic drugs among GNM 2nd year students with selected socio bio-demographic characteristics.

Table 5 shows that in pre interventional level of knowledge of experimental group there was no significant association with their selected socio-bio-demographic characteristics like Age, Gender, Training background, Experience in psychiatric department, Medication knowledge related antipsychotic drugs and source of information.

Hence Hypothesis H2 is rejected .

Table no 6. In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the training background which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Hence hypothesis H2 is accepted.

In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the experience in psychiatric department which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Hence hypothesis H2 is accepted.

In the post experimental group, it is elicited that from the post interventional knowledge chi square value of the Medication knowledge related to antipsychotic drug which is more than table value at 0.05 level of significance, so there is the significant association.

Hence hypothesis H2 is accepted.

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