

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Modules on Knowledge Regarding Management of Suicide among College Students at Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chennai

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ABSTRACT: A study to assess the effectiveness of video modules on knowledge regarding management of suicide among college students at Sree Balaji College of nursing, Chennai. Research design adopted for the study was pre-experimental one group pre-test and post test design

METHODOLOGY: The study was conducted in Sree Balaji College of nursing at Chennai. The total sample of the study is 60. The target population of the study was college student of the Sree Balaji College of nursing at Chennai. Nursing students who were studying in II year B. Sc. nursing and III year B. Sc. Nursing were selected as inclusion criteria. The data was collected for the duration of 1 month. The Purposive sampling technique was used for this study. The tool used for the data collection had two parts. Part one was the demographic profile and part two is The Beck Suicidal Intent Scale has been used as the instrument.

RESULT: The video modules shown for 30 minutes for each samples. Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage) and inferential statistics (chi-square, independent t test and paired t test) were used to analyse the data and to test hypotheses. The findings revealed that, the post test knowledge score (16.2) who have observed video modules regarding management of suicide is higher than the pre test knowledge score (12.5) 't' value is 14.0. There was significant association found at ($p < 0.005$) levels between knowledge level of management of suicide and religion, domicile. The study reveals that most of the college student gained medium to high level of knowledge regarding the management of suicide. Therefore video modules were effective in assessing the management of suicide among the college student.

I. INTRODUCTION

An emergency is an unforeseen combination of circumstances which calls for immediate action. A psychiatric emergency is a disturbance on thought, mood or behaviour which causes sudden distress to the individual and requiring immediate management. The Psychiatric Emergencies are suicide attempts, violence excitement, stupor, panic, withdrawal symptoms of drug dependence, delirium tremens, delirium, epilepsy or status epileptics, hyper ventilation extra pyramidal symptoms, dystonia, akathisia and lithium toxicity, blindness, severe depression, mania, iatrogenic emergencies. Every year, almost one million people die from suicide; a "global" mortality rate of 16 per 100,000, or one death every 40 seconds. In the last 45 years suicide rates have increased by 60% worldwide. Suicide is among the three leading causes of death among those aged 15-44 years in some countries, and the second leading cause of death in the 10-24 years age group. Suicide worldwide is estimated to represent 1.8% of the total global burden of disease in 1998, and 2.4% in countries with market and former socialist economies in 2020

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II. OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the existing knowledge of students regarding the management of suicide patients.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video modules teaching on the management of suicide patients among students.
3. To determine an association of post-test knowledge level with selected demographic variable

HYPOTHESIS:

H₁: There will be significant difference between the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score of college student regarding management of suicide

H₂. There is a significant association of post-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables

METHODOLOGY:

The present study is carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of video modules in the management of suicide among college student at Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chennai. Quantitative evaluative research approach is adopted for this study

Group	Pre test	Intervention	Post test
Experimental group	O1	X(video modules teaching)	O2

Dependent variables:

Management of suicide

Independent variables:

Video modules

Table.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to demographic profile.

S.No	Demographic Characteristic	Experimental group N=60	
		F	%
1.	Age		
	a.15-20years	50	83.3
	b.20-25years	9	15
	c.25-30years	1	1.67
2.	Sex		
	a. Male	1	1.66

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	b. Female	59	98.34
3.	Marital status		
	a. married	-	-
	b. unmarried	60	100
4.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	43	71.66
	b. Muslim	3	5
	c. Christian	14	21.34
5.	Domicile		
	a. Urban	40	66.66
	b. Rural	20	33.34
6.	Support system		
	a. Family	56	93.34
	b. Relative	-	-
	c. Friends	-	-
	d. Others	4	6.66
7.	Socioeconomic status		
	a. high	1	1.68
	b. Middle	52	86.66
	c. Low	7	11.66
8.	Mother tongue		
	a. Tamil	51	85
	b. Malayalam	3	5
	c. Malay	4	6.66
	d. Hindi	2	3.34

Table.2: Distribution of samples according to the level of knowledge in experimental group.
N=60

Knowledge level	Experimental group n=60			
	Pre test		Post test	
	F	%	F	%
Low(0-10)	15	25	-	-
Medium(11-20)	45	75	57	95

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High(21-30)	-	-	3	5
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Table4.

Table .2 depicts the pre test & post test scores of experimental group. Among the pre test majority of the samples 45 out of 60 experienced medium level of (75%) knowledge and 15 out of 60 samples experienced low level of knowledge (25%) regarding the management of suicide among the college student. But in the post test majority of the samples 57 out of 60 experienced Medium level of knowledge (95%) and 3 out of 60 sample experienced high level of knowledge (5%)

Table. 3:

Comparison of mean pre test and post test level of knowledge of samples in experimental group.N=60

Measurement	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	't' value	Df	'p' value
Pretest	12.5	3.7	3.1	14.0	59	0.05
Post test	16.2		3.4			

Table. 3, represents the comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre test and post test knowledge and paired 't' test value regarding the knowledge on management of suicide . The pre test knowledge score is 12.5 and the post test knowledge score is 16.2 the obtained 't' value 14.0 statistically significant at 0.05. This indicates that the mean difference of 3.7 is a true difference. The above findings support the research hypothesis. So the researcher rejected the null hypothesis and accepted the research hypothesis and it is evident that the video modules is significantly effective in improving the knowledge of college students regarding the management of suicide

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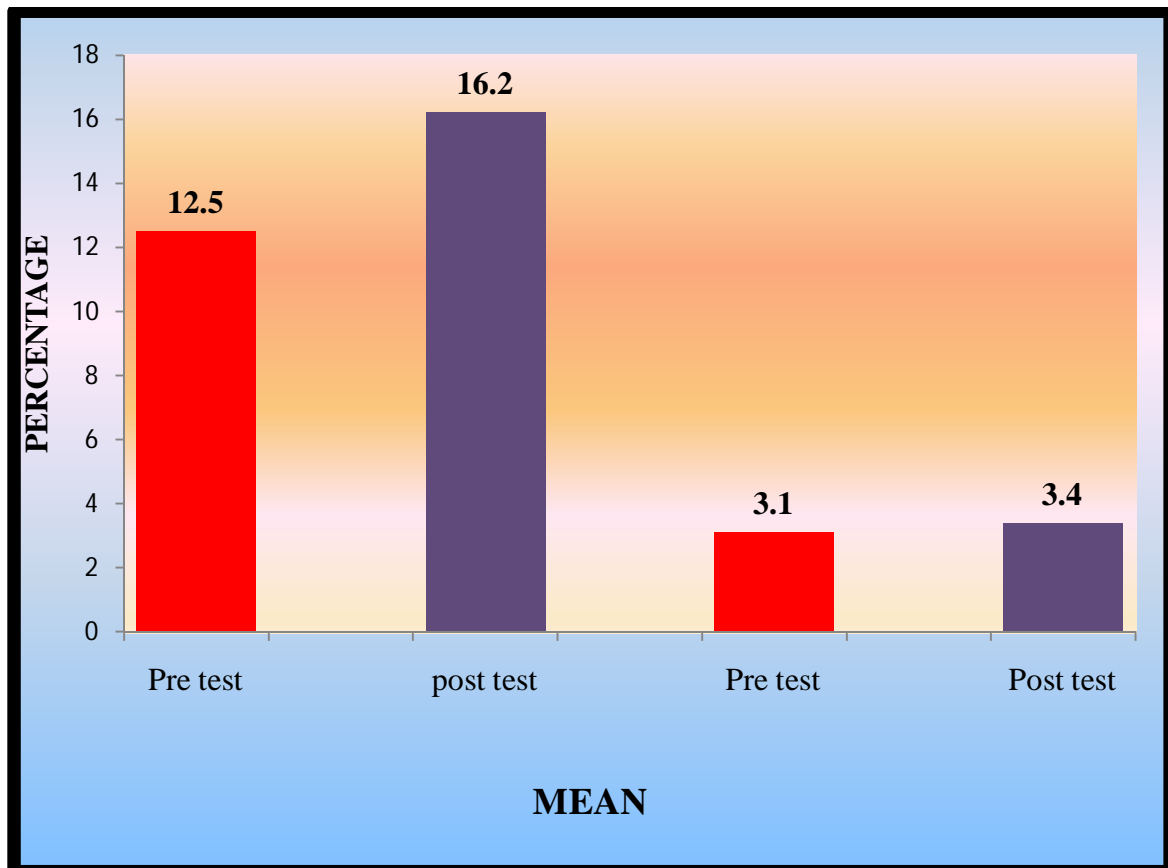


Fig.1: COMPARISON OF MEAN PRETEST AND POST TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

III. DISCUSSION

The results in pre test were 24.56% and post test 80.50%. Thus the study concluded that there is a significant difference ($t=22.62$, $P < 0.05$) between post test and pre test knowledge score and video module was effective in improving the knowledge of staffs about management of suicide.

IV. CONCLUSION

There is need for extended and intensive nursing research in the area of education for undergraduate students especially on management of suicide. Research should be conducted on preparation of innovative methods of teaching, development of good and effective teaching material and setting up of multi media centres for teaching. Dissemination of findings through conference and professional journals will make application of research findings to be effective. This study will serve as a valuable reference material for future investigators.

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