

# Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Inotropic Drugs Among Staff Nurses Working In Critical Care Unit In Selected Hospital At Jaipur.

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** Inotropic drugs are used for treatment of heart diseases for a long period of time to treat emergency cardiac issues. Some inotropic drugs have been used for more than two hundred years, however the use of some of these drugs preparations has recently become controversial because they have never been shown to reduce mortality rates, but they do seem to offer some benefits in moderate to severe cardiac disease by reducing the period of hospitalization and symptoms. But today we have new generation inotropic drugs which are successful in therapeutic use. But these drugs are also associated with serious side effects.

**Materials & Methods:** The study used a quantitative approach with a one-group pre-test and post-test design to Assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Inotropic drugs among 50 staff nurses in Jaipur. A self-administered knowledge questionnaire was used, and data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics (paired t-test).

**Results:** The study found a significant improvement in staff nurses knowledge scores after administering a planned teaching programme. The mean knowledge score increased from 45.41% in the pre-test to 88.3% in the post-test, showing a 42.9% improvement. The paired t-test results confirmed the effectiveness of the booklet ( $p < 0.01$ ,  $t\text{-value} = 46.38$ ).

**Conclusions:** The study concluded that the use of a planned teaching programme significantly improved the knowledge of staff nurses regarding Inotropic drugs. The overall increase in knowledge scores from pre-test to post-test was statistically significant, confirming the effectiveness of the intervention. Thus, This implies that planned teaching programme regarding Inotropic drugs has significantly improved the knowledge of staff nurses about Inotropic drugs.

**Keyword:** Effectiveness; planned teaching programme; Knowledge; Inotropic drugs; critical care unit, among staff nurses,

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**Introduction:** Inotropic drugs are used for treatment of heart diseases for a long period of time to treat emergency cardiac issues. Inotropes have been fundamental to resuscitation of acute cardiogenic shock for decades. Heart failure and cardiogenic shock, in severe cases, are syndromes characterized in many patients by a reduction in myocardial contractile force. While inotropes successfully increase cardiac output, their use

has been plagued by excessive mortality due to increased tachycardia myocardial oxygen consumption. There is a pressing need for new inotropic agents that avoid these harmful effects. This review describes the mechanism of action and the clinical utility of some of the older inotropic agents, which are still commonly used, and provides an update for physicians on the development of newer inotropic drugs. The field is rapidly changing, and it is likely that new agents will be designed that improve systolic performance without necessarily increasing the myocardial oxygen consumption.

### Aim of the study

Aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of staff nurses regarding Inotropic drugs.

### Hypotheses:

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be significant difference between the pretest and posttest knowledge scores among staff nurses regarding Inotropic drugs.

### Materials & Methods

this study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of staff nurses regarding Inotropic drugs. In this the investigator selected non experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design. The descriptive survey approach was used to assess the knowledge on Inotropic drugs among 50 nursing staff working at Jeevan rekha super specialty Hospital, at Jaipur. The convenient sampling technique was used to collect data from the selected samples. A self-structured questionnaire was used as an instrument for assessing the knowledge on Inotropic drugs. The reliability of the self-structured questionnaire was 0.91. Since the score is positive; the tool was found to be higher statistically reliable for the present study.

### Results:

**Table 1.** Frequency and percentage distribution pre-test knowledge about Inotropic drugs among staff nurses

Sr. No	Level of knowledge	Pre Test	
		Frequency( f )	Percentage %
1	Poor knowledge	22	44%
2	Average knowledge	18	36%
3	Good knowledge	10	20%

**Table no 1** data revealed that most of the staff nurses 22(44%) had poor knowledge, 18(36%) had Average knowledge and 10(20%) of them had Good knowledge before the planned teaching programme on Inotropic Drugs.

**Table no. 2** overall pre-test knowledge of staff nurses about Inotropic drugs.

Pre Test Knowledge score		
Mean	SD	Mean %
12.16	5.88	53.42%

Table no. 2 overall mean and SD of pre-test knowledge of staff nurses 12.16, 5.88 and mean percentage 53.42% about Inotropic drugs.

**Table no. 3** overall post-test knowledge of staff nurses about Inotropic drugs.

Pre Test Knowledge score		
Mean	SD	Mean %
18.25	6.21	68.05%

Table no. 3 overall mean and SD of post-test knowledge of staff nurses reveals 18.25, 6.21 and mean percentage 68.05% about Inotropic drugs.

**Table no. 4** Comparison of Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding Inotropic drugs among staff nurses.

Level of knowledge	Pre Test (X)		Posttest (Y)		t, value
	( f )	%	( f )	%	
Poor knowledge	22	44	02	04	22.03
Average knowledge	18	36	29	58	
Good knowledge	10	20	19	38	

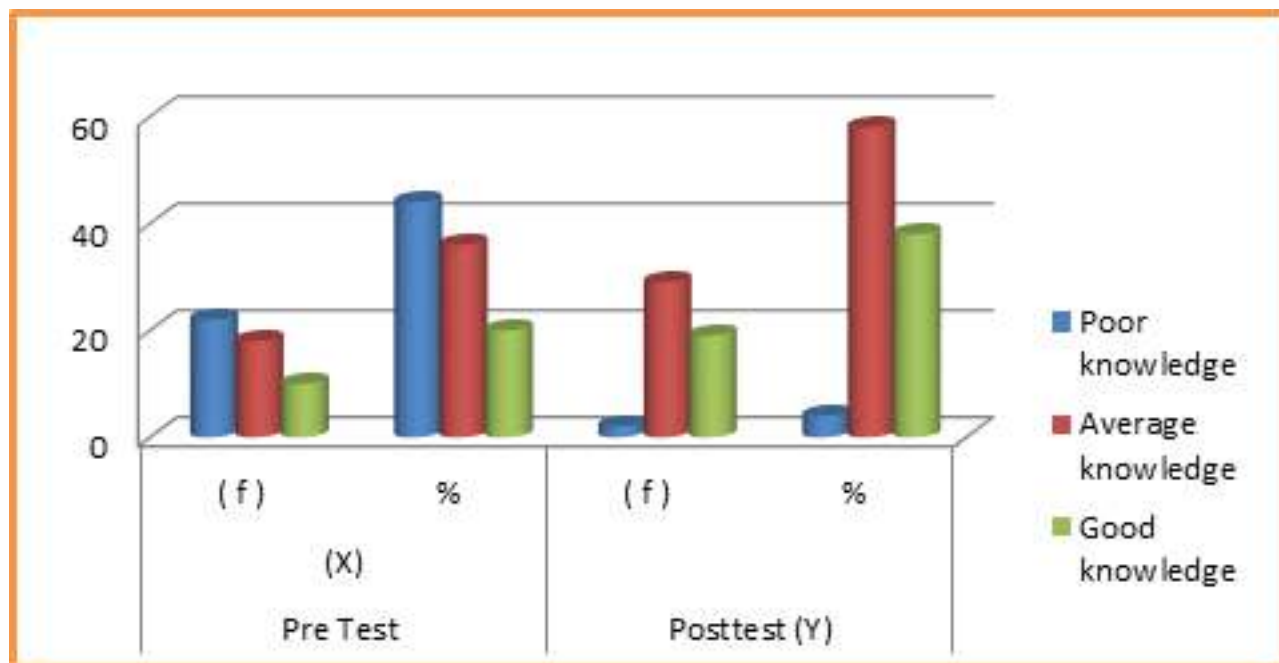


Table no. 4 shows that pretest data revealed that most of the staff nurses 22(44%) had poor knowledge, 18(36%) had Average knowledge and 10(20%) of them had Good knowledge before the planned teaching programme on Inotropic drugs. After the Planned teaching programme, most of the staff nurses 29 (58%) had Average knowledge, 19(38%) had Good knowledge and only 02(4%) had poor knowledge. This implies that planned teaching programme regarding Inotropic drugs has significantly improved the knowledge of staff nurses about Inotropic drugs.

### Discussion

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of staff nurses regarding Inotropic drugs working In Critical Care Unit In Selected Hospital At Jaipur. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, one group pre-test and post- design with non-experimental design was adopted. The sample comprised of 50 staff nurses. The data were collected from them before and after the administration of planned teaching programme using a self-administered questionnaire. According to the knowledge score on Inotropic drugs among staff nurses. The data showed that mean score of knowledge was 12.16. This shows that staff nurses had not adequate knowledge regarding Inotropic drugs. The study finding show that after planned teaching programme most of the staff nurses 29 (58%) had average knowledge, 19 (38%) had good knowledge and only 2 (4%) had poor knowledge. This implies that PTP regarding Inotropic drugs improve the knowledge of staff nurses regarding Inotropic drugs.

**Conclusions:** The main conclusion drawn in this present study was majority of staff nurses were had Average knowledge, had Good knowledge. This implies that planned teaching programme regarding Inotropic drugs has significantly improved the knowledge of staff nurses about Inotropic drugs.

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