

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET (IB) REGARDING KNOWLEDGE OF CAREGIVERS REGARDING THE CARE OF PATIENTS RECEIVING ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF SANGLI, MIRAJ & KUPWAD CORPORATION AREA.

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To assess the existing knowledge of caregivers regarding the care of the patients receiving antipsychotic drugs. To assess the effectiveness of the Information booklet (IB) regarding knowledge of care givers of the patients receiving antipsychotic drugs. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables. **Material and methods:** Convenient sampling was used Samples were 40 caregivers (patient's receiving antipsychotic drugs). From OPD's of krupamaye institute of mental health Miraj & Ghatge mental hospital Miraj, Maharashtra (INDIA). **Results shows** that the following distribution of demographic characteristics. In age 34% were belonged to the age grouped of 30-39 year, 24% belongs 40-49 years of age, 22% belong 50-59 years of ages, and 10% were 60 and above of ages. In gender of the family

there were 66% male, and 34% females. In education level 4% were illiterate, 48% were illiterate, 38% were 10-12 std, 10% were postgraduate. In relationship with patients 26% were father, 20% were mother, 18% were spouse, 16% were sibling, and 20% were other. $t = 7.880$ with 98 degree of freedom: $P = 0.000$. There is statically highly significant increase in the post score. **Conclusion** The caregivers did not have adequate knowledge and needed to improve the knowledge. The present study tries to find out existing knowledge among care

takers regarding care of patients receiving antipsychotic drugs and provided knowledge among them regarding care of patients receiving antipsychotic drugs.

KEYWORDS: Antipsychotic drugs, Information booklet (IB), Care givers.

INTRODUCTION

Antipsychotics are those psychotropic drugs, which are used in the treatment of psychosis and psychotic symptoms. The original drugs used to treat psychosis are called “typical or conventional” neuroleptic drugs. Since their discovery in the 1950s, these drugs revolutionized the treatment of schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders. With the discovery of the newer antipsychotic drugs (called “atypical” antipsychotic drugs) in the 1990s, the treatment of these debilitating brain disorders has been revolutionized. While there are advantages and disadvantages to both classes of these antipsychotic drugs, the atypical offer a different.

Pharmacological mechanism of action, an expanded spectrum of therapeutic efficacy, and a more acceptable side effects profile. Thus they are considered first-line therapy for the treatment of persons with psychosis.

Psycho-educational interventions with caregivers of patients with schizophrenia have a well-established literature support. Behavioural family management is effective in reducing relapses and readmission rates. Family interventions reduce burden of care, improve patient’s functioning in social areas and are cost effective. Research has proved the effects of family intervention in managing treatment resistant patients in the community setting.

The nurse is in a pivotal position to educate the patient and the family (caregivers) about medication. This includes teaching complex information to the patient, so that it is understood, discussed and accepted. The caregivers and patient should be well informed about each drug, be well educated about the expected benefits and potential risks, and know what to do and whom to contact if there is a question or problem. 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 regimens.

Health education is one of the most cost-effective interventions. A large number of diseases could be prevented with a little medical intervention if people were adequately informed about it and encouraged to take necessary precautions in time. Recognising this truth, the

WHO Constitution has stated that the extension to all people of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.

Relatives are usually involved in caring for the patients who are receiving antipsychotic drugs. Thus it is essential that all caregivers understand the medication, side effects, precautions and the caregiver's role.

Investigators have proved that educating caregivers on the importance of compliance to antipsychotic drugs, side effects and their role in caring for mentally ill patients can reduce relapse.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) To assess the existing knowledge of caregivers regarding the care of the patients receiving antipsychotic drugs.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of the Information booklet (IB) regarding knowledge of caregivers of the patients receiving antipsychotic drugs.
- 3) To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach: The research method adopted for the study was quantitative approach.

Research Design: In the present study, quasi experimental design was adopted.

Setting of the study: The present study was conducted in selected mental hospitals of Sangli, Miraj & Kupwad Corporation.

Population: The population consists of caregivers of patients receiving Antipsychotic drugs.

Sample: The sample selected for the present study comprised of 40 Caregivers.

Analysis of Data & Results

SECTION I

Demographical characteristics of samples

This section deals with analysis of the demographic data of selected variables such as age, gender, educational level, relation with patients.

Table 1: Distribution of samples according to Demographic characteristics.**N=50**

Sr. No.	Demographic Characteristics	Frequency	Frequency in %
01	Age :		
	30-39 Years	17	34%
	40-49 Years	12	24%
	50-59 Years	11	22%
	60 Years and above	10	20%
02	GENDER	Frequency	Percentage
	Male	33	66%
	Female	17	34%
03	EDUCATION LEVEL	Frequency	Percentage
	Illiterate	2	4%
	Literate	24	48%
	10-12 std	19	38%
	post graduates	5	10%
04	Relationship with patients	Frequency	Percentage
	Father	13	26%
	Mother	10	20%
	Spouse	9	18%
	Sibling	8	16%
	Other	10	20%

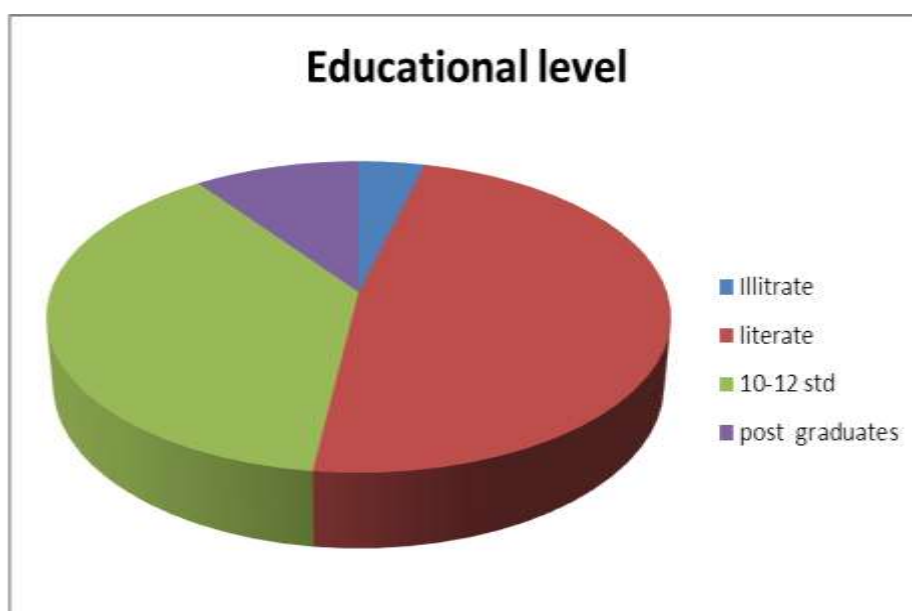
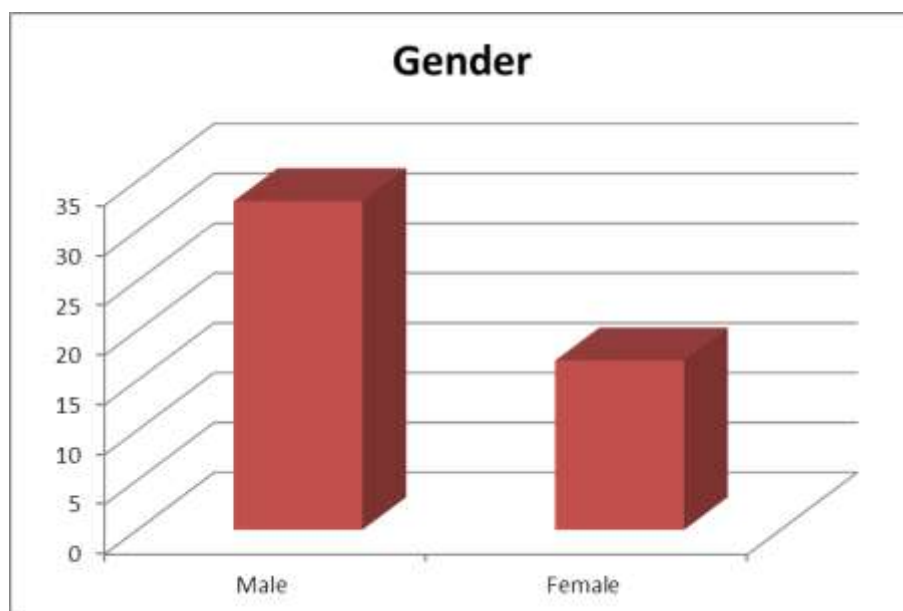
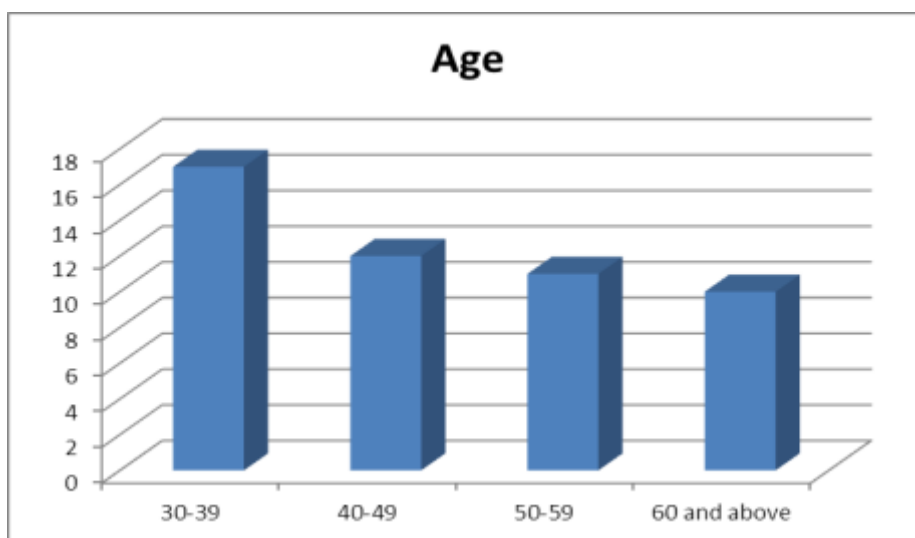
Table 1 shows the following distribution of demographic characteristics.

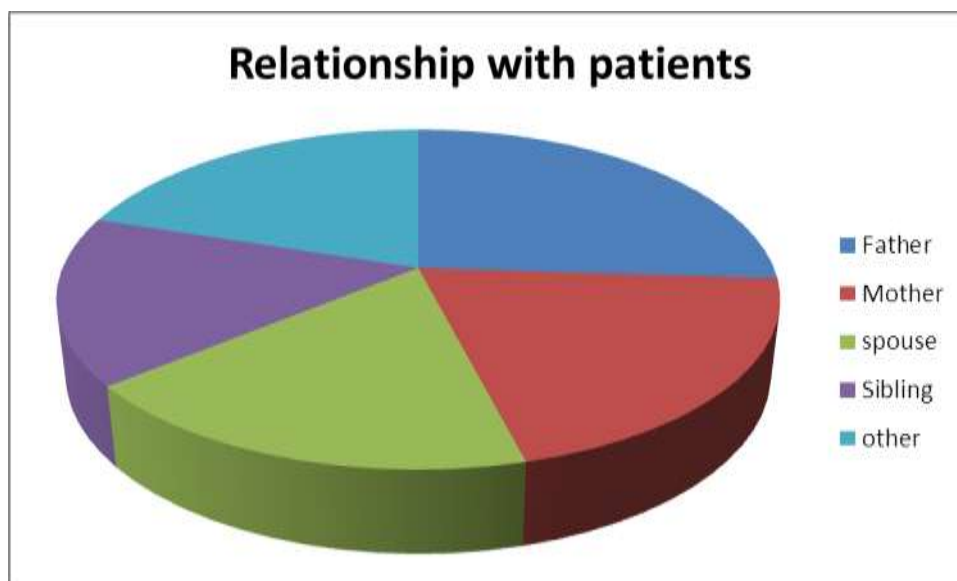
In age 34% were belonged to the age grouped of 30-39 year, 24% belongs 40-49 years of age, 22% belong 50-59 years of ages, and 10% were 60 and above of ages.

In gender of the family there were 66% male, and 34% females.

In education level 4% were illiterate, 48% were literate, 38% were 10-12 std, 10% were postgraduate. In relationship with patients 26% were father, 20% were mother, 18% were spouse, 16% were sibling, and 20% were other.

Bar charts for demographic characteristics

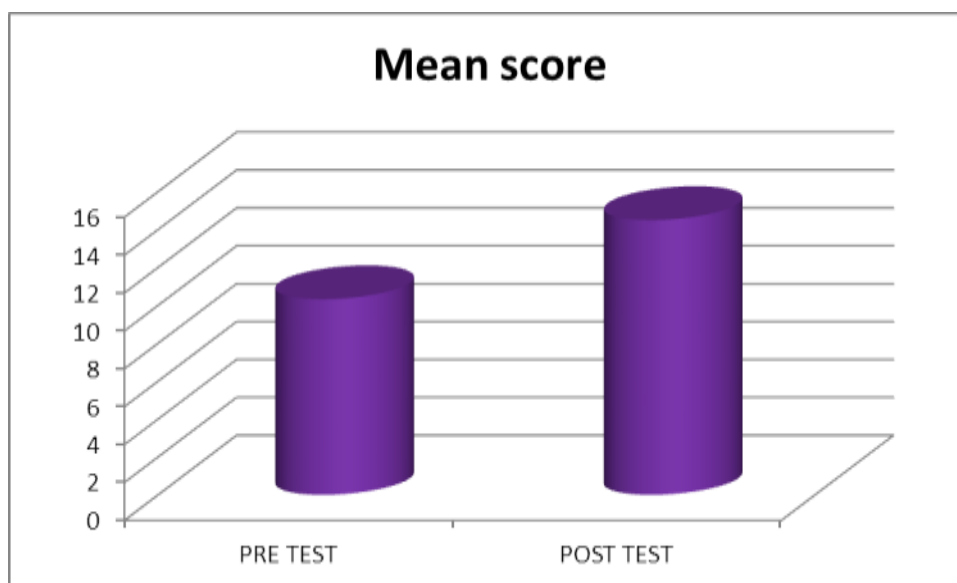




SECTION II

Analysis of final study

	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	t	df	p value
PRE TEST	10.32	2.461	0.348037958	7.88	49	0.000
POST TEST	14.5	2.801	0.396121219			



$t = 7.880$ with 98 degree of freedom: $P = 0.000$.

There is statically highly significant increase in the post score.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

AGE	less than 10	more than 10	Total
30-39	5	5	10
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%
40-49	7	8	15
	46.67%	53.33%	100.00%
50-59	9	6	15
	60.00%	40.00%	100.00%
60 and above	4	6	10
	40.00%	60.00%	100.00%
Total	25	25	50
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Chi-square = 1.067 with 3 degrees of freedom; P = 1.000

There is no association of Pre test knowledge with age.

GENDER	less than 10	more than 10	Total
Male	13	15	28
	46.43%	53.57%	100.00%
Female	12	10	22
	54.55%	45.45%	100.00%
Total	25	25	50
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Chi-square = 0.081 with 1 degree of freedom; P = 0.776

There is no association of Pre test knowledge with Gender.

EDUCATION LEVEL	less than 10	more than 10	Total
Illiterate	2	1	3
	66.67%	33.33%	100.00%
Literate	5	6	11
	45.45%	54.55%	100.00%
10-12 std	8	9	17
	47.06%	52.94%	100.00%
post graduates	10	9	19
	52.63%	47.37%	100.00%
Total	25	25	50
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Chi-square = 0.536 with 3 degrees of freedom; P = 1.000

There is no association of Pre test knowledge with Educational level.

Relationship with patients	less than 10	more than 10	Total
Father	10	12	22
	45.45%	54.55%	100.00%
Mother	7	7	14
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Spouse	4	3	7
	57.14%	42.86%	100.00%
Sibling	2	1	3
	66.67%	33.33%	100.00%
Other	2	2	4
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Total	25	25	50
	50.00%	50.00%	100.00%

Chi-square = 0.658 with 4 degrees of freedom; $P = 0.956$

There is no association of Pre test knowledge with Relationship with patients.

SUMMARY: The purpose of the study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet (IB) regarding knowledge of caregivers regarding the care of patients receiving antipsychotic drugs in selected hospitals of Sangli, Miraj & Kupwad Corporation area. The study was taken based on the facts that the Finding related to assess the effectiveness of information booklet (IB) on knowledge of caregivers regarding the care of patients receiving antipsychotic drugs. Before pre test the samples were not having adequate knowledge regarding the care of patients receiving antipsychotic drugs, after the provided information booklet (IB), the samples gained adequate knowledge, and the post test score was increased patients from humanitarian concern. To have our own family is a universal dream.

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