

A study to assess the knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) students in NCON at Nellore

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Abstract

Background of the study: Knowledge explosion and the impact of science and technology is being felt in all walks of life. Its impact is greatly felt in medical sciences where in most complicated instruments have been designed and used in various types of diseases. The original use of electricity as a cure for “insanity” dates back to the beginning of the 16th century when electric fish were used to treat headache. Electro convulsive therapy (ECT), also known as electroshock, is a psychiatric treatment in which seizure are induced by passing electricity through the brain of an anesthetized patient.

Objectives: To assess the level of knowledge regarding ECT among III Year B.Sc. (N) students. To find out association between the level of knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) with selected socio demographic variables.

Material and Method: The present study was conducted by using quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted. The Samples were selected by using non -probability convenience sampling technique.

Result and Discussion: level of knowledge, 1(3.3%) students have A+, 2(6.7%) have A, 7(13.3%) have B+, 6(20%) have B, 6(20%) have C and 8(26.7%) have D.

Conclusion: The study concluded that level of knowledge regarding nurses chart among student nurse, 1(3.3%) student nurses are having A+ grade (above 85%), 2(6.7%) student nurses having A grade (above 75%), 7(13.3%) student nurses having B+ grade (above 65%), 6(20%) student nurses having B grade (above 55%) and 6(20%) student nurses having C grade (above 55%) and 8(26.7%) student nurses have less than (50%) Age, Source of information, in service educational Programme has shown no significant association with the level of knowledge.

Keywords: A study, knowledge regarding ECT, students in NCON

Introduction

Knowledge explosion and the impact of science and technology is being felt in all walks of life. Its impact is greatly felt in medical sciences where in most complicated instruments have been designed and used in various types of diseases.

The original use of electricity as a cure for “insanity” dates back to the beginning of the 16th century when electric fish were used to treat headache. Electro convulsive therapy (ECT), also known as electroshock, is a psychiatric treatment in which seizure are induced by passing electricity through the brain of an anesthetized patient. ECT was introduced as a treatment for schizophrenia in the 1930s, and then become a common treatment for a wide range of psychiatric disorders.

Electro convulsive therapy is a type of somatic treatment first introduced by Bini and Cerletti in April 1938. From 1980 onwards ECT is being considered as a unique psychiatric treatment. In April 1938, experimented for the first time on a person, it was given eleven treatments (110volts for 0.2 seconds) and was recovered. ECT is defined as the artificial induction of grandma seizure through the application of electrical current to the brain. The stimulus is applied through electrodes that are placed either bilaterally in the front-temporal region or unit laterally on the non-dominant side

The exact mechanism of action is not known. One hypothesis

states that ECT possibly affects the catecholamine pathways between diencephalon and limbic system also involving the hypothalamus.

ECT primary consideration is manic client is unable to wait until a medication starts to become effective, or does not response to the first line medications. ECT has been found especially effects with rapid. Cycling clients as well as those with paranoid destructive features. That often respond poorly to lithely these ECT should be considered for severe and dangerous manic clients and those in highly initiated state ECT should also be considered for pregnancy women.

The indications of electro convulsive therapy is major severe depression of severe catatonia, severe psychosis. ECT for mania, depression, bipolar affective disorder and schizophrenia is not a treatment of first choice and is emotions. A mystery of food response with ECT and patient preference for ECT also determine the use of ECT.

Need For the Study

Man is in search of knowledge science time immemorial. Knowledge is all that is know or information. While gathering knowledge about particular thing, he develops attitude towards it simultaneously. Some scholars and researches attempted to knowledge and attitude towards electro convulsive therapy.

A study conducted by Iodice AJ. *Et al.* (2010) at Department of psychiatry and Behavioural Medicine, Wake Forest University School of Medicine, USA. This study examined the stability of patients attitudes toward electro convulsive therapy. The survey responses were highly significantly correlated and not significantly different, which suggests that attitudes towards ECT are stable during this time.

ECT patients in Texas continue to get younger a trend that has been evident for several years. Almost all the increase in ECT use for the previous year was accounted for by patients under the age of all through 16-17 years old were given ECT in 2013-2014. Nearly 70% of patients are women.

Depressions effects over 120 million people worldwide. It can interfere with a person's ability to work make relationships difficult and destroy quality of life. In severe cases it leads to suicide causing 8,59,000 deaths of years.

In India around percent of people repeated having extended period of depression with their life time and nearly 36% suffered from major depressive episode.

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ECT in Texas 2013-2014 hospitals Texas submit quarterly reports on the use of electro convulsive (ECT) peoples may be treated more than quarter, so the number of peoples undergone ECT in slightly lower than the number of reports. In 2013-2014 there were 2,466 reports up about 10% from 2,243 the previous year. There was smaller rise total number of treatments 15,284 up from 14,176 although maintainer treatments increased from 3,841 to 4,605.

Chanva BS. *Et al.* (2006) states that, it is believed that people lack sound knowledge and appropriate attitude electro convulsive therapy (ECT). As care givers stay continually with the patient render care, they may possess some knowledge and have some kind of attitude towards electro convulsive therapy. While searching scholarly literature it was found that, through their various research on caregiver's knowledge and attitude towards ECT, but very few studies are conducted in India context. So it becomes strong evidence for the recommendation of need for further study. Hence research strongly feels that, there a need to conduct a study to assess caregiver's knowledge and attitude towards electro convulsive therapy.

Problem statement

A study to assess the knowledge regarding ect among iii year B.Sc. (n) students in ncon at Nellore.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding ECT among III Year B.Sc. (N) students
2. To find out association between the level of knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc.(N) with selected socio demographic variables

Assumptions

The III year B.Sc. (N) students have some knowledge regarding electro convulsive therapy.

Limitations

- The study is limited for 30 sample.
- Those who are available at the time of data collection.
- This study is limited to III year B.Sc. (N) students who are studying in Narayana Medical College Hospital at Nellore.

Methodology

Research approach: quantitative approach.

Research Design: descriptive research design.

Setting of The Study: The study was conducted in Narayana College of nursing at Nellore.

Population

All population includes all III year B.Sc. (N) students.

Target population

All III year B.Sc. (N) students studying at Nellore.

Accessible population

The population for the present study was the III year B.Sc. (N) students in Narayana College of Nursing at Nellore.

Sampling technique

Non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted to select the subjects.

Sample size

The sample size for the present study was 30 III year B.Sc. (N) students

Inclusion criteria

The participants in the present study was following,

- III year B.Sc. (N) students those who are studying in Narayana College of nursing.
- The III year B.Sc. (N) students who are willing to participate the study.
- III year B.Sc. (N) students who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- The III year B.Sc. (N) students who are not present at the time of data collection
- The III year B.Sc. (N) students who are not willing to participate in the study.
- III year B.Sc. (N) students who are not available during the data collection.

Variables

Research variable

Research variable level of knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) students.

Demographic variable

Demographic variable level of knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) students based on Age, Source of information, in service educational Programme.

Development and description of tool

The tool was developed with the help of literature from various textbooks, journals guidance from the except in field

of nursing.

Tool was divided into parts.

Part-I: Demographic data consist of Age, Source of information, in service educational Programme.

Part-II: Consist of structured questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding ECT.

Score Interpretation

Scoring system develops by one mark to each correct answer “1”and “0” to each wrong answer.

Plan for data analysis

Scoring Key

Table 1

GRADING	SCORE
A+	More than 85%
A	More than 75%
B+	More than 65%
B	More than 55%
C	More than 50%
D	Less than 50%

Table 2

S.No.	Data analysis	Method	Remarks
1.	Descriptive statistics	Frequency, percentage distribution Mean and standard deviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribution of socio demographic variables To assess the knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) students
2.	Inferential statistics	Chi square test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the association between the level of knowledge with that socio demographic variables of III year B.Sc. (N) students.

Data analysis

Section – I

Frequency and Percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among III year B.Sc. (N) students.

Section – II

Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) students.

Section – III

Mean and Standard Deviation of level of knowledge score.

Section – IV

Association between the level of knowledge among III year B.Sc. (N) students with the Socio demographic variables.

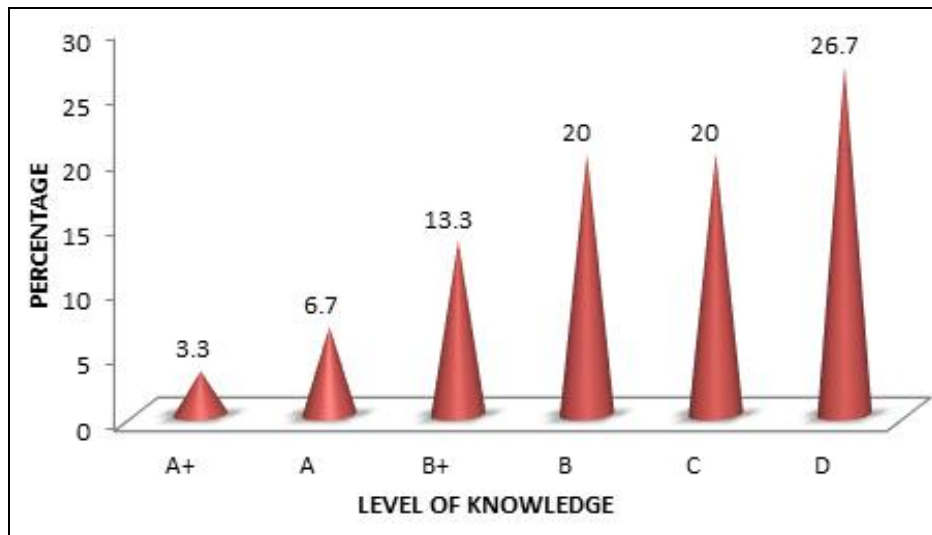


Fig 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding ectamong III Year B.Sc. (n) students.

Table 3: Mean and Standard Deviation of level of knowledge scores (n=30)

Category	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge	21.1	5.93

Association between the leve of knowledge regarding ect and socio demographic variables of iii year B.Sc. (n) students there is no significant association between demographic variables such as age, source of information, In service

educational Programme about the level of knowledge regarding ECT among III year B.Sc. (N) students.

Summary, conclusion, and recommendations

Major findings of the study

- In respect to age of III year B.Sc. (N) students, 17(56.7%) are between 18-20 years.
- In context to source of information of III year B.Sc. (N) students, 21(70%) are textbooks.

- In relation to inservice educational Programme of III year B.Sc. (N) students, 22(73.3) are not attended.

Recommendations for future research

- A study can be taken to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on electro convulsive therapy among nursing students.
- A descriptive study can be taken up by using large sample of student nurses for assessing the knowledge regarding electro convulsive therapy.
- A comparative study can be done to assess the practices of electro convulsive therapy among nursing students and staff nurses.

Conclusion

The study concluded that level of knowledge regarding nurses chart among student nurse, 1(3.3%) student nurses are having A+ grade (above 85%), 2(6.7%) student nurses having A grade (above 75%), 7(13.3%) student nurses having B+ grade (above 65%), 6(20%) student nurses having B grade (above 55%) and 6(20%) student nurses having C grade (above 55%) and 8(26.7%) student nurses have less than (50%) Age, Source of information, In service educational Programme has shown no significant association with the level of knowledge.

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