Study to assess the effectiveness of structured planned teaching programme on knowledge among second student regarding Haemodialysis in selected of area school of nursing N.S.C.B. Medical College Jabalpur (M.P.)

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Abstract
A pre-experimental evaluation research approach was undertaken in the present study "Study to assess the effectiveness of structured planned teaching programme on knowledge among second student regarding Haemodialysis in selected of area school of nursing N.S.C.B. Medical Hospital Jabalpur .Finding of the study reveal that In post–test 26.6% (08) students of GNM 2nd year are having excellent knowledge, 36.6%(11) are having good knowledge, 36.6% (11) are having average knowledge and no GNM 2nd year students have poor knowledge regarding haemodialysis.

Keywords: Knowledge, practice, score

Introduction
Objectives
- Assess the existing level of knowledge score regarding Haemodialysis among GNM 2nd year students of selected hospital in Jabalpur.
- Provide planned teaching program regarding Haemodialysis among GNM 2nd year students of selected hospital in Jabalpur.
- Assess Level of knowledge score after implication of planned teaching program regarding Haemodialysis among GNM 2nd year students of selected hospital in Jabalpur.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding Haemodialysis among GNM 2nd year students of selected hospital in Jabalpur.

Back ground of the study
The WHO has predicted that of the current trend continues. India will become the, diabetes capital of the world by 2025 with over 57 million affected people. If diabetes is 24 times more prone to heart disease and 30 times more susceptible to renal problem than a non-diabetic 30-40 of the cases of chronic renal failure 15 of the cases are due to hypertension In Hindu it was reported that the Chennai has become the capital of chronic kidney disease and the result of the survey shows the incidence of dialysis in Tamil Nadu is 25-36 where there are 98.5 persons in one lake population suffers with chronic renal failure .The global prevalence of maintenance dialysis has increased 1.7 times from 165 pump patient in 1990 to 284 pump in 2010.Acute and chronic renal failure is one of the leading causes of death as well as work in a hospital or practice in the hospital we see many cases of acute and chronic renal failure admitted with serious condition various patient come for haemodialysis.

Patients are highly infected due to improper care and inadequate management. Hence the study is selected to assess the knowledge about haemodialysis among GNM II Year student and to teach them about haemodialysis management.

Review of literature
Maduell F, Nefrologia. (2005). *et al.,* conducted study.
Aim: To evaluate the value of this biosensor in different dialysis dose measured in blood in comparison with the values obtained from the sensor.
Method: The retrospective crrelational study was conducted over a period of 18 months. All in hospital for this reason this sensor it is useful in all modalities of dialysis treatment, included on- line HDF. The efficacy of different dialysis modalities used in this study, period January 2005, September 2013.
Result:-We have analysed 192 haemodialysis sessions performed in 24 patients, 15 male & 9 female, mean ages of 70.2 +/- 12 years, included in on – line HDF. Every patient received eight dialysis sessions: one with dialysate flow 500 ml/ min, two with HD & Qd 800 ml/min & five with on – line HDF. The Kt/V from blood samples also shows variation: in HD & QD 500 was 1.60+/-0.55, in HD & Qd 800 was 1,726+/-0.56& in on –line HDF was 1,776 +/-0.59.
Conclusion: In this study has been observed a close correlation between the new biosensor OCM with the measures obtained from the blood samples. For this reason this sensor it is useful in all modalities of dialysis treatment, included on- line HDF. The efficacy of different dialysis modalities used in this study.

Research design
For the present study design pre-experimental one group

pre-test, post-test design to measure the effectiveness of planned teaching program for Haemodilysis.

Setting of the study: The present study was conducted in N.S.C.B medical hospital Jabalpur.

Sample Size: In this study the sample size is 30 g,n,m second year students.

Sampling Technique: Non-Probability convenient sampling technique is to be used to select sample for study.

Data Collection Procedure: Data will be collected by obtaining permission from concerned authority and participant, after explaining the purpose of the study by the investigator. prior to data collection ,pre-test will be conducted by administering socio demographic perform and structured knowledge questionnaire on haemodialysis. After 07 Days post-test will be conducted by administering same questionnaire that was used in the pre-test.

Data Collection Schedule

Table 1: This table shows data collection schedule

S. No	No. Of Samples	Dates	Weeks
1.	30- Pre-Test	06-01-2018-12-01-2018	01
2.	30- Post-Test	20-01-2018-26-01-2018	01

Finding related to level of knowledge
Pre-test knowledge score
There was 30 sample included in the study for the assessment of pre-test knowledge score ,out of which total 06,6%(02) GNM 2nd year students have excellent knowledge, 36,6%(11) have good knowledge, 43.3%(13) have average knowledge and 13,3%(04) have poor knowledge. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 9.91.

Post-test knowledge score
In the post test is was found that, in out of 30, total 26.6% (08) GNM 2nd year students have excellent knowledge, 36.6% (11) have good knowledge, 36.6% (11) have average knowledge and there are no student who have poor knowledge. The mean post-test knowledge score was 14.75.

Finding related to comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
The comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge made by t-test, t=7.416, at 0.05 level of significance. This indicates that the planned teaching program is effective in improving the knowledge of g.n.m second year students regarding haemodialysis.

Conclusion
Haemodialysis, also spelled haemodialysis or simply dialysis .It is a process of purifying the blood of a person whose kidneys are not working normally .This type of dialysis achieves the extracorporeal removal of waste pts such as creatinine & urea & free waste from the blood when the kidneys are in a state of kidneys failure. Haemodialysis can be an outpatient or inpatient therapy .Routine haemodialysis is conducted in a dialysis outpatient facility, either a purpose built room in a hospital or a dedicated, stand.

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