Evaluate the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Complementary Medicine among Staff Nurses Working in a Selected Hospital at Kanniyakumari District

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Abstract: _Objective: The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding complementary medicine among nurses working in Dr. Kumaraswami health centre. Methods: A quasi experimental research design, one group pre test and post test was used for the study. This consists of 60 samples based on purposive sampling that were selected based on the sampling criteria are used in the study. Results: based on demographic variables nurses (41.66%) were in the age group of 23 yrs, 85% were female. In the pre test, 46.34% of nurses had average knowledge, 43.66% had poor knowledge and 10% had good knowledge. In the post test, 71.66% had good knowledge and 28.34% had average knowledge. Conclusion: This study gives empirical support that video assisted teaching programme is effective in enhancing the knowledge of nurses. The mean post test score (22.04+4) was higher than the mean pre test score (12+3.91) showing a significant difference in knowledge level before and after the video assisted teaching program (t-test=7.032, p≤0.05%)._

Keywords: Complementary Medicine Knowledge, Nurses education, Quasi experimental study, Video teaching effectiveness

1. Introduction

The term 'complementary medicine' and its related modalities refers to a broad set of healthcare practices and treatment methods that are not part of a country's own mainstream medicine and are not fully integrated into the dominant healthcare system but are often used interchangeably (WHO 2020). According to the global report, many people in united states self medicate with dietary supplements, many others seek traditional system of medicine, Auyrveda (India), Kampo (Japan) traditional Chinese medicine, Native American medicine, and more recently developed systems such as naturopathy and chiropractic. Many researchers find that the institutional culture, lack of professional framework, time context, limited knowledge in this field are the barriers for nurses to support the use of complementary medicine. The increasing use of complementary medicine therapies has important implications for nurses in terms of patient care and safety. As Nurses are the front line health care providers, patients are more likely to discuss about other therapy use with nurses rather than other health professionals. It is therefore important to impart knowledge on complementary medicine among nurses. Hence the researcher planned to assess the knowledge and evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on complementary medicine among nurses.

Statement of the Problem
Evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding complementary medicine among staff nurses working in a selected college at Kanniyakumari district.

Aim of the Study
The aim of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding complementary medicine among staff nurses.

Objectives of the Study

1) To assess the pretest and post test level of knowledge on complementary medicine among nurses
2) To determine the effect of video assisted teaching program on complementary medicine among nurses
3) To find out the association between the pretest knowledge regarding complementary medicine among nurses with selected demographic variables among nurses.

2. Methods and Materials

Quasi experimental research using one group pretest and post test design was adopted. In this only one group was observed before and after intervention. In this study, the researcher aimed to find the effectiveness of video assisted teaching

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program on knowledge on complementary medicine among nurses working in Dr Kumaraswami health centre. The numbers of 60 nurses working in Dr KHC using purposive sampling technique were included in this study. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on complementary medicine among nurses. Instructions were given and the tool was administered.

Video assisted teaching programme was introduced on the first day after the pretest. After seven days of pretest, a post test was conducted by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching. The participants were thanked at the end of the study.

3. Results

Based on the demographic characteristics, Out of 60 participants 41.66% (25) nurses were 23 yrs old.35 %(21) were 24 yrs old,13.34%(8) were 25 yrs and 10%(6) were 26 yrs and above.85% were female.70.36% did not have previous experience. Most of them were exposed to seminars and rests were exposed to literature. In the pretest, 46.34% of nurses had average knowledge, 43.66% had poor knowledge and 10% had good knowledge. In the post test 71.66% had good knowledge and 28.34% had average knowledge.
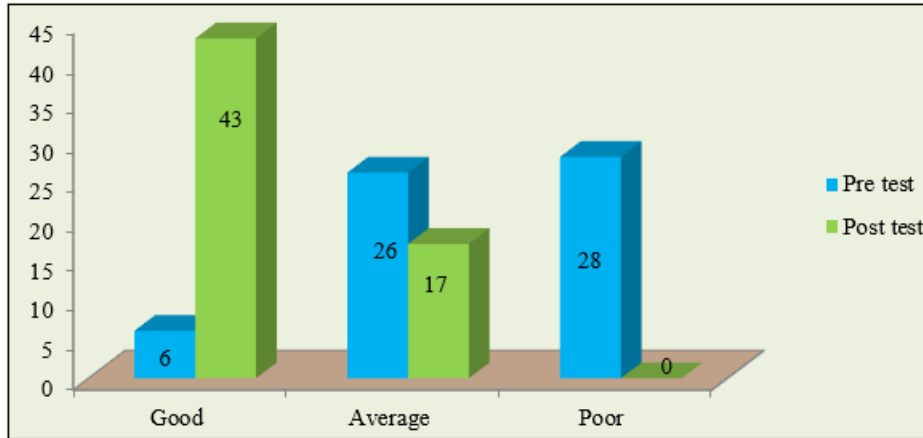

Figure 1: Pre test and post test knowledge score of nurses regarding complimentary medicine

Table 1: Comparison between pre test and post test knowledge score of nurses

Description	mean	SD	t test
Pre test knowledge	12	3.91	7.032
Post test knowledge	22.4	4	

The above table 1 shows a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge before and after administration of a video assisted teaching programme (t-test=7.032, p≤ 0.05)

Table 2: Association of pre test knowledge of nurses regarding complementary medicine with selected demographic variables, n=60

Variables	Pre test knowledge				DF	Chi value	P value
	Poor	Average	good	total			
Age							
23 yrs	1	3	2	6			
24 yrs	12	12	1	25			
25 yrs	13	7	1	21	6	18.0	<0.05
26 yrs &above	0	6	2	8			
Sex							
Male	6	0	3	9			
female	20	28	3	51	2	6.37	0.094
Previous experience							
yes	13	2	2	17	2	3.82	0.28
No	13	26	4	43			
Source of information							
Television	0	0	0	0	6	1.1	0.77
Literature	2	3	3	8			
Seminar	3	3	3	9			

Specify, if any	0	0	0	0			

The above table shows the association between nurses knowledge on complementary medicine and demographic variables and only age was found to have a significant association (t=18.0, p≤0.05)

4. Conclusion

This study indicates that video assisted teaching is effective in improving the knowledge on complementary medicine among the Nurses

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