



Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING RIGHTS OF MENTALLY ILL AMONG STAFF NURSE AT SELECTED HOSPITAL, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible (www.ohcr.org) Mental health is a dynamic state in which thought, feelings and behaviour that in age-appropriate and congruent with the local and cultural norms is demonstrated. (Robinson, 1983)

Human rights in health care involve both recipients and providers. These rights include the right to choose or decline care, including the right to accept or refuse treatment or nourishment, informed consent, confidentiality and dignity. Nurses have obligation to safeguard people's health rights at all times in all places. This includes assuring that adequate care is provided within resources available and in accordance with nursing ethics. Each psychiatric patient has to be respected as an individual and the aim of the treatment should be early restoration of the functioning of the individual.

Nursing has one of its important roles in the health care system to act as an advocate for the patient. To protect the patient rights, the nurses should be made aware of patient's rights, ensure that ward procedure and policy does not violate patient's rights, review periodically the rights, issues of violations and mechanisms that provide rights accountability and specifically review the changes in voluntary, involuntary status, civil or criminal commitment proceeding and treatment consequences.

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INTRODUCTION

Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among staff nurse.
2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding human rights of mentally ill.
3. To determine the association between post test level of knowledge regarding human rights of mentally ill among staff nurses and their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₀ - There is a significant difference in the pre and post test level of knowledge regarding human rights of mental ill among staff nurses at P<0.05.

H₁ - There is a significant association between the mean difference between knowledge among staff nurses and their selected demographic valuable P< 0.05

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METHODOLOGY

One group pretest post test research design, a type of pre - experimental research was used for the study, Convenient sampling technique, a type of non-probability sampling approach.

FINAL RESULT AND CONCLUSION

The final result showed that among the selected age group between 20-30 years 20(66%) samples answered, among 30-40 years of age group 10(34%) samples answered. Staff nurse who are male answered 2(6%) and female answered 28(94%). In educational status has been categorised as GNM 24(80%), BSc 6(20%). In income Rs 1000-15000 25(83%), Rs 16000-20000 3(10%), Rs 21000-25000 2(7%). In types of family who are staying nuclear family 26(86%), joint family 4(14%). In marital status who are unmarried 21(70%), married 9(30%). In work experience it shows that 0-2 years 18(60%), 3-4 years 10(34%), 6-8 years 2(6%). In family income Rs 21000-30000 10(34%), Rs 31000-40000 14(46%), Rs 41000-50000 6(20%). In religion they were categorized according to their religion such as Hindu 15 (50%), Christian 13(44%), Muslim 2 (6%).

In residency who are staying in hostel 9(30%), rented house 7 (24%), own house 14 (46%).

At the end of the data analysis and interpretation it was concluded that the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding human rights of mentally ill after the post test shows : shows that 23(76%) had adequate knowledge, 7(24%) had moderate knowledge and 0% had mild knowledge.

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