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**Short Communication**

## A Descriptive Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Health Teaching regarding Knowledge of Glasgow Coma Scale among Staff Nurses working in Intensive Care Units in SMI Hospital, Patelnagar, Dehradun, India.

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**ABSTRACT**

The present research project is "a descriptive study to assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of glasgow coma scale among staff nurses working in intensive care units in SMI hospital, Patel nagar, Dehradun. The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) is the gold standard for the assessment, trend monitoring classification and prognosis of, and clinical decision making about, consciousness in patients with acute neurological conditions or brain injuries. Nursing is a dynamic and evolving profession, in which knowledge is central to its accountability (Hall, 2005). Nurses need to acquire a wide range of theoretical and practical knowledge in order to provide the appropriate level of care for patients (Hall, 2005). Nurses are responsible to continuously assess patients. One of the major challenging that nurses find during assessment is the neurological dysfunctions; especially in patients with coma. The most important assessment of neurological examination in the clinical setting is assessment level of consciousness (loc) which is considered the first step.

**Objectives of the study**

- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.
- To assess the post test score of knowledge regarding Glasgow coma scale among Staff nurses working in Intensive care units and Emergency departments.
- To compare the pre test and post test
- To associate the selected demographic variables with the knowledge on Glasgow coma scale among Staff nurses working in Intensive care units and Emergency departments.

Around 33% of GNM nurses have adequate knowledge, 13% of nurses have moderate knowledge, 11% of PPBS have in adequate knowledge.

**Methodology**

A quantitative research approach was used to assess the knowledge among nursing officer at selected hospital of Dehradun. Research design is a plan now, when & where data are to be collected & analyzed. The research design selected for this study is descriptive study & quantitative method. The study was conducted in SMI Hospital in the state of Uttarakhand. Sample is the presentation unit of a target population which is to be worked upon by research during their study. A subject population is selected to participate on study. The sample size of the study will be 60. Sample of nursing officer of hospital in Dehradun. This study used convenient sampling technique This section of tool consists of 6 items regarding the demographic variables of nursing officer like age, gender, professional qualification, area of expertise, year of experience, additional training for GCS. Questionnaire regarding the assessment of level of knowledge about Glasgow coma scale in hospital of Dehradun (Patel Nagar).

**Table 1.** Distribution & percentage of socio demographicaltool

S.no	mographicvariables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age range category		
<input type="checkbox"/>	21-25	34	56.6
<input type="checkbox"/>	26-30	08	13.33
<input type="checkbox"/>	31-35	12	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	36-40	04	6.66
<input type="checkbox"/>	41 & above	02	3.33
2.	Gender		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Male	12	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	Female	48	80
3.	Professionalqualification		
<input type="checkbox"/>	GNM	29	48.33
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post basic nursing	13	21.66
<input type="checkbox"/>	B.sc nursing	18	30
4.	Area of expertise		
<input type="checkbox"/>	ICU	48	80
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ward	12	20
5.	Year of experience		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Less than 1 year	08	13.33
<input type="checkbox"/>	1-3 years	28	46.66
<input type="checkbox"/>	4-6 years	21	35
<input type="checkbox"/>	More than 7 years	03	5
6.	nal trainingfor GCS		
	Yes	52	86.66
	No	08	13.33

**Table 2.** Association between Knowledge and Level Of Education

Level of education	Knowledge				Pearson's Chi Square		
	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Df	Sig. (P)
Diploma	1(1.1%)	34(36.2%)	59(62.8%)	94(100%)	18.421 <sup>a</sup>	3	0.005
Post BasicNursing	0(0%)	11(57.9%)	8(42.1%)	19(100%)			
Degree	2(11.1%)	10(55.6%)	6(33.3%)	18(100%)			
Certificate	1(25%)	1(25%)	2(50%)	5(100%)			
Total	4(3%)	56(41.4%)	75(55.6%)	135(100%)			

The result on the association between and education level shows that there was statistically significant (Significance level is P level is P value less tha 0.05) association between two variables (X2=18.421, df=3, n=135 and P<0.05) shown in table 1. Therefore, this concludes that two variables are associated. Nurses with certificate have good knowledge (25%) compare to post basic nursing (0%) this shows that skill and critical thinking are important in assessing GCS.

**Table 3.** Association Between Knowledge and Age Group

Age Group	Knowledge				Pearson's Chi Square		
	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Total	X <sup>2</sup>	Df	Sig. (P)
20-30	1(1.1%)	38(42.2%)	51(56.7%)	90(100%)	11.085a	2	0.026
31-40	1(3.7%)	15(55.6%)	11(40.7%)	27(100%)			
41-60	2(11.1%)	3(16.7%)	13(72.2%)	18(100%)			
Total	4(3%)	56(41.4%)	75(55.6%)	135(100%)			

The result on the association between knowledge and age group shows that there was statistically significant (Significance level is less than 0.05) association between tow variables (X2=11.085, df =2, n=135 and p<0.05) shown in table 3. Therefore, this concludes that the two variable are associated nurses in age group of 41-60 had good knowledge.

### **Conclusion**

The conclusion was derived from the finding from the study. This finding raises concerns on the importance of knowledge and skill in assessing GCS. Education and age have a correlation with satisfaction level towards nurses' knowledge in GCS. This indicates that mid age nurses with lower education level have higher skill and experience on using the GCS tool.

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