

Assess The Effectiveness Planned Teaching Programm On Knowledge Regarding Hypoglycemia Among The Diabetic Patient

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Abstract

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a serious global health problem. It is one of the most common metabolic disorders, with significant medical and socioeconomic implications (Wendell, et al., 1997). Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease with a number of causes that is characterised by chronic hypoglycemia and metabolic disturbances.

The present study was Quantitative Research approach and Pre experimental design (one group pre-test post-test) is adopted in the present study. The sample size was calculated by power analysis formula. The present study consisted of 60 patient diabetic patient. with this non probability purposive sampling technique will be used to select the sample for the present study. In the present study the samples were selected diabetic patient.

Keywords. Assess, knowledge, hypoglycemia.

Introduction

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic (lifelong) condition marked by high levels of glucose in the blood .According to national figures; an estimated 347 million people lived in the United States in 2008. Diabetes affected people all over the world, and the incidence was high. is rising, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. a country In India, there were 69.2 million people living with HIV/AIDS. According to 2015 results, 8.7% of people have diabetes. It is the most critical of these. remained undiagnosed for several months In 2016, India's diabetes patient population was projected to be 422 million, with the figure expected to rise to 700 million by 2030. Men have a higher prevalence of diabetes than women, but women have more diabetes than men.

The objectives of the study:-

- To assess the pre- test knowledge regarding hypoglycemia.
- To assess the post- test knowledge score regarding hypoglycemia.
- To compare the pre- test and post-test knowledge score regarding hypoglycaemia.
- To find out the association between pre- test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Material and Methods

The present study was Quantitative Research approach and Pre experimental design (one group pre-test post-test) is adopted in the present study. The sample size was calculated by power analysis formula. The present study consisted of 60 patient diabetic patient. with this non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the present study. In the present study the samples were selected diabetic patient. The reliability was conducted at vijaynagar and wanlesswadi Dist.-Sangli of 10 samples. The reliability of the tool was done by using Karl pearson’s coefficient .The ‘r’ value of the tool is 0.9 which found to be reliable.

The pilot study was conducted in selected area Sangli, Miraj, kupwad, corporation. Dist.-Sangli at between 22-03-21 to 29-03-21.The sample size was 10. The setting and samples used for pilot study are excluded from the final study. Samples were selected by using stratified proportionate sampling technique. The purpose and significance of the study was explained to the participants . After that the data was analyzed with the help of statistician. It was revealed that the while the p value is 0.05 which is less than 0.05 and hence H1 is accepted.

Results and Discussion-

Table-1
FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF
DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

N=60

SR.NO	SAMPLE CHARACTRISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGES
1	AGE		
	21-30	18	30.00
	31-40	20	33.33
	41 TO ABOVE	22	36.67

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2	GENDER		
	FEMALE	30	50.00
	MALE	30	50.00
3	EDUCATION		
	PRIMARY	18	30.00
	SECONDARY	26	43.33
	HIGHER SECONDARY	6	10.00
	GRADUATE	10	16.67
4	OCCUPATION		
	EMPLYOED	43	71.67
	UNEMPLYOED	17	28.33

TABLE NO -2

PRE TEST KNOWLEDGE

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCORE OF PRE TEST KNOWLEDGE

N=60

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	4	6.67%
Average	56	93.33%
Good	0	0.00

The above Table Shows That Pre Test Knowledge Score, Which Is At 6.67% Hence Diabetic Patients had Poor Knowledge Regarding the Hypoglycemia, 93.33% had Average Knowledge, and no one having Good knowledge i.e 0.00%

TABLE NO 3:

POST KNOWLEDGE

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCORE OF POST TEST KNOWLEDGE

N=60

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0	0.00
Average	7	11.67
Good	53	88.33

Above table shows that an knowledge score, at the time of post test no one of diabetic patients had poor knowledge regarding hypoglycaemia 11.67% and 88.33% good knowledge

TABLE NO: 4

COMPARISON OF THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE.

N=60

	A. M	SD	t VALUE	p VALUE	CONCLUSION
PRE TEST	6.83	0.92	26.24	0	SIGNIFICANT
POST TEST	12.45	1.44	26.24	0	SIGNIFICANT

The Comparison of the Knowledge Score of Pre Test and Post was done By Paired t Test. The Pre Test Average Was 6.83 With Standard Deviation Of 0.92.The Post Test Average Score Was 12.45with Standard Deviation 1.44.The Test Statistics Value Of The Paired „t“ Test Was 26.34 With p Value 0.00.Shows That Calculated Value Is More Than Table Value There Was Significant Difference In The Average Knowledge Score , At 5% Level Of Significance.

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TABLE: 5

COMPARISON OF THE MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE.

N=60

Sr. no.	Variables	Poor	Average	Chi square	d.f.	P value	Significance	Conclusion
1	Age							
	21-30	1	17	0.33	2	0.847894	The result is not significant at p < .05	There is no association between before planned teaching score and Age
	31-40	1	19					
	41 to above	2	20					
2	Gender							
	Female	2	28	0	1	1	The result is not significant at p < .05	There is no association between before planned teaching score and Gender
	Male	2	28					
3	Educatio n							
	Primary	3	15	4.36	3	0.225123	The result is not significant at p < .05.	There is no association between before planned teaching score and Education
	Secondary	1	25					
	Higher secondary		6					
	Graduate		10					

4	Occupati o n							
	Employed	2	41	0.99	1	0.31 9742	The result is not signifi cant at p < .05.	There is no association between before planned teaching score and Occupation
	Unemplo ye d	2	15					

Significant association:-

There Is No Association Between Demographical Variables.

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY.

The finding of the present study have been discussed as per the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The finding of the study shows that after conducting the planned teaching program there is increased in knowledge regarding hypoglycaemia among diabetic patients and statistically it was found that there is a highly significant difference in pre test and post test score.

In the present study knowledge score regarding hypoglycaemia among diabetic patients was collected by self structured questionnaire. The total score was 16 and divided into 0-5 (poor) , 6-10(average) , 11-16 (good).

The demographic variables of diabetic patients like age, gender , education, occupation.

The mean knowledge of pre test and post test scores were evaluated and it showed significant increases in knowledge of diabetic patients who were selected for the research study and the hypothesis h1 was accepted

CONCLUSION:-

The non experimental quantitative research design was used for the study , which consists of the group pre –test and post – test method . the group consists of 60 samples which were selected by simple random sampling criteria for the study , the pre –test was conducted to assess the existing knowledge about hypoglycaemia among the diabetic patients and the planned teaching programme was given on hypoglycaemia followed by post test to assess increase score in the knowledge about hypoglycaemia.

The content validity tool was done , the pilot study was conducted on 10 sample and the feasibility of the study was established from wanlesswadi sangli, conducted from 22nd march 2021 to 27th march 2021. Based on the objectives and hypothesis the collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Statistically mean score findings shows that planned teaching program about hypoglycaemia was effective in increasing the knowledge

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regarding hypoglycaemia among diabetic patients. It shows that yet diabetic patients need to gain knowledge regarding hypoglycaemia.

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