

Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude regarding Euthanasia among Nursing students

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Euthanasia among Nursing students of selected colleges at Prayagraj District

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Abstract- Every human being in this world wishes to lead a lengthy and pleased existence accompanied by means of a painless, effortless death. But everybody is now not fortunate adequate to have immensely fulfilling death. Some humans have extreme pain, many issues and pathetic combat at the final stage of dying. Euthanasia is the termination of a very ill person's existence in order to relieve them from their suffering. Euthanasia is consequently related with the thought of looking to die free from suffering, or to have a properly death. Euthanasia additionally recognized as mercy killing or medical doctor assisted suicide, is a contentious issue in the world of medicine

OBJECTIVES: This study aimed in assessing the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge and attitude regarding Euthanasia among nursing students.

METHODOLOGY: The research approach is an evaluative approach and the research design was quasi experimental research design analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Validity was ensured in consultation with guide and experts in the related fields. Reliability of the tool was computed by Karl Pearson's formula.

RESULTS: The main finding of the study is as follow, in pre- test 62.5% have poor knowledge, 37.5% have satisfactory knowledge and none have excellent knowledge. In pre- test 62.5% have non favourable attitude, 37.5% have neutral attitude and none of them have favourable attitude. In post-test 52.5% have satisfactory knowledge, 32.5% have poor knowledge and 15% have excellent knowledge. In post-test 60% have neutral attitude, 22.5% have non favourable attitude and 17.5% have favourable attitude. There was statistically significant difference found between pre-test and post-test knowledge score as the computed "t" value was 5.4 which is greater than the table value 2.02 at 0.05 level of significance at df = 39 which showed the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge score of euthanasia.

Key words: Planned teaching programme, Knowledge, Attitude, Euthanasia, Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Every human being in this world wishes to lead a lengthy and pleased existence accompanied by means of a painless, effortless death. But everybody is now not fortunate adequate to have immensely fulfilling death. Some humans have extreme pain, many issues and pathetic combat at the final stage of dying. Euthanasia is the termination of a very ill person's lifestyles in order to relieve them from their suffering. Euthanasia itself has a similarly division of being lively or passive. Active implies that the doctor administers tablets that will stop the lifestyles of the patient. Whereas, passive euthanasia is when clinical methods are denied to the patient, which not directly leads to the dying of the patient. The renovation of human lifestyles is the last value, the pillar of ethics and the basis of all morality. This held genuine in most cultures and societies in the course of history. Life is sacred, treasured to be cherished and perished most humans would probably prefer to stay to a ripe historic age, and then die painlessly in their sleep. Unfortunately, this is no longer the fact most human beings face, some human beings war with a painful disease, others will discover that their physique deteriorates to such a degree, that they want they had been dead

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The controversy over euthanasia has sparked many views that it is the act of taking the life, for motives of mercy of a character who is hopelessly ill, whilst different views it as morally outrageous. The mindset closer to euthanasia is now not a simple factor and there are many elements that have an effect on it, these include, culture, spiritual beliefs, age and gender. Nurses take up a central role in care of terminally unwell patients, the place being dealt with euthanasia request is an ever-present possibility. Based on their expert information and special relationship with patient, nurses are collaborating as full participants of the interdisciplinary specialist group are in a key role to grant precious care to sufferers receiving euthanasia. Since nurses' work with sufferers for lengthy hours and apprehend who sincerely want to have euthanasia. As a scholar nurse who additionally going to spend most of time with patient's so they ought to be aware of whether or not it's necessary or not.

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY**PROBLEM STATEMENT**

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding Euthanasia among Nursing students of selected colleges at Prayagraj District

OBJECTIVES

To assess the level of knowledge regarding euthanasia before and after planned teaching programme

To assess the attitude towards euthanasia before and after planned teaching programme

To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding euthanasia among nursing students

HYPOTHESIS: H₁- There will be significant difference between pre-test and post- test knowledge regarding euthanasia among nursing students

RESEARCH DESIGN: Quasi experimental research design

VARIABLES: Independent variable is planned teaching programme and Dependent variable is knowledge and attitude.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: Selected college at Prayagraj District.

POPULATION:**TARGET POPULATION**

The target population consist of **all Nursing students.**

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION

All nursing students of selected college in Prayagraj.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: - The subjects were selected by using simple random sampling technique.

SAMPLE SIZE: - In this present study, the sample size is 40 nursing students

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

In sampling criteria, the researcher specifies the characteristics of the population under study by detailing the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Inclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria are characteristics that each sample element must possess to be included in the sample. In the present study the inclusion criteria are:

- Nursing students of the selected college at Prayagraj
- Nursing students who are present at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

Exclusion criteria means characteristics that eliminate a potential subject from the study. Exclusion criteria in this present study are:

- Nursing students who were not present at the time of data collection.
- Nursing students who were not willing to participate.

METHOD FOR DATA ANALYSIS:**Section A: Distribution of subjects according to socio-demographic variables using frequency and percentage:**

In regard to the batches of the nursing students, maximum 20(50%) are GNM1st year and 20(50%) are GNM 2nd year.

In regard to the gender of the nursing students, maximum 37(92.5%) are female and 3(7.5%) are male.

In regard to the religion of the nursing students, maximum 26(65%) are Hindu, 9(22.5%) are Christian, 5(12.5%) are Muslim and 0(0%) are none.

In regard to the education qualification of the nursing students, maximum 40(100%) are GNM and none of them are PB B.Sc., B.Sc. nursing and M.Sc. nursing.

In regard to the area of living of the nursing students, maximum 27(67.5%) are urban and 13(32.5%) are rural.

In relation to the knowing of euthanasia of the nursing students, maximum 30(75%) are no and 10(25%) are yes.

In relation to the source of information of the nursing students, maximum 17(42.5%) are television, 14(35%) are newspaper, 5(12.5%) are colleagues and 4(10%) are others.

Section B: Overall knowledge and attitude about euthanasia by nursing students.

• In pre- test 62.5% have poor knowledge, 37.5% have satisfactory knowledge and none have excellent knowledge and in pre- test 62.5% have non favourable attitude, 37.5% have neutral attitude and none of them have favourable attitude.

• In post-test 52.5% have satisfactory knowledge, 32.5% have poor knowledge and 15% have excellent knowledge on euthanasia among nursing students and in post-test 60% have neutral attitude, 22.5% have non favourable attitude and 17.5% have favourable attitude on euthanasia among nursing students.

Section C: Analysis to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding euthanasia among nursing students

There was statistically significant difference found between pre-test and post-test knowledge score as the computed "t" value was **5.4** which is greater than the table value **2.02** at **0.05** level of significance at df = **39** which showed the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge score of euthanasia.

RESULTS

The findings of the study show that before intervention of planned teaching programme 62.5% has poor knowledge score and non-favorable attitude but after intervention 52.5% had satisfactory knowledge with 15 % excellent knowledge and 60% with neutral attitude and 17.5 % with favorable attitude

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I glorify Almighty God for His abundant blessings showered upon me through this research project. We take this opportunity to acknowledge those who contributed in completing this work to whom we owe our gratitude.

We are immensely grateful to our guide Mrs. Leena Privil John, M.Sc. Nursing Pediatrics of Christian College of Nursing, SHUATS, Prayagraj for her constant guidance, which made ours study fruitful.

We also thanks to all the experts of faculty of health sciences who have given us with their opinion and suggestion for doing this research project.

We sincerely thanks to our Colleagues and group members for their great efforts and valuable time.

Our heartfelt thanks to all those who have helped directly or indirectly in completing this Research project.

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