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“EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON SOCIAL FUNCTIONING OF PATIENT WITH LEPROSY AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN BANGALORE”

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on Social Functioning of patient with leprosy at selected hospital in Bangalore. In order to achieve the objectives, an evaluation research approach and pre experimental design was adopted and randomized sampling technique was used to select the samples. The study was conducted over a period of 3 weeks. The data were collected from 50 leprosy patients by using structured questionnaire.

KEYWORDS

Video assisted, Leprosy patients and Social functioning.

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INTRODUCTION

Leprosy had been a dreaded disease which was taken by the illiterate rural people only as a divine curse. The patient was a victim of social indignation. Leprosy (or Hansen's disease) is least understood diseases of man which continues to be a challenge to health worldwide, with about 250,000 new cases being currently detected every year. A third of newly diagnosed patients have nerve damage and might develop disabilities, although the proportion varies according to several factors, including level of self-care. The World Health Organization (WHO) puts the number of the world wide registered cases of leprosy at 228,474 (WHO, 2010)². Women who develop leprosy continue to be especially

disadvantaged, with rates of late diagnosis and disability remaining high in this subgroup. Despite widespread implementation of effective multidrug therapy, leprosy has not been eliminated. Prevention of disability is one area that has been innovative, with self-care, community and family involvement, participation of groups of people affected by leprosy, and the use of available, affordable, acceptable psychosocial and other essential physical interventions.

Objectives

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding Social functioning of patients with leprosy at selected hospital in Bangalore.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on Social functioning of leprosy patients in selected hospital in Bangalore.
3. To find an association between the pretest knowledge scores regarding Social functioning of leprosy patients in selected hospital in Bangalore.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Target Population

The target population of the study consists of all the individual diagnosed as leprosy at selected hospital in Bangalore.

Accessible Population

All those patients admitted in hospital for the study.

Sample and sample size and sampling technique

A total sample 50 suffering from leprosy drawn from hospital, using simple random sampling method through random table and who met the inclusion criteria for the study.

Inclusion criteria

- Patient who were diagnosed as leprosy and willing to participate in the study.
- Both male and female patient above the age group of 18 years.
- Patient who can speak and understand Kannada and English.
- Patient who were receiving similar routine treatment.

Exclusion Criteria

- Patient who were suffering from other co-morbid diagnosable physical / mental disorders.
- Patient with visual / hearing disability.

Description of tools

Part I

Sociodemographical schedule

It consists of 10 items such age, sex, education, occupation, monthly income of the family, religion, locality, previous hospitalization, number of times admitted and during of hospitalization.

Part II

Social functioning scale (1990) developed by Max Brichwood consists of 15 items in 4 point rating scale rated from 1 to 4. Minimum score is 15 and maximum score is 60.

Validity and Reliability of the tool

Content validity of the tools was obtained from experts in the field of Psychiatry, Psychology, Psychiatric social work, Psychiatric nursing and expert in the field leprosy. Suggested to use the scales without any modifications since all the above tools have been well used in Indian studies and Indian norms exists for all these tools.

Statistical Analysis

- Organization of ungrouped data into grouped data.
- Frequencies and percentages were used for analysis of socio-demographic characteristics.
- Calculation of mean, standard deviation of pre and post-test scores.
- Paired 't' test was used to ascertain whether there is significant different in the mean knowledge score of pre-test and post-test values.
- Chi-square test was used to find the association between socio-demographic variables with pre-test knowledge scores.

RESULTS

The above table signifies the following

1. **Age:** The samples were fairly distributed across the age spectrum Majority of the

samples were found in the age group of 28-37 yrs in all the groups 52% in video.

2. Sex: Males and females are almost equally distributed.
3. **Education:** Majority of the samples studied up to primary school.
4. **Occupation:** Majority of the samples were working for daily wages.
5. **Monthly income:** Majority of the family income of patients belongs to video and counseling group was between 5001-10000.
6. **Religion:** Majority of the subjects belongs to Hindu religion.
7. **Locality:** Majority of the subjects were from the urban locality.
8. **Previous hospitalizations:** Majority of the samples were previously admitted
9. **No. of times admitted:** Majority of the samples got admitted to the hospital twice.
10. **Duration of hospitalization:** Majority of the samples got admitted to the hospital for 0-6months.

Except in sex and marital status, there is no significant association between the overall social functioning and age, Education, Monthly income of the family and previous hospitalizations.

The above table highlights the change in pre-post test mean scores related to social functioning of subjects received intervention of video teaching. The dimension wise and overall social functioning is significantly improved as indicated by increase in mean score.

DISCUSSION

Comparison of pre and post mean and standard deviation scores of intervention in video teaching showed that there is significant change in mean scores social functioning towards positive side indicating effect of interventions.

There was a statistically significant improvement in social functioning of leprosy patients of Video teaching. The overall mean score increased from 114.440 to 132.480 from pre to post test.

Implications

Nursing service

Quality of life, social functioning, psychological wellbeing and family burden of care givers were important areas as per daily activities life of any patients. It is necessary to give importance to these areas while caring for such patients. It is essential to include psychosocial therapies like counselling and other self learning programmes like video assisted educational materials by the nurses working in outpatient and inpatient services. Such therapies needs to be a part of routine nursing care procedures. Nurses working both in hospital and primary health centers can be trained in such psycho social therapies, importance need to be given in appropriate utilization of audio visual aids.

Nursing Education

In view of role of various psycho social and complementary therapies in enhancing the quality of life, social functioning and decreasing family burden and psychological distress of patients adequate emphasis need to be given in framing the syllabus in various courses in nursing. Additional emphasis need to be given in organising orientation programs, workshops, seminars and conferences.

Nursing Administration

In service education programs needs to be organised regularly incorporating the components of psychosocial therapies and recent techniques in utilization audio visual aids. emphasis need to be given in self learning techniques. Short term and specialization courses of shorter durations need to be planned and organised by the nursing administrators.

Nursing Research

Emphasis needs to be given on evidence based psychosocial and alternative therapies involving nurses and students in clinical areas. Research utilization in the use of self learning techniques through Audio Visual Aids needs to be given importance. Inter-departmental collaboration in evidence based practice in the simplifying methodologies in importing education to patients needs to be emphasized.

Table No.1: Distribution of Socio-demographic characteristics of subjects under study

S.No			n
1	Age in years	18-27	20
		28-37	26
		38-47	4
2	Sex	Male	25
		Female	25
3	Education	Illiterate	10
		Primary school	27
		High school	13
4	Occupation	Private employee	20
		Daily wages	22
		Unemployed	8
		Housewife	0
5	Monthly income of the family	Rs <5000	23
		Rs 5001-10000	27
		Rs 10001-15000	0
		Rs>15000	0
6	Religion	Hindu	45
		Christian	4
		Muslim	1
		Others	0
7	Locality	Rural	7
		Urban	43
8	Previous hospitalizations	Yes	26
		No	24
9	Number of times admitted	Once	1
		Twice	30
		Thrice	19
		On admission	0
10	Duration of hospitalization	Less than 6 months	33
		6 months to one year	17
		1 to 2 years	0
		More than 2 years	0

Note: put percentage

Table No.2: Pre-post mean and SD scores on Social Functioning of Patients with Leprosy

S.No	Social Functioning	Pre test		Post test	
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD
1	Social Activities	35.320	2.721	41.740	2.877
2	Recreational Activities	25.860	2.399	31.060	1.942
3	Competence	23.320	2.889	26.680	2.606
4	Performance	29.680	2.706	33.000	2.339
5	Overall social functioning	114.440	7.804	132.480	4.829

The above table shows that there was an increase in mean scores of social functioning of the Leprosy patients indicating the effect of Video teaching.

Table No.3: Association of Social functioning with Selected Socio demographic variables of leprosy patients

S.No			Overall social functioning		Pearson Chi-Square Tests		
			Median and below	Above median	Chi-square	df	P value
1	Age in years	18-27	26	24	.000	1	P>1.000 ^{NS}
		28+	52	48			
2	Sex	Male	47	31	4.438	1	P<.035*
		Female	31	41			
3	Education	Illiterate	25	23	1.659	2	p>.436 ^{NS}
		Primary school	35	38			
		High school	18	11			
4	Monthly income of the family	Rs <5000	38	37	.107	1	p>.744 ^{NS}
		Rs 5001+	40	35			
5	Previous hospitalizations	Yes	45	40	.070	1	p>.792 ^{NS}
		No	33	32			
6	Marital Status	Married	45	29	4.543	1	P<.033*
		Unmarried	33	43			

(* is significant, ^{NS} is not significant)

Table No.4: Comparison of pre-post test Scores of mean, SD, t and p value of video teaching on Social functioning of leprosy patients

S.No	Dimension wise Social functioning	Pre test		Post test		t value	df	P value Inference
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
1	Social Activities	35.320	2.721	41.740	2.877	10.580	49	P<0.05*
2	Recreational Activities	25.860	2.399	31.060	1.942	14.299	49	P<0.05*
3	Social Competence	23.320	2.889	26.680	2.606	6.815	49	P<0.05*
4	Social Performance	29.680	2.706	33.000	2.339	6.574	49	P<0.05*
5	Overall social functioning	114.440	7.804	132.480	4.829	15.582	49	P<0.05*

* is significant; NS is not significant

LIMITATION

1. Interventions were administered only once.
2. Interventions were given administered by investigator.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Repetition of the studies in different Leprosy management centres for standardisation of interventions and study results needs to be undertaken.
2. Studies involving data collection by independent investigator other than the researcher needs to be considered.

CONCLUSION

Results of the present revealed that group counselling and self learning video program were effective in not only improving quality of life and Social functioning and reducing family burden and psychological distress of individuals sufferings from Leprosy. Further it is reported that video assisted self learning was significantly more effective than group counselling.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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