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### RESEARCH ABSTRACT

**Background:** The preoperative phase begins when the patient is informed of the need for surgery, includes surgical preparation, recovery and continuous until the patient resumes his or her usual activities. Patient satisfaction is based on the patient's own knowledge and evaluation of the care provided that knowledge increases patient satisfaction. Which can be measured with some limitations when the quality of nursing care is assessed. **Aim:** To assess the level of knowledge of patient regarding Pre-operative Nursing Care at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge of patient regarding Preoperative nursing care at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital and To find out the association between knowledge of patient with preoperative nursing care and their selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** A descriptive study design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. The study sample of 60 patients were selected by convenient sampling technique and data was collected by using structured interview schedule and the findings were analyzed and tabulated by using descriptive statistics. **Results:** The findings shows that there was a significant increase in the knowledge level of patient's preoperative nursing care.

### PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge of pre-operative nursing care among patients at selected hospital, Thanjavur.

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### INTRODUCTION

The preoperative phase begins when the patient is informed of the need for surgery, includes surgical preparation, recovery and continuous until the patient resumes his or her usual activities. The surgical experience can be segregated into three phases: 1. Pre-operative 2. Intra-operative and 3. Post-operative. The word “Preoperative” is used, to encompass all these phases the Pre-operative nurses provide nursing care during the primary phase of surgery. Preoperative nurses perform Stress Test Evaluations, Cardiac monitoring, vascular monitoring and Health Assessment during Preoperative. Preoperative nursing care that contribute to quality cost effective, patient care, patient outcome related to safety, physiological integrity and behavioral responses.
OBJECTIVES
1. To assess the knowledge of patient regarding Preoperative nursing care at Thanjavur Medical College Hospital.
2. To find out the association between knowledge of patient with preoperative nursing care and their selected demographic variables

ASSUMPTION
The patient’s will not have adequate knowledge regarding pre-operative nursing care.
The socio economic and demographic status will influence the knowledge level of the patients.

DELIIMITATION
1. The study will be delimited to Thanjavur Medical College Hospital.
2. Patient who are willing to participate in this study
3. Patient who are above the age of 20 yrs.
4. Patients who are admitted / advised for a surgical procedure in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Evaluative study approach was used to achieve the objectives of the study. And the research design was used is pre experimental research design. The setting of this study was Government Headquarters Hospital, Kumbakonam.

1) Target population: The term patient admitted in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital during our study period was the target population for this study.

2) Accessible Population: - The accessible population for this study comprises of term patient aged above 20 years who were admitted for a surgical procedure in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 patients who admitted in selected hospital for operative procedure.

Inclusion criteria
1. Patient those who are admitted for a surgical procedure at the time of data collection in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital.
2. Patient who are above the age of 20 years.
3. Patients who are willing to participate in the study.
4. Patients who are able to communicate Tamil or English.
5. Patient who are Co-operative.

Exclusion criteria: - Who are critically ill at the time of data collection

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL
The Questionnaire consist of following aspects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Demographic Variables (8 Questions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Knowledge Aspects (25 questions)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A - General Information on Pre-operative Nursing Care.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION
The study was conducted in Thanjavur Medical College Hospital. After verified with criteria, 60 patients were selected as a sample by using convenient sampling technique. After explaining purpose and objective of the study oral consent was taken from the patient and the same day a Structure Questionnaire was given to the patients for 30-35 minutes. After that structured teaching program was delivered to the samples on the next day posttest were done with same Structure Questionnaire.
### RESULT

**Frequency and percentage distribution of Demographic variable**

**Frequency and percentage distribution of level pretest of knowledge of patient with pre-operative nursing care (N=30)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate Knowledge</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Knowledge</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Knowledge</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In pretest, 13 [43.3%] of the respondents had inadequate knowledge, 17 [56.7%] of the respondents had moderate knowledge, and none (0%) of the respondents had adequate knowledge regarding pre-operative nursing care.

### POST TEST KNOWLEDGE LEVEL

[Bar chart showing post-test knowledge levels: inadequate, moderate, and adequate]
Evaluating the effectiveness of planned teaching program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>t-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patient</td>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>9.45</td>
<td>5.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>36.25</td>
<td>1.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Enhancement</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>3.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure showing mean difference between pretest and post test score*

Association with demographic variable

The result shows that in age $X^2$ value 5.7495 table value is 9.489 and in Gender $X^2$ value 6.2245 table value is 5.993 and in Religion $X^2$ value 6.923 table value is 16.94 and In Income $X^2$ value 5.819 table value is 9.489 and In domile $X^2$ value 5.819 table value is 9.489 and In sources of information $X^2$ value is 5.818 table value is 16.924 and In type of family $X^2$ value is 6.229 table value is 5.912 and finally is occupation $X^2$ value 5.375 table value is 16.93 and it's also shows that as significant at 0.05 level variable such as age, religion, income, domile, source of information, occupation is not significant associated with knowledge level to the study.

REFERENCES