A Pre-Experimental Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Knowledge of Glasgow Coma Scale among Staff Nurses Working in Dhiraj Hospitals Vadodara

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Abstract: The Glasgow Coma Scale or GCS is a neurological scale that aims to give a reliable, objective way of recording the conscious state of a person for initial as well as subsequent assessment. A patient is assessed against the criteria of the scale, and the resulting points give a patient score between 3 (indicating deep unconsciousness) and either 14 (original scale) or 15 (the more widely used modified or revised scale).GCS was initially used to assess level of consciousness after head injury, and the scale is now used by first aid, EMS, nurses and doctors as being applicable to all acute medical and trauma patients. In hospitals it is also used in monitoring chronic patients in intensive care. To evaluate the existing knowledge regarding Glasgow coma scale of staff nurses who are working in critical care unit.To find the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding Glasgow coma scale among the staff nurses of critical care unit.To find association between pre-test and selected variables of planned teaching programme regarding Glasgow coma scale among the staff nurses of critical care unit. An evaluative research approach with pre-experimental design was used. The sampling technique used was non - probability convenient sampling. Data was collected from 50 staff nurses from Dhiraj hospital at Vadodara. In the post test mean score among staff nurses knowledge regarding Glasgow coma scale is 24.3 ± 3.95 higher than pre test mean score 11.7 ± 3.60 among staff nurses regarding Glasgow coma scale, the mean posttest knowledge scores (24.3) was higher than the mean pretest knowledge scores (11.7). The computed 't' value is 17.02 is higher than the tabled value t_{99} at $p>0.001$ level of significance. Hence H_1 hypothesis is accepted and thus shows that PTP was highly effective in increasing the knowledge of Glasgow coma scale. The result revealed that planned teaching programme was highly effective in improving knowledge of Glasgow coma scale in staff nurses. The overall experience of conducting this study was satisfying one as there was good co-operation from staff nurses and hospital authorities. The respondents were satisfied and happy with the information they received. The study was a new learning experience for the investigator. The results revealed that there is a great need for the staff nurses to update their knowledge regarding Glasgow coma scale. The study reveals that PTP could be used as an effective teaching strategy.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Knowledge, Planned teaching programme, Glasgow coma scale, staff nurses.