



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF MOBILE APP ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELF DEFENCE FOR PHYSICAL ASSAULT AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED NURSING INSTITUTIONS OF BHOPAL

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KEYWORDS :

BACKGROUND:

India is one of the largest demographic countries in the world with the second largest population. Last ten years the economic growth of the nation is highly increasing than ever before. Health carries one of the fields growing along with the country "overall growth. In 2010, India will be world's largest mass health care provider. To meet the demand, India produces largest number of nurses in the world.

Violence in all its forms has increased dramatically worldwide in recent decades. Now concerns are wide spread over workplace violence against health workers. The problem of violence in health care is not new; it has probably always been a part of nursing (Paterson M, 1999). Violence has been defined as any aggressive behavior "aimed at inflicting harm or discomfort on its victims" (Felton, 1997). Physical and verbal assault from our patients and their friends and relatives is not only difficult to deal with at the time but can have a long and lasting negative impact on our wellbeing and mental health. Yet, **incidents appear to be on the rise** with 6,245 code blacks (incidents where the safety of hospital staff is threatened) in South Australian public hospitals by February 2017 for the year 2016-17, compared to 4,765 at the same point in 2015-16. Whilst the Australian Institute of Criminology ranked healthcare facilities as the most violent workplaces in the country as far back as 1999, the trend for aggression has continued to increase both at home, and in the rest of the world. In fact, worldwide you're more likely to be attacked at work if you are a nurse than a police officer. The statistics make for alarming reading. According to the International Council of Nurses (ICN),

A recently developed innovation for preventing attrition and promoting engagement in a variety of health promotion interventions is the use of mobile phones to increase contact with patients, provide reminders of patient behaviors in the health protocol, and send messages that encourage continued involvement. For example, researchers have recently tested the effectiveness of using mobile phones to increase HIV-positive patients' adherence to antiretroviral medication therapies (Villanueva, 2007) and to maintain smokers' involvement in smoking cessation programs (Lazev et al., 2004).

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- To assess the pretest knowledge regarding self-defense on physical assault among nursing students
- To assess the posttest knowledge regarding self-defense after use of mobile app for physical assault among nursing students
- To compare the pre and posttest knowledge score regarding self-defense mobile App among nursing students.
- To find out association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables regarding self-defense mobile App among nursing students

HYPOTHESES

- H_1 :-There will be significant increase in knowledge score after the use of newly developed mobile App on self defence among nursing student at the level of 0.05 significance.
- H_2 :-There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score regarding mobile app on self defence among nursing student with selected demographic variables at the level of 0.05 significance.

RESEARCH METHODS:

An quantities evaluative research approach was used for the study to test the effectiveness of the mobile app. The research approach in the study was a quantitative evaluative approach, The population of the

study was B.Sc. Nursing Final year student and the sample size was 50 B.Sc Nursing final year students who fulfill the sample criteria .and the purposive sample tectaniques was used to collect the data .The tool utilized for the study was self-structure interview questionnaire used to collect the base line information and self-structured knowledge questionnaire based on self-defiance on physical assaults.and develop self-defense mobile app .

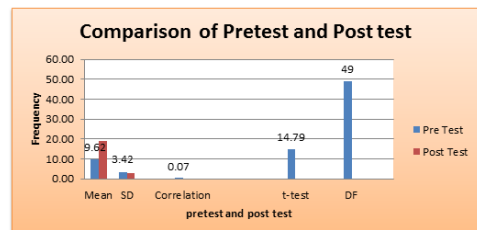
RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Based on the objectives: To compare the pre and posttest knowledge score regarding self-defense mobile App among nursing students:

SECTION I :

The finding of the study revealed that mean posttest knowledge scores 18.90 e were significantly higher than the mean pretest knowledge score 9.62 which is significantly at 0.005 .The study revealed that mobile aap was effective in enhancing thr knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing Final year students regarding prevention of physical assault .The Finding showed that over all knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing Final year students were was a mean difference of 49 showing improvement the paired t test value was 14.79 which was significantly at $p < 0.005$ % level of significance

	Mean	SD	Correlation	t-test	DF
Pre Test	9.62	3.42	0.07	14.79	49
Post Test	18.90	2.76			



SECTION II:

To find out association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables regarding self-defense mobile App among nursing students; Regarding Association finding revealed that there is no association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables .Hence the hypothesis made by the researcher was rejected

CONCLUSION:

Violence in all its forms has increased dramatically worldwide in recent decades. Now concerns are wide spread over workplace violence against health workers. The problem of violence in health care is not new; it has probably always been a part of nursing the study revealed that mobile app is effective for the prevention of physical assaults.

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