

**UG SRS
NOTIFICATION**



Dr. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES:: AP :: VIJAYAWADA – 520 008

NOTIFICATION

File No. 3679/A5/UGSRS/2020

Dt: 23-01-2021

Sub:- Dr. NTR UHS – Academic – Under Graduate Students Research Scholarships (UGSRS –2021) – Notification – Orders – Issued – Reg.

Ref:- 1. 228th EC Resolutions dt.05-05-2018
2. Orders of the Vice-Chancellor, dt. 23-01-2021

It is informed that on behalf of Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Research & Development Department, applications are invited from interested MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY students to participate in the **Under Graduate Student Research Scholarships (UGSRS – 2021)**

- The Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences initiated Under Graduate Student Research Scholarships in 2021 in order to promote interest and aptitude for Research among Undergraduates. The main objective of this program is to provide an opportunity to Undergraduate Students in institutions which are affiliated to Dr. NTR UHS to familiarize themselves with Research Methodology.
- Approximately **500 students** (MBBS – 250, BDS–100, AYUSH–25, NURSING – 100, Physiotherapy – 25) will be awarded UGSRS after submission of the report and review for 2021.
- The value of the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship is **Rs.5,000/- per month for two months** duration (Total Rs.10,000/- only) and is meant to be a stipend for the student.
- UGSRS program is only for MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/ PHYSIOTHERAPY students from Recognized Institutions, before they appear in their final exams and therefore Interns/PG students are not eligible to apply.
- Each UGSRS application and Research Proposal should be submitted along with Application Attestation Form (AAF) to be certified by the Guide and Head of the Institution available in the University website

www.ntruhs.ap.nic.in

Dr. B. S. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

- The application Attestation Form (AAF) – UGSRS-2021 has to be filled-in and to submit as per detailed instructions provided in the University website.
- Only hard copies of the proposals shall be received or considered.
- The application form (AAF) and Under Graduate Students Research Scholarships (UGSRS-2021) Research proposal is to be submitted to the University **on or before 01-03-2021 by 5:00 P.M.** which will be then evaluated by the Dr. NTR UHS.
- Proposals received by e-mail will not be considered.
- The list of selected students to undertake UGSRS research work will be displayed on the Dr. NTR UHS website in the month of April, 2021.
- The Institution must provide the student with all the facilities for carrying out research.
- The selected students should complete the Research Project in any two given months between **May and September 2021** and to submit the report along with **UGSRS Application Form** available in the University website www.ntruhs.ap.nic.in on or before **31st October, 2021 by 5:00 P.M**
- The student will be awarded a stipend and certificate only if his/her UGSRS report is approved by Dr. NTR UHS.

Please Note:

1. The cost of Research must be borne by college i.e, MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY institution where the work will be carried out.
 2. The Research Projects which have been already received grants from any other funding agencies or from Dr. NTR UHS are not eligible for UGSRS - 2021
- For any queries, please contact through email : ntruhsugrs@gmail.com

IMPORTANT: Any application and proposal submission or any such requests will not be entertained by Dr. NTR UHS under any circumstances after the last date/time is over. Therefore, please submit accordingly before the deadline to avoid any last-minute delays.

Dr. Boddu
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

- Application should be sent to the following address:

To
The Director (Research & Development)
Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences,
Vijayawada – 520 008.

K Samkar 30/01/2021
REGISTRAR

[Signature]
30/01/2021

To
The Principals of Under Graduate Colleges
(MBBS, BDS, AYUSH, Nursing & Physiotherapy)
Affiliated to Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada.

Copy to the Finance Officer, Dr. NTR UHS, Vijayawada.

Copy to the Senior System Analyst --- With a request to upload the
Dr. NTR UHS, Vijayawada same in the University website.

Copy to PS to Vice-Chancellor/PA to Registrar,
Dr. NTR UHS, Vijayawada.

Dr. B. Shetty
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003



Dr.NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES VIJAYAWADA

Guidelines for UGSRS report submission

- 1) The selected **MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY/B.Sc MLT / Other Paramedical** students must complete their UGSRS research project and prepare a detailed report in consultation with their Guide.
- 2) Students are advised to prepare both hard and soft copies of their reports for submission.

The report should detail only the **original work** carried out by the students under the supervision of their Guide. The report should not give results of earlier Guide's research/other student's research (MD/MDS/Ph.D. thesis)/or taken from other sources in which student was not involved. In case it is found that details have been copied, the grant will be cancelled and appropriate action will be initiated.

General rules of formatting

Number of pages	Not less than 40 and not more than 60 (including references, questionnaires and other annexures)
Page margins	1" on all sides
Line spacing	Double line
Font	Times New Roman, Size - 12
Page numbering	Footer
References	Vancouver style
Formatting	Proper formatting

3) Parts of the Research report

Page 1.	Should contain the title of the research on the top of the page with quotation, name of the candidate, department and institution.
Page2. Certificate	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Certificate should contain the followingb) Name of the candidatec) Department where the study was conductedd) Institution where the work was carried oute) Title of researchf) Name and designation of the guideg) Name of the HODh) Certificate that this is an original work done by the candidate.i) The certificate has to be signed by: the candidate, the Guide, and the Principal of the institution.

D. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003



Page 3- Acknowledgements

Generally, all help and assistance, like guidance, inspiration, moral support etc., can be acknowledged.

Page 4 - Index/table of contents

This should contain the names of sections and page numbers against them.

- a) Introduction
- b) Aims and objectives of the study
- c) Review of literature
- d) Methodology: Materials and Methods
- e) Observations and results
- f) Discussion
- g) Conclusions & Summary
- h) References
- i) Tables
- j) Annexures

4. Introduction:

- a) Give a brief review of current status.
- b) Discuss the motivation for the work
- c) Be specific about what the work is trying to achieve.

This section should contain the following paragraphs.

Para 1. Brief description of the problem/issue taken for study, how important and how common is the disease/problem, how it affects people and morbidity/mortality issues, or health consequences.

Para 2. Epidemiological importance of the subject of study.

Para 3. Why the topic has been chosen. Whether the topic is least explored in that region, or in the state/country, or that the available information published as on date is insufficient to draw conclusions to progress further in management of patients/diagnosis of disease.

Para 4. Justify the infrastructural facilities, materials (patient /samples) and the proposed outcome of your study in all probability.

Dr. B. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 033



5. Aims and objectives of the study:

This should be expressed as points. Brief about what you want to do, point by point (including number of patients/samples) and what result do you expect to achieve.

6. Review of literature

This should not be more than 10 pages. The review should be comprehensive and should be confined to the topic of study, and should compulsorily include the most recent articles published in relation to your study. Every effort must be made to collect as much information as possible. A table containing comparison of similar studies done earlier may also be included.

The author cannot put forward his/her own ideas/ suggestions, or use his own derivations in review of literature. The section should contain only the facts of already done research in this area.

7. Methodology

This section may be named as 'materials and methods' when it refers to laboratory work, and 'patients and methods' when it refers to clinical work. It should contain the sample size, type of study, control group if any, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and every detail of how the work is undertaken. Minute details of standard procedures may be omitted and are given at the end of the book under annexure. Mention ethical issues and methods adopted for statistical analysis.

8. Observations and Results:

The findings of the study should be analyzed and should be arranged in tables, charts and diagrams. The text in this chapter should explain the observations, table wise.

9. Discussion:

- a) Analyze data and relate them to other studies.
- b) Possible explanations for any variation in the results.
- c) Significance of results in terms of hypothesis and their practical implications.
- d) Evaluate strengths and weaknesses of work.

D. B. Reddy
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003



- e) Recommendations for further work.
- f) Avoid using personal pronouns (I, We)

This section should be in 10 pages. The findings of the study should be analyzed along with the already known information about the problem studied. The implications of the observations of the study should be projected. The limitations of the study, and recommendations of areas for further study in future can also be discussed.

The author can use his ideas and derivations based on the findings of his/her study. He/she can also project the difficulties faced by him/her during the course of study, and suggest methods to overcome them.

10. Conclusions & Summary

This section should contain in points the net result of the study.

11. References

The references may be arranged in Vancouver style.

12. Tables:

Tables should be serially numbered, accurately named with reference to the data presented and the statistical analysis (if any) presented at the bottom of the table.

13. Annexures

This section contains: the proforma used for the study, ethical clearance certificate, consent forms used in the study, master chart of all the data, details of the standard procedures used (which are avoided in materials and methods), and certificate of plagiarism detection software any other information which is relevant.

Incomplete reports/reports not in prescribed format will be automatically rejected. Before submitting the report and other enclosures to Dr NTR university of Health Sciences, check the report is complete in all aspects.

Note: Submission of plagiarism certificate is mandatory and the similarity be less than 30%.

Introduction	Why did you do it?
Aims and Objectives	What do you want to achieve?
Review of literature	What have others done?

D. B. Reddy
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003



Methods	How did you do it?
Results	What did you find?
Discussion	What does it mean?
Summary and Conclusions	What do you want to say now?
Tail	The raw material employed in the study

Dr. B. S. Srinivas
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

Dr.NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES VIJAYAWADA

POLICY FOR UNDER GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS

(Version 3.0)

Dr. B. Srinivas
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

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Dr. S. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

**ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE UNDER GRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH
SCHOLARSHIPS (UGSRS - 2022)**

- On behalf of Dr.NTR University of Health Sciences, Research & Development Department, applications are invited from interested MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY students to participate in **the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarships(UGSRS - 2022)**.
- Dr.NTRUHS initiated **Under Graduate Student Research Scholarships** in 2020 in order to promote interest and aptitude for research among undergraduates. The main objective of this program is to provide an opportunity to undergraduate students in institutions which are affiliated to Dr.NTRUHS and to familiarize themselves with research methodology.
- Approximately **500 students** (MBBS - 250, BDS - 100, AYUSH - 25, Nursing - 100, Physiotherapy - 25) will be awarded UGSRS after submission of the report and review for 2022.
- The notification for UGSRS - 2022 will be issued in the month of May 2022.
- **The application form and UGSRS research proposal to be submitted to the University by June 25th 2022** which will be evaluated by Dr NTRUHS. The list of selected students to undertake UGSRS research work will be displayed on the NTRUHS website on **15th July 2022**. The selected students are expected to complete the project in any two given months between **July and September 2022**

and submit the report before the last date of submission, i.e.,**30thNovember 2022**). The student will be awarded a stipend and certificate only if his/her UGSRS report is approved by Dr.NTRUHS. The Institution must provide the student with all the facilities for carrying out research. **The value of the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship is Rs. 5,000/- per month for two month's duration (Total Rs. 10,000/- only) and is meant to be a stipend for the student.**

PLEASE NOTE:

1. **The cost of research must be borne by MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY Institution where the work will be carried out.**
 2. **The Research projects which have been already received grants from any other funding agencies or from Dr NTR UHS are not eligible for Under Graduate Student Research Scholarships(UGSRS - 2022).**
- **For any queries, please contact through email : Email: ntruhsugrs@gmail.com**
IMPORTANT: Any application and proposal submission or any such requests will not be entertained by Dr.NTRUHS under any circumstances after the last date/time is over. Therefore, please register and submit accordingly before the deadline to avoid any last-minute delays.

Dr. B. Anji
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR UGSRS – 2022

- For UGSRS 2022 program, the last date for receiving completed applications with the research proposal and other enclosures is **25th June 2022 by 5:00 pm**. Proposals received by e-mail will not be considered. The application form has to be filled in and submitted as per detailed instructions provided. Only hard copies of the proposal shall be received or considered.
- The student must carry out research in his/her own Institute (**MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY**) under the guide who is employed in the same institute as a permanent faculty.
- Only permanent faculty members working in any of the department of the institute, where the student is enrolled can act as the guide. Part-time consultants/visiting faculty/ residents/ tutors/PG students cannot be the guide.
- Only one student will be allowed to work under one guide. Similarly, one guide can take up only one student under UGSRS in any given year. Two or more students are not permitted to work on the same topic together. The student may have one Guide and other Co-Guides. However, Dr.NTRUHS will recognize only ONE main Guide for all purposes.
- Clinical trial protocols will not be considered under UGSRS and should not be submitted.

- The student should obtain a clearance from the **Institutional Ethics Committee (IEC)** if the proposal involves research on human participants and from Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) if the work involves the use of animals. Informed consent is to be obtained for research on human participants. For more information, please refer to ICMR **Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research on Human Participants, 2017** and **National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Children.**
- If the proposal is accepted, Institutional Ethics Committee approval should be obtained from the institute where the student is enrolled before initiating research.
- DrNTRUHS will not be responsible in case the student is unable to submit the proposal or project in time due to any reason whatsoever, and request for extension of the last date will not be considered.
- Students are requested to visit the DrNTRUHS website (**www.ntruhs.ap.nic.in**) and comply with instructions updated from time to time about the UGSRS program.

Dr. B. B. B. B.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

APPLICATION PROCESS FOR UGSRS 2022

Eligibility: Please note that this program is only for MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY students from recognized Institutions, before they appear in their final exams and therefore, interns/PG students are not eligible to apply.

- Each UGSRS for application and research proposal should be submitted along with Application Attestation Form (AAF).
- A student can submit only one application/ proposal on any given topic. In case a student submits more than one proposal, all proposals will be automatically rejected.
- The guide may forward the application of **only ONE student** each year for the UGSRS program. In case more than one application is forwarded by a guide, all applications will be automatically rejected.

D. B. Chinnay
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

UGSRS Application/Proposal

Research Proposal should be prepared in brief with the following sections:

- Title** (up to 25 words),
Introduction (up to 300 words),
Objectives (up to 100 words),
Methodology (up to 800 words),
Implications (up to 100 words),
References (up to 300 words, **Vancouver style only**).

The proposal should describe a brief work plan of proposed research giving a short introduction, objectives and also clearly stating the methodology, giving sample size and appropriate statistical methodology, which will be used along with implications of the research study. The student may include the case report form, informed consent form or any other questionnaire also as part of a project proposal or can submit them as separate attachments. The Guide should ensure that, she/he selects a suitable brief topic for this studentship, which can be completed within two months without asking for an extension.

VERY IMPORTANT: The proposal/ project should not have any identifying information of the student or guide for unbiased review by reviewers. Therefore, please remove the following information from the UGSRS proposal:

- **Name of the student/ guide / Institute**
- **Address/ contact details**
- **Telephone no.**
- **E-mail ID's**

Type of study- The candidate will be required to identify the type of study as per following:

- Clinical studies
- Epidemiological studies
- Field Operational Research
- Behavior Change Communication
- Laboratory Investigations
- Therapy and Management
- Any other, please specify.

Dr. Achini
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

PREPARING UNDER GRADUATE STUDENT SCHOLARSHIPS (UGSRS)

PROPOSAL/PROJECT

Title- A good title should be short, accurate and concise. It should make the central objectives and variables of the study clear to the reviewer.

Introduction- The purpose of an introduction is to provide the rationale behind the work, so that the reviewer may understand and appreciate the objectives. Please describe the importance (significance) of the study. Defend the model. Provide a rationale and describe the reasoning that led you to select them. Briefly describe the experimental design and how it accomplished the stated objectives. Describe the situation and specify the gaps in the existing knowledge and controversy and conclusive evidence. The discussion should be supported with appropriate references.

Objectives- Should specify what kind of knowledge the study is expected to obtain. It should give a clear notion of what is to be described, determined, identified, compared or confirmed. The hypothesis may be stated, and objectives should be specific, to the point and achievable.

Methodology- Describes all the procedures that will be used to achieve the objectives and justify the study design, including any techniques and procedures to be used. This may include the type of study and study design, study population, sample size and selection criteria, proposed intervention (if applicable), data collection

procedures & instruments used, quality control, confidentiality, plan of analysis/ statistical tools, ethical considerations with all required forms.

Implications- Describes what is expected to be achieved or gained from the proposed research. This could be given in terms of knowledge gained by the student or in terms of scientific advancement.

References- Provide appropriate references in Vancouver style only from recently published journals/ literature supporting the proposed research.

Selection of the candidates

1. The selection of the candidates for carrying out the UGSRS 2022 research will be done after technical evaluation of the submitted research proposals by a panel of experts.
2. The selected candidates /students will be displayed on the Dr.NTRUHS website by tentatively 15th July, 2022.
3. Sanction letters will not be issued individually to the student/guide. The students should take a print out the list of selected students from the website for future reference.

The decision of Dr.NTRUHS regarding the selection of students will be final.

Request emails/calls for reconsideration will not be entertained and responded, and reasons for rejection of applications for the award of studentship should not be asked for.

General instructions

- Submission of wrong information/ document etc. detected at any stage will lead to disqualification, and the application/ proposal/ project will be treated as cancelled.
- The studentship is non-transferable and cannot be given to another student. However, in case of transfer of guide, the student can take another faculty member from the same department as a guide with the permission from Principal/Dean of the institute.
- On approval of the UGSRS project, the stipend will be paid through RTGS and will be transferred to the **STUDENT'S OWN SINGLE HOLDER BANK ACCOUNT as provided in his/her application form. NO Joint Accounts (parents/guide) will be accepted.**
- Information from students may be used by DrNTRUHS /designated authorities to contact students / invite them to research methodology workshop/ conferences or other academic activities.

Requests for providing the following categories of information shall not be entertained:

- Reasons for rejection of UGSRS applications
- Names and contact details of students/ guides/ reviewers
- Any other details of any student/ Guide
- Titles of UGSRS projects- approved/ disapproved
- Scientific details of UGSRS projects.
- Minutes of UGSRS meetings/ marks/ scores
- Any other confidential information

DR. NTR UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, VIJAYAWADA

UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS (UGSR)

APPLICATION FORM

(FILL IN BLOCK LETTERS ONLY)

STUDENT COURSE DETAILS:-

Full Name: _____

Course: MBBS / BDS / AYUSH / NURSING / BPT

Year of Study: _____

Name of the College: _____

Address of the College : _____

Phone No. of the College: _____

Email ID of the College : _____

STUDENT PERSONAL DETAILS:-

Gender : Male Female

Date of Birth :

D D M M Y YYY

Residential Address: _____

Contact No: _____

Email ID: _____

Dr. B. Anji
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

DETAILS OF THE GUIDE :-

Full Name of the Guide: _____

Designation : _____

Department : _____

Name of the College: _____

Address _____

Contact No _____

Email ID _____

DETAILS OF THE RESEARCH PROPOSAL:-

Title: _____

Type of the Study : _____

Subject Area: _____

Name of the Department : _____

Dr. B. Anji
Principal

VARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ATTACH THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS :-

- 1) Research Proposal under the following Headings (do not mention any identifiers of the student / guide / institution)
 - Title
 - Introduction
 - Objectives
 - Methodology
 - Implications
 - References
- 2) Ethics Committee Application / Certificate
- 3) Informed Consent Form
- 4) Case Study Form
- 5) Study Questionnaire

Signature of the Student

Signature of the Guide

Signature of the Head of the Institution with Seal

APPLICATION ATTESTATION FORM (AAF)- UGSRS 2022

Name of the Student:

Name of the Guide:

Name of

MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPYInstitute:.

.....

.....

Bank Account Details of the applicant

Name of the Bank & Branch.....

A/c No..... IFSC Code.....

Title of the UGSRS Proposal:

.....

.....

Certificate to be signed by the Student

I certify that, I am an MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY student and am here by providing true information in the application form for UGSRS 2022 best to my knowledge. I am submitting only one application for UGSRS 2022. In the event any information is found to be false, my studentship may be cancelled. I also certify that, the research proposal is an original work prepared under the guidance of my Guide. I confirm that I have not committed 'plagiarism' in preparing this proposal. I understand that after evaluation of my proposal, I may or may not be selected, and I shall abide by the decision of Dr.NTRUHS.

Paste recent
colour passport
size Photograph
(Attested by the
principal/Dean)

If selected, I shall follow all instructions provided by the Dr.NTRUHS for carrying out the research, preparation and submission of UGSRS report. I also understand that if I am unable to complete my project & submit the report before the last date, no certificate or stipend will be awarded to me. I have gone through all the instructions, and terms & conditions for UGSRS 2022 provided by DrNTRUHS and will abide by them.

Name of the Student: -----

Signature of Student

Date:

Certificate to be signed by the Guide

I agree to accept the__applicant Mr./Ms._____ StudyingMBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY-I/II/III/IV(tick appropriate) institute_____. I certify that he/she is not an intern/PG and I will offer him/her all facilities and guidance for carrying out UGSRS research. I also certify that the proposal is an original submission prepared by the student under my guidance. I confirm that neither me and nor my student has committed 'plagiarism' in preparing this proposal. I am forwarding only one UGSRS 2022 student application. If my student is selected, I shall provide required facilities to enable early completion of research work, so that the report is submitted before the last date.

Name:

Designation:

Department:

Signature of Guide:

Attested By

Signature of Head of Department

Signature of Head of the Institute

(Name in Block letters with seal)

(Name in Block letters with seal)

Fill form completely & check it before submission.

Dr. B. Babu
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

Guidelines for UGSRS report submission

- 1) The selected **MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY** students must complete their UGSRS research project and prepare a detailed report in consultation with their Guide.
- 2) Students are advised to prepare both hard and soft copies of their reports for submission.

The report should detail only the **original work** carried out by the students under the supervision of their Guide. The report should not give results of earlier Guide's research/other student's research (MD/MDS/Ph.D. thesis)/or taken from other sources in which student was not involved. In case it is found that details have been copied.

General rules of formatting

Paper and size	Bond paper, A4 size
Cover	Tan/black, water proof bind
Number of pages	Not less than 40 and not more than 60 (including references, questionnaires and other annexures)
Page margins	1" on all sides
Line spacing	Double line
Font	Times New Roman, Size - 12
Page numbering	Footer
References	Vancouver style
Binding	Hard bind (spiral binding will not be accepted)
Formatting	Proper formatting

3) Parts of the Research report

Page 1.	Should contain the title of the research on the top of the page with quotation, name of the candidate, department, institution and the university to which affiliated.
Page2. Certificate	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Certificate should contain the following b) Name of the candidate c) Department where the study was conducted d) Institution where the work was carried out e) Title of research f) Name and designation of the guide g) Name of the HOD h) Certificate that this is an original work done by the candidate. i) The certificate has to be signed by: the candidate, the Guide, and the Principal of the institution.

Page 3- Acknowledgements

Generally, all help and assistance, like guidance, inspiration, moral support etc., can be acknowledged.

Page 4 - Index/table of contents

This should contain the names of sections and page numbers against them.

- a) Introduction
- b) Aims and objectives of the study
- c) Review of literature
- d) Methodology: Materials and Methods
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- f) Discussion
- g) Conclusions & Summary
- h) References
- i) Tables
- j) Annexures

4. Introduction:

- a) Give a brief review of current status.
- b) Discuss the motivation for the work
- c) Be specific about what the work is trying to achieve.

This section should contain the following paragraphs.

Para 1. Brief description of the problem/issue taken for study, how important and how common is the disease/problem, how it affects people and morbidity/mortality issues, or health consequences.

Para 2. Epidemiological importance of the subject of study.

Para 3. Why the topic has been chosen. Whether the topic is least explored in that region, or in the state/country, or that the available information published as on date is insufficient to draw conclusions to progress further in management of patients/diagnosis of disease.

Para 4. Justify the infrastructural facilities, materials (patient /samples) and the proposed outcome of your study in all probability.

5. Aims and objectives of the study:

This should be expressed as points. Brief about what you want to do, point by point (including number of patients/samples) and what result do you expect to achieve.

6. Review of literature

This should not be more than 10 pages. The review should be comprehensive and should be confined to the topic of study, and should compulsorily include the most recent articles published in relation to your study. Every effort must be made to collect as much information as possible. A table containing comparison of similar studies done earlier may also be included.

The author cannot put forward his/her own ideas/ suggestions, or use his own derivations in review of literature. The section should contain only the facts of already done research in this area.

7. Methodology

This section may be named as 'materials and methods' when it refers to laboratory work, and 'patients and methods' when it refers to clinical work. It should contain the sample size, type of study, control group if any, inclusion and exclusion criteria, and every detail of how the work is undertaken. Minute details of standard procedures may be omitted and are given at the end of the book under annexure. Mention ethical issues and methods adopted for statistical analysis.

8. Observations and Results:

The findings of the study should be analysed and should be arranged in tables, charts and diagrams. The text in this chapter should explain the observations, table wise.

9. Discussion:

- a) Analyze data and relate them to other studies.
- b) Possible explanations for any variation in the results.
- c) Significance of results in terms of hypothesis and their practical implications.
- d) Evaluate strengths and weaknesses of work.
- e) Recommendations for further work.
- f) Avoid using personal pronouns (I, We)

This section should be in 10 pages. The findings of the study should be analysed along with the already known information about the problem studied. The implications of the observations of the study should be projected. The limitations of the study, and recommendations of areas for further study in future can also be discussed.

The author can use his ideas and derivations based on the findings of his/her study. He/she can also project the difficulties faced by him/her during the course of study, and suggest methods to overcome them.

10. Conclusions & Summary

This section should contain in points the net result of the study.

11. References

The references may be arranged in Vancouver style.

12. Tables:

Tables should be serially numbered, accurately named with reference to the data presented and the statistical analysis (if any) presented at the bottom of the table.

13. Annexures

This section contains: the proforma used for the study, ethical clearance certificate, consent forms used in the study, master chart of all the data, details of the standard procedures used (which are avoided in materials and methods), and any other information which is relevant.

Incomplete reports/reports not in prescribed format will be automatically rejected. Before submitting the report and other enclosures to Dr NTR university of Health Sciences, check the report is complete in all aspects.

Introduction	Why did you do it?
Aims and Objectives	What do you want to achieve?
Review of literature	What have others done?
Methods	How did you do it?
Results	What did you find?
Discussion	What does it mean?
Summary and Conclusions	What do you want to say now?
Tail	The raw material employed in the study

FAQ's

1) How do I choose the topic for my research

Students are free to choose any topic related to MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY research depending on their research interest. The topic should be relevant and should lead to the creation of new knowledge or help in gaining skills by the student. Research should not be carried out on well established/known facts.

2) I want to apply for UGSRS, is there any criterion?

Only MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY students studying in institutions/ colleges affiliated to Dr.NTRUHS of Andhra Pradesh can apply for UGSRS.

3) What is the eligibility criterion to apply for UGSRS?

UGSRS program is open only to MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY students who have not yet appeared in their final exams. Interns/ Post Graduate students are not eligible.

4) I am a final year MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY student and going to begin my internship around the time of submission? Am I eligible for applying?

No, you will not be eligible.

5) What is the last date for registration/proposal/report submission?

Information regarding the last date for registration and proposal/report submission is provided on the Dr.NTRUHS website. Kindly note that no extension will be given after the last date.

6) I was not selected for UGSRS this year. Can I apply again?

A student can apply each year until he/she appears in the final year exams. However, interns are not eligible.

7) I am trying to open the DrNTRUHS website, but it's not working. What should I do?

This may happen if your internet browser is not updated. Kindly update your internet browser or try to access UGSRS link from another location/ computer system.

8) Can one guide take two students or can submit two projects for UGSRS?

Please note that one student should registrar once and submit only one proposal. One guide can take only one student under him/her each year. In case duplication of names of students or guides are found, all applications will be automatically rejected.

9) Can I take a Co-guide for my UGSRS project?

You can have a co-guide for guidance only. Dr.NTRUHS recognizes only the guide as this is a short term project for undergraduate MBBS/BDS/AYUSH/NURSING/PHYSIOTHERAPY students.

10) Can I jointly submit a project with another student?

No, it is not permitted.

11) Can my project be a part of a larger project of my guide, which is ongoing and has been approved by the ethics committee? Can I submit the same ethics committee approval?

No, this is not permitted. All regulatory, clinical trials fall under the preview of Drugs & Cosmetics Act & Rules and should not be conducted by an undergraduate student

12) Can I submit a clinical trial protocol under UGSRS?

No, This is not permitted. All regulatory, clinical trials fall under the preview of Drugs & Cosmetics Act & Rules and should not be conducted by an undergraduate student.

13) What identifying details should be removed from the proposal/report?

Name and Contact details of student/guide not be present in the proposal/report (including name, address, email-ID, telephone number).

14) Should my photograph on the application/Report attestation form be attested?

Attestation of the photograph is required.

15) My proposal has been selected. Can I make some changes to aims/objectives or methodology?

No, you are not allowed.

16) The result has been declared, and my UGSRS proposal has been selected to carry out research between May-September. Do I need to submit anything during this period before submitting my final report?

No, you do not have to submit anything now. **You must obtain an ethics committee approval before beginning your research.** You are free to complete your work during any 2 months between May – September and submit the report before last date. At the time of report submission, you will be required to submit all documents including ethical clearance or other information like change of guide etc.

17) Ethics committee has not held any meeting yet? Can I submit ethical clearance later?

Ethics committee approval should be obtained any time between Feb- May before beginning your research work. Submission of ethical clearance at the time of submission of application/proposal is optional. **However before beginning research the ethics committee approval is mandatory and should be obtained.** A copy of the same must be submitted along with the project report. No research should be done if ethics committee has not given the clearance. Report on research carried out without the ethical clearance or late approval by IEC's which does not give 2 months time for research or for any other such reason, the report may not be accepted.

18) Due to some reasons I am unable to work in my college. Can I now change site of study and complete my work in another Institution?

No, you cannot. You have to do UGSRS from the same institute.

19) Can a parent if working as a faculty In the same institute, become a guide of his or her child?

Preferably the parent/relatives should not be the guide.

20) Do I need to submit all the raw data in excel sheet/Master sheet?

Yes, it is required.

21) Do I need to submit completed case record forms and signed informed consent forms from all the participants?

No, you need to only submit one blank unsigned consent form/case report form. Names or any confidential information about patients/ research participants should not be submitted.

22) My guide has left/moved/transferred from institute. May I change my guide?

Yes, The student may approach another faculty member who fulfills eligibility criteria from the same department and take permission of institute authorities regarding the change. You do not need the permission of Dr.NTRUHS for this change. However you need to inform Dr.NTRUHS regarding this before project report submission time through email and also update the same details at the time of report submission. The student must carry out the research in his/her own institute under the guide who is employed as a permanent full time faculty in the same institute.

23) I do not have a bank account, may I use my parent's/Guide or other's account?

Payment will be made online to the **student's bank account only**. Therefore a student should have a nationalized bank account (single holder) to receive the stipend. The payment of stipend will be made by RTGS only and therefore it is essential for the student to have a bank account in his/ her name.

24) I have a joint bank account with my parent's/other's. May I give the bank details of joint account?

No, joint account will not be accepted.

25) Can I publish the results of my study?

You are free to publish a paper/ present your work in conferences without seeking permission from Dr.NTRUHS. However you must acknowledge the support received from Dr.NTRUHS under UGSRS program for your research and send a reprint of your paper to Dr.NTRUHS for records.

26) My report has been accepted. Will it be published by Dr.NTRUHS in its journal/ bulletin?

Kindly note that there is no procedure for automatic publication of UGSRS reports in Dr.NTRUHSjournal/ bulletin. In case you want to publish, you may consult your guide and identify a suitable journal and write up a paper for submission as per journal requirements.

27) My research paper has been selected for presentation in international conference; can I get travel fellowship from Dr.NTRUHS?.

No Dr.NTRUHS will not provide any travel fellowships/ grants.

28) When will I receive my certificate and at which address?

Certificates will be posted to Principal/Dean's office after declaration of report results (around May or June every year) and an email will be sent to students informing about the same. The students will be requested to collect the certificates from their Principal/Dean's office.

29) When will I receive my stipend and at which address?

About 6 months (around May or June) after report results are declared, stipend will be transferred through online mechanism into the student's own single holder nationalized bank account as per details provided in the AAF. An email will also to sent to inform the students at that time.

30) Will my UGSRS report be evaluated by Dr.NTRUHS before I can get stipend/certificate

Yes, stipend/certificate shall be paid only to those students whose report is approved by experts after evaluation. In case the report is not accepted by Dr.NTRUHS, no stipend/certificate will be issued to the student.

31) Who will bear the cost of my research?

The cost of research is to be borne by the institute where the research is conducted.

32) Do I need to submit original bills/ receipts of my expenses?

No, these are not required.

33) Will the effort of my Guide recognized?

To recognize the efforts of the Guide, his/her name is printed in the certificate. However, separate certificate for guide will NOT be issued by Dr.NTRUHS.

34) Whom do I contact in case of any queries?

Contact information is provided on Dr.NTRUHSwebsite. You can send an email to ntruhsugrs@gmail.com for any queries related to UGSRS program.

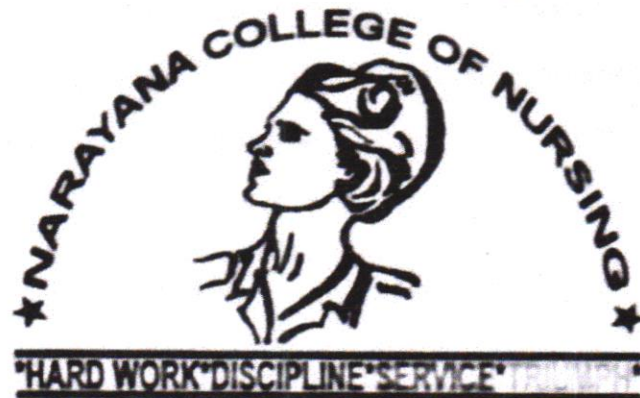
Dr. B. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003

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COPIES**

PROJECT ON

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF
INFORMATIVE PACKAGE ON BENEFITS OF COLOSTRUM
AMONG PRIMI GRAVIDA MOTHERS RESIDING AT
VENKATACHALAM, NELLORE”.**

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. DONA THOMAS

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

DECEMBER-2023

Dr. B. S. S. S.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.**


Bonafide Certificate

This is to certify that this project titled, **A study to assess the effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers residing at Venkatachalam, Nellore**, is carried out by **Ms. Dona Thomas**, is a bonafide student of Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore-524003.

This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2023(UGSRS) from Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with ref.No:06/NR/NCON/2023, under the guideship of Prof. P. Shanmugavadivu, Narayana College of Nursing, during the academic year 2022-2023.


Dr.B.Vanaja Kumari.M.Sc(N),Ph.D.,

**Principal
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.**


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.**

Certificate by the Principal

This is to certify that this project titled, **A study to assess the effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers residing at Venkatachalam, Nellore**, is the original work done by **Ms. Dona Thomas**, IV year B.Sc (N) student, Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore-524003.

This project is aided with the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2023 (UGSRS) from Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref.No:06/NR/NCON/2023.

B. Vanaja

Dr.B. Vanaja Kumari. M.Sc(N),Ph.D.,

Principal

**Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.**

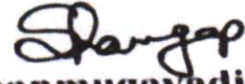
Dr. B. Vanaja
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.**

Certificate by the guide

This is to certify that this project titled, **a study to assess the effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers residing at Venkatachalam, Nellore** is the original research work done by **Ms. Dona Thomas**, IV year B.Sc (N) student, Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore-524003.

This project is aided with the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2023 (UGSRS) from Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences Vijayawada with Ref.NO06/NR/NCON/2023, under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2022-2023.



Prof.P.Shanmugavadivu, M.Sc(N)

HOD of Child Health Nursing

Narayana College of Nursing

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.


Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.**

**Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore**

Declaration

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled, **a study to assess the effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers residing at Venkatachalam, Nellore** is the original and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Mrs P.Shanmugavadivu**, Professor, Department of Child Health Nursing, Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

Signature of the student



Ms.Dona Thomas

Ref.NO06/NR/NCON/2023

D.B. Dany
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

Abstract

A study to assess the effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida-mothers residing at Venkatachalam, Nellore.

Introduction : Colostrum is the first form of breast milk that is synthesized by the mammary glands after giving birth. Colostrum is yellowish and more thicker than traditional breast milk¹. It is nutrient-densed and high in regular and antioxidants to build a new-born baby's immune system through enhancing cell growth and tissue repair. Above all, it is easily digestible. There will be a transition from colostrum to breast milk within two to four days after the baby is born. The hormone progesterone drops significantly when the placenta separates from the mother's uterus (after the baby is born). This drop in progesterone triggers mother's breasts to create milk².

Need for the study: The importance of colostrum is known to limited population. There are still many people believe that colostrum is a harmful substance to be discarded³. There are certain barriers for feeding colostrum such as maternal barriers includes lack of mothers knowledge about the nutritive value of colostrum and social barriers like poor economic status and lack of decision making power by women⁴. According to a study conducted in India, women were not educated of when colostrum and breast-feeding should begin. Colostrum is still viewed as a dangerous chemical by the population and to be avoided⁶.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding benefits of colostrums among primigravida-mothers.
2. To find out the effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida-mothers.
3. To identify the association between the level of knowledge regarding benefits of colostrum among primigravida-mothers with their selected socio demographic variables.
4. To prepare an informative package on benefits of colostrum.

Hypothesis: 1. H_1 - There will be an adequate knowledge regarding benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers. 2. H_2 - There will be association between the level of knowledge regarding benefits of

Dr. B. D. D. D.
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

colostrum with their socio demographic variables. **Null hypothesis:** 1. H_{01} - There will be no adequate knowledge regarding benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers 2. H_{02} - There will be no association between the level of knowledge regarding benefits of colostrum with their socio demographic variables.

Materials and methods: Pre experimental one group Pretest-posttest study design was adopted for this study. The sample size was 60 primigravida mothers residing at Venkatachalam, Nellore. Non probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the study participants. Structured questionnaire was used to assess the effectiveness of informative package of benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers. Pilot study was conducted for 2 weeks after obtained the permission from concerned authorities. The data collection was conducted for 6 weeks after obtaining the formal written permission from concerned authorities. 60 study participants were selected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Approximately 3-4 study participants were selected per day. Written informed consent were taken from the primigravida mothers after explaining the purpose of the study. Structured questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge on benefits of Colostrum among primigravida mothers. Each sample was taken 45 minutes to complete the questionnaire. The booklet was distributed regarding the benefits of colostrum to the participants on the same day. On 7th day, the post test was conducted using the same questionnaire. The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result : In context to the level of effectiveness of informative package on benefits of colostrum among primigravida mothers in pre test, 23(38.3%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 37(61.7%) mothers had moderately adequate knowledge where as in post test 28(46.7%) primigravida mothers had adequate knowledge, 32(53.3%) primigravida mothers had moderately adequate knowledge Pretest

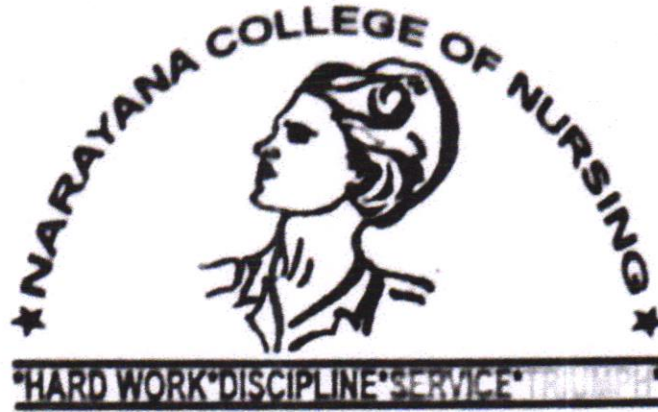
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Dr. B. Anji
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 002

PROJECT ON

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TOPICAL APPLICATION OF COCONUT OIL REDUCTION OF PRURITUS AMONG HAEMODIALYSIS PATIENT AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN NELLORE".

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by
Ms. TEENA RENNY

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
VIJAYAWADA, A.P
DECEMBER-2023

DfB Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana college of nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore**

Bonafide certificate

This is to certify that the project titled **A study to assess the effectiveness on topical application of coconut oil in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patient at selected hospital, in Nellore** is a Bonafide work done by **Ms. Teena Renny, IV year B.Sc (N) student, Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003**

This project was aided with the Under Graduate student Research scholarship 2023(UGSRS) from Dr. YSR University of Health science with Ref No:18/NR/NCON/2023. Under the guide ship of **Ms. S. Vani Assistant professor Narayana college of Nursing during the academic year 2022-2023.**

B. Vanaja
**Dr .B. Vanaja Kumari, M.Sc (N), Ph.D,
Principal,
Narayana College Of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh**

::

Dr. B. Vanaja
Principal
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.**

Narayana college of nursing

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore

Certificate by the principal

This is to certify that the project titled **A study to assess the effectiveness on topical application of coconut oil in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patient at selected hospital, in Nellore** is the original work done by **Ms. Teena Renuy**, IV year B.sc Nursing student **Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.**

This project is aided with the Under Graduate student Research scholarship 2023(UGSRS) from **Dr. YSR University of Health science** with Ref No:18/NR/NCON/2023.

B. Vanaja

Dr .B. Vanaja Kumari,M.Sc (N),Ph.D,

Principal,

Narayana College Of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. B. Vanaja
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore-524003

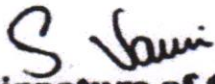
Narayana college of nursing

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore

Certificate by the guide

This is to certify that the project titled **A study to assess the effectiveness on topical application of coconut oil in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patient at selected hospital, in Nellore** is selected by **Ms. Teena Renny**, IV year B.sc nursing student Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003.

This project is aided with the Under Graduate student Research scholarship 2023(UGSRS) from Dr.YSR University of Health science with Ref No:18/NR/NCON/2023 Under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2022-2023


Signature of Guide

Ms S. Vani

Assistant Professor

Department of Medical surgical nursing

Narayana college of nursing



Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana college of nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore**


Declaration

I hereby declare that this project entitled **A study to assess the effectiveness on topical application of coconut oil in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patient at selected hospital, in Nellore** is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Ms .S . vani** Assistant professor of MSN Department, Narayana college of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.


Signature of the Student

Ms Teena Renny

Ref No: 18/NR/NCON/2023


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

Abstract

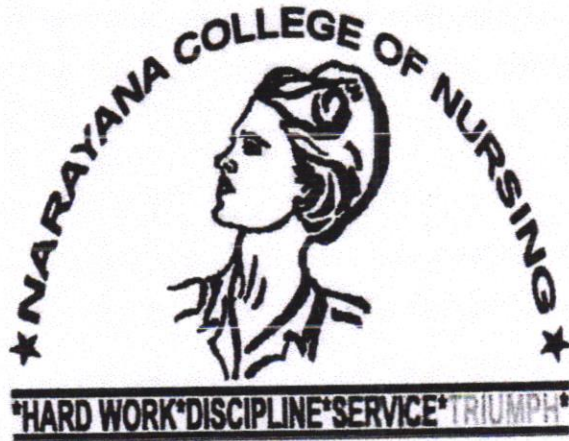
Introduction :Haemodialysis is one of the medical procedure to remove fluid and waste products from the blood and to correct electrolyte imbalance.Pruritus is a complication that often occurs due to haemodialysis. The topical application of coconut oil can hydrate skin and reinforcement. Its natural defensive, barrier to better retain moisture. **Objectives:** To Assess the level of pruritus among haemodialysis patients in experimental group and control group. To evaluate the effectiveness of topical applications of Coconut oil in reduction of Pruritus among haemodialysis patients in experimental group . To find out the association between the effectiveness of topical application of coconut oil in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patients with selected socio demographic Variables . **Methodology**A quasi experimental design with quantitative approach.100 sample selected with a non probability convenience technique was determine the effectiveness on topical application of coconut oil in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patient. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results**The finding of the study revealed that out of 100 participants in experimental group the pre assessment score regarding pruritus among 50 haemodialysis patients, 22(44%) haemodialysis patients had unbearable pruritus, 16(32%) haemodialysis patients hadsevere pruritus17(14%) haemodialysis patients hadmoderate pruritus, 5(10%) haemodialysis Patients had mild pruritus Whereas the post assessment score in experimental group regarding pruritus among 50 haemodialysis patients,12(24%) haemodialysis patients had moderate pruritus.15(30%) haemodialysis Patients had mild pruritus,23(46%) haemodialysis patients had no pruritus. **conclusion** The study concluded that topical application of coconut oil is more effective in reduction of pruritus among haemodialysis patients.

Key words : Pruritus, coconut oil, haemodialysis patients

PROJECT ON

STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESILIENCE
FOCUSED APPROACH FOR COMORBID DEPRESSION
AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH TYPE-2 DIABETES MELLITUS
AT SELECTED HOSPITAL, NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH".

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. ASWATHY K.S

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

DECEMBER-2023

Dr. Aswathy K.S
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana college of nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.**

Bonafied certificate

This project titled **A study to assess the effectiveness of resilience focused approach for comorbid depression among individuals with type -2 diabetes mellitus at selected hospital, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh** is a bonafied work done by **Ms.Aswathy k.s** Narayana college of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore – 524003.

This project is aided with the under graduate student research scholarship 2023 (UGSRS)from Dr. YSR university of health sciences with Ref No: 04/ NR/ NCON/2023 under the guide ship of **Prof.Smitha P.M**, Narayana college of nursing during the academic year 2022-2023.

B. Vanajakumari

Dr. B. Vanajakumari.M.Sc (N),Ph.D

Principal

Narayana College of Nursing

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

B. Vanajakumari
Principal

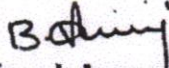
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.


Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore

Certificate by the principal

This is to certify that this project titled **A study to assess the effectiveness of resilience focused approach for comorbid depression among individuals with type -2 diabetes mellitus at selected hospital, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh** is the original work done by **Ms. Aswathy K.S, IV year B.sc Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524002.**

This project is aided with the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2023(UGSRS) from Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 04/ NR/ NCON/2023.

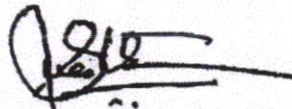

Dr. B. Vanajakumari.M.Sc (N),P.hD,
Principal
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore
Certificate by the Guide**

This is to certify that this project titled **A study to assess the effectiveness of resilience focused approach for comorbid depression among individuals with type -2 diabetes mellitus at selected hospital, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh** is the original work done by **Ms. Aswathy K.S, IV year B.sc Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524002.**

This project is aided with the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2023(UGSRS) from Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 04/ NR/ NCON/2023 under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2022- 2023.



Prof.Smitha P.M

**HOD, Department of Mental Health Nursing
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem , Nellore.**

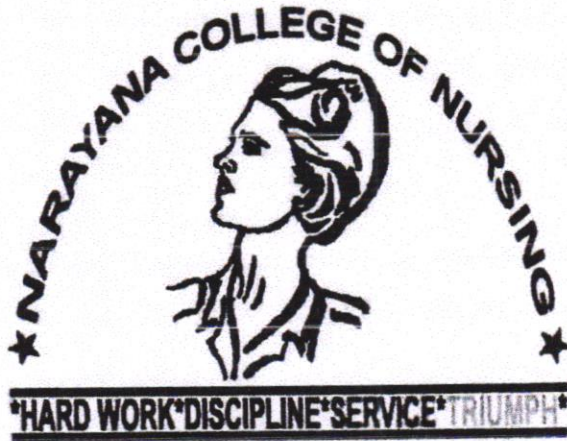
Dr. B. Anuradha
Principal

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.**

PROJECT ON

STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RESILIENCE
FOCUSED APPROACH FOR COMORBID DEPRESSION
AMONG INDIVIDUALS WITH TYPE-2 DIABETES MELLITUS
AT SELECTED HOSPITAL, NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH".

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. ASWATHY K.S

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

DECEMBER-2023

Dr. B. Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

Abstract

Introduction: Type 2 diabetes is the 6th leading cause of disability and 7th leading cause of death in the united states, accounting for the highest healthcare spending among all disease categories for adults. Racial/ethnic minority and lower socioeconomic status individuals have a higher prevalence of T2D. Diabetes related complications are relatively common among these groups, often with dire consequences. Yet this unremitting accumulation of damage is largely preventable. Impactful interventions addressing T2D disparities are urgently needed and align with the national institutes of health, world health organization and united nation's goals to develop effective, tailored behavioural interventions to promote health in populations that experience health disparities.

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of resilience focused approach for comorbid depression and resilience level among individuals with type2 diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods: It is a pre-experimental study carried out in 140 individuals with T2D. The pre and post questionnaire were obtained using the patient health questionnaire and brief resilience scale. After obtaining demographics, intervention protocol about resilience focused approach was introduced.

Results: The scores were significantly improved after intervention, In pretest mean score on depression 16.30 and in post-test was 7.51 ,In pretest mean score on resilience scale was 17.25, whereas in post-test mean value 22.94. Mean difference of pretest and post-test was 5.69. Thus in post-test there is decrease in the depression and improve in the resilience level.

Conclusion: There was a relationship between resilience and depression among DM patients. DM patients that may deal with and rebound from the DM diagnosis, will positively adapt their physical conditions and so , they will be prevented from developing depression.

Keywords: Resilience focused approach, comorbid depression, Type 2 diabetes mellitus

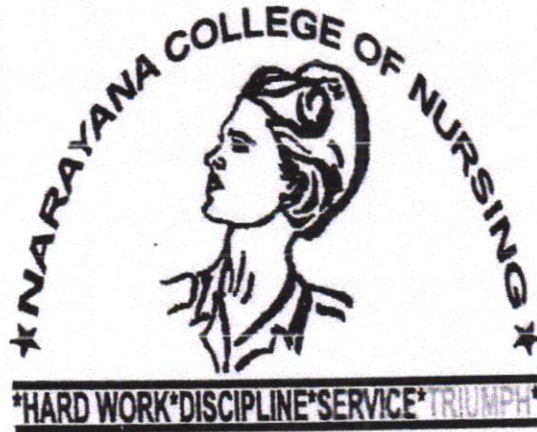
Dr. B. Babu
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

“A STUDY TO EVALUATE SKILL DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAM ON EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION IN NICU AMONG
STAFF NURSES WORKING IN PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT AT
SELECTED HOSPITALS IN NELLORE DISTRICT,
ANDHRA PRADESH”.

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by
Ms. SANNU SAJI

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2022

Dr. B. Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANACOLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

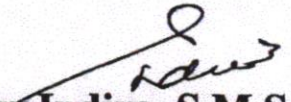
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This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022(UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 05/UGSRS/NCON/2022dated 15/05/2022.

Date:/11/22

**Place:Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore**


**Dr. Indira. S,M.Sc(N),Ph.D.,
Principal
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.**


**DR. B. Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.**

**NARAYANACOLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

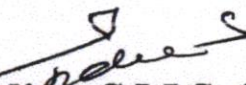
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Date:/11/22

**Place:Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore**


**Dr. Indira. S,M.Sc(N),Ph.D.,
Principal
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.**


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

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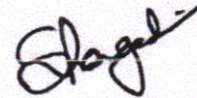
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Date: /11/22

Place: Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore.



Prof. P. SHANMUGAVADIVU

Prof of Child Health Nursing

Narayana College of Nursing

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANACOLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled "**A STUDY TO EVALUATE SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION IN NICU AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN NELLORE DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH**" ,is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Mrs, P.SHANMUGAVADIVU** Professor, Department of CHN ,Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Signature of the candidate

(Ms.SannuSaji)

Ref.NO05/UGSRS/NCON/2022

Date:/11/2022

Place:Chinthareddypalem,Nellore

Dy. B. Chinn
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Date:

Signature of the candidate

Place: Chinthareddypalem, Nellore

(Ms. Sannusaji)

Ref.NO05/UGSRS/NCON/2022

DYB
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

"A STUDY TO EVALUATE SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM ON EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION IN NICU AMONG STAFF NURSES WORKING IN PEDIATRIC DEPARTMENT AT SELECTED HOSPITALS IN NELLORE DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH"

Introduction:

Exchange transfusion was a potentially lifesaving procedure that is done to counteract the effect of serious jaundice or change in the blood due to diseases such as sickle cell anemia. Exchange transfusion (ET) is the removal of an infant's blood with high bilirubin levels and/or antibody-coated red blood cells (RBCs) and replacement with fresh donor blood. It is indicated when hyperbilirubinemia remains at high levels despite intensive phototherapy and is particularly useful when there is excessive hemolysis. Another indication for ET is moderate-severe acute bilirubin encephalopathy (ABE), regardless of the bilirubin level at the time.

Need for study:

A study was conducted by American Academy of pediatric (AAP), published in 2018, for the identification and treatment of new-born babies at risk of severe hypertension as exchange is rare procedure, pediatrician in training do not have experience with it. Opportunities in daily practice to develop skills in Exchange Transfusion are rare, and professionals in pediatrics do not reach a sufficient level of competence to master this procedure in the clinical setting. Virtual simulation scenarios and digital teaching environment are postulated as valid and effective teaching options for the development of competencies in staff nurses in training. The use of simulation-based training as an educational tool has become an increasingly accepted method for improving the skills of staff nurses in

a safe health care environment. Hence, the researcher interested to assess and improve the skill of nurses in exchange transfusion.

Objectives:

1. To assess the existing skill of staff nurses on exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses.
2. To find the effectiveness of Skill Development Programme on Exchange Transfusion in NICU among staff nurses.
3. To associate demographic variables with posttest skill on Exchange Transfusion among staff nurses in NICU.

NULL HYPOTHESIS:

H1 - There will be no statistically significant difference in skill in between pretest and posttest on NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department

H2 - There will be no significant association between Socio demographic variables with skill on exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1 - There will be a statistically significant difference in skill in between pretest and posttest on NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department

H2 - There will be a significant association between Socio demographic variables with skill on exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department.

MATERIALS&METHODS:

Quantitative research approach was adopted for this study. Pre experimental one group pretest-posttest study design was adopted for this study. The sample size of the study includes 100 staff nurses working in pediatric department of Narayana Medical college Hospital at Nellore. Non probability convenience sampling

technique was used to select the study participants. Observational checklist consists of 2 parts. Part – I: Socio demographic variables of staff nurses. Part –II: Check list consists of 16 items to assess the effectiveness of structured Teaching Program on Exchange Transfusion. Content validity of the checklist was obtained from the experts of nursing department. Pilot study was conducted for 1 week after obtained permission from Principal Narayana College of Nursing. Medical Superintendent and HOD of pediatric department of NMCH to conduct the pilot study. The sample of 10 staff nurses were selected by convenience sampling technique at pediatric department. A brief introduction was given and consent was taken from participants. Confidentiality of responses was assured. Observational checklist was used to assess the skill on exchange transfusion. 45 minutes to one hour for each participant was taken to complete the assessment. On the same day skill developmental program was conducted for the participants. After one week the post test was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the skill development program on exchange transfusion. The data was collected and organized for statistical analysis.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

This study was conducted for 1 month from 19/09/2022 to 19/10/2022. Formal permission was obtained from Principal Narayana College of Nursing. Medical superintendent and HOD of pediatric department of NMCH to conduct the main study. A sample of 100 staff nurses was selected by using convenience sampling technique from the pediatric department. Written informed consent was taken from staff nurses, after explaining the purpose of study and establishes good rapport with the staff nurses. Observational checklist was used to assess the skill on exchange transfusion among staff nurses working in pediatric department at Narayana Medical College Hospital. 45 minutes to one hour for each participant

was taken to complete the assessment. On the same day skill developmental program was conducted for the participants. After one week the post test was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the skill development program on exchange transfusion by assessing the skill level of staff nurses. The data was collected and organized for statistical analysis.

RESULTS

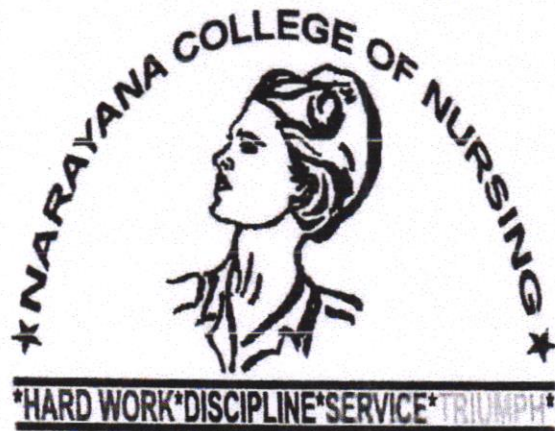
With context to skill on exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department in the pretest all the participants are in inadequate (<49%), whereas in post test 75[75%] had adequate, 50(50%) had moderately adequate, 49(49%) had inadequate. The mean and standard deviation of staff nurses pretest and post test skill revealed that the present mean of skill score was 12.15 with SD 1.45. The post test mean of skill score was 30.4 with SD 5.23. The calculated value of paired 't' test was 69.90, and the table value was 2.00. The calculated value was more than the table value; hence the null hypothesis was rejected, and the research hypothesis was accepted. There was an improvement in skill of exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department. Association between the skill on exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department with their selected socio demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, educational qualification, total work experience, work experience in pediatric, Marital status are statistically significant at the level of $p < 0.05$.

The conclusion drawn from the study was that staff nurses had inadequate skill in performing exchange transfusion and there was an improvement in skill on exchange transfusion in NICU among staff nurses working in pediatric department after conducting skill development programme, which indicates staff nurses need

PROJECT ON

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON THE MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACT 2017 AND RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AT SELECTED HOSPITALS, NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH".

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. SANJANA SABU

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2022

Dr. B. S. S. S.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

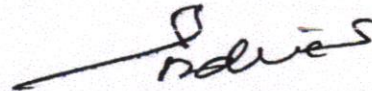
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This project was carried out under the Under graduate student research scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences Vijayawada, Ref No : 06/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/05/22 .

Date: /11/22

Place: Nellore



Dr. Indira.S, M.Sc (N), Ph.D

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing

ChinthareddyPalem

Nellore , Andhra Pradesh


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.
CERTIFICATE BY THE PRINCIPAL

This is to certify that this project titled "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACT 2017 AND RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AT SELECTED HOSPITALS NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH ".is an original work done by Ms.SANJANA SABU,IV year B.Sc Nursing student Narayana College of Nursing Nellore during the academic year 2021-2022.

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Date: /11/22

Place: Nellore



Dr.Indira.S,M.Sc (N),Ph.D

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing

ChinthareddyPalem

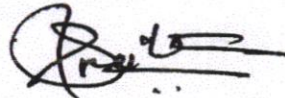
Nellore , Andhra Pradesh


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.
CERTIFICATE BY THE GUIDE

This is to certify that this project titled "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACT 2017 AND RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AT SELECTED HOSPITALS NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH ".is an original research work done by Ms. SANJANA SABU, under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2021-2022 .

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Mrs. Smitha P. M

Professor & HOD

Department of Mental Health Nursing
Narayana College of Nursing
ChinthareddyPalem, Nellore

Date: /11/22

Place: Nellore

D. Prabhavathi
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project entitled "**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACT 2017 AND RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AT SELECTED HOSPITALS NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH**" is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **prof . SmithaP. M. HOD ,Department of Mental Health Nursing, Narayana College of Nursing, ChinthareddyPalem, Nellore.**

Signature of the candidate:



(Ms .SanjanaSabu)

Ref.NO:06/UGSRS/NCON/2022

Date: /11/22

Place: Nellore

Dr. S. Chintamani
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Signature of the candidate



Ms.Sanjanasabu

Place: Nellore

Ref.NO:06/UGSRS/NCON/2022

DY. Principal
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACT 2017 AND RESPONSIBILITIES AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AT SELECTED HOSPITALS NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH.

INTRODUCTION

Mental health and well-being are crucial to the quality of life, allowing people to lead meaningful, creative, and active lives." Mental health differs from general health since mentally ill persons cannot always make decisions. Mental disease is long-lasting and causes a poor quality of life. Those who suffer rarely get proper medical counseling and therapy because their families are embarrassed. This harmful attitude exposes patients to exploitation, abuse, neglect, and marginalization.

NEED FOR STUDY

Research from the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences found that the law aims to secure the fundamental right and liberty of persons living with mental illness. The Mental Health Act of 1987, was largely criticized. It labeled persons with mental health concerns as criminals, which induced stigma towards mental illnesses. Mental Health Care Act 2017 ,which places primary emphasis on the human rights of people with mental illness .

During the clinical posting in the psychiatric ward, the researcher came across with many health care professionals who are treating mentally ill people and found that they are not updated with the mental health care act 2017 . Many reviews and statistics on mental health problems facing by the people and the way they are neglected in the area of their fundamental human rights were noticed by the researcher. This made the researcher to conduct a study to assess

Dr. B. Anand
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

the knowledge on Mental Health Care Act 2017 and responsibilities among health care professionals.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge of the Mental Health care Act 2017 and responsibilities among health care professionals.
- To correlate knowledge of the Mental Health care Act 2017 and responsibilities among healthcare professionals.
- To determine the association between the level of knowledge of the Mental Health care Act 2017 and responsibilities among healthcare professionals with their selected socio-demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION

Healthcare professionals may have some knowledge of the Mental Health care Act 2017.

MATERIALS & METHOD : A descriptive study design with quantitative approach was adopted to the knowledge on the mental health care act 2017 and responsibilities among health care professionals at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore from 19.09.2022 to 19. 10.2022 with 265 health care professionals identified by non-probability convenience sampling technique .

Tool: The investigator developed two questionnaire regarding the knowledge and responsibilities to assess the level of knowledge after going through extensive review of literature and the content validity of the tool was obtained from three nursing experts. The feasibility of the tool was tested with a pilot study . The result showed that it is feasible to conduct main study .

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

The data collection procedure was carried out after obtaining permission from the Principal, Medical Superintendent, and Nursing Superintendent of the selected hospital, Nellore . The data collection was done for the period of 1 month (19/9/22-19/10/22) . The investigator explained the nature and purpose of the study. Confidentiality of the information was assured by taking informed consent from the participants. 265 participants who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected using a convenience sampling technique. Structured questionnaires related to knowledge of Mental Health care Act 2017 and responsibilities were used for data collection. Data were collected for a minimum of 8-9 participants daily from 9 am-1 pm for 1 month . The knowledge and responsibilities questionnaire was answered by keeping the "√"mark in the appropriate answer. It took 20 -25 minutes for each participant to complete both Questionnaire - knowledge of The Mental Health Care Act 2017 and the knowledge of The Mental Health Care Act Responsibilities. collected data were coded, tabulated, and organized. Further, the data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the study's objectives. Finally, the analyzed data was presented in figures and tables.

RESULTS

The result shows that among 265 healthcare professionals while considering the knowledge on the mental health care act 2017, 0(0%) acquired an A+ grade, 22(8%) acquired an A grade, 98(37%) acquired B+ grade, 84(32%) acquired B grade, 49(18%) acquired C grade, 12(5%) acquired D grade.

When considering the knowledge on the mental health care Act Responsibilities, 0(0%) acquired an A+ grade, 16(6%) acquired an A grade, 90(34%) acquired a B+ grade, 85(32%) acquired B grade, 61(23%) acquired C grade, 13(5%) acquired D grade.

Dr. B. Anjali
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

The mean and standard deviation of The Mental Health Care Act 2017 revealed that the mean value of the level of knowledge regarding Mental Health Care Act 2017 scoring was 12.09 with SD 1.92 and the level of knowledge regarding Mental Health Care Act Responsibilities scoring was 12 with SD 1.99 with correlation coefficient score 0.03 .This shows a positive correlation.

Association among health care professionals shows a significant association between the level of knowledge of the Mental Health Care Act 2017 and their socio-demographic variables such as gender and attended CME /CNE program of $p < 0.05$. On the other hand, there is a non significant association shows with their selected socio-demographic variables such as age , designation and work experience.

Association among health care professionals shows a significant association between the level of knowledge of the Mental Health Care Act Responsibilities and their socio-demographic variables such as age , gender and work experience of $p < 0.05$. On the other hand, there is a non significant association shows with their selected socio-demographic variables such as designation and attended CME/CNE program.

Hence from this research ,it is evident that none of the participants came into the category of A+ grade in the level of knowledge and responsibilities .While most of the participants came into the category of B+, and B grade (moderate) level of knowledge and responsibilities .This results leads to a conclusion that most of the health care professionals had moderate knowledge on mental health care act 2017 and its responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study results, the investigator recommended that study can be conducted in different setting with large sample size, a different population as an experimental study.

KEYWORDS :

Knowledge, Mental Health care act 2017 , Health care professionals.

Dr. B. Anuraj
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STPON RMNCH + A PROGRAMME AMONG WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT NELLORE DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH".

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. SHINTU ANNA KURIAKOSE

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2022

Dy. B. S. S. S.
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

CERTIFICATE BY THE PRINCIPAL


This is to certify that this project titled "A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON RMNCH+ A PROGRAM AMONG WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT NELLORE DISTRICT, ANRHRA PRADESH" is an original research work done by Ms. SHINTU ANNA KURIAKOSE, Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003. This project was carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022(UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref. No. 03/UGSRS/NCON/2022 during the academic year 2021-2022 dated 15/05/2022.

Date: 24.11.2022

**Place: Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore**


Dr. Indira S

**Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing
ChinthaReddypalem
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh**


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

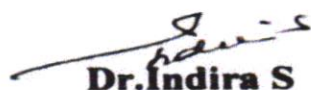
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CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this project titled "A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON RMNCH+ A PROGRAM AMONG WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT NELLORE DISTRICT, ANRHRA PRADESH" is an bonafide work done by Ms. SHINTU ANNA KURIAKOSE, Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003. This project was carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022(UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref. No. 03/UGSRS/NCON/2022 during the academic year 2021-2022 dated 15/05/2022.

Date: 24.11.2022

**Place: Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore**

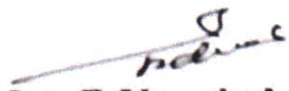

Dr. Indira S

**Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing
ChinthaReddypalem Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh**


**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

CERTIFICATE BY THE GUIDE

This is to certify that this project titled "A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON RMNCH+ A PROGRAM AMONG WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT NELLORE DISTRICT, ANRHRA PRADESH" is an original research project done by Ms. SHINTU ANNA KURIAKOSE, Narayana College Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524003. This project was carried out under the guidance of B. Vanajakumari, Vice Principal, HOD of Community Health Nursing, Nellore. This project work done under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022(UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref. No.03/UGSRS/NCON 2022 dated 15/05/2022.


Mrs. B Vanaja Kumari
Vice Principal
HOD of Community Health Nursing
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore

iv


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project entitled "A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON RMNCH+ A PROGRAM AMONG WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT NELLORE DISTRICT, ANHR PRADESH" is a bonafied and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Prof.B.Vanaja kumara**, Vice Principal HOD of community department, Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Signature of the candidate:

Ms.Shintu Anna Kuriakose

Date: 24/11/2022

Place: Chinthareddypalem

Mrs. B Vanaja kumari

Vice Principal

HOD of Community Health Nursing

Narayana College of Nursing

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore

v

Dr. B. Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Signature of the candidate

Ms. Shintu Anna kuriakose

Ref. No.03/UGSRS/NCON 2022

Dr. B. Anny
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
N.LLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON RMNCH+ A PROGRAM AMONG WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS AT NELLORE DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH”

INTRODUCTION:

The comprehensive care is provided to women and children through five pillars or thematic areas of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, child, and adolescent health. The programmes and strategies developed by various divisions are guided by central tenets of equity, universal care, entitlement, and accountability to provide 'continuum of care' ensuring equal focus on various life stages. The maternal and child health and their survival are central to the achievement of national health goals under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 4 and 5. In the past seven years, innovative strategies evolved under the national programme to deliver evidence-based interventions to various population groups. A substantial increase in the availability of financial resources for Reproductive and Child Health (RCH), healthcare infra Structured and workforce as also the expansion of programme management capacity since the launch of NRHM in 2005 provides an important opportunity to consolidate all our efforts. There is an opportunity to further accelerate progress towards MDG and redefine the national agenda to come up with a coordinated approach to maternal and child health in the next five years.

NEED FOR STUDY: South Sudan ekes out just above Chad for the world's highest maternal mortality rate: 1,150 deaths for every 100,000 live births. The MMR is 'high' in Punjab, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. This means 100-130 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. It is 'low' in Haryana and Karnataka (71-100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births). This present study the investigator

planned to provided STP programme to improve the knowledge on RMNCH+A to improve the health of reproductive age group.**OBJECTIVES:**1.To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding RMNCH+A Program among women in reproductive age group.2.To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program among women in reproductive age group3.To find out the association between pretest knowledge on RMNCH+A Program among women in reproductive age group with their selected socio demographic Variables.4.To find out the association between posttest knowledge on RMNCH+A Program among in reproductive age group women with their selected socio demographic Variables.**NULL HYPOTHESES:** **H0₁:**There will be no statistically significant difference in level of knowledge among women in reproductive age group after Structured teaching program. **H0₂:**There will be no statistically significant association between the pre-test scores with selected socio-demographic variables of reproductive age group women.**H0₃:** There will be no statistically significant association between the post-test scores with selected socio-demographic variables of reproductive age group women. **RESEARCH HYPOTHESES:****H₁:**There is a statistically significant difference in level of knowledge among women in reproductive age group after Structured teaching program.**H₂:** There is a statistically significant association between the pre-test scores with selected socio-demographic variables of reproductive age group women.**H₃:** There is a statistically significant association between the post-test scores with selected socio-demographic variables of reproductive age group women. **MATERIALS & METHODS:** A quantitative research approach in the pre -experimental, one group pretest post-test research design, was used to conduct the study in villages of Venkatachalem Mandal. A non-Probability convenience sampling technique was used to select 260 reproductive age group women. Informed consent was obtained from all participants. The Structured questionnaire was developed into two parts. Part- I consists of socio-demographic

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Dr. B. Anuj
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
N.LLORE - 524 003.

variables like age, religion, education, marital status, type of family, income, occupation, diet pattern, source of information. Part- II consists of a Structured questionnaire to identify the knowledge levels of RMNCH+A in reproductive age group women. The pre and post-tests took about 10-15 minutes to complete data collection for each participant. Structured Teaching program was explained by lecture method and with the help of lesson plan to each participant for 15 minutes. After completion of the intervention, on the 3rd-day the post-test was conducted with the same questionnaire to determine the effectiveness of the Structure Teaching Program on RMNCH+ A program among women in reproductive age group. The post test was conducted per day 24-30 reproductive age group women for the time period of 9 am- 4pm. Then the collected data were coded, tabulated ,organized and analyzed. Further, the data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the study objectives. **RESULTS:** The study results explored that most of the reproductive age group women had lack of knowledge about RMNCH+A. 8(3.076%) had B grade,26(10%) had C, 226(86.92%) had D grade whereas in post-test 52(20%) had A+ grade,155(59.61%) had A grade, 47(18.07%) had B+, 6(2.30%) had B grade. The pretest mean knowledge score was 20.2, with SD 4.2. The post-test mean knowledge score was 42.9 with SD of 3.2. The calculated value of 'Z'-test was 14.58, and the table value was 1.96. So there is a statistically significant difference in knowledge on RMNCH+A among reproductive age group women after providing Structured Teaching Program. Association between the knowledge on RMNCH+A among reproductive age group women with their selected socio-demographic variables such as Occupation, Income are statistically significant at the level of $P < 0.05$. The socio demographic variables like Age, Religion, Education, Marital status, Family type, Diet pattern, Source of information has shown non significant association with the level of knowledge.

The study results concluded that the reproductive age group women had lack of knowledge on RMNCH+A and also revealed that structured teaching program has a significant effectiveness in knowledge about RMNCH+A among reproductive age group women.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A similar study can be conducted with large participants in different settings and for family members.

Keywords: Evaluation, effectiveness, RMNCH+A, reproductive age women, STP

Dr. B. Chinnay
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.
CERTIFICATE BY THE PRINCIPAL

This is to certify that this project titled "A PRE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED BCC ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING POCSO ACT AMONG INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH" is an original work done by Ms.NEETHU SABU, IV year BSc Nursing student of Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore. During the academic year 2021-2022.

This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 1/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/05/2022.

Date: -11-2022

Place: Nellore



Dr. Indira.S,

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.


**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.
BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that this project titled "A PRE-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED BCC ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING POCSO ACT AMONG INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH" is a bonafide work done by Ms. NEETHU SABU Narayana College of Nursing, ChinthareddyPalem, Nellore-524003.


This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 01/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/10/2022.

Date: 11/2022

**Place: Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore**


**Dr. Indira.S,
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.**

III


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.
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This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 01/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/10/2022 under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2021-2022

Dr. Merlingolda V
Professor of Medical surgical Nursing
Narayana Nursing College
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Date: /11/2022

Place:


iv

Dy. B. Anuj
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project entitled "A PRE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED BCC ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING POCSO ACT AMONG INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH" is a bonafied and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Dr.Merlingolda V,Professor of Medical surgical Nursing**



Signature of the candidate:

**Ms.Neethusabu
01/UGSRS/NCON/2022**

Date: 24/11/2022

Place:

v


Principal
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.**

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Date: /11/2022

Place: Nellore

Name of the candidate

Neethu sabu

01/UGSRS/NCON/2022

ABSTRACT

"A PRE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED BCC ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING POCSO ACT AMONG INTERMEDIATE STUDENTS AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH"

INTRODUCTION:The POCSO ACT was formulated to effectively address the heinous crimes of CSA and sexual exploitation of children , which came into force. It is a special law that was implemented 2012 by the government of India to protect children from offences like sexual assault , sexual harassment and pornography.

NEED FOR STUDY:

Child sexual offences as well as neglect is one of the most prevalent and crucial social issue worldwide. The child sexual abuse is an offense which is commonly under reported in India , it is found that more than 3 million children become victim of abuse each year . Many more cases among them are unreported. The newly adopted POCSO ACT , 2012 deals with all forms of sexual abuse of children and the principles to handle the child in a systematic way and it is the most detailed law regarding this problem . The current study aims to analyse the level of knowledge & attitude and awareness about various practical issues of CSA in context of the POCSO ACT , 2012¹⁰.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding POCSO ACT among intermediate students at Nellore District, Andhra Pradesh.
2. To assess the effectiveness of ICT enabled BCC among intermediate students about POCSO ACT.

3. To find the association between the level of knowledge regarding POCSO ACT among intermediate students at Nellore, District, Andhra Pradesh.

NULL HYPOTHESIS

1. There will be no statistically significant difference in knowledge on POCSO ACT in between pre test & post test scores among experimental group of intermediate students.
2. There will be no statistically significant difference in knowledge on POCSO ACT in between control group and experimental group of intermediate students.
3. There will be no statistically significant association in between knowledge of pre test score and selected socio demographic variables among intermediate students.
4. There will be no statistically significant association in between knowledge of post test score and selected socio demographic variables among intermediate students.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

1. There will be statistically significant difference in knowledge on POCSO ACT in between pre test & post test scores among intermediate students.
2. There will be statistically significant difference in knowledge on POCSO ACT in between control group and intervention group of intermediate students.
3. There will be statistically significant association in between knowledge of pre test score and selected socio demographic variables among intermediate students.
4. There will be statistically significant association in between knowledge of post test score and selected socio demographic variables among intermediate students.

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Dr. B. Arany
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

METHODOLOGY:

Materials & methods: A pre-experimental study design with quantitative approach was conducted at Narayana High school and Government High school Nellore district from 19.09.2022 to 19. 10.2022 with 155 students by simple random sampling technique, who are known about POCSO ACT, both genders aged between 17_19 years and above are included as study participants.

Tool: The investigator developed the tool after going through extensive review of literature and the content validity of the tool was obtained from three nursing experts. The feasibility of the tool was tested with a pilot study with ten study participants who were not included in main study.

Data collection procedure: The data collection procedure was carried out after obtaining approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee, Narayana College of Nursing Nellore. Also got permission from Head masters of Narayana high school and Government High school Nellore, conduct the ICT enabled Teaching session at the schools. Daily, 10 study participants were requested to assemble in school. After introducing with study participants, the investigator got the written informed consent duly explained and assuring that the confidentiality of the data will be maintained. The intermediate students who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected and the confidentiality of shared information was given and pre test was conducted in both schools at classrooms of participants with permission of class teachers. Cellphone numbers were collected and Zoom classes were arranged with username and password. The PPT was available in ' YouTube ' also. First pre-test conducted and the participants filled the questionnaire which took 15- 20 minutes. Then ICT enabled teaching was done by the investigator with zoom classes regarding POCSO ACT. Then post test was conducted. For pretest and post test

the same questionnaire format was used. It took another 15-20 minutes for the participant to fill the data.

RESULT:

The demographic variables are distributed with descriptive analysis and percentage distribution.

1. In pre test knowledge level of experimental group students 5.3 % got B grade, 46.4% got C grade and 48% got Dgrade. Whereas in control group 2.3% got B grade, 33% got C grade, 40% got Dgrade.
2. In post test knowledge level of experimental group students 25.3% got A grade, 37.3% got A grade, 18.6% got B+ grade, 5.3% got B grade, 12% got C grade, 1.3% got D grade.
3. While comparing the mean value, a large mean difference score is shown as 8.503. Hence the effectiveness of ICT on POCSO ACT was significant so the research hypothesis was accepted.
4. In association, with socio demographic variables such as age, gender, occupation of parents, source of information shows association in experimental group at $p < 0.05$. While age, gender and occupation show statistically significant association in control group at $p < 0.05$.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ A similar study can be replicated as a large sample to generalize findings.
- ❖ A similar can be among intermediate students.
- ❖ A knowledge skill training about POCSO ACT among intermediate students.

CONCLUSION

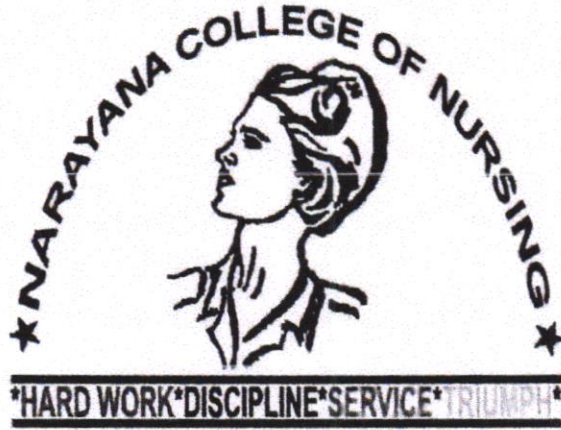
The study concluded that most of the intermediate student's knowledge was improved with the help of ICT. There is need to increase training programs for the intermediate students.

KEYWORDS: POCSO ACT, intermediate students

PROJECT ON

"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON
BODY DEFENSE AGAINST INFECTION AMONG MOTHERS
IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT NELLORE DISTRICT, A.P."

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. SREEKUTTY K.S

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2022

Dr. Sreekutty K.S.
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

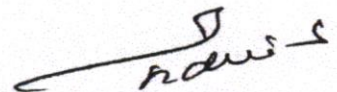
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This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences Ref No: 04/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/05/2022.

Date: 29 /11/22

Place: Nellore.


Prof.Dr. Indira.S,MSc(N) Ph.D.(N)

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. B. Anny
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY THE GUIDE

This is to certify that this project titled "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON BODY DEFENSE AGAINST INFECTION AMONG MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH", original research work done by, Ms. SREEKUTTY K.S, under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2021-2022.

This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada with Ref No: 04/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/05/2022

Date: 29 /11/22

Place: Nellore

Prof.A.Latha MSc(N)
HOD - MSN Department
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. B. S. Prasad
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANACOLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project entitled "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON BODY DEFENSE AGAINST INFECTION AMONG MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH", is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of Mrs.A .LATHA Professor, HOD of MSN Department, Narayana college of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Signature of the candidate:

(Ms.Sreekutty K.S)

Ref No: 04/UGSRS/NCON/2022

Dr. Bhanu
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Date: 29 /11/22

Signature of the candidate

Place: Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore

Ms. Sreekutty K.S

Ref No: 04/UGSRS/NCON/2022

Dr. B. Anuj
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON BODY DEFENSE AGAINST INFECTION AMONG MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT NELLORE DISTRICT ,AP

INTRODUCTION

The human body has three primary lines of defense to fight against foreign invaders, including viruses, bacteria and fungi. The immune system three lines of defense include physical and chemical barriers, non specific innate responses and specific adaptive responses. Natural barrier includes the skin, mucous membrane, tears, earwax, mucus and stomach acid also the normal flow of urine washes out micro organisms that enters the urinary tract, to identify and eliminate organisms that get through the body's natural barriers.

NEED FOR STUDY

The Infectious disease are claim up more morbidity and mortality rate in the world. Communicable disease are claiming more mortality rate in last centuries. The communicable disease are caused by bacteria , viruses, parasites, and funguses. But the human body has its defense mechanisms to protect the body and prevent the disease . They are physical mechanisms, like skin, cells like white blood cell and complementary system . To enhance the defense mechanisms the people should have knowledge , about hygiene eating disorder, and fitness for healthy body.

The investigator was taken care of patient with corona during pandemic period. So the investigator interested to assess the knowledge of mothers on body defense against infection

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge on body defense against infection among mothers.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge on body defense against infection among mothers with their selected socio demographic variables.
3. To Prepare booklet regarding body defense against infection

ASSUMPTIONS:

The mothers may have knowledge regarding body defense against infection

Materials & methods: A descriptive research design in the quantitative research approach was adopted for this study . The accessible population is mothers who are attending OPD at selected hospital . The study was conducted at Narayana Medical College hospital , by using non probability convenience sampling technique 150 mothers were selected . The research variables is knowledge on body defence and demographic variables .

Tool: The investigator developed the tool after extensive review of literature and the content validity of the tool was obtained from three nursing experts. The tool has structured questionnaire and demographic variables. The feasibility of the tool was tested with a pilot study .

Data collection procedure:

The data collection procedure was carried out after obtaining approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee, Narayana College of Nursing Nellore. Also got permission from Medical Superintendent , NMCH to conduct the study. Daily, 6-7 mothers were assembled in OPD at 9.00.am at demo room. After introducing with others, the investigator got the written informed consent duly explain and assuring that the confidentiality of the data will be maintained. The mother's filled the questionnaire which took 15- 20 minutes. The collected data were coded,

tabulated and organized for statistical analysis by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study.

RESULTS

The results shows that 19(13%) had (B grade) moderate knowledge and 131(87%) (C grade) inadequate knowledge on body defense against infection.

The mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge on body defense against infection among Mothers was 16.5 with standard deviation of 1.5. Association among mothers shows a significant association between the level of knowledge on body defense against infection and their socio demographic variables such as type of family. On the other hand there is non significant association shows with their selected socio demographic variables such as age, religion, education qualification, occupation, income, number of children and source of information among mothers.

The study results show that the mothers had less knowledge regarding body defense against infection.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the study result the investigator recommended the study can be conducted in different settings with large sample size and in different populations as a true experimental study.

KEYWORDS : Body defense, infection, Mothers

Dr. B. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANACOLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.


BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This project titled, "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON BODY DEFENSE AGAINST INFECTION AMONG MOTHERS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH" was carried out by Ms. SREEKUTTY K.S, is bonafide student of Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore during the academic year 2021-2022

This project was carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship 2022 (UGSRS) for Dr. YSR University of Health Sciences Vijayawada Ref No: 04/UGSRS/NCON/2022 dated 15/05/2022.

Date: 29/11/22

Place: Nellore.

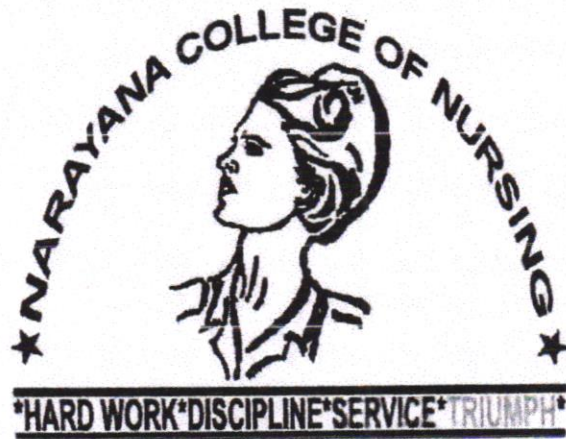

Prof.Dr. Indira.S, MSc(N) Ph.D.
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. B. Anuj
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT
ENABLED TEACHING MODULE ON NATIONAL PROGRAM
FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT
(PCB&VI) AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF
NELLORE DISTRICT, A.P”.

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by
Ms. ANEENA GEORGE

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 003.



Dr. Y.S.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER 2022

Dr. B. Anjali
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

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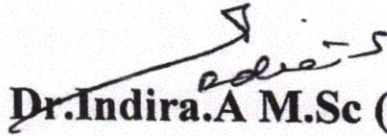
This project titled "A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED TEACHING MODULE REGARDING NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (NPCB&VI) AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF NELLORE DISTRICT, ANDHRA PRADESH" was carried out by Ms ANEENA GEORGE, a bonafide student of Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore during the academic year 2021-2022.


This project was carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship (UGSRS) 2022 - DrYSR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, Ref No: 02/UGSRS/NCON/2022, dated 15/05/2022 .

Date:/11/2022

Place:Chinthareddy palem

Nellore


Dr.Indira.A M.Sc (N),Ph.D.,
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

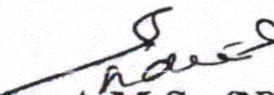
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This project was carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship(UGSRS)2022 for Dr.YSR University of Health Sciences, Ref No: 02/UGSRS/NCON/2022, dated 15/05/2022.

Date: /11/2022

Place: Nellore


Dr. Indira.A, M.Sc (N), Ph.D.,
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. Indira
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY GUIDE

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This project is carried out under the Under Graduate Student Research Scholarship(UGSRS)2022 - DrYSR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada with Ref No: 02/UGSRS/NCON/2022, dated 15/05/2022

Dr. V. KumariM.Sc (N), Ph.D.,

Vice Principal (Academic)

Head-Department of Obstetrics &

Gynaecological Nursing ,

Narayana College of Nursing

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore

Date: /11/2022

Place: Nellore


Dr. B. Anuj
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddyapalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION


I hereby declare that the project entitled "A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED TEACHING MODULE REGARDING NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (NPCB&VI) AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF NELLORE DISTRICT A.P" is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of Dr.V. Kumari, Vice Principal &Head, Department of Obstetrics &Gynaecological Nursing, Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore.


(MS.AneenaGeorge)

Ref NO:02/UGSRS/NCON/2022,
Dr YSR UHS, Vijayawada, dated 15/05/2022

Date: /11/2022

Place: Nellore


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Dr YSR UHS, Vijayawada, dated 15/05/2022

Date:/11/2022

Place: Chinthareddypalem

Nellore

Dr. B. Anuj
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
N.LLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ICT ENABLED TEACHING MODULE REGARDING NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR CONTROL OF BLINDNESS AND VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (NPCB&VI) AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF NELLORE DISTRICT A.P

Introduction: With rising socio demographic status and life expectancy, many countries around the world are seeing more people live into adulthood, increases in the average age of the population, and a shift in the disease burden towards non-communicable diseases and disabilities. The most common causes of visual impairment globally are uncorrected refractive errors (43%), cataracts (83%) and glaucoma (2%). Other disorders that cause visual problems include may age-related macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, corneal clouding and a number of infections. Most of the principal cause of vision impairment, including cataract and under corrected refractive error are transition and subject to this epidemiological transition. Addressing these reversible conditions by scaling up existing health-care systems to provide access to cataract surgery and Spectacles is an important opportunity.

Need for study:

A systematic review and meta-analysis of population-based surveys of Eye diseases was conducted from January 1980 to October 2020. The study findings revealed that global crude prevalence of avoidable vision impairment & blindness in adults aged 50 years and older did not change between 2010 and 2019. The leading global causes of blindness in those aged 50 years & older in 2020 were cataract followed by glaucoma, age related macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy, and leading causes of moderate to severe vision

impairment (MSVI) were under corrected refractive error (86.1million) and cataract (78.8 million)

The above study results suggest that eye care services contributed to the observed reductions of age-related avoidable blindness, but not of moderate to severe visual impairment (MSVI) and that the target in an ageing global population was not reached. General awareness knowledge regarding vision and the factors causing visual impairment are necessary to common man. Government is implementing various national control programs including National Program for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment. Hence the researcher decided to identify awareness of adult clients regarding National Program for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) the barriers against reaching eye care services to rectify vision impairment and prevent blindness among adult and elderly population. Based on the study results plans may be made to make regular awareness program to preserve eye sight to an optimum level availing the services provided by national blindness control program

Objectives:

1. To assess knowledge of adults in selected rural areas regarding National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI).
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of ICT enabled teaching module on the knowledge of NPCB&VI among adults in selected rural areas of Nellore district.
3. To compare the effectiveness of teaching module on the knowledge of NPCB&VI among adults in selected rural areas with certain demographic variables.

Dr. R. Anuraj
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

HYPOTHESES

a. Null hypotheses

H₀₁. There will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding vision and visual impairment following an ICT enabled teaching program.

H₀₂. There will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding services rendered by NPCB&VI following an ICT enabled teaching program.

H₀₃. There will be no significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding vision, visual impairment and NPCB&VI with selected demographic variables of rural adults..

b. Research hypotheses:

H₁: There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding vision and visual impairment following an ICT enabled teaching program.

H₂: There will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding services rendered by NPCB&VI following an ICT enabled teaching program.

H₃: There will be a significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding vision, visual impairment and NPCB&VI with selected demographic variables of rural adults..

Materials & methods: A study with pre-experimental study design with quantitative approach was conducted at Venkatachalam village, Nellore district from 19.09.2022 to 19. 10.2022 with 110 adults identified by non-probability convenience sampling technique, who are able to understand write and read

Telugu/English, both genders aged 20 years and above are included as study participants.

Tool: The investigator developed the tool after extensive review of literature and the content validity of the tool was obtained from three nursing experts. The feasibility of the tool was tested with a pilot study with ten study participants who were not included in main study. Section A comprised of the socio-demographic variables. Section B comprised of 16 general questions related vision and visual impairment and Section C comprised of 15 specific questions related to services rendered by NPCB&VI.

Data collection procedure: The data collection procedure was carried out after obtaining approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee, Narayana College of Nursing Nellore. Also got permission from Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre, Venkatachalam to conduct the ICT enabled Teaching session at the PHC premises. Daily, 8-10 study participants were requested to assemble in PHC, Venkatachalam. After introducing with study participants, the investigator got the written informed consent duly explaining and assuring that the confidentiality of the data will be maintained. First pre-test conducted and the participants filled the questionnaire in Telugu version which took 15- 20 minutes. Then ICT enabled teaching was done by the investigator with LCD projectors regarding general information on eye sight, visual impairment (VI) and services provided through NPCB&VI for 30-40 minutes. Then post test was conducted with the same questionnaire format which took another 15-20 minutes for the participants to fill the data. The collected data were coded, tabulated and organized for statistical analysis by using descriptive methods mean and SD and inferential statistical methods Chi-square and Z test.

MAJOR STUDY FINDINGS

Majority (48 %) of study participants are in the age group of 51 years and above. More female (53%) had participated in the study. Majority of study

participants are Hindus (43%), followed by Christians (38%) and Muslims (19%). Among the study participants (57%) were studied up to primary & elementary education and 13 % did not have any formal education and there were no graduates. Most of (97%) them were married which shows that married adults are more concerned towards improving their knowledge level related to their vision, visual impairment. Regarding **family system**, both nuclear family (49%) system and joint family system (51%) were equally prevalent. This study shows that more than 50 % of study participants family income was Rs. 10001-15000 per month and about 50 % of study participants were working on daily wages. Most of the study participants (66%) following mixed diet pattern. Around three-fourth of study participants got information through mass media (30%) & health care personnel (47%) regarding NPCB&VI. It shows the impact of nearby Primary Health centre in Venkatachalam village offering services in the rural population.

The pre-test level of knowledge regarding vision & visual impairment and regarding services rendered by NPCB&VI, all the study participants have scored D category (score < 50). Hence, the objective 1- to assess knowledge of adults in selected rural areas regarding National Program for Control of Blindness & Visual Impairment (NPCB&VI) was met.

Following an ICT enabled teaching program and analysing the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of study participants on vision and visual impairment with Z test, the calculated value (16.129) was greater than the table value (12.59) and there was a statistically significant difference between pre-test (Mean \pm SD = 2.3 \pm 1.54) and post-test (Mean \pm SD = 13.84 \pm 1.79) general knowledge level of study participants on vision and visual impairment with P value < 0.05. **Hence, it is statistically proved that an ICT enabled teaching program was effective in increasing general knowledge level on vision and visual impairment of study participants of rural population.** Hence the

Objective 2 - to evaluate the effectiveness of ICT enabled teaching module on the knowledge of NPCB&VI among adults in selected rural areas of Nellore district was met. Also, H_{01} there will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding vision and visual impairment following an ICT enabled teaching program was rejected and H_1 that there will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding vision and visual impairment following an ICT enabled teaching program was accepted.

Following an ICT enabled teaching program and analysing the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of study participants on services rendered by NPCB&VI with Z test the calculated value (12.726) is greater than the table value (12.59) and there was a statistically significant difference between pre-test (Mean \pm SD = 10.96 \pm 1.0) and post-test (Mean \pm SD = 13.14 \pm 1.93) specific knowledge scores of study participants on services rendered by NPCB&VI with P value <0.05.

Hence, it is statistically proved that an ICT enabled teaching program was effective in increasing knowledge level on services rendered by NPCB&VI of study participants of rural population. Therefore H_{02} there will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding services rendered by NPCB&VI following an ICT enabled teaching program was rejected and research hypothesis 2 - there will be a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adults from rural population regarding services rendered by NPCB&VI following an ICT enabled teaching program was accepted.

There is no statistically significant association between the pretest knowledge score on vision and visual impairment and specific knowledge on services rendered by NPCB&VI of the study participants with their socio demographic

Dr. B. S. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

variables. Hence, objective 3- o compare the effectiveness of teaching module on the knowledge of NPCB&VI among adults in selected rural areas with certain demographic variables was met.

Hence, H_{03} - there will be no significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding vision, visual impairment and NPCB&VI and selected demographic variables of rural adults was rejected and research hypothesis - H_3 : There will be a significant association between pre-test knowledge scores regarding vision, visual impairment and NPCB&VI with selected demographic variables of rural adults was accepted.

RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER STUDY: Based on the study results, the investigator recommends a comparative multi-centred study to evaluate the effectiveness of ICT enabled teaching program among urban and rural population with large sample size to improve awareness among public regarding NPCB&VI.

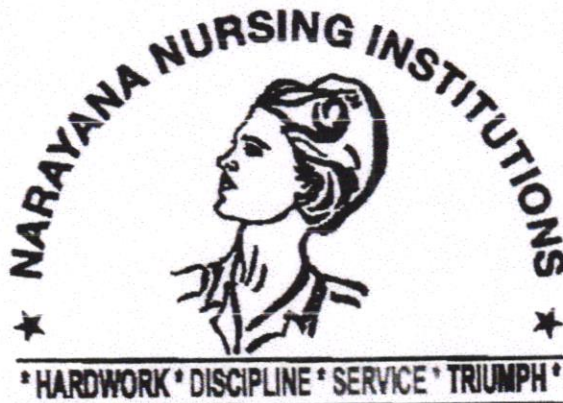
KEYWORDS: knowledge, ICT enabled teaching module, NPCB&VI

Dr. B. Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

**“A DESCRIPTION STUDY TO FIND ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN SMART PHONE USAGE AND ACADEMIC
PERFORMANCE AMONG GRADUATE NURSING
STUDENTS AT SELECTED AREAS OF NELLORE DISTRICT”.**

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms.SUMI SABU

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER 2021

Dy. Principal
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY THE PRINCIPAL

This is to certify that this project titled "A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO FIND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SMARTPHONE USAGE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG GRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGES OF NELLORE DISTRICT." is a bonafide work done by Ms.SUMI SABU, Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524002 This project is carried out under the Undergraduate Student Research Scholarship 2021 (UGSRS) for Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 3679/A5/UGSRS/2000 dated 15/05/2021 under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2020-2021.

Sincerely,

Date: 3/03/22

Place: Nellore

Indira S
Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N).,

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh

Indira S
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY THE GUIDE

This is to certify that this project titled "A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO FIND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SMARTPHONE USAGE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG GRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGES OF NELLORE DISTRICT." is a bonafide work done by Ms.SUMI SABU, Narayana College of Nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore-524002 This project is carried out under the Undergraduate Student Research Scholarship 2021 (UGSRS) for Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences with Ref No: 3679/A5/UGSRS/2000 dated 15/05/2021 under my guidance and supervision during the academic year 2020-2021

Srinathy

Sumi
31/03/22

Dr. V.Kumari

Professor, HOD of OBG department

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 31.03.22

Place: Nellore.

Dr. Srinathy
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled **A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO FIND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SMARTPHONE USAGE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG GRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGES OF NELLORE DISTRICT.** is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Dr.V.Kumari**, Professor,HOD of OBG Department, Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Sumi

Sumi
Signature of the candidate:

MsSumi Sabu

Date: 31.03.22

Place: Nellore

Kumari
31/03/22

Signature of the Guide

Dr.V.Kumari

Professor/HOD

OBG Department,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Dr. Sabu
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

R^{en}

"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO FIND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SMART PHONE USAGE AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG GRADUATE NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGES OF NELLORE DISTRICT. "

INTRODUCTION

Smart phone a relative new technological device. A phone with advanced features windows mobile software, access to the internet, and other computer processing capabilities. This article investigates the decision to adopt a smartphone among healthcare professionals, specifically nurses. The study examines constructs that affect an individual's decisions to adopt a smart phone by employing innovation attributes leading to perceived attitudes. We hypothesize that individual intentions to use a smart phone are mostly determined by attitudes towards using a Smartphone, which in turn are affected by innovation characteristics. Innovation characteristics are factors that help explain whether a user will adopt a new technology.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the smart phone usage among graduate nursing students.
- To find out the association between impacts of smartphones on social life among the young generation with selected socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY :

A descriptive research approach and descriptive research design was adopted. Study was conducted in Narayana college of nursing in Nellore district. 100 graduate nursing students were selected by using Non probability sampling

technique. Structured questionnaire was used to find association between smart phone usage and academic performance among graduate nursing students.

RESULTS

With reference to the assessment of smart phone usage among graduate nursing students, 14% are addicted to smart phone, 64% are prone to get addiction, 13% had negative impact and 9% having manage it well.

With reference to the accademic performance of graduate nursing, 19% got A+grade, 42% got A grade, 32% got B grade, 5% got C grade and 2% got D grade.

CONCLUSION

The study findings concluded that the majority of 64% had prone to get addiction on smart phone usage of graduate nursing students and majority of 46% had A grade accademic performance among graduate nursing students. Researchers suggested that nursing students need to have adequate knowledge regarding addiction on smart phone usage by conducting awareness program.

Key words: Association, Smartphone, Academic performance, Graduate nursing students.

Dr. B. Anji
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
N. LORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

**A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE
OF SHIFT WORK DISORDER AMONG HEALTH CARE
WORKERS WORKING IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL,
NELLORE, A.P. ”.**

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. ANU THOMAS

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.**



**Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
VIJAYAWADA, A.P
NOVEMBER-2021**

Dr. B. S. S. S.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

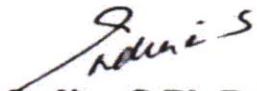
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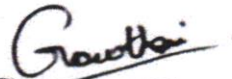

Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N),
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Mrs. Gowmathi

Associate Professor

Department of Community Health Nursing

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 30/2/22

Place: Nellore


iii



Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled "**A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF SHIFT WORK DISORDER AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS WORKING IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH**". is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Mrs. Gowmathi**, Associate Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.


Signature of the candidate:
Ms. Anu Thomas


Signature of the Guide
Mrs. Gowmathi
Associate Professor
Department of Community Health Nursing
Narayana Nursing College
Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore

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I hereby declare that the Dr. N.T.R University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada, shall have the rights to preserve, use and disseminate this dissertation in print or electronic format for the academic / research purpose.

Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore



Signature of the candidate

Ms. Anu Thomas

v

Dr. Reddy
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF SHIFT WORK DISORDER AMONG HEALTH CARE WORKERS WORKING IN TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH.

INTRODUCTION:

Shift Work Disorder (SWD) is a sleep disorder characterized by insomnia which can be attributed to the person's work schedule. Awareness of the mechanisms behind shift work related health problems could be an essential knowledge to schedule the shift work, employment routines, clinical treatment and selection of employees effectively.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Shift working health workers have higher incidence and prevalence of developing health issues compared to non-shift workers. This is because there is more light exposure at night and the release of melatonin is suppressed, which predisposes women to breast cancer through a series of physiological and pathological mechanisms. As many studies have not been published on the prevalence of SWD and its related health problems among health care workers in India, this study would be help to identify the prevalence of SWD and its associated factors in a tertiary care setting. Thereafter, interventions could be planned to improve the quality of work life of health care workers that in turn improves the quality of patient care, thereby beneficial for the management. Health care workers turnover could be minimized which is a major problem in the discontinuity of the patient care. This study would give an opportunity for the health care workers to identify their health problems which can be occurred during the shift work.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study an overview of shift work disorder among health care workers.
2. To assess the prevalence of shift work disorder and to identify related health problems among health care workers in a tertiary care hospital at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.
3. To identify the health problems associated with SWD among health care workers.

ASSUMPTION:

There would be less prevalence of shift work disorder among health care workers working in tertiary care hospital, Nellore.

METHODOLOGY:

A quantitative research approach and Hospital- based cross sectional study design was adopted to assess the Prevalence of shift work disorder among health care workers working in Narayana super specialty hospital in Nellore. The sample size was 320 health care workers were selected using non probability purposive sampling technique. Socio demographic data was collected and using SWSD (shift work sleep disorder) check list to assess the Prevalence of shift work disorder.

Results:

The Prevalence of shift work disorder among health care workers working in tertiary care hospital, 174 (54%) health care workers had mild symptoms and 146 (46%) health care workers had moderate symptoms. The mean value and standard deviation among health care workers as follows, mean score is 6.921 with the standard deviation 3.696.

PROJECT ON
"AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE
COMPETENCY ON TRAUMA CARE AMONG NRUSES AT
SELECTED HOSPITALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH".

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. DEEPTHI TOMY

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
VIJAYAWADA, A.P
NOVEMBER-2021

Dr. R. Anuj
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

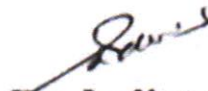
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CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Date: 30/3/22.
Place: Nellore.



Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N).,
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

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for 

Mrs.Merlin Golda.V

Professor


Department of MSN

**Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.**

Date: 30/03/2022

Place: Nellore

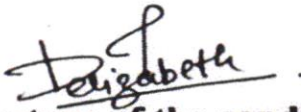
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Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled " **AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE COMPETENCY ON TRAUMA CARE AMONG NURSES AT SELECTED HOSPITALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH.**" is a bonafied work done by **Ms. DEEPTHI TOMY** Is a bonafide and genuine research work carried out by me under the guidance of **Mrs. Merlin Golda.V**, Associate Professor Department of MSN, Narayana College of nursing, Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.



Signature of the candidate

Ms. Deepthi Tomy

Date: 30/03/2022

Place: Nellore



Signature of the Guide

Mrs. Merlin Golda.V

Professor

Department of MSN

Narayana College of Nursing,

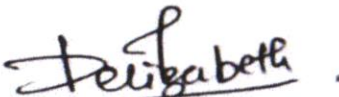
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Date: 30/3/2022

Place: Nellore


Signature of the candidate

Ms. Deepthi Tomy


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

"AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE COMPETENCY ON TRAUMA CARE AMONG NURSES AT SELECTED HOSPITALS IN ANDHRA PRADESH."

Introduction: Trauma Nursing core- competency of staff nurse is important to ensure patient safety and improve the quality of trauma nursing care. Trauma care competency of staff nurse is highest possible standard in all relevant aspects of nursing as well as in the specialist aspects due to the unique characteristics of the subjects.

NEED FOR STUDY

Staff nurses provide the continuum of care in trauma nursing crosses all boundaries and takes place in all settings from pre-hospital care, through acute and primary settings to the patient's place of residence. This study was conducted mainly to improve the competent level of staff nurses on trauma care and to make them more Competent in facing all the emergency situations in giving all the victims with good trauma care.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the competency on trauma care among nurses.
- To associate the selected demographic variables with level of competency among trauma care nurses

ASSUMPTION

Nurses may have competency on trauma care.

METHODOLOGY

The study was adopted with non probability convenience sampling technique. The study was conducted in Narayana Medical College and Hospital Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. The sample about 400 staff nurses.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The data collection procedure was carried out after taking Formal written permission from the concerned authority. The investigator established good rapport with samples. The data was collected for two days from 30/10/2021-14/11/2021 between 9 am to 8 pm with the help of observational checklist from 400 staff nurses. Consent from staff nurses was obtained. The total of 400 staff nurses were selected by nonprobability convenience sampling technique, using inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data were collected from 28-32 staff nurses in one day. It took 15-20 minutes for each sample to complete the checklist. After collecting background data, collected the level of competency on trauma care by observational checklist. The participants were eager to know and took active participation in asking questions seeking clarification. The data were tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

RECOMMENDATION:

On the basis of findings of study recommendations are suggested in the future research.

- A study can be replicated to a large number of sample.
- A cross sectional descriptive study can be done to assess the competency on trauma care among staff nurses in different hospitals.
- A comparative study can be ascertaining to compare the competency on trauma care among staff nurses in different hospitals.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that most of the staff nurses are somewhat competent in their level of competency. There is needed to improve the competency over the trauma care.

KEY WORDS: Assess, Competency and trauma care.

PROJECT ON

“A COHORT STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF BREAST SELF EXAMINATION AMONG PREMENOPAUSAL WOMEN AT SELECTED AREAS IN NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH”.

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. CHINJU T.J

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



**Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
VIJAYAWADA, A.P
NOVEMBER-2021**

Dr. B. S. S. S.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

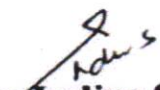
**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

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Date: 30/8/22

Place: Nellore


Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N).,

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY THE GUIDE

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SSh-Jh
Dr.S.Elizabeth Jasmine,
HOD of Fundamental of Nursing
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 3d/3/22
Place: Nellore

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE

DECLARATION

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Chinju

Signature of the Candidate

Ms.Chinju T.J

S. Elizabeth

Signature of the Guide

Dr.S.Elizabeth Jasmine,
HOD of Fundamental of Nursing
Narayana College of Nursing
Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date : 30/3/22

Place : Nellore

Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

treasured advice, herald inspiration, and highly instructive suggestions to accomplish my goal.

I specially thank to **Dr. Jayanthi .V**, Principal, SreeNarayana Nursing college for her great assurance of validation of content and proper guidance throughout the research study.

I specially thank to **Dr.H.Rajeswari, Vice Principal, HOD of Mental Health Nursing Department**, for her great assurance of validation of content and proper guidance throughout the research study. I Specially thank the administrators who have given the approval to collect the data from respective samples.

I specially thank to **Mrs. VanajaKumari, HOD of Community Health Nursing, M.sc (N), HOD, Nursing Education, Narayana College of Nursing.**

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I thank to **Mrs.Thejovathi, Assoc.prof, HOD department of Nursing Research, Narayana College of Nursing** for her proper guidance in carrying out this project.

I am privileged to thank medical officer and ASHA workers in Venkatachalam Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, for giving me permission to collect the data from respective samples.

I express my grateful thanks to the HOD Statistics **Dr.Mervin Jasper**, for his valuable suggestions and co-operation towards carrying out this project

ABSTRACT

“A COHORT STUDY TO ASSESS THE ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF BREAST SELF EXAMINATION AMONG PREMENOPAUSAL WOMEN AT SELECTED AREAS IN NELLORE DISTRICT ANDHRA PRADESH”

INTRODUCTION

Breast self examination(BSE) was a main stay for decades in breast cancer screening recommendations. Breast cancer is a public health problem. It attacks women in their most productive years of life but breast cancer can be cured with limited resources. Early detection plays a crucial role for breast cancer. Breast self examination, mammography and clinical breast examination are screening methods, which are used to detect early breast cancer. It appears that the best way to save women's lives to increase their awareness of the potential harms of breast cancer, to raise their level of awareness about early warning signs, risk factors and early detection procedures for this disease.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Breast cancer is the most common cancer in women and leading cause of cancer death. If we take worldwide statistics of people who are suffering from breast cancer,1.7 million new cases are reported. Based on global cancer observatory estimates, about 14.1 million new cancer cases and 8.2 million deaths are occurred in worldwide. Every year,1 million new cancer patients are diagnosed in India by 2035,1.2 million Indians will die of cancer every year. It is the most common cancer of urban Indian women and the second most common in rural women. According to statistical study in Andhra Pradesh, women above 40 years age are prone to get breastcancer.20%of people are mostly affected among that 19.1% women are practicing breast self examination. This study was mainly focused on the premenopausal women to

improve their attitude and practice regarding the breast self examination and to have more information regarding the complications related the breast.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the attitude of breast self examination among premenopausal women.
- To assess the practice of breast self examination among premenopausal women.
- Correlation between the level of attitude and practice among premenopausal women.
- To findout the association between the level of attitude and practice on breast self examination among premenopausal women with selected socio demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The premenopausal women have some attitude regarding breast self examination.
- The premenopausal women may follow some practices regarding breast self examination.

METHODOLOGY

The study was adopted with non probability convenience sampling technique. The study was conducted in Venkatachalam Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh. The sample size about 400 premenopausal women. The data collection procedure was carried out after taking formal written permission from the concerned authority. The investigator established good rapport with samples. The data was collected for two weeks from 10-11-21 to 25-11-21 between 10am to 4pm with the help of attitude and practice checklist from 400 premenopausal women. Consent from premenopausal women was obtained. The total of 400

x

Dr. B. Arjun
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

premenopausal women selected by nonprobability convenience sampling technique.

For collecting data I selected Venkatachalam, Nellore district Andhra Pradesh. I went to selected place by the means of autoricka show along with the guidance of madams. I reached the place at 9.30am and took the permission from medical officer and with the help of asha worker identified each house and started collecting data at 10am through door to door visit. I explained about the purpose of this data collection and gave every premenopausal women a health education regarding the breast self examination and the complication which may occur when they fail to do. The participants were eager to know and took active participation in asking questions seeking clarification. I completed doing my attitude and practice scale checklist with the help of participants and socio demographic variables were completed by each participants. I select 30 samples each for 12 days and 20 samples each for last two days for the completion of data collection. After all the section we took photographs together and maintain good report.

RESULT

The result of the study concluded that majority of the participants had given average practice for practice level, which shows the importance of conducting awareness programme regarding both attitude and practice become beneficial to premenopausal women.

To assess the attitude of breast self examination among premenopausal women was analysed, it was noted that the majority of the population felt that "all women should do breast self examination" suggesting the importance of breast self examination in early diagnosis of breast cancer. Through only 56 (14%) of premenopausal women had a positive score. 151 (37.75%) premenopausal women had a neutral and 193 (48.25%) premenopausal women

had a negative scores. The mean score was 6314 with standard deviation of 3.97 for level of attitude among premenopausal women. Moreover the findings of this study reveals that the present study population is enthusiastic to gain information and neutrally interested in doing breast self examination, which contracts with the findings of previous studies wherein unpleasantness and fear were potential barriers for practicing breast self examination.

To assess the level of practice regarding breast self examination among premenopausal women was analyzed, through only 110(27.5%) of them had a good breast self examination practice score.280(70%) of them had a average practice and 10(2.5%) of them had a poor practice of breast self examination. The mean score was 14.40 with standard deviation of 2.008 for level of practice among premenopausal women.

Correlation between the level of attitude and practice among premenopausal women regarding breast self examination used the mean for the level of attitude is 6314 with standard deviation of 3.97 and the mean for the level of practice is 14.40 with standard deviation of 2.008. Our study revealed a positive correlation between attitude and practice (correlation coefficient, 2.48, $p < 0.5$) illustrating the desire among this population to acquire correct attitude and practice regarding breast self examination among premenopausal women .

To find out the association between the level of attitude and practice with demographic variables findings related to significant and non significant association between the level of attitude and practice among premenopausal women. In attitude scale, age, education, religion menstrual cycle ,family history of breast cancer, frequency of performing breast self examination and information on breast self examination are significant and residence, marital status and occupation are non significant. In practice scale, age, residence, marital status, education, occupation, religion, family history of breast cancer,

PROJECT ON

**"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE PERCEPTION ON
COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG MIDDLE AGE PEOPLE
BETWEEN 45-55 YEAR IN DAKKILIVARI PALEM, NELLORE,
A.P."**

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. ANN MARIA BABU

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2021

Dr. Babu
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY THE PRINCIPAL

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Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore

Indira S
Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N).,

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Ms.K.Deepa

Assistant Professor

Department of MHN

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 30/5/22

Place: Nellore

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

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Ann Maria

Signature of the candidate:

Ms. Ann Maria Babu

K. Deepa

Signature of the Guide

Ms. K. Deepa

Assistant Professor

Department of MHN

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore

Dr. Babu
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

-A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE PERCEPTION ON COVID-19 VACCINATION AMONG MIDDLE AGE PEOPLE BETWEEN 45-55 YEARS IN DAKKILIVARIPALEM NELLORE, ANDHRA PRADESH".

INTRODUCTION: The World Health Organization (WHO), on December 31, 2019, received a report of the presence of unknown causes of pneumonia disease in Wuhan, China. Later, this disease was defined as a novel Coronavirus disease and further declared as a public health emergency of international concern by January 30, 2020 . The novel virus was renamed by the International Committee on Taxonomy of Viruses, as severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) that causes the 2019 Coronavirus disease (COVID-19). COVID-19 is caused by a single-stranded RNA virus belonging to the Coronaviridae family. Now that COVID-19 vaccines have reached billions of people worldwide, the evidence is overwhelming that no matter which one you take, the vaccines offer life-saving protection against a disease that has killed millions. The pandemic is far from over, and they are our best bet of staying safe. There are four types of vaccines in clinical trials: whole virus, protein subunit, viral vector and nucleic acid (RNA and DNA), each of which protects people, but by producing immunity in a slightly different way. Despite the record speed at which they have been developed, COVID-19 vaccines have still been subject to the same checks, balances, and scientific and regulatory rigour as any other vaccine, and shown to be safe.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the perception on covid-19 vaccination among the middle aged people between 45-55 years in Dakkilivaripalem ,Nellore district.
- To associate the perception on covid-19 vaccination with their selected socio-demographical variables of middle aged people between the ages group of 45-55 in Dikkilivaripalem of Nellore district.

METHODOLOGY: Descriptive research design was adopted for the study was used to determine the perception of COVID-19 vaccine among the middle age people. After getting the permission from the concerned authorities, Institutional Ethics Committee and Medical Officer at PHC in Dakkilivaripalem, Nellore, data collection was started with 360 middle age people who was selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. middle age people who fulfill the inclusion criteria was included for this study. After explaining the nature and purpose of study, informed consent was obtained from the middle age people. Perception of COVID-19 vaccination of the middle age people was assessed by the perception Scale for COVID-19 vaccination. The collected data was coded, tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS:

Objective-1: OBJECTIVE-I: To assess the perception of COVID-19 vaccination among middle aged people between 45-55 years in Dakkilivaripalem Nellore district.

- Findings related to perception of COVID 19 vaccination with the the perception Scale for COVID-19 vaccination shows that among 360

middle aged people 199(56%) belong to positive ,157(43%) are having neutral and 4 (1%) with negative. .

- Findings related to the mean and standard deviation of perception of COVID 19 vaccination among middle age people on grading system level mean was 19.34 and standard deviation was 3.04.

OBJECTIVE:2- To associate the perception of COVID-19 vaccination with their selected socio demographic variables of middle aged people between the age group of 45-55 years in Dakkilivaripalem Nellore district.

- The association between the perception of COVID-19 vaccination with their selected socio demographic variables findings of the study shows that there is significant association between perception of COVID-19 vaccination among middle aged people with selected socio demographic variables like gender and occupation. There is no significant association with age, education, religion, marital status and monthly income.

CONCLUSION:-In the present study, the Investigator asses that the perception of COVID-19 vaccination among middle age people in Dakkilivaripalem, Nellore scored 199(56%) moderate perception. Hence nursing educators can conduct inservice education programs regarding COVID-19 vaccination.

KEYWORDS: Assess, Perception, COVID-19 vaccination, middle age people.

D. B. Anur
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

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by

Ms. ANN MARIA BABU

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2021

Dr. B. Anny
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

CERTIFICATE BY THE PRINCIPAL

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Place: Nellore

Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N.),

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Ms.K.Deepa

Assistant Professor

Department of MHN

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 30/5/22

Place: Nellore

Dr. B. Anny
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

**NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE**

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Ann Maria

Signature of the candidate:

Ms. Ann Maria Babu

Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore

K. Deepa

Signature of the Guide

Ms. K. Deepa

Assistant Professor

Department of MHN

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.

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OBJECTIVES

- To assess the perception on covid-19 vaccination among the middle aged people between 45-55 years in Dakkilivaripalem ,Nellore district.
- To associate the perception on covid-19 vaccination with their selected socio-demographical variables of middle aged people between the ages group of 45-55 in Dikkilivaripalem of Nellore district.

METHODOLOGY: Descriptive research design was adopted for the study was used to determine the perception of COVID-19 vaccine among the middle age people. After getting the permission from the concerned authorities, Institutional Ethics Committee and Medical Officer at PHC in Dakkilivaripalem, Nellore, data collection was started with 360 middle age people who was selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. middle age people who fulfill the inclusion criteria was included for this study. After explaining the nature and purpose of study, informed consent was obtained from the middle age people. Perception of COVID-19 vaccination of the middle age people was assessed by the perception Scale for COVID-19 vaccination. The collected data was coded, tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS:

Objective-1: OBJECTIVE-I: To assess the perception of COVID-19 vaccination among middle aged people between 45-55 years in Dakkilivaripalem Nellore district.

- Findings related to perception of COVID 19 vaccination with the the perception Scale for COVID-19 vaccination shows that among 360

middle aged people 199(56%) belong to positive ,157(43%) are having neutral and 4 (1%) with negative. .

- Findings related to the mean and standard deviation of perception of COVID 19 vaccination among middle age people on grading system level mean was 19.34 and standard deviation was 3.04.

OBJECTIVE:2- To associate the perception of COVID-19 vaccination with their selected socio demographic variables of middle aged people between the age group of 45-55 years in Dakkilivaripalem Nellore district.

- The association between the perception of COVID-19 vaccination with their selected socio demographic variables findings of the study shows that there is significant association between perception of COVID-19 vaccination among middle aged people with selected socio demographic variables like gender and occupation. There is no significant association with age, education, religion, marital status and monthly income.

CONCLUSION:-In the present study, the Investigator asses that the perception of COVID-19 vaccination among middle age people in Dakkilivaripalem, Nellore scored 199(56%) moderate perception. Hence nursing educators can conduct inservice education programs regarding COVID-19 vaccination.

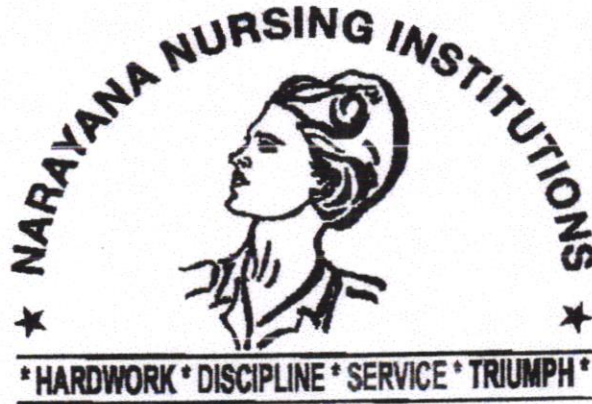
KEYWORDS: Assess, Perception, COVID-19 vaccination, middle age people.

Dr. R. R. R.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING COMPLICATIONS AND LIFE STYLE MODIFICATION AMONG THE CLIENT IN CARDIOLOGY OPD AT SELECTED HOSPITALS, NELLORE, A.P.”.

B.Sc. (Nursing)

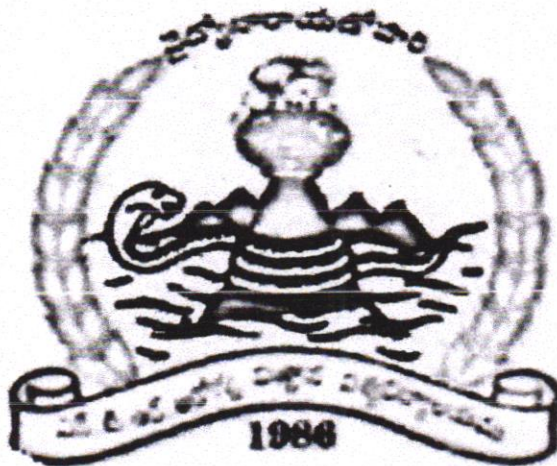


by

Ms. ANUGRAHA ANTONY

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2021

Dr. B. Anu
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore - 524 002.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

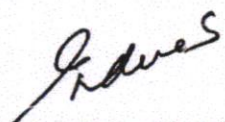
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Place: Nellore



Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N).,

Principal,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddypalem,

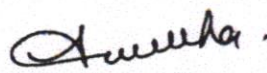
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NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Mrs. Anusha

Assit. Professor


Department of Community

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 5/03/22

Place: Nellore


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE

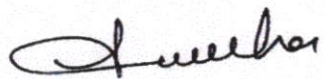
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Signature of the candidate:

Ms.Anugraha Antony



Signature of the Guide

Mrs.Anusha

Assit. Professor

Department of Community

Narayana Nursing College

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 31/03/22

Place: Nellore

Dr. B. Anusui
Principal

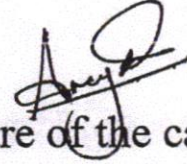
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Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Date: 31/03/22

Place: Nellore



Signature of the candidate

Ms. Anugraha Antony

Dr. B. Anny
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

Background: Heart is one of the most important vital organ in our body. It is encased and cushioned in its own serous membrane, the pericardium, lies in the middle mediastinal compartment of the thorax between pleura cavities. It receives and pumps blood in the body. Cardiac disease continues to rank first among all disease categories and is the leading cause death in the United States. Cardiovascular disease comprise of a group of disease of the heart and the vascular system. The major condition is ischemic heart disease, hypertension, cerebra vascular disease continues to be a important health problem in many developing countries. Hence, the investigator framed the following objectives for the study.

Objective:

- To assess the knowledge regarding complications and lifestyle modification among cardiac patients.
- To find out association between knowledge of cardiac patients with their selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods: A descriptive research design was used. The study was conducted in Cardiology OPD at Narayana medical college & Hospital, Nellore, A.P. A sample size of 30 was selected by using Non probability convenience sampling technique. The reliability of the tool was established by using Split half method (0.83). Content validity of the tool was established by six experts. Knowledge questionnaires on complications and life style modification of cardiac disorders were developed. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and chi-square test.

Results: Findings showed that majority of subjects shows that with regard 2(7%) had A+ grade, 8(27%) had A grade, 6(20%) had B+ grade, 4(13%) had B grade, 6(20%) had C grade and 4(13%) had D grade knowledge with mean of

14.53 and standard deviation 4.12. There is a significant association between the knowledge regarding complications and lifestyle modifications among cardiac patients with their socio demographic variables like food habits, are significant and There is no significant association between age, religion, exercise, educational status, occupation, habits, gender and area of residence.

Interpretation and conclusion: The conclusions drawn from the study were as follows:

The results of the study found that over all knowledge regarding complications and life style modification of cardiac disorders was Moderate in the subjects. Based on the findings of the present study it could be concluded that the Cardiac patients need to improve their knowledge regarding complications and life style modification of cardiac patients. Knowledge questionnaire was an effective and accepted teaching strategy.

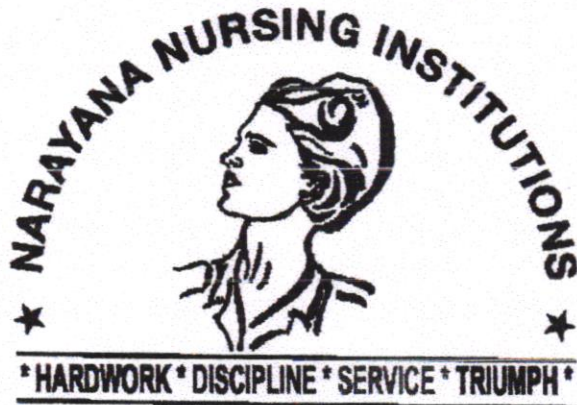
Key words: Complications, Life style Modification, Cardiology OPD.

Dr. B. B. B. B.
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS OF FIRE SAFETY
MEASURES AMONG UNDER GRADUATE STUDENTS IN
SELECTED COLLEGES AT NELLORE, A.P.”.**

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. ATHIRA KUNJUMON

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2021

Dr. S. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

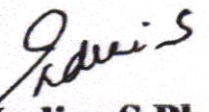
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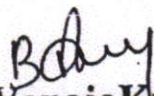

Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N).,
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Mrs.B.VanajaKumari

Professor


HOD of Community Health Nursing

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE

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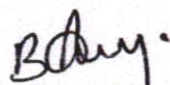


Signature of the candidate:

Ms.Athira Kunjumon

Date: 30/3/22

Place: Nellore



Signature of the Guide

Prof. B.Vanaja Kumari

HOD

Dept. of Community Health

Nursing,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Dr. B. Vanaja Kumari
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE AWARENESS OF FIRE SAFETY MEASURES AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES AT NELLORE,

A. P.

INTRODUCTION

Fire is one of the dangers most feared by health care providers, fire hazards and occurrence of fire accidents cause danger to life and property. So, it is important to prevent it as the saying "prevention is better than cure". It focuses to reduce the number of fire deaths and injuries and care prevention by identifying and rectifying unsafe behaviors.

It focuses to reduce the number of fire deaths and injuries and case prevention by identifying and rectifying unsafe behaviors. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) are the primary standards used in the development. It is very essential to protect the equipments also from the destructive forces. Protection against fires should be provided by appropriate building design and use of compartments, plans for discovering and putting out fires; he said the basic elements of fire safety programming are prevention, detection, containment, evacuation and extinguishment.²

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of awareness regarding fire safety measures among undergraduate students in selected college.
2. To find out association between the level of awareness with their selected socio demographic variables.

Dr. B. Chinn
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 501 003.

3. To prepare information booklet on fire safety measures among undergraduate students.

METHODOLOGY

A quantitative research approach, descriptive research design was used to assess the awareness of fire safety measures among the undergraduate students of selected colleges at Nellore. 270 participants were selected by Non probability convenience sampling technique. The study was conducted at Government Degree College. Structured questionnaire was used for the data collection. The study was conducted within a period of 4 weeks. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

The study reveals that with reference to the awareness regarding fire safety measures among undergraduate students, 6(27%) acquired A+ grade, 25(9%) got A, 45(17%) got B+, 86(32%) got B, 98(36%) got C and 10(4%) got D grade.

With regard to awareness on fire safety measures, the mean was 23.06 and standard deviation was 3.31.

There was significant statistical association between level of awareness with socio demographic variables like training programs.

There was no significant statistical association between level of awareness with socio demographic variables like age, qualification, religion and source of information.

CONCLUSION

In the present study, the Investigator assesses the awareness regarding fire safety measures among undergraduate students in Govt. Degree college at Nellore, 270 undergraduate students, 6(2%) acquired A+ grade, 25(9%) got A, 45(17%) got B+, 86(32%) got B, 98(36%) got C and 10(4%) got D grade.

Dr. B. Anurag
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

The study concluded that the level of awareness among undergraduate students on fire safety measures was had moderate knowledge and needs to be trained at all schools and colleges to reduce the destruction caused by fire.

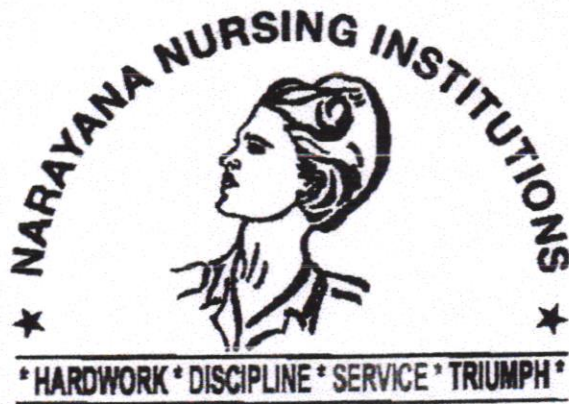
Keywords: Assess, knowledge, fire safety measures.

Dr. B. Anny
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

PROJECT ON

“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE AND RISK
FACTORS OF COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME AMONG
TEACHERS, NON-TEACHING STAFFS AND EMPLOYEES IN
NELLORE, A.P.”.

B.Sc. (Nursing)



by

Ms. ANUJAMOL THOMAS

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING

CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE - 524 002.



Dr. N.T.R. UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES

VIJAYAWADA, A.P

NOVEMBER-2021


Dr. B. Shyam
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.


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CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.**

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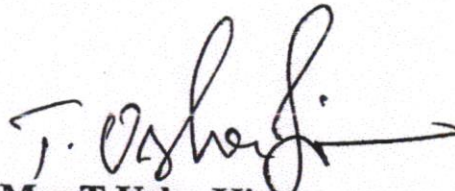

Prof. Dr. Indira.S, Ph.D.(N.),
Principal,
Narayana College of Nursing,
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.


Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE.

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Mrs.T.Usha Kiran

Associate Professor

Department of OBG,

Narayana College of Nursing,

Chinthareddyapalem, Nellore.

Date:

30/03/2022

Place:

NELLORE

Dr. B. Babu
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
Nellore-524002.

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
CHINTHAREDDYPALEM, NELLORE

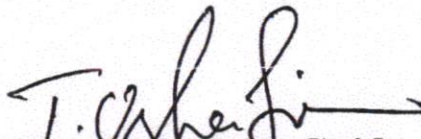
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Signature of the candidate

Ms. Anujamol Thomas



Signature of the Guide

Mrs. T. Usha Kiran

Associate Professor

Dept. of OBG

Narayana College of Nursing

Chinthareddy Palem, Nellore

Date:

30/03/2022

Place:

NELLORE

Dr. B. Anuj
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
NELLORE - 524 003.

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Signature of the candidate

Date:

Anujamol Thomas

Place:

Dr. B. Chinnay
Principal

NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
N.T. LORE - 524 003.

ABSTRACT

A CROSS SECTIONAL STUDY TO EVALUATE THE PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF COMPUTER VISION SYNDROME AMONG COMPUTER USERS IN SELECTED COLLEGES, NELLORE, A.P

INTRODUCTION:

Computer is a man made machine which faithfully follows man given orders and shortly gives man wanted result .Computer technology, which has transformed the workplace, has also introduced an array of related health complaints, most of which involve the visual and musculoskeletal systems The use of computer in every workplace has made life easier and increase output tremendously. Musculoskeletal related complaints such as tingling and numbness the fingers, cervical stiffness and backache are well known to be associated with prolonged usage of computer as associated called as computer vision syndrome.

Need for study: The prevalence of computer vision syndrome the self reported prevalence of computer vision syndrome among computer users was 69.5% (95%). Blurred vision, eyestrain and eye irritation were the most common reported symptoms of CVS with prevalence of 62.60%, 47.63% and 47.40% respectively⁷, it was also found that there was a gradual increase in visual complaints as the time spent in front of computer increases. This study reveals that prevalence rate of vision problem is increasing among computer users.⁸

Methodology:

Cross sectional study design was adopted with 200 employees who are computer users to assess the prevalence and risk factors of computer vision syndrome by using CVS checklist.

Results: prevalence of computer users are, 45(22.5%) had mild symptoms of Computer vision syndrome and 75 (35%) computer users had moderate symptoms of Computer vision syndrome and 85(42.5%) computer users had Severe symptoms of Computer vision syndrome regarding Risk factors of computer users of selected colleges , 55(27.5%) had high risk of Computer vision syndrome and 80 (40%) had moderate risk of Computer vision syndrome and 65(42.5%) had low risk of Computer vision syndrome. The Mean and standard deviation regarding prevalence and risk factors of computer vision syndrome among the computer users of selected colleges, 14.37 is mean and 2.84 is the standard deviation.

Conclusion:

The level of prevalence of computer-related health risks among the teaching and non teaching employees. Around 35.5 % of study group stated headache, 8.5 % with cervical pain.21.5% participants stated lumbar pain. Many participants in the study reported predominantly all the symptoms in different periods. Which includes, eye fatigue; headache and burning sensation the above findings of the study suggest the need of preventive intervention consisting of awareness / education regarding CVS (Computer Vision Syndrome).

Keywords: Prevalence, risk factors, CVS

Dr. B. Srinivas
Principal
NARAYANA COLLEGE OF NURSING
Chinthareddypalem,
N. LORE - 524 003.