"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TRIAGE AMONG THE NURSING STUDENTS OF SELECTED SCHOOLS OF GREATER NOIDA".

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Abstract: Triage is a method of ranking the urgency of a patient's care according to how serious their problems are. When there are insufficient resources to treat everyone right away, this aids in treating patients effectively. An experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness on knowledge regarding triage among the nursing students of selected schools of Greater Noida. The objective of this study is to assess the knowledge regarding triage among the nursing students through structured teaching program and to find the association between knowledge levels with demographic variables of nursing students of selected schools of Greater Noida. 65 students were selected using purposive sampling method. The study was conducted in Sharda University, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Structured questionnaire was used as tool consisting of 6 demographic data questions and 30 questions on knowledge regarding triage. With SPSS 20, the data were tabulated and subjected to descriptive and inferential statistical analysis. According to the study's findings, 78.46% of students had poor knowledge at the time of the pretest, 20% had average knowledge, 1.54% good knowledge, and 0% had very good knowledge. On the other hand, the majority of students—38.46%—had good knowledge on triage in the posttest, followed by 32.31% who had very good knowledge, 24.62% who had average knowledge, and 4.62% who had poor knowledge. Additionally, data demonstrates a relationship between nursing students' knowledge scores and a few demographic factors, such as attendance at disaster management seminars, placement in emergency units, and involvement in handling disaster situations. The study found that an organized teaching program on triage knowledge was successful ineffective in increasing the knowledge among the nursing students of Sharda University, Greater Noida.

Key words: Triage, structured teaching program, knowledge, pre-test, post-test.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Triage is the process of ranking the urgency of a patient's care according to how serious their problems are. When there are not enough resources to treat everyone right away, this aids in effectively treating the patients. In an Emergency Medicine Department (EMD), triage is a key role. In this context, triage is understood to be a ranking of the clinical urgency of patients. When demand is strong, rating is required to determine the sequence in which patients should receive care in an EMD. In order to address the most severe symptoms as quickly as possible and to lessen the detrimental effects of a protracted wait before treatment, the triage scale tries to optimize patient waiting times according to the severity of their medical conditions. Both the patient's vital signs and their primary complaint may be taken into consideration while making a triage decision. Triage may be used in clinical tasks other than emergency care, such as

selecting an investigation or course of treatment. By ensuring that the timing of care and resource allocation is appropriate to the severity of disease or damage, triage strives to ensure patient safety.

2. OBJECTIVES:
- To develop structured teaching program on triage.
- To assess knowledge regarding triage among nursing students of selected nursing school of Greater Noida.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge level regarding triage among nursing students of selected nursing school of Greater Noida.
- To determine the association between knowledge level with demographic variable of nursing students of selected school of Greater Noida.

3. RESEARCH APPROACH:
The research strategy chosen for the current study was the quantitative research approach, keeping in mind the nature of the problem as one of the study's objectives.

4. RESEARCH DESIGN:
The study conducted was true experimental design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY
The study was conducted in School of Nursing Science and Research , Sharda University, Greater Noida.

TARGET POPULATION
The target population is B.Sc Nursing 3rd year students.

SAMPLE
The study consist of selected students of School of Nursing Science and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida.

SAMPLE SIZE
Sample size was 65 nursing students B.Sc 3rd year.

SAMPLING TECHIQUE
Purposive sampling technique was used to draw sample from the population.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE
Structured teaching program method was used to collect the data and the tools used was questionnaire consisting of 2 parts:
Part A: Sociodemographic data
Items on sociodemographic variables includes age in years, gender, educational qualification, previously posted in emergency department, previous involvement in managing disaster situation and attended seminars/workshops on disaster management.

Part B: Knowledge questionnaire on Triage
Structured questionnaire on the knowledge of triage consisting of 30 questions.

5. FINDINGS:

Section A

Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of the selected students participated in the study:

SL. NO.	SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	**Gender**		
	a) Male	30	46
	b) Female	35	54
	c) Other	0	0

2	**Age in years**		
	a) 18-20	11	17
	b) 21-23	53	81
	c) 24-26	1	2
	d) 27 or above	0	0
3	**Educational qualification**		
	a) 10+2	65	100
	b) ANM	0	0
	c) Graduation	0	0
4	**Have you ever posted in emergency department?**		
	a) Yes	43	66
	b) No	22	34
5	**Have you ever involved in managing disaster situation?**		
	a) Yes	0	0
	b) No	65	100
6	**Have you ever attended workshop/seminar on disaster management?**		
	a) Yes	31	48
	b) No	34	52

Regarding the gender of the students, majority 54% of the students are female, 46% were male and 0% students were others. Regarding the age of the students, maximum numbers were in the age group of 21-23 years i.e. 81%, 17% belongs to the age group of 24-26 and 0% was in the age group of 27 and above. In educational qualification, 100% students have completed 10+2, 0% have done ANM or graduation. 66% students have been posted in the emergency department and 34% have not been posted in the emergency department. Regarding involvement in managing disaster situation 0% of the students were involved and 48% students have attended workshop/seminars on disaster management while 52% students have not attended any workshop or seminar on disaster management.

SECTION B

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge level of nursing student on triage:

| INTERPRETATION | PRE TEST | | POST TEST | |
	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Very good knowledge	0	0	21	32.31
Good knowledge	1	1.54	25	38.46
Average knowledge	13	20	16	24.62
Poor knowledge	51	78.46	3	4.62

In pre test, majority 78.46% had poor knowledge, 20% had average knowledge, 1.54% had good knowledge and 0% had very good knowledge. Whereas in post test, maximum 38.46% had good knowledge, 32.31% had very good knowledge, 24.62% had average knowledge and 4.62% had poor knowledge on triage.

SECTION C

Chi-square value showing association between knowledge score and demographic variables of nursing students:

Socio demographic variables	Very good knowledge	Good knowledge	Average knowledge	Poor knowledge	Chi-sq value	P - value	Inference p<0.05
Gender							Non-significant
Male	0	0	5	25	2.763	0.132	

Female	0	1	8	26			at $p<0.05$ level
Age 18-20 21-23 24-26 27 and above	0 0 0 0	0 1 0 0	5 8 0 0	6 44 1 0	5.907	0.784	Non-significant at $p<0.05$ level
Educational qualification 10+2 ANM Graduation	0 0 0	1 0 0	13 0 0	51 0 0	0.876	0.125	Non-significant at $p<0.05$ level
Have you attended seminar/workshops on disaster management? Yes No	0 0	0 1	3 10	28 23	15.332	0.012	Significant at $p<0.05$ level
Posted in emergency ward Yes No	0 0	1 0	13 0	49 2	23.954	0.006	Significant at $p<0.05$ level
Involved in managing disaster situation Yes No	0 0	0 1	0 13	0 51	10.776	0.012	Significant at $p<0.05$ level

   There is a significant association between knowledge score of nursing students and selected sociodemographic variables such as have you attended seminar/workshops on disaster management, posted in emergency ward and involved in managing disaster situation at $p<0.05$ level of significance. There is no significant found between knowledge score of nursing students and selected demographic variables such as gender, age and educational qualification.

6. RECOMMENDATION:
          After careful analysis of the data the following recommendation were suggested:
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess effectiveness of traige with teaching learning technique other than lecture method.
- Comparative study can be done between any two methods of teaching to assess the knowledge and skill of the students.
- The similar study can be replicated on a larger scale to generalized the findings.
- The similar study can be done in long term to see retention of knowledge.
- The similar study can be done among the staff in the hospitals.

7. CONCLUSION:
   A true experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding triage among the B.Sc nursing 3rd year students of School of Nursing Science and Research, Sharda University, Greater Noida through structured teaching program.
   The findings of the study is that in pre test, majority 78.46% had poor knowledge, 20% had average knowledge, 1.54% had good knowledge and 0% had very good knowledge. Whereas in post test, maximum 38.46% had good knowledge, 32.31% had very good knowledge, 24.62% had average knowledge and 4.62% had poor knowledge on triage. It is also found out that there is a significant association between knowledge score of nursing students and selected sociodemographic variables such as have you attended seminar/workshops on disaster management, posted in emergency ward and involved in managing disaster situation at $p<0.05$ level of significance.

The findings concluded that the structured teaching program on knowledge regarding triage among the nursing students of Sharda University, Greater Noida was effective in increasing the knowledge among nursing students.

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