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A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program regarding management of selected obstetric emergencies among nursing students in selected colleges at Tamil Nadu

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Objectives: Assess the level of pre-test and post-test knowledge among nursing students of third year BSc (N), regarding obstetrical emergencies and to find out the association between the levels of knowledge of nursing students with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology: The research approach adopted for this study is evaluative research approach. The research design adopted for this study is pre-experimental design with one group pre-test and post-test design. Simple random sampling was used to select the sample of sixty for this study, where structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data. Questionnaire is prepared on basic concepts about obstetric emergencies, hemorrhage and shock, cord prolapse and uterine rupture.

Results: The overall pre-test knowledge score regarding management of selected obstetrical emergencies among III year BSc nursing students was 36.38 with a SD of 5.52. The overall post test score regarding management of selected obstetrical emergencies among III year BSc nursing students was 87.16 with a SD of 3.81 which depict the effectiveness of video teaching. There is a significant association between pretest knowledge score on management of selected obstetrical emergencies among III year BSc nursing students with selected demographic variable such as gender, place of residence, birth order & source of information. It also exist non-significant association between pre-test knowledge score on management of selected obstetrical emergencies among III year BSc nursing students with selected demographic variable such as age in years, religion & general education.

Counseling and enhance self-efficacy to assist smokers stop smoking in private smoking cessation clinic

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Tobacco smoking is a major and totally avoidable risk factor for morbidity and mortality from numerous diseases including cardiovascular disease and cancers. Smoking cigarettes is harmful to people, mental health professionals have been modestly successful in helping people quit. Counseling and behavioral modification are important to help smoking cessation. Self-efficacy is defined as one's belief in ability to perform change behaviors for a desire outcome. Numerous research studies have found that a person's perceived confidence in being able to quit predicts smokers successfully stop smoking. The purpose of this study is the effectiveness of counseling and enhances self-efficacy to assist smokers to stop smoking in smoking cessation clinic. The setting for the study is the Bumrungrad International Hospital in Bangkok. During study on Jan-Dec 2013, a total of 68 smokers who attended at least 1 intensive counseling and enhance self-efficacy to smoking cessation, based on Bandura's Social Cognitive Theory, were provide knowledge about harm effects of tobacco use and Benefits of smoking cessation; smoking assessment Fagerstrom test for nicotine dependent and pattern of smoking; motivation and willing to quit smoking; provide knowledge about how to management withdraw symptom; talking about smokers who success story as model; suggest practice strategies to prevent relapse and evaluate outcome for this study which included an abstinence rate up to 1 year; a self-report status, smoking status and checking carbon monoxide levels. Subjects reduced smoking by 14.4% stopped smoking by 32.8%, still smoke 5.26% and loss follow up to 47%.

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