

**A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING PROGRAMME AMONG
STAFF NURSES REGARDING KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE TOWARDS RISK
FACTORS AND PREVENTION OF SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR IN ADOLESCENTS
AND ADULTS AT SELECTED COLLEGE**

BY

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding Risk factors and Prevention of Suicidal Behaviour among Adolescents in a selected College, Salem. A quantitative evaluative approach with a pre-experimental (one group pre-test - post-test) design was adopted, the setting of the study was Sri Vidya Mandir College, Salem. The sample size was 60, who were selected by systematic random sampling technique. A Structured Self-administered questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of the adolescents. The investigator involved the adolescents on Structured Teaching Programme regarding Risk factors and prevention of Suicidal Behaviour by using a Power-point slide presentation followed with pre-test. On 7th day, the post test was conducted. The collected data were analysed by using both descriptive and inferential statistical methods, and interpretations were made based on the objectives of the study.

The study findings revealed that during Pre-test, the knowledge regarding risk factors and prevention of suicidal behaviour among adolescents 45(75%) had inadequate knowledge, 15(25%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. During post-test, 23 adolescents (38.33%) had adequate knowledge, 37(61.67%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge. The mean score during pre-test was 9.9 ± 3.88 and the mean score during post-test was 17.03 ± 4.12 . The paired 't' value was 16.84 which was significant at $p \leq 0.05$ level. Thus, it shows that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge regarding risk factors and prevention of suicidal behaviour among adolescents. Therefore, the hypothesis H₁ was retained. There was no significant association found between the pre-test scores on knowledge regarding risk factors and prevention of suicidal behaviour and the selected demographic variables at $p \leq 0.05$ level. Hence the stated hypothesis H₂ was rejected. The study concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective among adolescents to improve the knowledge regarding risk factors and prevention of suicidal behaviour.