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A pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching program regarding dementia in terms of knowledge of primary care givers of dementia patients in selected old age home

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Abstract
In the present study the independent variable refers to Video Assisted Teaching. Video Assisted Teaching is the use of video as an audio visual aid to enhance understanding on a particular subject or topic.
Dependent variable: In the present study Dependent variable refers to knowledge of Care Givers of Dementia patients.
Objectives of the study:
1. To asses and compare the knowledge scores of primary care givers of Dementia patients before and after administration of video assisted teaching program.
2. To determine association between the knowledge score of primary care givers of Dementia patients with selected variables.
Research design: A pre-experimental research design with pre and posttest without control group experimental approach was used. King's goal attainment theory was used for research design.
The Accessible population of the present study comprises of care givers of Dementia Patients those who are available for the research study from the old age home. Sample size of the present study consists of 30 Care Givers of Dementia Patients.
Results: The improvement of mean scores for overall knowledge was 10.34% with the 't' value of 3.295085 and found to be significant at the level of $p<0.00171$. It evidenced that developed video module was effective in improving the knowledge of care givers of Dementia patient about Dementia Care. It was evident that there was no significant association between the knowledge score with demographic variables like Age, gender, socioeconomic status, experience in years and service duration. 2 demographic variables like relation to the patient and source of knowledge were significant.
Conclusion: Video assisted teaching on dementia care measures can successfully improve the knowledge of care givers off Dementia patient about Dementia Care.

Keywords: Dementia, Patients, socioeconomic, demographic, adequate

Introduction

> "One person caring about another represents life's greatest value."
> -Jim Rohn

It's time for us to think on Jim Rohn's quote which says "One person caring about another represents life's greatest value". As people get older, the brain gets degenerated and they show unusual behavior we often think it as madness or they are deliberately does it. As old people are important to us we have to take good care of them. This will prevent any possible misunderstanding further. Due to increase in old age people in India, there are many chances of people getting dementia. Greater care should be given to those people.

Conceptual frame work

Politt and Hungler (1999) defined, "A framework is called a conceptual framework when your explanation is based on literatures and research about the variables, or when the literature does not contains a particular theory that explains the relationship among your variables." In a study that has its roots in a specified conceptual framework is often called the conceptual framework. According to "Imogene M. King's goal attainment theory"; the major concepts are interaction, perception, communication, transaction, role, stress, and growth and development.

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This theory is based on a philosophy of human beings and an open system framework. According to this theory two people, who are usually strangers come together in a health care organization to help and to be helped to maintain a state of health that permits functioning in roles.

The need of the study

The need to better understand the experience of care giving for formal caregivers of Faridabad, as well as the needs of these caregivers and support available to them to assist them in their care giving roles. It represents a synthesis of the immense amount of information that currently exists on informal community based care giving.

Dealing with chronic illness, such as in the case of Dementia, is a continuous process with family members going through several cycles of adjustment-crisis-adaptation. If a family member's overall adjustment is quite poor, they may be even more vulnerable to crisis situations.

Operational definitions

1. Assess: In this study it refers to evaluate the knowledge about Dementia through pre-test.
2. Effectiveness: In this study it refers to the extent to which the video assisted teaching has achieved the desired effect in improving the knowledge on Dementia.
3. Video assisted teaching: In this study it refers to audio video teaching to the care givers of Dementia Patient by using related videos.
4. Knowledge: In this study it refers to the correct responses of Care Givers to the structured Interview schedule about Dementia.
5. Dementia: In this study, Dementia is a loss of brain function that occurs with certain diseases. It affects memory, thinking, language, judgment, and behavior.
6. Care Giver: The term is defined as an adult in a care giver role. This can include volunteers, family members of Dementia Patients, Orphanage staff and People working as N.G.O
7. Patients: Person who has any complains related to memory, thinking, language, judgment, and behavior.

Hypothesis

- H1: The mean post-test knowledge score of primary care givers of Dementia patients will be significantly higher than their pre-test knowledge score as evident from structured knowledge questionnaires at 0.05 level of significance.
- H0: There will be no significant difference between the mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge scores as evident from structured knowledge questionnaires at 0.05 level of significance.

Research design and approach

A pre-experimental research design with pre and post-test without control group experimental approach was used.

$$O_1 \text{ -------------- } X \text{ ------------- } O_2 = E \qquad (E = O_2 - O_1)$$

The symbols used were as follows:

- **O₁:** Assessment of knowledge on Dementia among care givers of Dementia Patients through structured interview schedule before implementation of Video assisted teaching

- **X:** Implementation of Video assisted teaching
- **O₂:** Assessment of knowledge on Dementia among care givers of Dementia Patients after implementation of video assisted teaching.
- **E:** Effectiveness of Video Assisted teaching

Results

The distribution of the subjects by age revealed that majority of the subjects, i.e., 18 was between 18-30 (60%) and 8 was between 30-40 (26.66%) years of age group. Only 4 (13.33%) subjects were in 40 above age group and no subjects were there below 18 years. As per the findings of the study, majority of the subjects i.e. 17 (56.66%) were females and 13 (43.33%) of the samples were Males. In relation to their socioeconomic status most of the subjects were from middle class, i.e., 26 (86.66%) and only 2 (6.66%) were from lower class and 2 (6.66%) from upper middle class. No subjects were there from higher class. Pertaining to their relation to Dementia patient, 12 (40%) were volunteers which is the maximum, 8 (26.66%) were family members of the Dementia patients, 6 (20%) of them were N.G.Os and only 4 (13.33%) of them were orphanage staff. With regard to the experience of subjects, 11 (36.33) of them were below 1 yr experienced which is the highest, 1-3yrs experienced were 7 (23.33%), subjects with 5 and above experienced were 7 (23.33%) and subjects with 3-5 yrs of experience were 5 (16.66%) which is the lowest. With regard to their service duration, 11 (36.66%) were part timers, 8 (26.66%) were full timers, 8 (26.66%) were the people who visits on weekends and 3 (10%) were whom they do in alternate days. Overall mean of pre-test is of 18.23 with a standard deviation of 3.988633 and overall mean of post-test is of 21.33 with a standard deviation of 3.262465.

The improvement of mean scores for overall knowledge was 10.34% with the 't' value of 3.295085 and found to be significant at the level of $p<0.00171$. It evidenced that developed video module was effective in improving the knowledge of care givers of Dementia patient about Dementia Care. It was evident that there was no significant association between the knowledge score with demographic variables like Age, gender, socioeconomic status, experience in years and service duration. 2 demographic variables like relation to the patient and source of knowledge were significant.

Conclusion

The present study revealed that in pre-test most of the subjects 77% had moderate level of knowledge and 23% had adequate level of knowledge. In post-test the level knowledge have been increased; 93% had adequate level of knowledge and only 7% had moderate level of knowledge. Hence the above findings indicate that the video assisted teaching was effective in increasing the knowledge of the subject regarding dementia, and it was found to be appropriate, effective and proper follow up of dementia.

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