



Impact of Structured Training Programme on Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among Nursing Officers from Selected Hospitals of Rajasthan, India

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Author's contribution

The sole author designed, analysed, interpreted and prepared the manuscript.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: It is a most common disorder in childhood and adulthood were characterized through deficit in attention, concentration and impulse control that is found children is having problems but not identify the disease due to lack of knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Excessive psychomotor activity that is influence children brain development and intellectual functioning. This activity may be purposeful or aimless with through physical movement and verbal utterances or auditory communications that are usually more rapid or normal and children are having speaking, or language problem. Inattention, impulsivity and distractibility problem are found more common accompanied by hyperactive behaviour.

Research Objectives: The purpose of this study is to impart and evaluate the knowledge amongst the nursing officers regarding the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in the hospitals of Rajasthan. The aim of this study was to identify the knowledge level, administer the structure teaching programme and to evaluate the effectiveness of STP amongst the nursing officers regarding the attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in the clinical practice.

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Materials and Methods: A qualitative and quantitative approach was used for the study. One group (True experimental study) pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The sample consisted of 300 nursing officers selected by non-randomized purposive sampling technique. Main study was conducted in the selected Hospital of Rajasthan, according to inclusive and exclusive criteria. We obtain the consent form through the hospital to conduct the study in the selected hospitals, where we are obtain prior sign consent form for this study. Research scholar collect the data according to the hospital administration and recognize the samples and given the questionnaire to the nursing officers for assessing the knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. We are given the structured teaching program for the nursing officers after that knowledge, we taken the post-test after the seven days of where given the knowledge. Where is research scholar are analyzed the data and using descriptive and inferential statistics (Paired' test, chi-square test, Karl Pearson's correlation).

Results and Discussion: The result finding of this study that after the post-test we assess the knowledge of nursing officers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and finding that some nursing officers have increase the knowledge significantly according to the explore of structured teaching program show that this study was effective for the nursing officers.

The pre test average score was 13.34 with standard deviation of 3.3. The post test average score was 18.83 with standard deviation of 3.57. The test statistics value of the paired t test was 31.68 with p value 0.000. Show that there was significant difference in the average knowledge score, at 5% level of significance. For this study, result inference that structured teaching program was effective and improves the knowledge for the nursing officers regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder at selected hospitals of Rajasthan. These studies is providing the benefit for the nursing officers and improve the nursing care services and maintain the higher standard of nursing and quality that will be beneficial for the nursing officers as well as for the patient.

Conclusion: We improve the knowledge of nursing officers from the training program that was effective to improve the knowledge and maintain the nursing service accuracy and all aspect regarding the disease. This is beneficial for the in-service education program for the nursing officers.

Keywords: These are attention deficit hyperactivity disorder; stress, psychomotor activity; verbal utterances; auditory communication; inattention; impulsivity and distractibility; nursing officers.

1. INTRODUCTION

The arising of integrated services provided in all over country and across the country to across health services at rural and urban areas, improvement of social care, increase standard of health education and improve knowledge [1-7]. This integrated service should be inevitable effect of services design and delivered those professional workers with the helping of patient living standard and requiring treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [8-15].

It is a most common disorder in childhood and adulthood were characterized through deficit in attention, concentration and impulse control that is found children is having problems but not identify the disease due to lack of knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder [16,17].

In India, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is beginning from the childhood and it can be

persist found in adulthood. It is commonly not identify in some children or some parents and teachers are not focus on the child disease. It is mostly affect estimate about more than 12.5 million cases per year in India than can be lifelong or between 3 to 19 years of age.

2. NEED FOR THE STUDY

In united state analysis of parent reported data from the national health interview survey (NHIS) 2011-2013 found the following (pastor et al. 2015). 9.8% of children ages 5-18 years should have ever diagnosed of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder by age group 3-8% of children ages 4-7, 9.8 of children ages 5-12 and 12.9% of children ages 11-18. By gender 14.3% of boys, 6.8% of girls. Race or ethnicity 13.8% non Hispanic white children, 9.9% non Hispanic black children, 7.8% Hispanic children. The some of the study found the rate of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder are diagnosed increased from 7.8% in 1997-1999 to 11.6% in 2012-2014.

In Rajasthan Out of Initial sample 138 subject, 105 subjects were included in final synopsis as 33 subjects were having high score on modified mini screening thus requiring detailed assessment for Psychiatric illness. Hence 105 subjects were included in the study for further analysis. Out of total of 105 subjects were included in the study 21 (21%) were found to screen positive for adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder 79 (79%) were found to screen negative for adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Among 21 positively screened subjects, 14 (69.8%) were found to rate high to very high for nicotine dependence.

2.1 Objectives

1] To design & develop a structured training programme on attention deficit hyperactivity disorders. 2] To assess the insight regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorders among nursing officers before structured training programme. 3] To implement structured training programme effectively among Nursing Officer on attention deficit hyperactivity disorders. 4] To find out the insight regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorders among nursing officers after structured training programme. 5] To compare the post test score with pre test score level with a view to assess the effectiveness of structured training programme.

Hypothesis: There are between means of knowledge scores after structure training programme on prevention and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers. H1- There is significant difference between means of knowledge scores after structure training programme on prevention and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers. H0- There is no significant difference between association in knowledge and demographic variable score after structure training programme on prevention and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers. H1- There is significant difference between association in knowledge and demographic variable score after structure training programme on prevention and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers.

2.2 Review of Literature

Singh A. et al (2015) in their article titled Overview for attention deficit hyperactivity

disorder in young children stated that study was discussed two different possible causes for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in neurological research. The top down theory said that attention deficit hyperactivity disorder begins accompanied frontal and prefrontal lobe dysfunction. The theory said that the sub cortical regions, the thalamus and the hypothalamus were responsible of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

Baziar S. et al (2019) in their article titled Crocus saliva L. versus methylphenidate in treatment of children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. A randomized, double blind pilot study concluded that Short-term therapy accompanied by saffron capsule presented that the same efficacy difference with methylphenidate. Nevertheless, larger controlled study were conducted with longer treatment periods were necessary for further study.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Method- Quantitative research method is used. Research Design- Experimental research design. Variables Settings-Independent variable - Structured Training Programme, Dependent variable – Knowledge.

Population- Nursing Officers. Sample- Simple random sampling. Sample Size- Sample size used 300. Sample Technique- Non- randomized purposive Sampling. Sample Setting- Nursing Officers of Selected Hospitals of Rajasthan.

3.1 Criteria for Sample Selection

3.1.1 Inclusion criteria

1] Who nurses are willing to participate in research study and given written consent form. 2] Whose nurse is working in a different ward such as emergency, orthopedics and pediatrics nursery and above mention etc. 3] whose nurses are present at conduct research study time. 4] Whose nurses are qualification such as general nursing and midwifery, post basic nursing, Bsc. Nursing and any other qualification.

3.1.2 Exclusion criteria

1] Whose nurses are not present at research study time. 2] Whose nurses are not willing or agree to participate in research study. 3] Whose nurses are working in clinics or outpatient department. 4] Whose nurses are not having

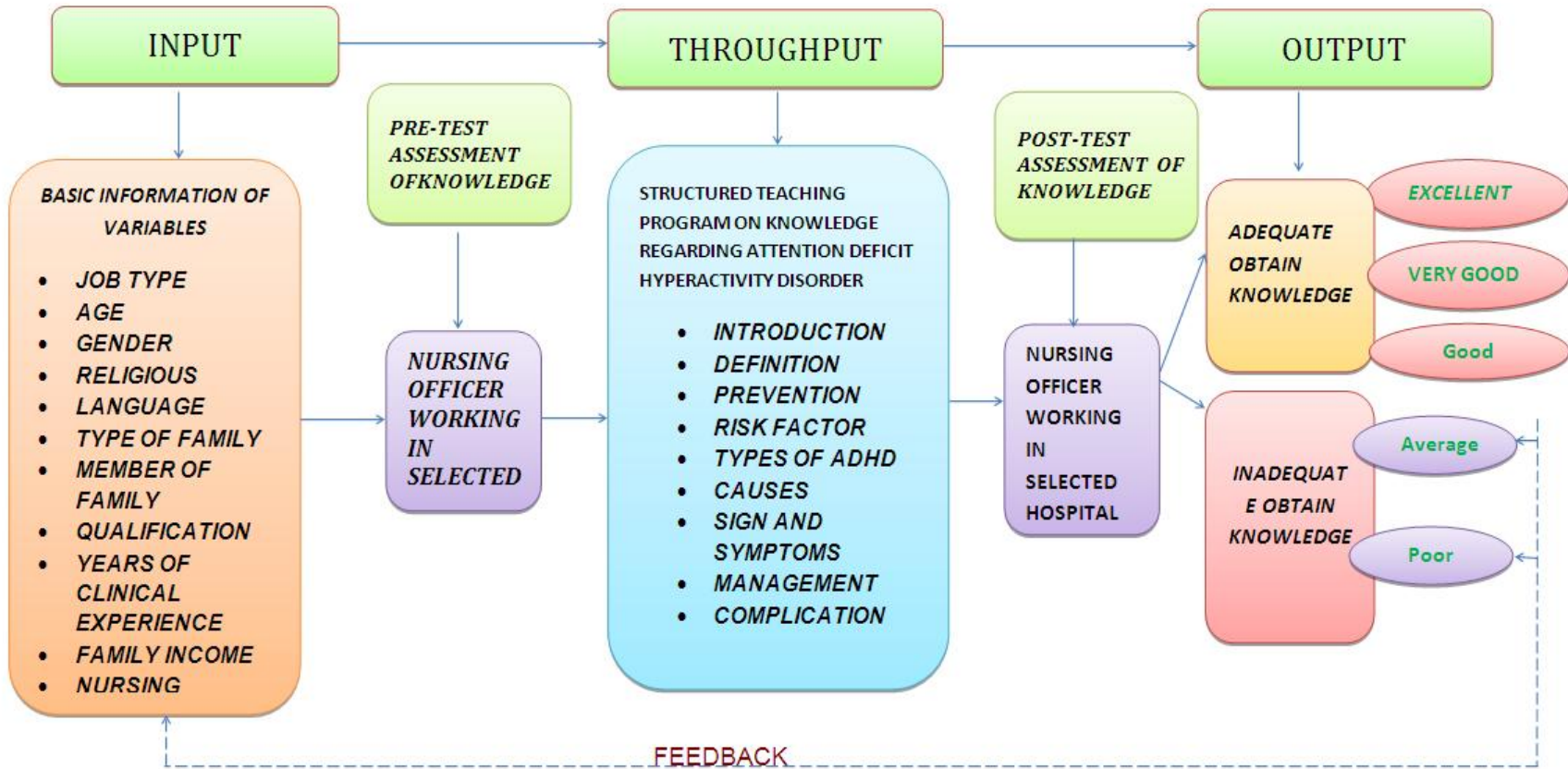


Fig. 1. Conceptual framework based on open system model by bertalanffy and J. W. Kenny

sufficient qualification according his research study. 5] Those nurses are nursing subordinates.

3.1.3 Ethical consideration

1] From the director of the solanki hospital at alwar got written permission and also informed to nursing superintendent and data collection from nursing officers to get written consent. 2] Got written permission of the government district hospital alwar to the chief medical and hospital officer to collect the information from nursing officer and also got written consent form of it. 3] Also got written permission of sania children hospital alwar to the director and obtain written consent form to collect the data. 4] Information keeps as trustful and maintains confidence.5] For nursing officers provide privacy

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Section I

Deal with the analysis of demographic data of nursing officer from selected hospitals Rajasthan in terms of frequency and percentage.

Graph 1 delineate that 19.66% of respondents working in such hospitals were in temporary job type, where are 59 respondent frequency out of 300. It study show the result that these job type nursing officer are worried, stress and maximum time having stress because job are temporary

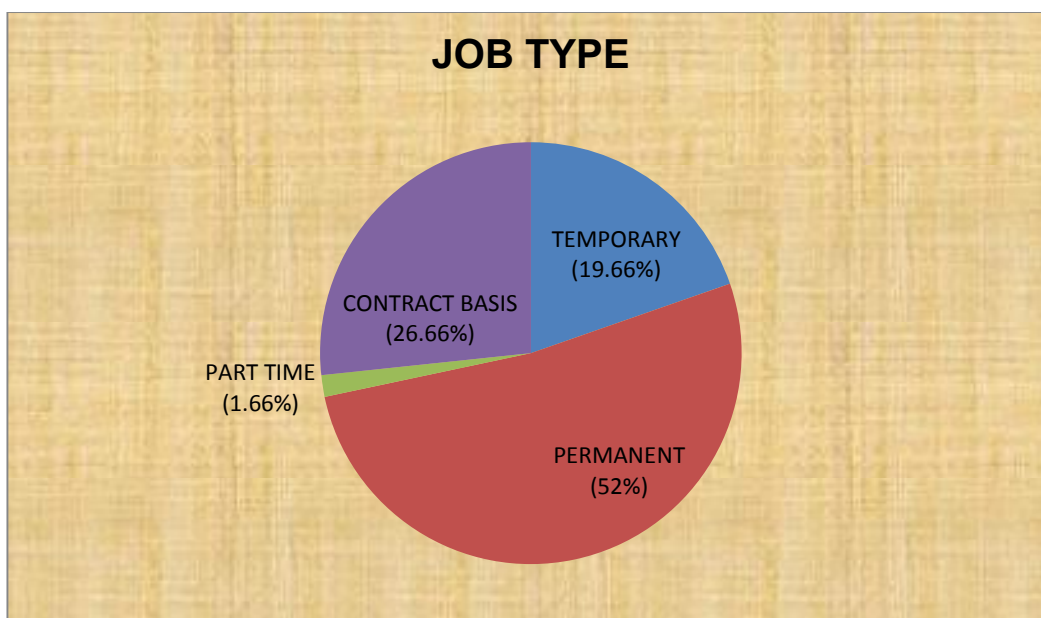
basis.52% of total working staff nurses are in permanent job which was 156 of total 300 respondents working in hospitals. Outcome of study showed that candidates are interested in doing permanent job comparing to other type of job for better future. They are having more interest and feeling secure job.1.66% of respondents working in such hospitals were in part time job type, which was 5 out of 300. Outcome of this group also showed that 26.66% of participants were in contract basis, which was 88 out of 300.

4.2 Section II

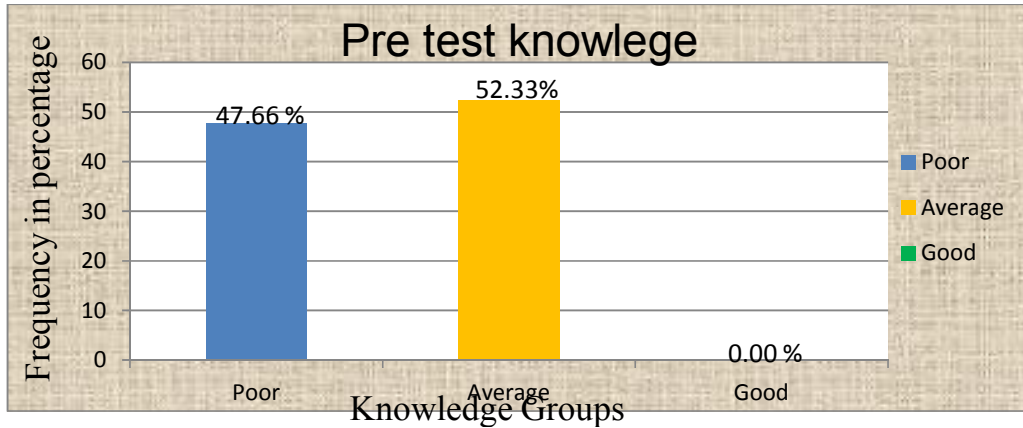
4.2.1 Assessment of knowledge in terms of frequency and percentage

Deal with the analysis of data related to assessment of the pre test and post test knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder of nursing officers from selected hospitals of Rajasthan.

The above graph 03 and table 02 shows the result that in knowledge scores, at the time of pre test, 143 (47.66%) of nursing officers had poor knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and 157 (52.33%) had average knowledge and no one had good knowledge score regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.



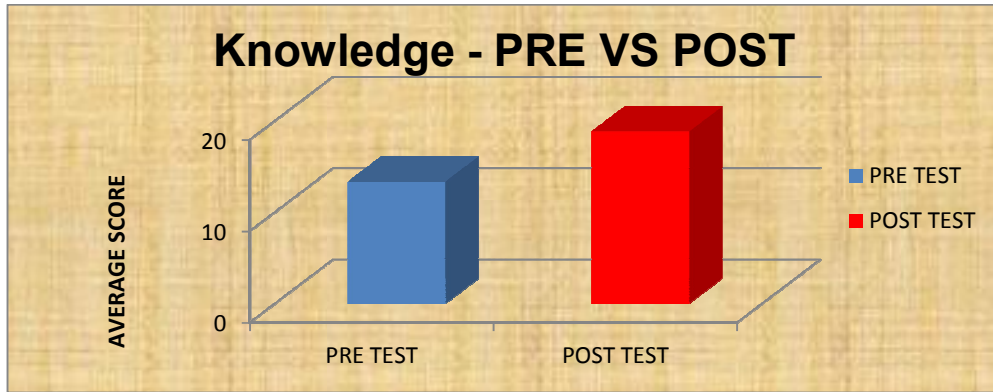
Graph 1. Distribution of nursing officers according to job



Graph 2. General assessment of pre test knowledge

Table 1. General assessment of knowledge- pre test

Variable	Groups	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Pre knowledge	Poor	0-17	143	47.66
	Average	18-34	157	52.33
	Good	35-50	0	0



Graph 3. Comparison of the average pre and post test Knowledge score

Table 2. Comparison of the pre and post test Knowledge (paired t test)

Knowledge	Size	Mean	S.D.	t	p
PRE Test	300	13.34	3.3	31.68	0.000
POST Test	300	18.83	3.57		

4.3 Section III

Deals with analysis of data related to Impact of structured training program on Insight regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers from selected hospitals.

The comparison of the knowledge score of pre and post test was done by the paired t test. The pre test average score was 13.34 with standard

deviation of 3.3. The post test average score was 18.83 with standard deviation of 3.57. The test statistics value of the paired t test was 31.68 with p value 0.000. Show that there was significant difference in the average knowledge score, at 5% level of significance. Revealed that, structured training program on Insight regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers from selected hospitals was effective.

4.4 Section IV

Deals with analysis of the association of knowledge score with selected demographic variables of nursing officers from selected hospitals of Rajasthan.

The chi-square test of association was used to test the association of the selected demographical variables of nursing officers with the pre test knowledge score.

4.4.1 Age

The result finding that chi-square test of association was used and it is association of age with the value of chi-square test of 1.22 that is pre test knowledge score value and where is d f value is 3 and p value 0.74, this value is higher from 0.05, than study result found that no significant association of age related to pre knowledge score test of nursing officers from selected hospital Rajasthan.

5. CONCLUSIONS

- 1] It is found that some nursing officers have less knowledge regarding prevention, management and rehabilitation of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
- 2] Higher percentage of nursing officers have female in the clinical settings.
- 3] It is found that higher percentage of nursing officers have belong to Hindu religion and less number of nursing officers have belong to Christian religion.
- 4] Some of nursing officers have found that they are irresponsible and do not interested in work or not satisfy in his or her job responsibility.
- 5] Higher ratio is found that some nursing officer are having less experience and young person and they are not satisfied in their job responsibility due to less salary income.

CONSENT

As per international standard or university standard, Participants' written consent has been collected and preserved by the authors.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

As per international standard or university standard written ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the authors.

IMPLICATION

Nursing education: Nursing education is a measure for motivating and encouraging the students 'to hunt for knowledge'. It has equipped nurses with essential knowledge skill and good attitudes for the prevention, promotion early detection and management of ADH disorder or illness. Workshop, in service nursing program on identification of ADH disorder and training program may be arranged by higher authorities of education to guide the nursing officers to manage the child with ADH disorder.

Nursing administration: The nurse administrator can motivate the community parents the nurses for giving the knowledge on ADH disorder among the nursing officers. The study also implies that nursing officers have to be properly trained to knowledge on ADH disorder. Appointment of nursing officers in all the hospitals is useful to concentrate on early identification of ADH disorder and the health care of children.

Nursing practice: Nurses play vital role in imparting health services in all levels, prevention, promotion and treatment. Nurse's active participation in the hospital health programs by providing direct and indirect care helps to achieve these goals of health services. Nursing officers deficit in knowledge regarding ADH disorder indicate the need for arranging health education session in related topics.

Nursing research: Researcher found scarcity in literature and research done on ADH disorder in nursing. Nursing officers are the asset of our country so extensive research must be conducted in this area, and to identify knowledge among nursing officers regarding ADH disorder.

FUTURE SCOPE

This study will be benefit for the research activity in the future and also contribute for relevant research study. This study helpful to the research scholar and nursing officers to improve the knowledge of prevention and management regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

- 1] These study will increase the knowledge in advance among the nursing officers and it is also develop nursing profession. Where, this studies beneficial for nursing officer in the future regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
- 2] It will helpful to the spread the awareness among the community, society and nursing officers and also develop nursing

profession to the base and improve to the higher authority of nursing profession.

3] It is improve the critical decision making in his or her nursing profession and improve the trust, confidence level in the nursing carrier where we manage this type patient.4] It will be improve in his or her knowledge so that can be beneficial for early identify the symptoms and other complication or risk factor then we can provide early treatment to the patient.

LIMITATIONS

1] This study is limited for the nursing officers from the selected hospital of Alwar, Rajasthan. 2] It is apply on the samples whose under this study find out the results. 3] This study is limited to supervise the knowledge regarding attention deficit hyperactivity disorder where we prevent the disease and management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among nursing officers. 4] some of samples are pre absorbed in his or her work I this study. 5] Some of nursing officers are not available at this time.6] Few nursing officers are not having difficulties in this study because of time shortage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is modern time that change the world through the new technologies applied for the citizens. It may be helpful to solve the problems. In the medical field we have applied new discoveries and make change according to the time needs and understand the patient problems.

In new days attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a fifth leading causes of morbidity and mortality rate that time we need to change it in all the age groups and both sexes. After this study we early identify the diagnosis through the various symptoms and give suggestion to take some early treatment that prevent from the disease and management it.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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