



▼ UNDERGRADUATE ABSTRACTS

UG -7 : A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMED CONSENT PROCESS THROUGH ROUTINE METHOD VS VIDEO ASSISTED METHOD ON LEVEL OF SATISFACTION AND COGNITION AMONG PATIENT'S UNDERGOING INVASIVE THERAPEUTIC/DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES IN CARDIAC WARDS MGMC & RI, PUDUCHERRY.

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Introduction: Achieving informed consent is a core clinical procedure. In addition to routine consent process patients are invited to watch the video of therapeutic/diagnostic procedure to gain knowledge of perspective what is involved and assessed its impact on patient satisfaction.

Methodology: True experimental post test only design was used for this study and sample size was 80 with 40 each in control and experimental group. The samples were selected by using simple randomized sampling technique. The data was collected by using structured questionnaire and standardized validity tool by experts for a period of two months.

Major Findings: The mean value for knowledge was 3.52 with standard deviation of 0.99 in control group and mean value was 17.8 with standard deviation of 0.84 in experimental group. The mean value for satisfaction was 19.55 with standard deviation of 14.5 in control group and mean value was 57.93 with standard deviation of 0.83 in experimental group. The improvement was tested by paired 't' test which

was found significant at $p < 0.001$ implicating the effectiveness of video assisted informed consent.

Conclusion: Levels of satisfaction from the patient's necessitate the adoption of video assisted informed consent for invasive therapeutic/diagnostic procedure in this technological era.