



## ▼ UNDERGRADUATE ABSTRACTS

### UG -14 : A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PIN-PRICK TECHNIQUE VERSUS ROUTINE TECHNIQUE ON PAIN PERCEPTION DURING INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION AMONG PATIENTS ADMITTED IN MGMCRI, PILLAIYARKUPPAM, PUDUCHERRY

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**Background:** pain is a complex multidimensional experience, for many people it is a major problem that causes suffering and reduces the quality of life. Comfort is an important need and ensuring a patient's comfort is a major nursing responsibility. The intramuscular injection is one of the most frequent procedure done almost every day. If there is a technique, by which the nurse can provide painless injections that will be great relief for those clients who are afraid of needles.

**Objective:** The main objective of the study was to correlate the level of pain among patients during intramuscular injection in pin-prick technique versus routine technique.

**Materials and Methods:** Quasi experimental (post test only design) design was adopted for the study. Total of 60 samples were selected by convenient sampling technique, 30 in each group (Group I Experimental and

Group II comparison). Pin-prick technique was given only to the experimental group while administering intramuscular injection. Pain perception was assessed for both groups by using numerical pain rating scale.

**Results:** The result revealed that in group I 26(86.7%) had mild pain (4-6) and four (13.3%) had moderate pain (1-3) and in group II 14 (46.7%) had mild pain, 15(50%) had moderate pain and one (3.3%) had severe pain. The post test median value for group I was 4, and group II it was 2. The obtained Mann-Whitney Test value was -4.72. It was statically significant at  $p < 0.001$  level. It indicates there was variation in the level of pain perception was reduced in group I than group II.

**Conclusion:** The study concludes that Pin-prick technique was very effective on reduction of pain perception during intramuscular injection.