

A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge Regarding Psychiatric Emergencies I.e., Deliberate Self-harm and Violence and their Management Among Group D Workers Working in Swami Vivekananda Subharti University, Meerut

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

A psychiatric emergency is an acute disturbance of behavior, thought or mood of an individual which if untreated may lead to harm, either to an individual or to others in the environment. Thus, the definition of a psychiatric emergency differs from other medical emergencies in that the danger of harm to the society is also taken into account.

Emergencies may be classified as major, where there is a danger to life either of an individual or to others in his environment or minor where there is no threat to life but causes severe incapacitation.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

“A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence and their management among Group D workers working in Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e. deliberate self-harm and violence and their management among Group D workers.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge of Group D workers with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be no significant difference between the knowledge scores of Group D workers regarding management of psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence.

H2: There will be a significant association of knowledge scores of Group D workers regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e. deliberate self-harm and violence and selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The non- experimental descriptive research approach was adopted for this study and the non-probability purposive sampling technique adopted setting was Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut. A self-structured knowledge checklist was prepared to assess the level of knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence and their management among Group D workers working in SVSU, Meerut. Data was analyzed by descriptive statistics (Frequency, Mean, Standard Deviation, and Percentage) at inferential statistics Chi-square test was used to find out the association and selected demographic variables values, the p

Value 0.05 was accepted as statistically significant.

RESULT

Out of (160) majority of samples i.e. (16) 10% of them have good knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence and their management (121) 75.62% of them were have average knowledge and (23) 14.3% were have poor knowledge. the mean score of level of knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence and its management is (14.69) and SD (3.73) indicates that Group D workers working in selected university were having average knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e. deliberate self-harm and violence. This study shows that there is an association of knowledge score of Group D workers regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e. deliberate self-harm and violence with the selected demographic variables i.e. Gender.

CONCLUSION

The results revealed that the majority of Group D workers had average knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence and their management among Group D workers working in SVSU.

KEYWORDS: Assess, knowledge, management, psychiatric emergencies, Group D workers, deliberate self-harm, violence.

INTRODUCTION

A psychiatric emergency is a stress-induced pathogenic response that physically endangers the affected individual or others that significantly disrupts the functional equilibrium of an individual or his/her environment and it requires immediate intervention whereas a medical emergency endangers the life of an individual. With appropriate intervention, however, psychiatric emergencies do not have to result in involuntary hospitalization. An emergency is an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Psychiatric emergencies such as acute psychomotor agitation or deliberate self-harm tendency often arise in non-psychiatric settings such as school, colleges, general hospitals, emergency services, or

doctors' offices and give rise to stress for all persons involved. They may be life threatening and must therefore be treated at once.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

SECTION A: Review Of Literature Related To The Prevalence On Psychiatric Emergencies.

SECTION B: Review Of Literature Related To Knowledge Regarding Management of Psychiatric Emergencies.

SECTION C: Review Of Literature Related To Knowledge Regarding Psychiatric Emergencies Among Group D Workers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative Descriptive in nature with active research approach is considered for this study

RESEARCH DESIGN

In this study Descriptive co-relational research design was used.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

This setting of the study was conducted in Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

POPULATION

The target population included in this study was Group D workers working in Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

TARGET POPULATION

Group D worker who are working in SVSU, Meerut

SAMPLE

The sample was Group D workers working in Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to collect the samples that were fulfilling the eligibility criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size included in the study is (160) Group D workers working in Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Mean and Standard Deviation of level of knowledge regarding psychiatric emergencies i.e., deliberate self-harm and violence and their management among Group D workers working in Swami Vivekananda subharti university, Meerut.

N=160

S.No.	Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
1.	Level Of Knowledge Regarding Psychiatric Emergencies i.e., Deliberate Self Harm And Violence And Their Management Among	14.69	3.73

	Group d Workers Working In Swami Vivekananda Subharti University, Meerut.		
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