

Exclusion criteria

- Students who are in sick.
- Students who are on leave.
- Students who are not willing to participate in the study.

Sample size

30 students are studying in First Year Diploma in Nursing at Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

Sampling technique

The simple random sampling technique was used for selecting the sample.

Data collection procedure

A written permission was obtained from the Dean and Principal In: Carpe. School of Nursing, Government Rajaji Hospital, Madurai.

The teaching staffs were made aware of the nature of the study and were assured the study would not affect their daily routine. The purpose of the study v. as explained to every respondent, to get their full cooperation. The investigator assured the participants for

the confidentiality of their responses. The data was collected when they are in the rest time. Students who fulfil the criteria were accepted as a sample and information were collected from them. Adequate privacy was provided. Five samples were interviewed per day for 1 week.

The time duration of interview was about 45 minutes per sample. The items were repeated for better understanding and additional information provided in case any information needed for clarification.

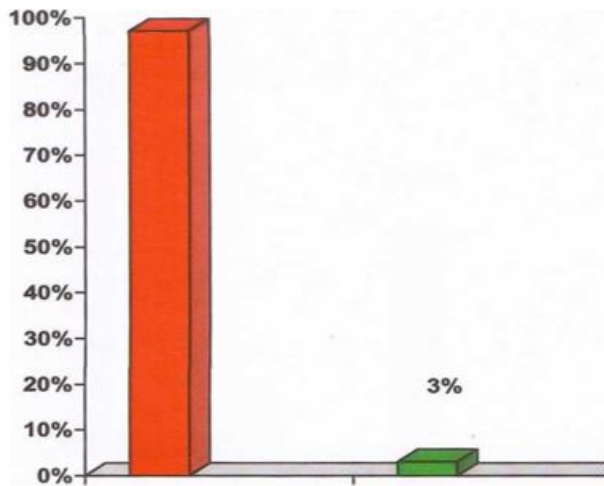
RESULTS

Regarding the educational qualification of the students, 97% are having Hr. Sec. Education, 3% are having college education. Regarding the previous medical field experience 57% of students are having vocational nursing, 10% of students worked in Private hospitals and 33% of students are not having previous medical field experience.

Regarding the area in which the students working during data collection, 40% of students are in medical ward, 20% are in surgical ward, 10% are in Post-operative ward, 17% are in Special ward and 13% are in Outpatient department (Table 1 and Figures 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to demographic variables.

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age of the Students		
18-19 years	5	17
19-20 Years	17	57
20-21 years	6	20
>21 years	2	6
Educational Qualification		
Hr. Sec. Education	29	97
Collegiate education	1	3
Previous Medical Field Experience		
Vocational Nursing	17	57
Worked in a Private Hospital	3	10
No previous medical experience	10	33
Area in which working at the time of data collection.		
Medical Ward	12	40
Surgical Ward	6	20
Post-Operative Ward	3	10
Special Ward	5	17
Outpatient Department	4	13



Knowledge of students are interpreted as adequate, moderately adequate and inadequate. In this majority of the students having moderately adequate Knowledge < 80%), 13% of students having adequate knowledge and 7% of Students having inadequate knowledge (Table 2, Figures 3 and Figure 4).

Figure 1: Demographic variables: Educational qualification.

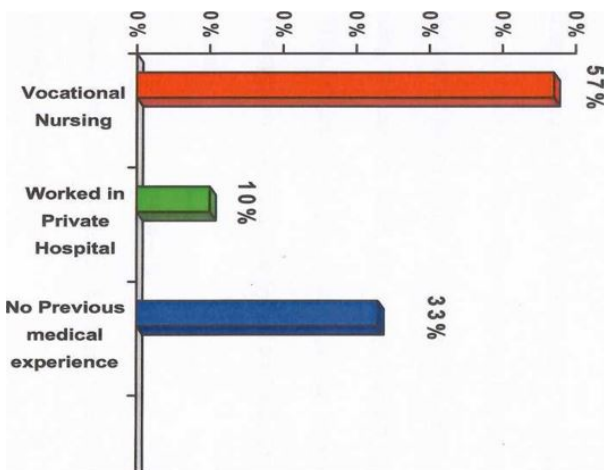
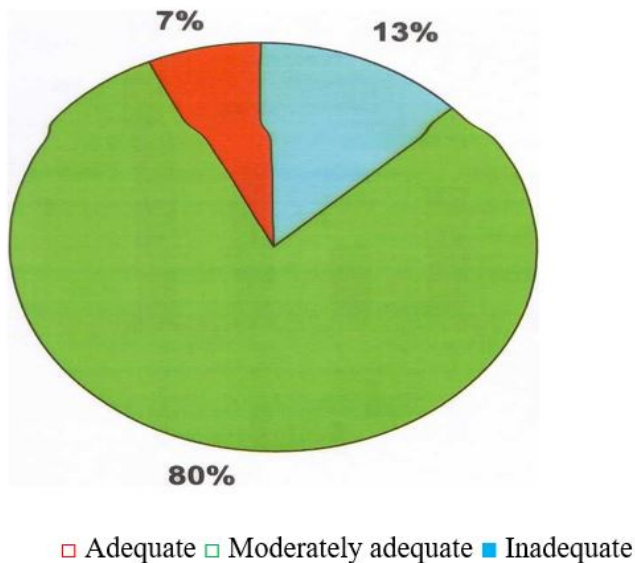


Figure 2: Previous medical experience.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of students' knowledge regarding admission procedures in government hospitals.

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	4	13
Moderately adequate	24	80
Inadequate	2	7



Result indicates that there is significant association between the knowledge of students on valuables of patients with no relatives and selected demographic variable that is previous medical field experience at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected, and the research hypothesis is accepted (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Figure 3: Knowledge regarding admission procedures in Govt. Hospitals.

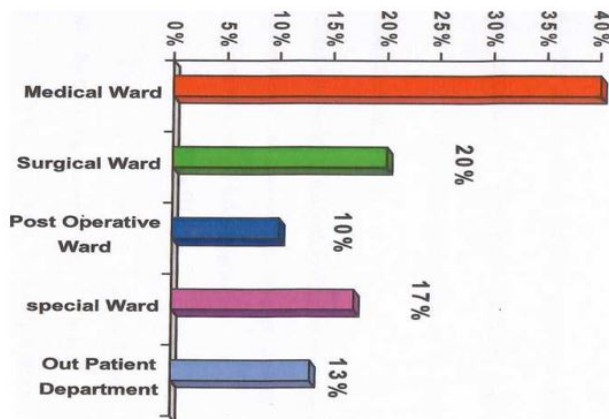
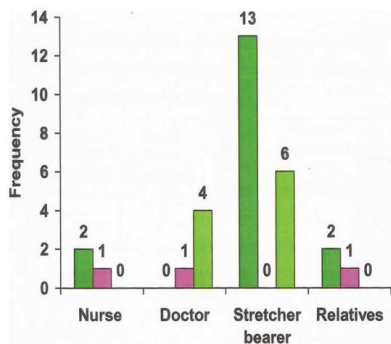


Figure 4: Area in which working now.

Table 3: Association between knowledge of students (valuables of the patients who has no relatives) and selected demographic variable (Previous medical field experience).

Previous medical field experience	Kept safely by the nurse in her custody	Handed over to the ward doctor	Handed over to the administrative office.	Total
Vocational nursing	4	1	12	17
Worked in private hospitals	1	0	2	3
previous medical field experience	8	1	1	10
Total	13	2	15	30



□ Vocational Nursing □ Private Hospital □ No Experience

Figure 5: Person while transferring seriously ill patients and demographic variable- Previous medical experience.

Table 4: Association between demographic variable (previous medical field experience) and knowledge (accompanying person while transferring seriously ill patients) of students.

Previous Medical field experience	Nurse should accompany	Doctor should accompany	Stretcher bearer alone is enough	Relatives are enough to accompany	Total
Vocational nursing	2	0	13	2	17
Worked in private hospitals	1	1	0	1	3
No previous medical field experience	0	4	6	0	10
Total	3	5	19	3	30

%2=11.15 No significant at 0.05 levels

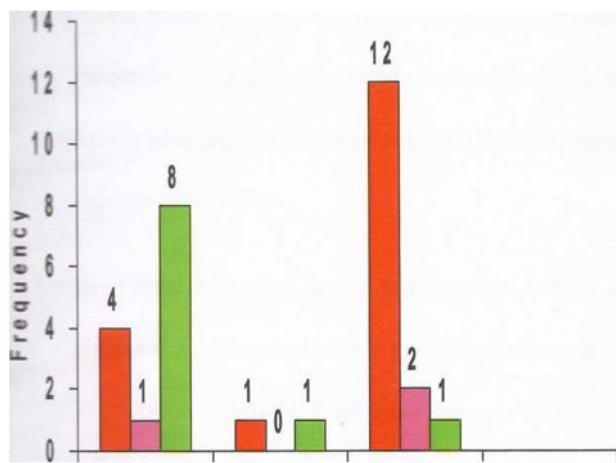


Figure 6: Association between care of valuables of the patient and demographic variable previous medical experience.

DISCUSSION

The data presented in the Table I shows that 17% of students are in the age group of 18-19 years, 57% of students are in the age group of 19- 20 years, 20% of students are in 20-21 years and 6% of students are more than 21 years of age. Regarding the educational qualification of the students, 97% are having Hr. Sec. Education, 3% are having college education. Regarding

Result indicates that there is no significant association between the knowledge of students on accompanying persons while transferring seriously ill patients from OPD to Ward and selected demographic variable that is previous medical field experience at 0.05 level of significance.

Hence the null hypothesis is accepted, and the research hypothesis is rejected (table 4 and Figure 6).

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Regarding the area in which the students working during data collection, 40% of students are in medical ward, 20% are in surgical ward, 10% are in post-operative ward, 17% are in Special ward and 13% are in Outpatient department.

Table II shows that the knowledge of students is interpreted as adequate, moderately adequate and inadequate. In this, majority of the students having moderately adequate knowledge (80%), 13% of students having adequate knowledge and 7% of students having inadequate knowledge.

Table III indicates that there is significant association between the knowledge of students on valuables of patients with no relatives and selected demographic variable that is previous medical field experience at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected, and the research hypothesis is accepted.

Table IV indicates that there is no significant association between the Knowledge of students on accompanying persons while transferring seriously ill patients from OPD to Ward and selected demographic variable that is previous medical field experience at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted, and the research hypothesis is rejected [5-8].

CONCLUSION

For data analysis descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Regarding the knowledge of students are interpreted as adequate, moderately adequate, and inadequate. In this, majority of the students having moderately adequate knowledge (80%), 13% of students having adequate knowledge and 7% of students having inadequate knowledge. The statistical analysis is proved that there is significant association between the knowledge of students on valuables of patients with no relatives and selected demographic variable that is previous medical field experience at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected, and the research hypothesis is accepted. It also proved that there is no significant association between the knowledge of students on accompanying persons while transferring seriously ill patients from OPD to Ward and selected demographic variable that is previous medical field experience at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted, and the research hypothesis is rejected. As the admission procedures are well known to the nursing students there is a need arises for health care providers to assess the knowledge of nursing students regarding admission procedures in government hospitals and pre-plan for their education.

FUNDING

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ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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