



# EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTI- INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON AWARENESS REGARDING CAPGRAS SYNDROME

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**Abstract:** **Background:** Capgras syndrome, or delusion of doubles is a delusional misidentification syndrome. It is a syndrome characterized by a false belief that an identical duplicate is replaced by someone significant to the patient. Contrary to the earlier belief that Capgras syndrome mainly affects women later on it was seen that it occurs in both genders. The occurrence of Capgras syndrome has been reported among individuals of various ethnic backgrounds across a wide range of ages. **Objective:** The present study aims to determine the effectiveness of a multi-instructional module on awareness regarding Capgras Syndrome. **Methodology:** A pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test research design was adopted. The researchers collected data from 152 B.Sc Nursing Students. The sample is accomplished with a non-probability convenient sampling technique **Result:** The calculated paired t-test value is 28.041 with a degree of freedom of 152. The p-value is .000. The calculated value (28.041) is much higher than the p-value (.000) at a 0.05 level of significance. **Keywords** Multi-Instructional Module, Awareness, Capgras Syndrome

*Index Terms* - Multi-Instructional Module, Awareness, Capgras Syndrome

## I INTRODUCTION

It is widely regarded as the most prevalent of the delusional misidentification syndrome and appears in psychiatric and non-psychiatric cases, including patients with brain damage. The individual with Capgras syndrome recognizes the close relation but denies his or her identity and often uses subtle misperceived differences in behaviour, personality, or physical appearance to distinguish between him or her and the imagined impersonator. Due to the increasing prevalence of Capgras Syndrome in general population it becomes essential to increase the awareness among nurse. Hence, the present study will be conducted to assess the effectiveness of Multi-Instructional Module regarding Capgras syndrome among B.Sc. Nursing students.

## II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1 Review of literature related to Capgras Syndrome and associated conditions

**Mankaji Thapa et.al.2021** conducted a study on Capgras syndrome. 26-year-old Nepalese women presented to the emergency for abnormal behavior and delusion and she is treated with antipsychotic medicine. The study concluded that the temporal sequence of various psychopathologies during postpartum psychosis including Capgras delusion. The study attempts to explain the occurrence of Capgras delusions in postpartum psychosis.

## 2.2 Review of literature related to case studies on Capgras Syndrome.

**Antony Vu and Mike Cadogan et.al (2022)** conducted a case study of Capgras Syndrome. An uncommon syndrome in which a patient has a delusional belief that a person, usually a family member or friend, has been replaced by an imposter. The etiology of Capgras syndrome is not well understood..

### III HYPOTHESES (At 0.05 level of significance)

**3.1 H01:** There is no significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test awareness score of B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Capgras Syndrome.

**3.2 H02:** There is no significant association between the mean pre-test knowledge scores regarding Capgras Syndrome with their selected socio-demographic variables.

### IV RESEARCH GAP

The literature review of the articles from last 5years shows that there are only limited research studies done on Capgras Syndrome among that majority of them are case studies. The researcher did not find any articles published in the specific population where the researcher planned to do the current research study.

It was also found that Capgras Syndrome is not incorporated in B.Sc nursing Curriculum so the researchers found the need of enhancing the knowledge of nursing students regarding Capgras Syndrome and it is also observed that none of the study is done on the effectiveness of interventional module on the topic the researchers selected for the study.

### V MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this study Quantitative research approach is adopted. This study assume that Multi-Instructional Module was effective to improve the awareness regarding Capgras Syndrome of B.Sc. Nursing students. A pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design is adopted to achieve the objectives of the study. 152 samples were selected with a non-probability convenient sampling technique. The data collection instrument consists of questionnaire with 20 multiple choice questions. Content validity and reliability of the tool done before data collection. After getting informed consent 170 samples were selected for pretest. The information assortment is accomplished for each sample through questionnaire. In day one, assessed the socio-demographic data and existing awareness level regarding Capgras Syndrome. On the same day educational intervention through Multi-Instructional Module (PPT, Poster, cutouts, booklet and Video) was delivered to all the participants. On 7<sup>th</sup> day investigator completed the post test. The pre-test started with 170 samples, 11 samples were excluded during first stage of data collection due to improper and incomplete information provided. 7 samples excluded in post-test period due to absenteeism, unwilling and incomplete information.

### VI DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 6.1 Socio-demographic variables

Findings shows that that majority of the students 96 (63.15%) were in the age group of 20-21 years, in relation to batch majority of students 88 (57.89%), samples are of 3<sup>rd</sup> years. Results says that majority of the students 141 (92.76%) is not having previous knowledge on the topic Capgras syndrome. 120 (78.94%) were getting information from internet,

#### 6.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-test and post- test knowledge score

Knowledge Level	Poor Knowledge		Moderate Knowledge		Good Knowledge		Excellent Knowledge	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Pre -Test Knowledge Level	126	82.9	26	17.1	-	-	-	-
Post -Test Knowledge Level	-	-	12	7.89	31	20.39	109	71.72

### 6.3 Effectiveness of multi-instructional module on Capgras syndrome

Paired Samples Test									
		Paired Differences					T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	SD	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Pre test – post test	13.451	4.042	.480	14.407	12.494	28.041	152	.000

The calculated paired t test value is 28.041 with degree of freedom 152. The p value is .000. The calculated value (28.041) is much higher than the p value (.000) at 0.05 level of significance so the researcher accepted the research hypothesis stating “there is a significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test awareness score of B.Sc. Nursing students regarding Capgras Syndrome” and rejected the Null hypothesis

### 6.4 Association between the mean pre-test knowledge scores regarding Capgras Syndrome with their selected socio-demographic variables.

The calculated chi square value in age is 51.893 with the degree of freedom 2. The p value is .003. The p value (.003) is less than 0.05 level of significant So, the researcher is rejected the research hypothesis and the null hypothesis is retained

The calculated chi square test value in batch is 16.465 with the degree of 9. The p value is 0.58. In previous knowledge is 11.916 with the degree of freedom 9. The p value is .218. The p value (.218) and in source of information is 25.601 with the degree of freedom 27. The p value is .541. The p value (.541). In all these socio demographic variables the p value is higher than 0.05 level of significance So, the researcher is accepted the research hypothesis and the null hypothesis is rejected.

### VI CONCLUSION-

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are made: Study can be replicated using a large number of samples to make it more reliable. The study can be done comparing students from different areas and fields. Similar studies can be conducted by using control and experimental group.

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