RESEARCH PAPER

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GATE KEEPER TRAINING FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGE OF NURSING, UTTAR PRADESH.

Prof.Karthikeswari[1], Dr.Naveen Nagar [2] , Dr.Lovesampuranjot kaur [3]
[1]*Phd Scholar , College of Nursing, College of Nursing, Deshbagat University,Punjab, India*
[2]*Professor, College of Nursing, Deshbagat University,Punjab, India*
[3]*Professor cum Principal, College of Nursing, Deshbagat University,Punjab, India*

Background: Suicide is a major public health concern and early identification of individuals at risk is essential for effective prevention. Nursing students, being future healthcare professionals, play a crucial role in recognizing warning signs and providing timely support and referral. Gatekeeper training is an evidence-based educational strategy designed to improve knowledge, self-efficacy, skills, and awareness regarding suicide prevention.

Objectives: The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of gatekeeper training for suicide prevention on knowledge, self-efficacy, skill, and awareness among nursing students at selected nursing college,UP

Methods: A quantitative research approach with a quasi-experimental one-group pre-test and post-test design was adopted. A total of 100 nursing students were selected using a non-probability convenience sampling technique. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and rating scales to assess knowledge, self-efficacy, skill, and awareness regarding suicide prevention. After administering the pre-test, gatekeeper training was provided to the participants, followed by a post-test. Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, including paired t-test and Karl Pearson correlation coefficient, chi square were used for data analysis.

Results: In the pre-test, 44% of the students had inadequate knowledge and 56% had moderate knowledge, whereas in the post-test, 84% attained adequate knowledge. Inadequate self-efficacy was observed among 80% of the participants in the pre-test, while 79% achieved adequate self-efficacy following the intervention. Regarding skill, 97% of the students had poor skill before the training, whereas 78% attained good skill in the post-test. Similarly, 75% of the students demonstrated good awareness after the intervention. The mean knowledge score increased from 22.19±4.51 to 32.67±2.31 ($t=21.73$, $p<0.001$), self-efficacy from 18.11±2.69 to 35.48±3.78 ($t=36.14$, $p<0.001$), skill from 40.46±3.44 to 79.07±7.99 ($t=42.65$, $p<0.001$), and awareness from 4.66±1.17 to 8.12±1.97 ($t=15.06$, $p<0.001$). Significant positive correlations were observed among knowledge, self-efficacy, skill, and awareness in the post-test. There was no statistically significant association between knowledge, self-efficacy, skill, and awareness and their demographic variables.

Conclusion: The findings of the study indicate that gatekeeper training was highly effective in improving knowledge, self-efficacy, skill, and awareness regarding suicide prevention among nursing students. Incorporating gatekeeper training into nursing education may strengthen the preparedness of future nurses to identify and support individuals at risk of suicide and contribute to suicide prevention efforts.

Keywords: Gatekeeper training, suicide prevention, knowledge, self-efficacy, skill, awareness, nursing students, quasi-experimental study.

How to cite this article: Karthikeswari1 Dr.Naveen Nagar 2 Dr.Lovesampuranjot kaur 3. A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GATE KEEPER TRAINING FOR SUICIDE PREVENTION ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED COLLEGE OF NURSING, UTTAR PRADESH.. Int J Drug Deliv Technol. 2026;16(90s):1914-1914. DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.90s.190.