The Journal of Advanced Health Informatics

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JAHI

ISSN: e – 2456-9313 Available from URL: http://mbnc.edu.in/UTUJAHI.html

RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TIO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASES AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BABS SCHOOL BARDOLI

Ms. Gandhi Vidhi Nileshkumar

Maniba Bhula Nursing College, Gopal Vidyanagar-Tarsadi, Bardoli

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received on 10.03.2022

Received in revised form 14.03.2022

Accepted on 16.03.2022

Published online on 17.03.2022

Key Words:

STP, Water borne diseases, childrens

Corresponding Author:
Ms. Gandhi Vidhi Nileshkumar

ABSTRACT

Water borne related issues are major roadblocks to sustained development. As noted by Topher, disease statics are stark and tragic: 80% of illness and death in the developing world is water related; half of the worlds hospitals beds occupied by children's with water borne diseases; is far away largest causes of mortality in children. The aim of study is to Assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programmes on knowledge regarding the prevention of water-borne diseases among primary school children. In this study an evaluative approach was adopted, Quasi-experimental group one group pre-test post-test control and experimental group. In this study, the population comprised of primary school children with age groups between 11 to 13 years. The conceptual framework used in this study is based on Roy's adaptation model (1984). out of 60 subjects, most subjects that belonged to subjects were male (54.4%). The majority of having a joint family (66.4%). The majority of children are from urban areas (88.4%). The pre-test percentage distribution of knowledge score of the subject is 33.06% of water-borne diseases. pre-test majority of subject 21(70%) had average, 3 (10%) had poor and 6(20%) had good knowledge scores in the experimental group and 26 (86.6%) had average and 0 (0%) had poor and 4 (13.4%) had good knowledge scores in the control group. The difference between experimental and control groups for good scores is 6.6%, over the age score is 16.6%, and the poor score is 10%. The mean difference is 8.8, the standard error is 3.96, the calculated paired 't-test value is 12.15 at 0.05 level of significance and the tabulated value is 2.04. hence calculated paired 't-test value is greater than tabulated value. Hence H0 is rejected and H1 was accepted. There is a positive correlation between the pre-test knowledge score as measured by r= 0.638 respectively.

Introduction

Water borne disease are largely caused by micro organism present in human or animal waste findings their way in the human via mouth. These may happen through drinking or using contaminated water supply but more often fecoral disease are spread through other routes such as via hands, food, or material used for cooking, drinking or eating. These disease are infectious which means that they can spread from one per-

Statement of the Problem

A STUDY TIO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF WATER-BORNE DISEASES AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BABS SCHOOL BARDOLI.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the demographic variables of the primary school children.
2. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of water borne disease among primary school children, BABS school Bardoli.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of water borne disease among the experimental group of selected primary school children, BABS school, Bardoli.
4. To find out the correlation between pre-test knowledge score between the control group and experimental group.
5. To compare the post-test knowledge score between experimental and control group.
6. To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score and their selected socio– demographic variables of experimental group.
7. To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score in their selected socio– demographic variables of control group.

Assumptions

⇒ primary school children will have inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of water borne diseases.

⇒ The planned teaching programme regarding prevention of water borne diseases will improve the knowledge of primary school children.

Hypotheses

H01: There will not be significant difference between mean pre and post test knowledge score among the primary school children of experimental group tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H02: There will not be significant difference between pre and post test knowledge score among the primary school children of control tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H03: There will not be significant association between the knowledge score among school children regarding prevention of water borne disease and selected socio demographic variables of experimental group tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H04: There will not be significant association between the knowledge scores among school children regarding prevention of water borne diseases and selected socio demographic variables of control group tested at 0.05 level of significance.

Methodology

Research Approach: an evaluative approach was adopted

Research Design : Quasi experimental group one group pre test post test control and experimental group.

Research method : -

Research setting : The research setting selected in the present study is BABS school, Bardoli.

Variables :

Independent: Structured Teaching Programme

Dependent: Knowledge of the primary school children.

Research population : in this study the population comprised of primary school children with age group between 11 to 13 years.

Target population : . Primary school children studying in BABS school, Bardoli of 6th and 7th standard students.

Sample size : Total 60 students. 30 students from 7th standard were chosen as experimental group and 30 from 6th standard chosen as control group.

Sampling Technique : In the present study Non probability convenient sampling technique used.

Selection Criteria for Samples:

Inclusion criteria: The school children: 1) who are willing to participate in the study. 2) who are studying in 6th and 7th standard.

Exclusion criteria :The school children: 1) who are in examination schedule.

2) who are absent at the time of data collection

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework used in this study is based on Roy's adaptation model(1984).

Input: these are the stimuli from external environment. These stimuli have been categorized as focal, contextual and residual.

The contextual stimuli: in this study the contextual stimulus are all independent variables. like age in years, gender, religion, food pattern of family, etc.

The focal stimuli: in this study the knowledge of primary school children is focal stimuli.

The residual stimuli: in this study residual stimuli are belief, interest and past experience regarding prevention of water borne disease.

Through put: throughput makes use of person's process and effectors.

Processes: refers to the control mechanism that a person uses as an adaptive system.

Effectors: refers to the physiologic functions, self concept, and the role function involved in adaption.

Description of the tool

Section I: demographic data which included variable such a age, gender, religion, education of parents, types of family, standard, area of residence, occupational status of parents, food pattern of family and previous knowledge.

Section II: Structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding prevention of water borne disease multiple choice question. Each correct answer was given a score of one answer a score of zero. The possible score of the structured questionnaire was 25.

Results

Major findings of the study were as below:

Section 1: out of 60 subjects, the majority of subjects were belonged to the subjects were male(54.4%). The majority of having a joint family(66.4%) . The majority of children are from urban area (88.4%). The pre test percentage distribution of knowledge score of subject is 33.06% of water borne diseases.

Section 2: pre-test majority of subject 21(70%) had average , 3 (10%) had poor and 6(20%) had good knowledge scores in experimental group and 26(86.6%) had average and 0 (0%) had poor and 4 (13.4%) had good knowledge scores in the control group. The difference between experimental group and control group for good score is 6.6%, average score is 16.6%, poor score is 10%.

Section 3: the mean difference is 8.8, standard error is 3.96, calculated paired 't' test value is 12.15 at 0.05 level of significant and tabulated value is 2.04. hence calculated paired 't' test value is greater than tabulated value. Hence H0 is rejected and H1 was accepted. There is positive correlation between the pre test knowledge score as measured by r= 0.638 respectively.

Discussion

The present study is quasi experimental in nature undertaken with the purpose to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of water borne disease among primary school children at BABS school, Bardoli.

Nursing Implications

Nursing practice:

Nurse can utilize the knowledge among primary school children on prevention of water borne disease.

Nurse can participate in effective initiation of practice and take appropriate action to guide the school children through communication and skill.

Nursing administration:

This study emphasized the need for health education programme on prevention of eater borne disease to improve the knowledge of primary school children in their life. The STP and the tool can be used while providing education to the group of 6th and 7th standard students.

Nursing education:

Findings of the study can be used by the nurse educator to highlight the importance of prevention of water borne diseases to the primary school children. Although communication is included in the nursing curriculum more emphasis should be given to develop the skill so that they can improve the information to the patients effectively. Continuing nursing education should be conducted for need awareness.

Nursing Research

One of the aims of nursing research is to expand and broadan the scope of nursing. The findings of this study serves the professional and students to conduct further studies. This study motivates the beginner researcher to conduct same study with different variables and on large scale. The better generalization of the study results can be made by replication of the study. Dissemination of findings through conference and professionals journals will make application of research to be effective.

Recommendations:

1. Replication of the similar can be done with larger samples in different settings to validate and generalize the findings.
2. School based oral health programme can be done to improve knowledge, attitude and practice among school going children.
3. Periodic health checkup should be done to find out the abnormalities.
4. Parents and teachers awareness programme can be done so that they can inculcate hygienic practice among their children to maintain good oral health.
5. A descriptive study can be done to assess children's knowledge and practice of oral hygiene

Limitations:

1) the study was conducted for 6th and 7th standard students of whole population in selected setting by non probability convenient sampling technique.
2) The tool used for the data collection was not standardized. It was designed by the investigator herself for the present study based on objectives of the study.
3) In this study the 6th standard student belongs to control group and 7th standard student belongs to experimental group. STP is given to only experimental group.

Conclusion

The structured teaching programme regarding prevention of water borne disease was highly effective in improving the knowledge of primary school children.

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