
A Study To Assess The Impact Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Home Management On Prevention Of Dengue Among Women At Moorthikuppam.

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Abstract:

Objectives: To evaluate the impact of structured teaching programme regarding home management on prevention of Dengue. **Method:** Pre-experimental with a quantitative research approach was undertaken on 30 women. **Result:** The results implied that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the level of knowledge regarding home management on prevention of dengue among women as the obtained 't' value was 8.152 that was statistically significant at $p < 0.00$ level. **Conclusion:** The knowledge of the women regarding Dengue significantly improved with the difference of mean percentage revealing effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Keywords: Home Management, Dengue

INTRODUCTION

Global incidence of Dengue has drastically risen in the last few years. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are about 390 million, cases of dengue fever worldwide. Dengue hemorrhagic fever is more serious and the fatality rate is about 5%. Children younger than 15 years comprise 90% of Dengue hemorrhagic fever in world. Dengue hemorrhagic fever can affect both adult and children. India also had seen a doubling up of cases of dengue from 2014 to 2015. 2016

is not expected to be any better and this has become a cause of concern for the country.

Dengue is expected to be high and so, may expect many Dengue cases, at least a 25% hike in its incidence than the previous year.¹ Hence the researchers had taken initiative to help the Public understand how the dengue spreads so fast and measures to prevent at home level. Current research also aims to provide better information to the women, who work at the primary prevention level in their home.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge of home management on prevention of Dengue
- To evaluate the impact of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding home management on prevention of Dengue.
- To associate the knowledge of home management on prevention of Dengue with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

- **H1**→There will be a significant difference between the level of knowledge before and after the administration of structured teaching programme regarding home management on prevention of Dengue among women.
- **H2**→There will be a significant association between the demographic variables and the level of knowledge programme regarding home management on prevention of Dengue among women.

METHODOLOGY

The research design used for this study was pre-experimental research design (one group pre-test and post-test). The study was conducted at Moorthikuppam in Puducherry with 30 mothers in the age group of 25-55 years . They were selected by Convenient sampling technique who met the inclusion criteria. The mothers were assessed by Structured knowledge Questionnaire regarding home management on prevention of Dengue. After pre-test structured teaching programme on home management on prevention of Dengue was provided through lecture cum discussion. Projector was used as audio-visual aids. Post-test was conducted after the gap of 7 days of Structured Teaching Programme. The data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, paired T-Test and Chi-Square test.

RESULTS

Distribution of Level of Knowledge regarding home management on prevention of Dengue among women during Pretest and Post test *N=30*

<i>Level of knowledge</i>	<i>Pre test</i>		<i>Post test</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Adequate knowledge</i>	Nil	Nil	21	70
<i>Moderately adequate knowledge</i>	8	26.7	9	30
<i>Inadequate knowledge</i>	22	73.3	Nil	Nil

Before administration of structured teaching programme, majority of the sample 22 (73.3%) had inadequate knowledge, and 8 (26.7%) had moderately adequate knowledge. After the administration of structured teaching programme, majority of the sample 21 (70%) had adequate knowledge, 9 (30%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge.

Comparison of Mean and Standard deviation on level of knowledge regarding home management on prevention of Dengue, before and after the administration of structured teaching programme

N=30

<i>Knowledge</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Standard deviation</i>	<i>Paired ' t' test value</i>
<i>Pre-test</i>	<i>8.870</i>	<i>2.569</i>	<i>8.152***</i>
<i>Post-test</i>	<i>14.630</i>	<i>2.859</i>	
<i>Improvement score</i>	<i>5.761</i>	<i>0.29</i>	

*** $p < 0.001$

Pretest level of knowledge score was 8.87[SD_+2.569] and post test mean score was 14.63[SD_+2.859]. Pretest and post test mean difference was 5.761. The paired 't' value was 8.152 which was significant at $p < 0.001$ level. Thus the hypothesis H1 is accepted. Chi square were calculated to find out the association between pre test level of knowledge among women with their selected demographic variables. The findings revealed that there was a significant association between the education of women at $p < 0.001$ level and income of the family at $p < 0.05$ level. But other demographic variables were not statistically significant. Thus hypothesis H2 is accepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- This study can be replicated on large sample there by findings can be generalized to a large population.
- A comparative study can be done between the urban and rural women.

CONCLUSION

This study was done to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding home management on prevention of Dengue. The result of this study shows that there is an improvement in knowledge of women after the teaching programme. The structured teaching programme plan prepared for this study will help the Nurses to

teach and motivate the women to carry out the healthy practice. So, the Nurses have the important role in teaching about Dengue prevention to enable them to continue the preventive aspects to prevent Dengue.

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