Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Dengue Fever Among Adults.

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Abstract:

Objectives: To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding dengue fever among adults residing in Natham village **Methods:** Pre-experimental one group pre test and post test design was adopted to find out their knowledge on dengue fever. In pre test structured questionnaire was administered about dengue fever . The video assisted teaching programme was conducted to the study samples for one week. The post test was done after attending the training programme. **Results:** The findings of the present showed that among 30 samples 80% of them had adequate knowledge of dengue fever ,16.67% of them had moderately adequate knowledge of dengue fever and 3.33% of them had inadequate knowledge of dengue fever. The overall score mean score was 40.77 with a SD 6.73 and 't'value was 8.51.Thelevel of p-probability is highly significant at level of p<0.001.**Conclusion:**The study finding indicates that video assisted teaching programme was effective.

Key Words: Effectiveness, VAT, Knowledge, Dengu fever, Adults.

INTRODUCTION

Dengue fever is also known as break bone fever and is caused by virus that are transmitted by mosquitoes. Dengue fever is a communicable disease. It is an acute illness of sudden onset that usually follows with symptoms such as headache, full exhaustion, severe pain in the muscle, joints and rashes. It produce lethal complications dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) and dengue shock syndrome(DSS).

Dengue fever is ranked by the WHO as the most important mosquito born viral disease in the world and the most rapidly spreading with a 30 fold increasing . The global incidence is over 2.5 billion people that is more than 30% of the world's population, in over 100 countries are at risk of infection.

Dengue fever is currently a serious public health problem in India, several out breaks of dengue (>50) have been reported in different parts of the country in the past few decades. Due to enormity of the problem several studies are being conducted in India and other parts of the world. It's increasing relevance is to international travelers. transmitted by the bite of infected mosquitoes. It is recognized as the most common arthropod bone infection.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge on dengue fever among people residing Natham village before the video assisted teaching.
2. To determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on dengue fever amongsamples
3. To associate the level of knowledge on dengue fever and selected demographic data

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Research study population(men and women) selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. A structured questionnaire was used to assess their knowledge on dengue fever. One group pre test and post test design was adopted to determine the effects of Video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of dengue fever. Every day (1-10 days) 30 mts teaching was given about dengue fever. The tool consist of 25 questions related to knowledge of dengue fever.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A pretest was conducted to assess the level of knowledge of adults regarding dengue fever . In that 46.7% had inadequate knowledge, 40% had moderately adequate knowledge, and 13.3% had adequate knowledge. Post test was done after used the video assisted teachingprogramme.

The same questionnaire was used, the results revealed that among 30 samples, 3.33% had inadequate knowledge, 16.67%had moderately adequate knowledge and 80% had adequate knowledge. There was association between the occupation which was highly significant (chi square value=30.456)

Percentage distribution of post test level of various aspects of knowledge on dengue fever among study samples.

S.No	Knowledge aspects	Inadquate (<50%)		Moderately adequate (51-75%)		Adequate (>75%)	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Knowledge on dengue fever	0	0	7	23.33	23	76.67
2	Diet	4	13.33	21	70	5	16.67
3	Prevention	2	6.67	2	6.67	26	86.67
4	Over all	1	3.33	5	16.67	24	80

The overall post test results show that 3.33% had inadequate knowledge, 16.67%had moderately adequate knowledge and 80% had adequate knowledge of post test

Comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge scores on dengue fever amongsamples

Knowledge	Mean	SD	t value
Pretest	25.20	9.24	
posttest	40.77	6.73	8.510

The overall test result revealed that mean value was 40.77, SD is 6.73 and the 't' value is 8.51 which was highly significant at the level ofp<0.001.

CONCLUSION

Nursing is having important role in health promotion and disease prevention of the country. The study finding revealed the health promotion activities and improving knowledge ensuring people are receptive to the message and awareness regarding dengue fever and mosquito control measures was increased to an extent without doubt.

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