



STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF HOOKWORM INFESTATION AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN SELECTED SCHOOLS AT PONDICHERRY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hookworm infestation is essential to general health and quality of life. Intestinal worm infestations are widely prevalent in tropical and subtropical countries and occur where there is poverty and poor sanitation.

Aim: The purpose of the study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of hookworm infestation among school going children in selected schools at puducherry.

Methods: Thiruvika government high school. Sample: 30 members Sample technique: purposive sample technique

Results: The research revealed that most of them having adequate knowledge on Hookworm infestation – 75.4%.

Conclusion: Since schools play a vital role in developing healthy life style among children it is very important to empower those with knowledge and practice about prevention of hook worm infestation.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, school, Worm Infestations

INTRODUCTION

Intestinal worm infestation is a global health problem. Soil-transmitted helminth (STH) infestation form the most important group of intestinal worms affecting two billion people worldwide, causing considerable morbidity and suffering, though entirely preventable. The present study was undertaken to measure the parasite load in the target population and evaluate the efficacy of anthelmintic drugs. According to world Health Organization (WHO), globally there are 1221-1472 million cases of ascariasis, 750-1050 million cases of Trichuriasis and 740-1300 million cases of hookworm infestation. These STHs are also considered Neglected Tropical Disease (NTDs) as they inflict considerable morbidity and mortality, though entirely preventable. The burden of disease due to these intestinal parasites in an estimated 22.1 million disability adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost for hookworm, 10.5 million for Ascaris ; and 6.4 million for Trichuris. Approximately 10,500 deaths each year are due to complications of ascariasis and 65,000 deaths per year are due to anaemia caused by hookworm infestation . WHO recommends periodic administration of albendazole (ALB) 400mg or mebendazole (MBZ) 500mg for control of STH. The global target is to eliminate morbidity due to STH in children by 2020. The present study has been carried out in a mountainous regions in northern part of the country and is known to be highly endemic for Intestinal worm infestation, mainly STH. With this in the backdrop, the present study has been undertaken to assess the parasite load in the target population with primary focus on STH; and evaluate the efficacy of anti-helminthic drugs using a protocol which was standardized in terms of the treatment and follow up that is repeat stool test 14-221 days the administration of standard doses drugs to evaluate the cure.

AIM

The purpose of the study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of hookworm infestation among school going children in selected schools at puducherry.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The population of the study will be school children studying 7th standard in selected school at puducherry. The sample size for the present study consists of 30 school children. The subject were selected based on the predetermined criteria, Children who are able to read and understand Tamil.

The tool consist of two sections.

Section A: Demographic variables

Section B: Structured questionnaire on Hookworm infestation

Section A: It consist of age, sex, religion, education of father, education of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother, type of family, family monthly income and family members.

Section b: It is helps to assess the level of knowledge about hookworm infestation. It consists of 20 knowledge related questions The score will be interpreted in each "right answer" carries one score and each "wrong answer" carries zero score.

RESULTS

In regard to age, 96.7 % of them (12) belong to the age groups of 10-13 years. Where as 3.35% of them (12) belongs to the age of 10 years. Gender 40% male and 60% female, fathers education 86.7% (26) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Mothers education 83.4% (26) belongs to 10thstd and 16.6 % (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 3 members 76.7% (23) belongs to 3-5 members 6.6% (2) belongs to 5-8 members. At the end of the session the 24.6% have moderate of Hookworm infestation among school going children and 75.4 % have adequate knowledge of Hookworm infestation .

Table COMPARISON OF PRE AND POST TEST RESULT

Level of knowledge	Inadequate knowledge	Moderate knowledge	Adequate knowledge
Pre-test	29.9%	50.1%	20%
Post-test	0%	24.6%	75.4%

CONCLUSION

Worm infestation is a major public health problem in children of developing countries because of poor socio-economic conditions and lack of good hygienic livings. Worm infestation in children is very commonly seen in India. Worm infestation remains one of the main problems of child development. Children growing up can expect to be infected soon after weaning and to be infection and re-infected constantly for the rest of their life.

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