



A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES REGARDING HAND HYGIENE AMONG SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN SELECTED PRIMARY SCHOOLS OF RURAL AREA AT DISTRICT SANGRUR, PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Children are one-third of our population. It is the big responsibility to maintain the health of the children. An infection is the entry and multiplication of an infectious agent in the tissue of host. Hands are the primary mode of transmission of many infectious diseases. Hygiene is very important for living healthy life free from diseases. Hand washing play a vital role in preventing some of the common communicable diseases.

METHODOLOGY: In this study under quantitative approach, Quasi experimental research design used. 60 samples Selected non randomized sampling technique using purposive method at primary schools of rural area at distract Sangrur Punjab. Knowledge assessed by structured questionnaire and practices by standardized check list method.

RESULT: The mean pre test knowledge of experimental group is 10.47 and the mean post test of experimental group is 15.07. The't' test value is 14.208 significant and it shows that planned teaching programme regarding hand hygiene is effective for school age children. mean pre test knowledge of control group is 10.07, the mean post test of control group is 10.73. Mean pre test practice of experimental group is 4.53 and the mean post test of experimental group is 6.40. Mean pre test practice of control group is 4.83, the mean post test practice of control group is 5.10.

CONCLUSION: the study concluded planned teaching programme is effective on knowledge and practices regarding hand hygiene among school age children in selected primary schools of rural area at district sangrur, Punjab for school age children.

KEYWORDS : Hand Hygiene, school age children.

INTRODUCTION:

Children are one-third of our population. They are the future of our country without children the development of country is not possible. It is the big responsibility to maintain the health of the children. They carry infection very easily because of low immunity. According to National Health and medicine Research council 2005, infectious diseases affect the world unequally. Sixty two percent of all deaths in Africa and 31% of all deaths in South Asia are caused by infection. Reducing this disparity in the rates of infection and mortality is a priority for the global community. However, the two biggest killers of children, diarrheal diseases and acute respiratory infections remain relatively neglected by a public health fraternity engaged in combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. A half of all child deaths each year due to diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, both of which are transmitted from person to person during everyday interactions through the air, skin contact and through contamination of environment. If we give information related to hand hygiene to the children, the children can tell their parents about hand hygiene techniques and also parents get awareness regarding hand washing, we can easily cure or prevent the diseases.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre test knowledge and practices of school age children regarding hand hygiene.
2. To implement the planned teaching programme regarding hand hygiene.
3. To assess the post test knowledge and practices of school age children regarding hand hygiene.
4. To compare the pre test and post test knowledge and practices of school age children regarding hand hygiene.
5. To find out the association between knowledge and practices of school age children and their selected socio demographic variables.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature provides an in depth knowledge about the under consideration. It serves as a guide for future research activity.

1. Review of literature related to knowledge of hand hygiene
2. Review of literature related to practices of hand hygiene

3. Review of literature related to planned teaching programme regarding knowledge and practices about hand hygiene.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

In this study under quantitative approach Research design Quasi-experimental design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in selected primary schools of rural area at distract Sangrur. Target population was School age children selected primary schools rural area of Sangrur, Punjab. Sixty (30 experimental group and 30 control group) School age children from selected primary schools rural area of Sangrur, Punjab were selected by Non randomized sampling technique using purposive method. Tools was prepared in the form of a structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge score of the selected sample and check list to assess the practices will be developed after the review of literature on relevant topic and discussed with expert and guide. In this study Conceptual Framework based on Von Ludwig Bertalanffy General Systems Theory was applied.

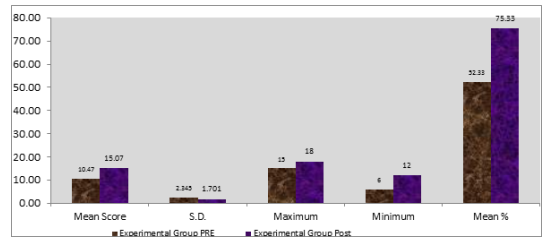
RESULT:

The pre test knowledge score regarding hand hygiene among school age children, in experimental group 1(3.3%) students had good knowledge, 27(90%) students had average knowledge and 2(6.7%) student had low knowledge. in control group 1(3.3%) students had good knowledge, 27(90%) students had average knowledge and 2(6.7%) student had low knowledge. the pre test practice score regarding hand hygiene among school age children, in experimental group no students had good knowledge, no students had average knowledge and 30(100%) student had low knowledge. in control group no students had good knowledge, no students had average knowledge and 30(100%) student had low knowledge.

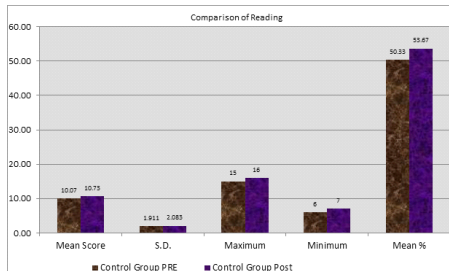
The post test knowledge score regarding hand hygiene among school age children, in experimental group 17(56.7%) students had good knowledge, 13(43.3%) students had average knowledge and no student had low knowledge. In control group 1(3.3%) students had good knowledge, 27(90%) students had average knowledge and 2(6.7%) student had low knowledge. depicts the post test practice score regarding hand hygiene among school age

children ,in experimental group no students had good knowledge, 2(6.7%) students had average knowledge and 28(93.3%) student had low knowledge. in control group no students had good knowledge, no students had average knowledge and 30(100%) student had low knowledge.

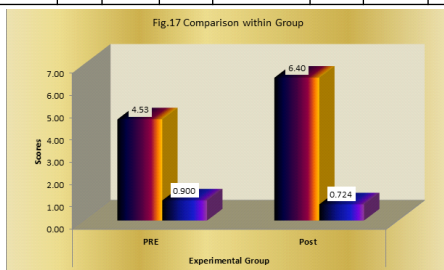
Group	Test	Mean Score	S.D.	Mean Difference	T Test	P value	Result
Experimental Group	PRE	10.47	2.345	4.6	14.208	0.0000	Significant
	Post	15.07	1.701				



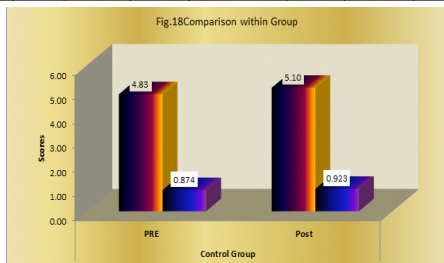
GROUP	Test	Mean Score	S.D.	Mean Difference	T Test	P value	Result
Control Group	PRE	10.07	1.911	0.7	3.010	0.0054	Significant
	Post	10.73	2.083				
	Maximum=20, minimum=0						



Paired T Test	Test	Mean Score	S.D.	Mean Difference	T Test	P value	Result
Experimental Group	PRE	4.53	0.900	1.9	9.245	0.0000	Significant
	Post	6.40	0.724				



GROUP	Test	Mean Score	S.D.	Mean Difference	T Test	P value	Result
Control Group	PRE	4.83	0.874	0.3	1.547	0.1328	Non Significant
	Post	5.10	0.923				



The findings of the study concluded that there was no association between knowledge and practice of school age children and selected socio demographic variables.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded planned teaching programme is effective on knowledge and practices regarding hand hygiene among school age children in selected primary schools of rural area at district sangrur, Punjab for school age children. The study Recommendations a similar may also be planned for school teachers. A study may also be planned for staff nurses working in operation theatre setting and emergency ward and other hospital setting. A descriptive study may be done on large sample to generalize findings.

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