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Original Research Paper

Nursing

EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHINGPROGRAMME ON WORM INFESTTION AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

Mrs. Remya A.R.*

Senior Lecturer, Department Of Community Health Nursing ,NIMS College Of Nursing ,Neyyattinkara, Kerala, India. *Corresponding Author

KEYWORDS :

Worm infestation is common in children all over the world. Worms may be of many shapes and sizes, from microscopic "pinworms" to tape – worms" that are several feet long. Most of these worms live in the intestinal tract. Any of several types of worms may live in the human body as parasites (infestation), sometimes causing mild to severe illness. These worms, which infest the blood, intestines or organs (e.g., liver, lungs), include flukes, hookworms, pinworms, tapeworms and whipworms. The sizes of the worms range from microscopic to about I meter. Worms may be acquired by eating uncooked, infected meat, by contact with soil or water containing worm larvae, or by accidental ingestion of worm eggs from soil contaminated by infected faeces.

Worm infestation is major problem among children in developing countries due to bad hygienic condition. Worms are parasites that live in our body. These are dangerous because they can multiply rapidly. Worms get into human body by ingestion, skin penetration or when injected by insects.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Statement Of The Problem

An interventional study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on worm infestation among the mothers of under five children in selected wards of pozhiyoor.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding worm infestation among the mothers of under five children before and after video assisted teaching programme.
2. To determine the association between knowledge of mothers regarding worm infestation of children with selected socio demographic and clinical data.

Operational Definition

Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the video assisted teaching programme regarding worm infestation. In this study effectiveness refers to, change in level of knowledge following through video assisted teaching programme.

Video Assisted Teaching Programme

It refers to pre videotaped informative talk by the investigator with the help of laptop and LCD projector using both visual and auditory means.

Knowledge

It refers to correct verbal response of mothers of under five children regarding worm infestation as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.

Worm infestation

In this study level of knowledge on worm infestation among mothers of under five children will be measured using self developed questionnaire.

Mothers

Mothers refer to those women having children below five years of age.

Assumption

1. Mothers of under five children will acquired adequate knowledge positively towards prevention and treatment of worm infestation following video assisted programme.
2. Mothers of under five children have less knowledge regarding worm infestation.
3. Video assisted teaching programme provides an opportunity for learning for better understanding regarding prevention of worm infestation.

Hypothesis

1. There is significant association with knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding worm infestation and on selected socio demographic variables.
2. There is a significant difference in creating knowledge after video assisted teaching.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

A quantitative study approach

Research Design

Quasi experimental one group pre-test post-test design.

Diagrammatic representation of the design is given below

O_1 – Pre-assessment on knowledge regarding worm infestation.

X – Administration of video assisted teaching programme.

O_2 – Post –assessment on knowledge regarding worm infestation.

VARIABLES

Dependent Variable

Knowledge regarding worm infestation measured by structured questionnaire.

Independent Variable

The independent variable was video assisted teaching programme regarding worm infestation among the mothers of under five children.

Extraneous Variable

In this study, the extraneous variables are their previous knowledge, low economic status, improper personal hygiene, and experience regarding worm infestation.

Population

The population is mothers of under five children in Pozhiyoor.

Sample And Sampling Technique

In this study the samples included are mothers with under five children who are in the age group of 20 to 40 years were the sample of the study. Simple random sampling was taken for the study because of easy availability of sample. The sample size was 30 which were calculated using the formula:

Tool/Instruments

A structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge

Also uses a video assisted teaching programme to impart knowledge of mothers with under five children regarding worm infestation.

Part I : Questionnaire Social Demographic And Clinical Data

I. Socio demographic data which includes

II. Name of the mother Age of the mother, No. of Children, Religion, Type of family, Education status of the mother, Occupation, Monthly Income.

III. Clinical data which includes

Latrine facility, source of drinking water, worm infestation, deworming measures and children using footwear.

Part II : Questionnaire Regarding Knowledge Of Mothers With Under Five Children On Worm Infestation Which Includes The Following Area.

The knowledge level categorization is as follows:

- 0 – 50% = Low knowledge
- 51 – 75% = Medium adequate knowledge
- 76 – 100% = High knowledge

Data collection process

Total 3 visits are planned for my study

- I visit - pre-assessment and video assisted teaching programme
- II visit - reinforcement of VATP and problem assessment
- III visit - post-assessment on the 5th day

Distribution of mothers of under five children according to their Socio demographic characteristics.

Age

Age	Count	Percent
20-25 Yrs	9	30.0
25-30 Yrs	16	53.3
30-35 Yrs	4	13.3
35-40 Yrs	1	3.3

No. of Children

No. of Children	Count	Percent
One	15	50.0
Two	9	30.0
More Than Two	6	20.00

Religion

Religion	Count	Percent
Hindu	2	6.7
Christian	28	93.3

Type Of Family

Type of family	Count	Percent
Nuclear	13	43.3
Joint	17	56.7
More Than Two	6	20.00

Education Status Of The Mother

Education	Count	Percent
Primary Education	10	33.3
High School Education	14	46.7
College Education	6	20.0

Occupation Status of the Mother

Occupation	Count	Percent
House wife	29	96.7
Employee	1	3.3

Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Count	Percent
Less Than Rs 1000	12	40.0
1000-3000 Rs	10	33.3
3000-5000 Rs	7	23.3
More than Rs 1000	1	3.3

Latrine Facility To Available In House

Latrine Facility Available	Count	Percent
Yes	21	70.00
No	9	30.0

Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Count	Percent
Tap Water	30	100.0
Others	0	0.00

Children Ever Suffered From Worm Infestation

Children Ever Suffered	Count	Percent
From Worm Infestation	13	43.3
No	17	56.7

Regularly Giving Deworming Measures to Children

Regularly giving deworming measures	Count	Percent
Yes	14	46.7
No	16	53.3

Children Uses Footwear

Children Uses Footwear	Count	Percent
Regularly	17	56.7
Sometimes	12	40.0
Never	1	3.3

Section II

Effectiveness Of Intervention Of Knowledge Regarding Video Assisted Teaching Programme

Level Of Knowledge Before Intervention

	Count	Percent
Low	16	53.3
Medium	12	40.0
High	2	6.7

Area wise paired 't' test showing the significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score of mothers.

(n=30)

Sl. No.	Area	Mean Knowledge score		Mean difference				
		Pre-test	Post-test		Sd	Df	SE	't' value
1.	General questions	2.8	6.2	3.4	1.4	29	0.25	13.9
2.	Round worm	1.7	4.7	3.0	1.3	29	0.24	
3.	Hook worm	2.1	4.1	2.0	1.2	29	0.22	
4.	Pin worm	1.6	3.5	1.9	0.9	29	0.16	
5.	Tape worm	2.1	3.7	1.6	1.2	29	0.23	
6.	Guinea worm	1.6	3.4	1.8	1.31 .3	29	0.24	

Percentage Distribution Of Effectiveness Of Intervention On Knowledge

	Mean	SD	N	Mean Difference	Paired t	P
Pre	16.0	5.7	30	9.5	9.4**	0.000
Post	25.5	4.1	30			

**:- Significant at 0.01 level

Nursing Implication

The findings of the study have implication in nursing profession. The implication has been written on the following heading nursing education, nursing practice, nursing

administration, nursing research.

Nursing Education

In service education to be provided to the nursing personnel at various levels to improve their knowledge on worm infestation.

Nursing Practice

The result of the study will help the nurses to enlighten their knowledge on importance of health education regarding worm infestation.

Nursing Administration

The nursing administration should take active part in policy making related to developing protocol, procedures related to health education on worm infestation.

Implication In Nursing Research

The study can be published in journals to disseminate knowledge on mothers regarding worm infestation among under five children.

Recommendations

The study can be done with larger samples.

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