Original Research Paper

Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SWINE FLU AMONG ADULTS IN KAIRALI GARDEN, BALARAMAPURAM.

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ABSTRACT The primary aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding swine flu among adults in Kairali garden, Balaramapuram. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach and the design was pre-experimental research design. The tool used was a questionnaire for demographic variables and knowledge regarding swine flu. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 30 subjects. The study results show that, on pretest 53.33% has poor knowledge, 26.67% has very poor knowledge and 20% has average knowledge regarding swine flu. On posttest 53.33% of sample has good knowledge. 23.33% has average knowledge, 16.67% has poor knowledge and 6.67% has very poor knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Swine Influenza also called pig influenza. Swine flu & pig flu is an infection caused by any one of several types of swine influenza viruses. Swine influenza virus or Swine origin influenza Virus in any stain of influenza family of viruses that is endemic in pigs as of 1009. The known Swine influenza virus stain include influenza C and the Subtype of influenza A known as H1N1, H2N3, H2N2.

The transmission from swine to human is believed to occur mainly in swine farmers in contact with pig. So farmer and vetinerian are encouraged to use facemasks when dealing with infected animals. Recommendation to prevent spread of the virus among Human include pregnant women washing of hand with soap & water.

H1N1 is estimated to cause three to five million cases and 250,000 to 5000,000 deaths worldwide. The most severe H1N1 pandemic, in 2009, infected up to 50 percent of the world's population and caused 20 to 50 million deaths worldwide. The use of antiviral drugs can lessen the severity of disease. Vaccines against seasonal influenza are made yearly to defend against currently circulating strains.

The report of the 2015 march in the Kerala the reported cases of *swine* flu is 1025 and dead people are120. The Kerala has 12th place to affect the swine flu in India. Through the health department government of Kerala has issued a warning against the spread of H1N1 virus in Kerala. In 2015 reports are suggest that is the Thiruvananthapuram have 250 positive cases and17 deaths have been reported in the district this year. The number of cases increased
in the district from 2009.

Hence the researcher felt the need to assess effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding swine flu

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach selected for the study is quantitative research approach and the design selected for the study is pre-experimental research design. This study was conducted in Kairali Garden Balaramapuram. The sample of the study comprises of 30 adults. Convenient sampling technique is used for the study. Written permission obtained from the concerned authority of Kairali Garden Balramapuram, and consent obtained from the samples. Convenient sampling technique used to select 30 subjects. The investigator introduced herself to the participants and objectives of the study were explained to them. The self-administered questionnaire distributed to the samples to identify the pretest knowledge on swine flu. Conducted structured teaching program. Post test was conducted after 7 days with same tool. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Section 1: A questionnaire for demographic variables

- With regards to age in years, a majority (76.67%) of samples were in the age group of 30-50 years.
- With regard to sex, a majority (76.6%) of samples were female
- With regards to occupation, a majority (60%) of samples were home makers.
- With regards to education, a majority (50%) of samples comes under primary school.
- With regards to monthly income, a majority (56.67%) of samples had monthly income of below 1000 rupees.
- In regard to religion, a majority (96.67%) of samples were christian.
- With regard to domicile, a majority (100%) of samples were living in rural area.
- With regard to marital status, a majority (73.33%) of samples were married.
- With regard to source of information, a majority (53.33%) of samples received information from television.

Section: 2: comparison between pre test and post test score.

On pretest 0.00 has good knowledge, on posttest 53.33% of sample has good knowledge.

Section 3: Association between the knowledge on swine flu among adults and their selected demographic variables.

Chi-square test was employed to find the association between level of knowledge regarding swine flu with their selected demographic variables. There is no significant association between the demographic variables such as age, sex, religion, education occupation, monthly income, marital status, domicile of the sample

DISCUSSION

Percentage distribution was used to determine the distribution of samples according to the demographic variables. Chi-square test was employed to find the association between level of knowledge regarding swine flu with their selected demographic variables. There is no significant association between the demographic variables such as age, sex, religion, education occupation, monthly income, marital status, domicile of the sample. The study assessed the knowledge regarding swine flu and found that the samples had in adequate knowledge, regarding swine flu. After structured teaching program, there was significant improvement in knowledge regarding swine flu. The study revealed that the structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge regarding swine flu.

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