VOLUME - 13, ISSUE - 10, OCTOBER - 2024 • PRINT ISSN No. 2277 - 8160 • DOI : 10.36106/gjra

Original Research Paper | Medical Surgical Nursing

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DOTS THERAPY ON TUBERCULOSIS AMONG SECOND SEMESTER BSC NURSING STUDENTS

Greesha G S Associate Professor, Nims College Of Nursing, Neyyattinkara Trivandrum

Mithun Murali M S Senior Lecturer, Nims College Of Nursing, Neyyattinkara , Trivandrum

ABSTRACT The present study was intended to assess the level of knowledge regarding DOTS therapy among the second semester BSc nursing students of NIMS college of nursing, Neyyattinkara. The first objective of the study was to assess the level of knowledge before and after structured teaching programme .The second objective was to find out the association between pretest score on level of knowledge regarding DOTS among students with selected demographic variables. Pretest experimental one group pretest posttest design was adopted. Sample consisted of 60 students selected from second semester BSc nursing students of NIMS college of nursing, Neyyattinkara by convenient sampling technique. The tool used for the study was structured questionnaire. The statistical analysis were done by using mean, median, standard deviation, chi-square test, paired t test.The finding clearly shows all students attained excellent score (100%) regarding DOTS therapy in the post test conducted after structured teaching programme. There was significant difference in the level of knowledge regarding therapy before and after structured teaching programme. Also their was no association between pre test score of knowledge with their selected demographic variables

KEYWORDS : DOTS therapy, Structured teaching program, Nursing students.

INTRODUCTION

Infectious diseases are the second leading cause of death and the leading cause of disability-adjusted life years worldwide (disability-adjusted life year is 1 lost year of healthy life) and the third leading cause of death in the United States. Among these infectious diseases causing death world wide, acute lower respiratory tract infections, HIV/AIDS, diarrheal diseases, tuberculosis, and malaria predominate. Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease which is caused by acid fast bacilli , which belongs to Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex. It caused about 2 million death each year. In 1993, the world health organization (WHO) declared tuberculosis to be a " global emergency" due to increasing number of tuberculosis cases . Tuberculosis usually involves the lungs, but also affect in larynx, kidney, bones, adrenal gland, lymph nodes and meninges can disseminated throughout the body. This is worlds second most common cause of death from infectious disease,after HIV/AIDS. It is not easy to become infected with tuberculosis, usually a person has to be close to someone with tuberculosis disease for a long period of time.

A study was conducted for the assessment of tuberculosis and DOTS related attittude,practice and knowledge among interns in tertiary care hospital in Jammu. A structured questionnaire method was used to conducted the study.The study conclude that more effort should be enhance to increase the knowledge ,attitude and practice.

Hence the researcher felt the need to assess the level of knowledge on dots therapy on tuberculosis among second semester bsc nursing students

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 at NIMS college of nursing, Neyyattinkara. The sample of the study comprises of 60 second semester Bsc nursing students. Convenient sampling technique is used for the study. Written permission was obtained from the principal of NIMS college of Nursing. Consent collected from the sample and a structured questionnaire distributed and answers were collected to assess the knowledge regarding DOTS therapy. It consists of 20 multiple choice question. The structured teaching program was conducted and post test collected after 3 days .

RESULTS

Section A: Description of sample characteristics

- With regard to age , majority of the sample 32(53.33%) belongs to 17-19 years of age
- With regard to religion, Majority of sample 42(70%) belongs to Hindu
- With regard to area, majority of sample 42(70%) belongs to rural area
- With regard to knowledge, majority of sample 57(95%) do not have previous knowledge regarding DOT therapy w
- With regard to participation in previous program majority of sample have 57(95%) not attended program related to DOTs therapy

Section B: knowledge regarding DOTS therapy before and after structured teaching program.

- There is difference between mean pretest score and post test score which source effectiveness of structured teaching program.

Section C Association between pre-test score on level of knowledge regarding DOTS Therapy with their selected demographic variables.

- There is no significant association between pre-test score with their selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

Percentage distribution was used to determine the distribution of samples according to the demographic variables. The Chi-square test was employed to find out the association between pre-test score of level of knowledge regarding DOTS therapy on tuberculosis with the selected demographic variables of the study.

No association between the level of knowledge regarding DOTS therapy on tuberculosis with the selected demographic variables of study were found. Paired test showed there is an improvement in the post-test knowledge regarding DOTS therapy on tuberculosis after structured teaching program.

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