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# Effectiveness of Sociodrama on Various Vector Born Diseases Among Adult Resident of Waghodia Taluka

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Sociodrama, Vector born disease, Adult

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**ABSTRACT** ***Background****: The lack of knowledge about the various preventive measures is one of the major causes in the epidemics in vector borne diseases. So the training in the prevention of vector borne disease will help to reduce the incidence as well as gaining necessary knowledge and skills in preventing the same.*

***Methods****: The evaluative approached study was conducted using pre experimental design with one group pre- and post-test design, conducted on 60 adults in selected villages of Waghodia using non probability convenience sampling technique.*

***Results****: The result shows that the mean post-test knowledge score (20.91) was higher than mean pre-test score (12.8) and the difference was ( t =6.31) at 0.05% level of significance.*

***Conclusions****: It is statistically proved that there was significant difference in knowledge score of adult regarding various vector borne diseases in villages of Waghodia Taluka. The data was tabulated and analyzed in terms of objectives of the study, using descriptive and inferential statistics.*

## INTRODUCTION

Vectors are organisms that transmit pathogens and parasites from one infected person (or animal) to another, causing serious diseases in human populations. These diseases are commonly found in tropical and sub-tropical regions and places where access to safe drinking-water and sanitation systems is problematic. Vector-borne diseases account for 17% of the estimated global burden of all infectious diseases. The most deadly vector-borne disease, malaria, caused an estimated 627000 deaths in 2012.However, the world's fastest growing vector-borne disease is dengue, with a 30-fold increase in disease incidence over the last 50 years.[1]

## PROBLEM STATEMENT

"Effectiveness of sociodrama on various vector born diseases among adult resident of waghodia taluka."

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the Existing knowledge regarding vector born disease.
- To educate the public regarding various vector born diseases with the help of socio drama.
- To assess the effectiveness social drama by assessing post-test.
- To find out association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

## METHODOLOGY

### STUDY APPROACH: -

Evaluative research approach will be used for this study.

### STUDY DESIGN: -

Pre-experimental research design one group pre-test, post test design will be used.

### SETTING: -

A study will be conducted at WaghodiaTaluka.

### SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE: -

The samples for this study are 60 adult from WaghodiaTaluka.

### SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: -

Non probability Conveniencesampling technique.

### VARIABLES

**Independent variable**: - Socio drama regarding vector born disease.

**Dependent variable**: - Knowledge of adult regarding of vector born disease.

**Inclusion criteria:**

- Adult of residency inWaghodiaTaluka
- Adult who can read Gujarati.
- Adult age group 18-50 yrs.

**Exclusion criteria:**

- Adults who are Illiterate.
- Adult who are not present at the time data collection.

### METHODOlOGY OF DATA COLLECTION

### DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

The tool consists 2 of sections.

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**SECTION A:** Socio-demographic data that consist of 5 items seeking information related to age, educational status, socioeconomic status, occupation of parents, number of children.

**SECTION:B** Self-administer knowledge questioner is used to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhea among mothers of under 5 children. Following steps are considered in the development of tool.the scoring scale consists of one correct option for all multiple questions. There are total of 30 question items and are categorized into 5 division. Score "1" is given for correct response Score "0" is given for incorrect response. The score range from minimum of "score 0" and maximum of "score 30".

The knowledge level is arbitrarily divide into 3 categories based on self-administered knowledge questioner and accordingly the scores were allotted

- Adequate knowledge >66%
- Moderate adequate knowledge 35%-66%
- Inadequate knowledge <35%

**PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION**

A formal permission will be obtained from the concerned authority of gram panchayat of waghodia. The permission will be taken from the sarpanch of waghodia village where the data collection has to be collected. The data collection will be done within a given period.

After a brief self introduction and getting the rapport, the investigator will give brief details about the nature of the study and written consent will be obtained from the sample and confidentiality of the responses to be assured.

**RESULT**

**FINDINGS ON PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENTOF ADULT REGARDING VECTOR BORNE DISEASE**

**Table: 1 pre-test knowledge assessment of adult regarding vector borne disease.**

| Sr No | Knowledge aspects | Max score | Mean | Mean % | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Introduction | 5 | 2.45 | 49% | 0.96 |
| 2 | Classification | 5 | 2.05 | 41% | 0.99 |
| 3 | Incidence & Causes | 8 | 3.28 | 41% | 1.26 |
| 4 | Sign & Symptoms | 4 | 1.86 | 46.5% | 1.00 |
| 5 | Management | 3 | 1.23 | 41% | 0.86 |
| 6 | Prevention | 5 | 1.93 | 38.6% | 1.24 |
| | | 30 | 12.8 | 42.66% | 6.315 |

Table shows the pre-test obtain by sample of knowledge on Vector borne disease among Adults .the knowledge are divided in to Six sub area. The area-1 related to introduction , the mean pre-test 2.45 SD 0.96, area -2 related to Classification the pre-test mean 2.05 ,SD 0.99,area-3 related to Incidence &Causes the pre-test mean 3.28 and SD 1.26,area-4 related to Sign& Symptoms the pre-test mean 1.86 and SD 1.00,area-5related to Management the pre-test mean 1.23 and SD 0.86 area-6 related to Prevention the pre-test mean 1.93 and SD 1.24 ,overall pre-test mean 12.8 ,SD 6.315.

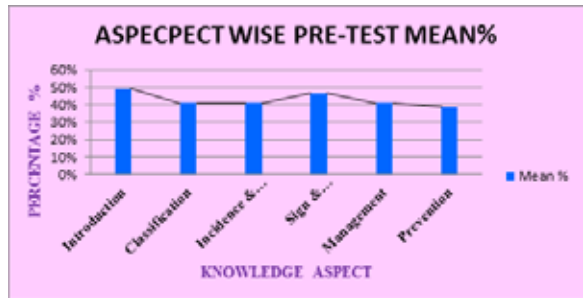


**Figure: 1 Aspect wise pre-test knowledge assessment of Adults regarding vector borne Disease**

The bar graph show that pre-test obtain by sample of Adults regarding vector borne Disease. The knowledge are divided in to six sub area. The area-1 related to introduction , the mean % pre-test ( 49%), area -2 related to Classification the pre-test mean % (41%), ,area-3 related to Incidence & Causes the pre-test mean% (41%) ,area-4 related to Sign & Symptoms the pre-test mean % (46.5%),area-5related to Management the pre-test mean% (41%) area-6 related to Prevention the pre-test mean% (38.6%)

**FINDINGS ON POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE ASSESSMENTOF ADULT REGARDING VECTOR BORNEE DISEASE**

**Table: 2 post-test knowledge assessment of adult regarding vector borne disease.**

| Sr No | Knowledge aspects | Max score | Mean | Mean % | SD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Introduction | 5 | 4.26 | 85.2% | 1.13 |
| 2 | Classification | 5 | 3.65 | 73% | 1.37 |
| 3 | Incidence & Causes | 8 | 5.26 | 65.75% | 1.91 |
| 4 | Sign & Symptoms | 4 | 2.36 | 59% | 1.02 |
| 5 | Management | 3 | 1.93 | 64.33% | 0.844 |
| 6 | Prevention | 5 | 3.45 | 69% | 1.41 |
| | Total | 30 | 20.91 | 69.7% | 7.684 |

Table shows the post-test obtain by sample of knowledge on Vector borne disease among Adults .the knowledge are divided in to Six sub area. The area-1 related to introduction , the mean post-test 4.26 SD 1.13, area -2 related to Classification the post-test mean 3.65 ,SD 1.37,area-3 related to Incidence &Causes the post-test mean 5.26 and SD 1.91,area-4 related to Sign& Symptoms the post-test mean 2.36 and SD 1.02,area-5related to Management the post-test mean 1.93 and SD 0.844 area-6 related to Prevention the pre-test mean 3.45 and SD 1.41 ,overall pre-test mean 20.91 ,SD 7.6

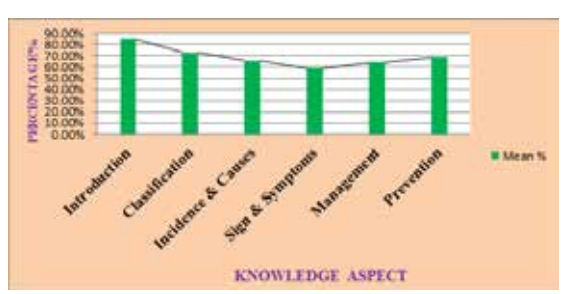


**Figure: 2Aspect wise post-test knowledge assessment of Adults regarding Vector Borne Disease**

The bar graph show that pre-test obtain by sample of

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Adults regarding vector borne Disease. The knowledge are divided in to six sub area. The area-1 related to introduction , the mean %post-test( 85.2%), area -2 related to Classification the post-test mean % (73%) ,area-3 related to Incidence &Causes the post-test mean% (65.75%) ,area-4 related to Sign & Symptoms the post-test mean % (59%), area-5related to Management the post-test mean% (64.33%) area-6 related to Prevention the post-test mean% (69%)

**COMPARISION OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES**

**Table: 3 Comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. t (5%,DF=59)**
**t value=2.00**

| Knowledge aspects | Max score | PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES | | | POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES | | | Mean difference | t value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | mean | Mean % | SD | Mean | Mean % | SD | | |
| Introduction | 5 | 2.45 | 49% | 0.96 | 4.26 | 85.2% | 1.13 | 1.81 | 9.52 **S** |
| Classification | 5 | 2.05 | 41% | 0.99 | 3.65 | 73% | 1.37 | 1.6 | 7.37 **S** |
| Incidence & Causes | 8 | 3.28 | 41% | 1.26 | 5.26 | 65.75% | 1.91 | 1.98 | 6.73 **S** |
| Sign & Symptoms | 4 | 1.86 | 46.5% | 1.00 | 2.36 | 59% | 1.02 | 2.73 | 2.73 **S** |
| Management | 3 | 1.23 | 41% | 0.86 | 1.93 | 64.33% | 0.844 | 0.7 | 1.94 **NS** |
| Prevention | 5 | 1.93 | 38.6% | 1.24 | 3.45 | 69% | 1.41 | 1.52 | 1.98 **NS** |
| | 30 | 12.8 | 42.66% | 6.315 | 20.91 | 69.7% | 7.684 | 8.1 | 6.31 **S** |

This table shows the comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge score obtain by sample of knowledge regarding vector borne disease. The knowledge is divided in to six sub area. The area-1 related to introduction , t-test Value 9.52 , area -2 related to Classification the t-test value 7.37, ,area-3 related to Incidence & Causes the t-test 6.73,area-4 related to Sign & Symptoms the t-test 2.739,area-5related to Management the t-test 1.94, area-6 related to Prevention the t-test 1.985 .overall t-test value 6.31 which is highly significant.

**Table: 4 Overall pre-test and post-test knowledge score.s**

| Aspect | N | Mean | Mean % | SD | 't' Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-test | 60 | 12.8 | 42.66% | 6.31 | 6.31* |
| Post –test | 60 | 20.9 | 69.7% | 7.68 | |
| **Enhancement** | | **8.1** | **27.04%** | | |

The analysis is done to find out whether there is any significant difference between mean pre and post-test. The "t" value is found to be 6.31 it is significant at 0.05 level of confidence. Hence H1 is accept


**Figure: 3 overall comparison of pre-test& post-test knowledge score**

Graph shows the comparison between pre-test and post-test score obtain by sample of knowledge on adults regarding vector borne disease. The overall pre-test knowledge is mean % (42.66%) and post-test mean % (69.70%). enhancement 27.04%

**DISCUSSION**

The following are the major findings of the study with discussion;

**Demographic data:**

**Age**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their age. It was observed that among 60 participants 15(25%) belonged to the age group of 18-25years, 15(25%) belonged to the age group of 26-35years, 21(35%) belonged to the age group of 36-45 years, 9(15%) belonged to the age group of 46 years and above.

**Demographic area**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their Gender. It was observed that among 60 participants 58(96.66%) belonged to the Rural Area, 2 (3.33%) belonged to the Urban Area.

**Gender**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their Gender. It was observed that among 60 participants 26(43.33%) Adults are male, 34(56.66%) Adult are female.

**Educational status**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their Educational Status. It was observed that among 60 participants 41 (68.33%) Adults having a Primary Education, 11 (18.33%) Adults having a Secondary Education, 8 (13.33%) adults are illiterate.

**Occupational status**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their Occupation Status. It was observed that among 60 participants 41 (68.33%) Adult are Employed, 19 (31.66%) are Unemployed

**Drainage system**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their Drainage System. It was observed that among 60 participants 56 (93.33%) Adults used Open Drainage system, 4 (6.66%) Adults used Close drainage System.

**Family income**

This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their Family Income. It was observed that among 60 participants 34 (56.66%) Adults family Income are 5001-10,000Rs, 20 (33.33%) adults family Income are be-

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low 5,000Rs, 5 (8.33%) adults family Income are 10,001-15,000Rs, 1 (1.66%) Adults family Income are Above 15,001Rs

**Previous session attended on Vector Borne disease.**
This Pie Diagram shows the distribution of Adults according to their previous session Attended of Water Borne Disease**.** It was observed that among 60 participants 41 (68.33%) Adults having knowledge from Newspaper, Radio, TV, 14 (23.33%) Adults having knowledge from their friends, 3 (5%) Adults having knowledge from health Personal, 2 (3.33%) Adults having knowledge from family member.

So here to test the hypothesis, chi-square test has been used. Data have been analysed with the use of SPSS version 20.0 and the outputs are depicted in the above table. The table reveals that there is no significant association between pre- test knowledge score and selected demographic variables with 0.05 level of significant except gender of sample's P calculated value is greater than 0.05 level of significance.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**
I express my gratitude and thanks towards all who have directly or indirectly helped me to complete this study and their support in each major step of the study.

**ETHICAL STANDARDS**
This study was conducted after getting approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee and after obtaining written consents from all subjects.

**REFERANCE**
1. http://www.who.int/campaigns/world-health-day/2014/vector-bornee-diseases/en/