



# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Electronic Slide Presentation Programme on Knowledge Regarding the Swine Flu among adolescent in Selected school of Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.

## KEYWORDS

Electronic Slide Presentation Programme, Knowledge, Swine Flu, Adolescent

MRS. ARIYA .S. KURUP

SREE BALAJI COLLEGE OF NURSING, NO: 7 WORKS ROAD, CHROMPET, CHENNAI, BIHER

**ABSTRACT** people have developed the swine flu infection when they are closely associated with pigs like farmers, pork processors. The conceptual model for the study was developed by the investigator based on Bertalanffy's general system-theory. The research design for this study is one group pretest-post test design. The investigator has used a simple random sampling- lottery method. Sample size 60 adolescent (13-15 years) who are studying in Khalsa publicschool, Durg, Chhattisgarh. Tools are divided in two sections SECTION-A i-sociodemographic variables, ii-demographic profile of study parameters, SECTION-B-questionnaires regarding swine flu. The pilot study was conducted in D.A.V Public School, Hudco, Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, reliability of tool was found,  $r = 0.78$ . The major findings that in pre test knowledge score revealed poor knowledge 41.67%, average 58.33%, mean is 11.23, SD 5.4, CV 48.09 while the post test knowledge score has been increased to good 40% and 60% were excellent, mean 30.87, SD 1.56, CV 5.05. The t- test revealed 26.50 was found highly effective i.e. electronic slide presentation programme was found highly effective in increasing the knowledge of the adolescent knowledge regarding swine flu.

**INTRODUCTION:** H1N1 influenza is a respiratory disease of pigs caused by type A influenza virus that regularly causes outbreaks of influenza in pigs. Worldwide, as of October 17, 2009. It was first identified April 2009 in Mexico. On June 11, 2009, WHO declared the H1N1 outbreak as a pandemic. Worldwide. The H1N1 virus outbreak had previously occurred India during the 2009 flu pandemic. The virus killed 981 people in 2009 and 1763 in 2010. The mortality decreased in 2011 to 75. It claimed 405 lives in 2012 and 699 lives in 2013. In 2014, a total of 218 people died from the H1N1 flu, India recorded 837 laboratory confirmed cases in the year. During 2014–15 winters, there was a spurt in cases at the end 2014. In 2015, the outbreak became widespread through India. On 12 February 2015, Rajasthan declared an epidemic

## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre test and post test knowledge score regarding swine flu among adolescent in selected school of Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.
- To assess the effectiveness of Electronic Slide Presentation programme regarding swine flu among adolescent in selected school of Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.
- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected sociodemographic variable with regard to swine flu.

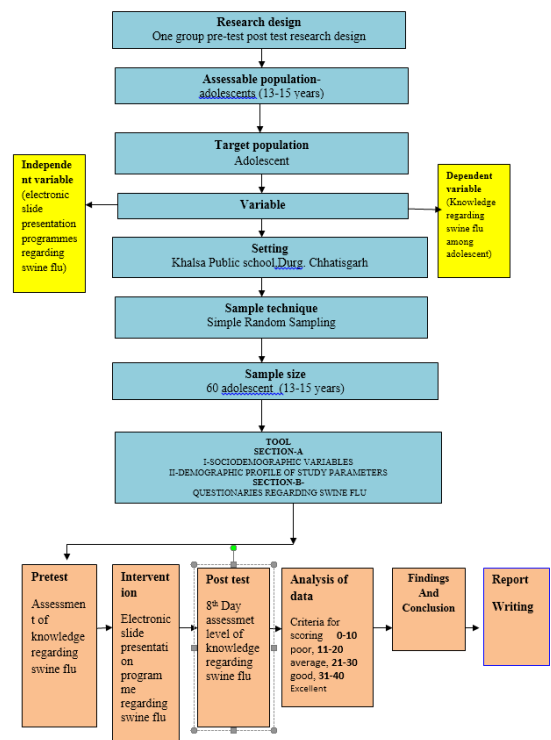
## HYPOTHESIS:

**H1-** There will be significant effectiveness of Electronic Slide Presentation programme on knowledge regarding swine flu among adolescent.

**H2-** There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score with selected sociodemographic variables among adolescent.

**METHODOLOGY:** The methodology of research describe the manner of organization of procedure planned for gathering valid & reliable data for an investigation-this chapter presents the research design which gives the overall frame

work for conducting the study.



## RESULTS:

## SECTION A:

Data analysis related to comparison of pre-test knowledge and post - test knowledge scores regarding the swine flu among adolescent  
N=60

GRADE	SCORING	PRETEST		POST TEST	
		FRE-QUEN-CY (f)	PER-CENT-AGE (%)	FRE-QUEN-CY (f)	PERCENT-AGE (%)

POOR	0-10	25	41.67%	-	-
AVERAGE	11-20	35	58.33%	-	-
GOOD	21-30	-	-	24	40%
EXCELLENT	31-40	-	-	36	60%

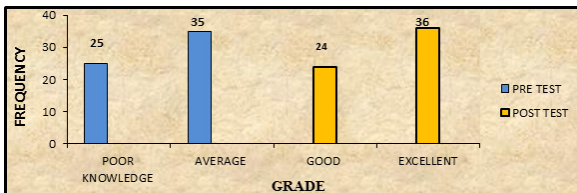


Figure 2 showing maximum number of subject i.e. 35 (58.33%) had average knowledge regarding swine flu and 25 (41.67%) had poor knowledge. In post test maximum number of subject i.e. 36 (60%) had excellent knowledge and 24 (40%) had good knowledge

**i. SECTION B: Data analysis related to effectiveness of Electronic Slide Presentation programme related to post-test knowledge score among adolescent regarding swine flu**

N= 60

AREA	MEAN	SD	CV	EFFECTIVENESS	t VALUE	SIGNIFICANCE
PRE-TEST	11.23	5.4	48.09	174.89	26.50	P<0.0001HS
POST-TEST	30.87	1.56	5.05			

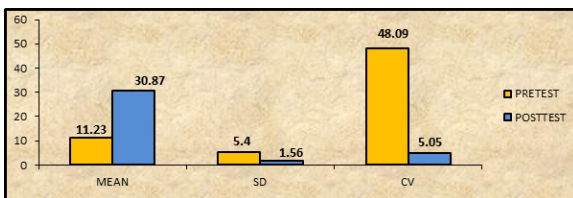


Fig 3 showing on an average, in pre-test, adolescent are having 11.23 score and in post test, adolescent are having 30.87 score. Difference is 19.64 score. The difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score is large and it is statistically significant. Score.

**SECTION C :Data analysis related to association between pre-test knowledge with selected sociodemographic variable**

As per chi-square testing age of the subjects, type of the family, monthly income of family and awards or achievements for outdoor was found significant with knowledge of subjects regarding swine flu as their chi square value 4.23, 5.65, 10.45 and 3.86 respectively of P > 0.05 level of significance.

**i. CONCLUSION** On the basis of the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn **1<sup>st</sup> Objective - To assess the pre test and post test knowledge score regarding knowledge in swine flu among adolescent (13-15 years) in selected school .Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)** has been fulfilled by the following findings that in pre test knowledge score revealed poor knowledge 41.67%, average 58.33%, mean is 11.23, SD 5.4, CV 48.09 while the post test knowledge score has been increased to good 40% and 60% were excellent, mean 30.87, SD 1.56, CV 5.05. **2<sup>nd</sup> objective - To assess the effectiveness of Electronic Slide Presentation programme regarding swine flu among adolescent in selected school of Bhilai, Chhattisgarh.** Has been fulfilled by the following findings that t- test revealed 26.50 was found highly effective i.e. Electronic slide presentation programme was found highly effective in increasing the knowledge of the adolescent regarding benefits of outdoor play. **3<sup>rd</sup> objective- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge with selected sociodemographic variable.** Has been fulfilled by following finding that there is significant association between knowledge regarding knowledge in swine flu in adolescent and age of the subjects, type of the family, monthly income of family and awards or achievements.

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