



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTED SKIN INFECTIONS AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS OF SELECTED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AT VELLORE

Enoch Inbadoss S

Associate Professor, K. B. Patel College of Nursing, Chattisgarh1, Associate Professor of Department of Community Health Nursing, Meenakshi College of Nursing Chennai

Vahithamala K

Associate Professor, K. B. Patel College of Nursing, Chattisgarh1, Associate Professor of Department of Community Health Nursing, Meenakshi College of Nursing Chennai

ABSTRACT The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected skin infections among Primary school teachers of selected Government schools at Vellore. A Pre experimental, one group pretest and posttest design was selected as research design. The study was conducted in selected Government schools. Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select 40 samples in selected Government schools. The data was collected using structured questionnaire. It comprises of demographic profile and 35 multiple choice questionnaires on selected skin infections. The tool indicates reliable. Data collection was done for the period of one month. The pretest was conducted by administered the structured questionnaire following which structured teaching programme was given for 45 minutes using audio visual aids (Projector). After the 15 days, the posttest was done by using same questionnaire. The significant findings of the study was in pretest, out of 40 samples of the primary school teachers 14(35%) had inadequate knowledge, and 26 (65%) had moderate adequate knowledge and none of the samples were had adequate knowledge. In posttest majority of the teachers 31 (77.5%) acquired adequate knowledge, 9 (22.5%) gained moderate adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge on selected skin infection. The findings showed that overall mean score in pretest was 13.47 and in posttest was 27.17 and overall mean knowledge score the't value was 26.414. The 'p' value was 0.000, which shows that highly significant. There was no association between the selected demographic variables and selected skin infections. The finding of the study concluded that structured teaching programme was very effective in improving the knowledge of primary school teachers on selected skin infection.

KEYWORDS : Effectiveness, Knowledge, Skin infections

INTRODUCTION

Skin diseases are very common among the populations in many developing countries, they have not been regarded as a significant problem that could benefit from public health measures. Indeed, more attention is frequently given to some less common health problems in the same countries. This attitude is due to the assumption that skin diseases are a benign, not life-threatening minor nuisance, and that they do not merit measures that may appear out of proportion to their low priority.

Patel Jk Et Al, (2010) 'Incidence of Childhood Dermatitis in India' stated that, the incidence of dermatologic condition in the pediatric age group is high. The clinical study was carried out in 390 boys and 310 girls' children age group upto 14 yrs. The results revealed that, the common dermatosis found were of infectious etiology (38.43%), Impetigo (11.13%), scabies (5.32%), dermatitis (6.64%). The study shows various unique features of tropical pediatric dermatology in a developing country, such as high frequency of infections and infectious, nutritional disorders. Many of these dermatoses can be controlled by proper environmental sanitation, improving nutrition, awareness among parents and children, preventing overcrowding.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Prevention is the key, by early detection and referral of skin infection among the primary school children. This can be possible by encouraging the school teachers to involve in the study. Improve the knowledge of skin infection among primary school teachers. According to Tamilnadu health report (2001) the scabies was seen between 6 to 12 yrs. The morbidity rate of scabies was 2001 – (1.31%), 2002 – (1.47%), 2003 – (1.39%), 2004- (1.29%), 2006 – (1.47%). In 2002, dermatitis – 8.6%, scabies – 30.6%

Muhammad Zayyid M, et al (2011) conducted the study on Prevalence of scabies and head lice among children in a welfare home in Pulau Pinang, Malaysia. This is a survey of 120 children for scabies and head lice infestations in a welfare home in Pulau Pinang. Children from this welfare home (RumahKanak-Kanak Taman Bakti, Kepala Batas, Pulau Pinang) were randomly selected. Majority of them were Malays (72.5%) and the rest were Indians. The infestation rates were highest in the 10-12 years age group with 46% and 70% for scabies and head lice respectively. Head lice were more commonly seen in girls (65%) than boys (29%). Scabies was more commonly seen in boys (50%) than girls (16%). Overall prevalence rate for scabies was 31% and for head lice infestation was 49%.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge on Selected skin infections among primary school teachers before and after structured teaching programme.
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding selected skin infections among Primary school teachers.
3. To associate the selected demographic variables with pretest and posttest level of knowledge on selected skin infections.

HYPOTHESIS

There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding selected skin infections among the primary school teachers of selected Government school.

METHODOLOGY

A Pre experimental, one group pretest and posttest design was selected as research design to achieve these objectives. The study was conducted in selected Government schools at Vellore. Purposive sampling technique was adopted to select 40 samples. The data was collected by administering the structured questionnaire. It comprises of demographic profile and 35 multiple choice questionnaires on selected skin infections. Data collection was done for the period of one month after obtaining consent from the participant. The pretest was conducted following that the structured teaching programme on selected skin infections was conducted on 6 schools with the help of Liquid Crystal Display projector with projecting facility for 45minutes. After the 15 days, the posttest was done by using same questionnaire. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, frequencies and percentage) and inferential statistics (chi-square's' test).

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The instrument consists of 2 parts.

PART – I

It consists of demographic characteristics such as age, sex, religion, residence, education, monthly income, source of health information, previous exposure to skin infection.

PART-II

It consists of 35 multiple choice questionnaire to assess the knowledge on selected skin infections such as scabies, dermatitis, impetigo, tinea,

Pediculosis in the aspects of definition , causes , mode of transmission , signs and symptoms, treatment and prevention.

The tool consists of seven aspects. General aspects- 5 items, scabies- 6 items, impetigo- 6 items, tinea- 6 items, dermatitis- 6 items, pediculosis-6 items.

SCORING AND INTERPRETATION

The minimum score a sample would get on knowledge would be 0 and maximum of 35.

Score Interpretation	Percentage	Level of Knowledge
0-12	0-33%	Inadequate
13-24	34-67%	Moderately Adequate
25-35	68-100%	Adequate

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the study as follows:
 Regarding the demographic variables among 40 primary school teachers in the selected Government schools, the majority of samples 19(47.5%) were belonged to the age group of 36 and above, majority of the samples 32 (80%) were female, most of the samples 28(70%) were Hindu. Most of the samples 28 (70%) were lives in urban area, educational status 24 (60%) people were completed diploma in teacher training, 25,001 to 35,000 30(75%) in monthly income, 15 (37.5%) were got knowledge from television.

**TABLE-I
 FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES ACCORDING TO THE OVERALL LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON SELECTED SKIN INFECTIONS IN PRE TEST**

N=40

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY (N)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Inadequate (0-33%)	14	35.0
2	Moderately adequate (34-67%)	26	65.0
3	Adequate (68-100%)	-	-

Table - I Among 40 samples the overall level of knowledge in pre-test, most of the samples 26 (65%) had moderately adequate knowledge, 14 (35%) had inadequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge.

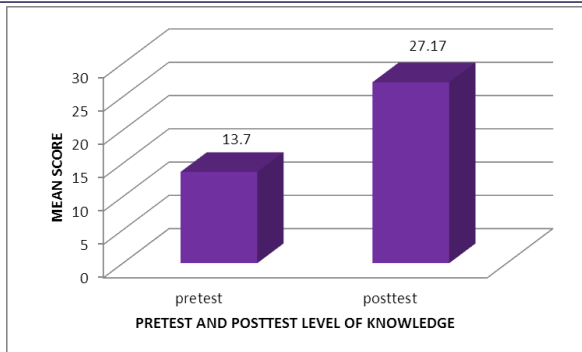
**TABLE-II
 FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES ACCORDING TO THE OVERALL LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON SELECTED SKIN INFECTIONS IN POST TEST**

N=40

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY (N)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Inadequate (0-33%)	-	-
2	Moderately adequate (34-67%)	9	22.5
3	Adequate (68-100%)	31	77.5

Table - II Among 40 samples the overall level of knowledge in post test, the majority of samples 31 (77.5%) had adequate knowledge and 9 (22.5%) had moderately adequate knowledge in post test.

Highlights the comparison of total mean score of pretest and posttest knowledge on selected skin infections



**TABLE-III
 FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON SELECTED SKIN INFECTIONS IN PRETEST**

N=40

S.No	Aspects	Inadequate knowledge		Moderately adequate knowledge		Adequate knowledge
		(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	
1.	General aspects	18	45	22	55	-
2.	Scabies	26	65	14	35	-
3.	Impetigo	14	35	26	65	-
4.	Tinea	20	50	20	50	-
5.	Dermatitis	18	45	22	55	-
6.	Pediculosis	25	62.5	15	37.5	-

Table - III Regarding the level of knowledge on selected skin infections in pre-test in general aspects of selected skin infections (18) 45% of the samples had inadequate knowledge and (22) 55% had moderately adequate knowledge. Regarding Scabies (26) 65% of them had inadequate knowledge, (14) 35%, of them had moderately adequate knowledge. In Impetigo (14) 35% of them had inadequate knowledge, (26) 65% of them had moderately adequate knowledge. Regarding Tinea (20) 50% of them had inadequate knowledge and (20) 50% of them had moderately adequate knowledge. In Dermatitis (18) 45% of them had inadequate knowledge, (22) 55% of them had moderately adequate knowledge. In Pediculosis (25) 62.5% of them had inadequate knowledge, (15) 37.5% of them had moderate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge in selected skin infections.

**TABLE -IV
 FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON SELECTED SKIN INFECTIONS IN POSTTEST**

N=40

S.No	Aspects	Inadequate knowledge	Moderately adequate knowledge		Adequate knowledge	
			(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
1.	General aspects	-	13	22.5	27	77.5
2.	Scabies	-	19	47.5	21	52.5
3.	Impetigo	-	21	52.5	19	47.5
4.	Tinea	-	14	35	26	65
5.	Dermatitis	-	9	22.5	31	77.5
6.	Pediculosis	-	14	35	26	65

Table - IV The level of knowledge on selected skin infections in post-test, regarding general aspects of selected skin infections (27) 77.5% of the samples had adequate knowledge and (13) 22.5% had moderately adequate knowledge. Regarding Scabies (21) 52.5% of them had adequate knowledge, (19) 47.5%, of them had moderately adequate knowledge. In Impetigo (19) 47.5% of them had adequate knowledge, (21) 52.5% of them had moderately adequate knowledge. Regarding Tinea (26) 65% of them had adequate knowledge and (14) 35% of them

had moderately adequate knowledge. In Dermatitis (31) 77.5% of them had adequate knowledge, (9) 22.5% of them had moderately adequate knowledge. In Pediculosis (26) 65% of them had adequate knowledge, (14) 35% of them had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge in selected skin infections.

TABLE - V
MEAN, MEAN DIFFERENCE, STANDARD DEVIATION OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL PRE AND POST TEST KNOWLEDGE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS ON SELECTED SKIN INFECTION

N= 40

Aspects	Total mean score		Total Mean Difference	Standard Deviation Difference	't' Value	'p' Value
	Pre Test	Post Test				
Knowledge	13.70	27.17	13.40	3.226	26.414 (df= 39)	0.000(S)

df- degree of freedom

(S)-Significant

Table - V The comparison of mean value, standard deviation and 't' value of pretest and posttest knowledge on selected skin infection among primary school teachers. In pretest, the mean and standard deviation were 13.70 and 2.278 respectively. In posttest, the mean and standard deviation were 27.17 and 2.916 respectively. The 't' value was 26.414 and the 'p' value was 0.000. There was no association between the selected demographic variables and the selected skin infections. The hypothesis was accepted, which shows that there was a significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge on selected skin infection among primary school teachers.

CONCLUSION

Skin diseases are a major health problem affecting a high proportion of the population and causing distress and disability. They are more frequent among primary school children in both developing and industrialized country. The prevalence rate is 40.9% in primary school children. Hence the investigator took the initiative to conduct the study on selected skin infections. The study results concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving the level of knowledge of primary school teachers on selected skin infection.

REFERENCES

- 1) Basavanthapa.BT. (2006) ., "Community Health Nursing". 1st edition, New Delhi: Jaypee Publications, Pg no. 156-167.
- 2) Elhance D.N et al. (2000), "Fundamental of statistics". Revised edition, Allahabad: Kitab Publishers. Pg no. 9.26-9.44, 11.1 – 11.53.
- 3) Kamalam. S .(2005),. " Essentials in Community Health Nursing Practice". 1st edition, New Delhi: Jaypee Publications, Pg no.235-257.
- 4) KasturiSundarRao.(2009),. "An Introduction to Community Health Nursing". 4th edition, New Delhi: BI Publications. Pg no.87-93.
- 5) Mahajan.B.K (2004). "Method of Biostatistics". New Delhi: Jaypee Brother Publishers, Pg no. 34-49.
- 6) Park. K. (2008). "Essential of Community Health Nursing". 18th edition, Jabalpur: M/S Banarsidas Publications, Pg no. 234-245.
- 7) Stanhope & Lancaster (2004). " Community and Public Health Nursing". Sixth edition, Missouri: Mosby Publication. Pg no 700- 714.