



**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SIM ON THE KNOWLEDGE AND PREVENTION OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AMONG THE SCHOOL TEACHER OF SELECTED SCHOOL AT KARAD CITY.”**

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**KEYWORDS :**

**INTRODUCTION:**

Now a days coronary artery disease is the public health issue or burning issue the chest pain, angina, atherosclerosis, and arteriosclerosis are the main symptoms of coronary artery disease which are caused by deposition of fats on the arterial walls.

**Statement of problem:-**

“A study to assess the effectiveness of SIM on the knowledge and prevention of **Coronary Artery Disease** among the school teacher of selected school at Karad city.”

**Objectives:-**

1. To determine the knowledge on Coronary Artery Disease and its prevention among school teachers.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge of school Teachers on Coronary Artery Disease and its prevention with selected Demographic Variables.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of SIM in terms of gain in knowledge among the school teacher.

**METHODS:**

The research approach adopted for the study is an Experimental approach. The research design for this present study was one group pretest,posttest research design. The study was conducted at selected primary schools in Karad city. The sample size was 50 primary school teachers. Purposive sampling technique was used to select samples in this study. A structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess knowledge of primary school teachers regarding knowledge and prevention of coronary artery disease. Then self-instructional module was administered on same day of pretest to participants. Again after 7 days post test was conducted to assess effectiveness of self-instructional module.

**RESULTS:**

1. Maximum number of 29(58%) the primary school teacher belongs to the age group of 25-35 years.
2. Majority of primary school teacher 27(54%) doing indoor exercise.
3. Maximum number of primary school teacher 47 (94%) having no any habit or other habit.
4. Majority of primary school teachers 36(72%) are not undergone any routine checkup.

Finding related to pretest and post test knowledge score on coronary artery disease.

- Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of primary school teacher regarding coronary artery disease.

The frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of primary school teacher regarding knowledge and prevention of coronary artery disease revealed that

In pretest majority 36(72%) school teachers had average knowledge, 6(12%) had good knowledge and 8(16%) had poor knowledge about coronary artery disease.

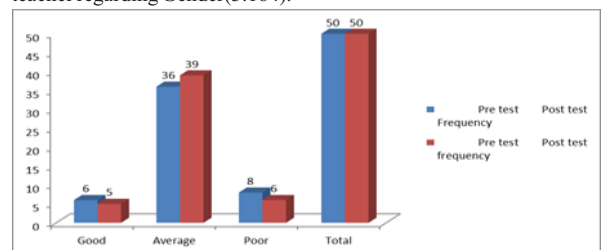
In post test majority 39(78%) school teachers had average knowledge, 5(10%) had good knowledge and 6(12%) school teachers had poor knowledge score in the study. According to above values of pretest and post test the post test average value is more than pretest so school teachers gain the more knowledge from SIM.

Findings related to association between post test knowledge score regarding coronary artery disease and its prevention among primary school teachers and selected demographic variables.

Chi-square test were done to find out the association between the knowledge of primary school teacher in respective to coronary artery disease with selected demographic variables.

**It was found that:**

There was significant relationship between knowledge of primary school teacher on CAD and its prevention regard to Age(23.868), Income(33.926), Qualification(11.905), Exercise (38.81), Habit (72.023) and Routine checkup(36.946). There was not significant relationship was found between the knowledge of primary school teacher regarding Gender(3.184).



- Bar graph diagram showing distribution of frequency knowledge score of primary school teacher regarding coronary artery disease.

Age	Post test	chisquarevalue	DF	P value	Inference
29	6				
17	39	23.868	3	0.0001*	Significant
4	5				
Total- 50	50				

- It shows association between posttest knowledge score of primary school teacher on CAD and its prevention with age.

**CONCLUSION:**

The study concluded that the self-instructional module o knowledge and prevention of coronary artery disease was an effective method for providing adequate knowledge and help primary school teacher to enhance their knowledge in their day life.

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