



A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING DENTAL HYGIENE AMONG UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, KHEDA, DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT Dental caries is a major public health problem with a high prevalence and incidence among the school children, especially in low-income populations. The study attempted to assess the effectiveness of training programme on knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene among school children and found that the training programme was effective in increasing knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene among school children. The assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene measures among school children revealed that the overall mean score was 12 for knowledge and 36 for attitude. Hence, there was adequate knowledge level and favorable attitude of school children. The outcome of paired t-test attitude score was 36, mean was 7.50, standard deviation was 3.79 and paired t-test was 15.29 that hence there exists a significance effectiveness on level of attitude before and after administration of training programme among school children.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, Attitude, Practice, Hygiene, oral health

INTRODUCTION

Oral health is now recognized as equally important in relation to general health. Dental caries and periodontal diseases are the two foremost oral pathologies that remain widely prevalent and affect all populations throughout the life span. The primary schools impart of broad set of values that transient specific knowledge acquired during the time at school will determine what kind of person the child will become. It has been proven that school can provide an ideal platform for the promotion of oral health pile fires have been an even greater environmental problem. The school going age is the most influential period of a child's life and it is the period during which the children develop skills, beliefs and attitudes which they practices throughout their lives.

OBJECTIVES:-

- To assess the level of knowledge and Attitude of upper primary school children before and after administration of training program regarding dental hygiene.
- To compare the level of knowledge & Attitude of upper primary school children before and after administration of training program regarding dental hygiene.
- To find association between selected demographic variable and posttest knowledge score among the upper primary school children on training program on dental hygiene.

METHODOLOGY :-

The researcher adopted Quasi experimental one group pre-test post-test research design to assess the effectiveness of training programme on knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene among school children in selected government school, Kheda District. The school children who fulfill the inclusion criteria were the sample for the study and sample size was 40. Probability simple random sampling technique was used for data collection. The pre-test was conducted followed by the administration of training xix programme for 30-45 minutes by using demonstration scenario, video, flash card, and charts after which post test was conducted after a period of 3 days. Collected data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS:-

In the pre-test level of knowledge, 55 (91.67%) of school children had inadequate knowledge and 05 (08.33%) had moderate knowledge. None of them had adequate knowledge and in the pre-test level of attitude, 03(05.00%) are Unfavourable attitude, 57(95%) are Moderately Favourable attitude. None of them had Favourable attitude. In the post-test level of knowledge, 28% (46.67%) had moderately adequate and 32 (53.33%) had adequate knowledge. None of them had inadequate knowledge... and in the post test level of attitude 27% (45.00%) had favourable attitude and 33(55.00%) had moderately favourable attitude. None of them had unfavourable attitude. The outcome of paired t-test knowledge score and statistical significance based on Paired t-test. The maximum score was 12, mean was 6.18, standard deviation was 1.96 and paired t-test value was 24.41 hence there exists significance effectiveness on level of knowledge before and after administration of training programme among school children. The outcome of paired t-test attitude score was 36, mean was 7.50, standard deviation was 3.79 and paired t-test was 15.29 that hence there exists a significance effectiveness on level of attitude before and after administration of training programme among school children.

Table – 1 Before And After Training Program Knowledge

Level of knowledge	Before Administration		After Administration	
	No. 60	Percentage	No. 60	Percentage
Inadequate (<50%)	55	91.67%	00	00.00%
Moderately adequate (50-75%)	05	08.33%	28	46.67%
Adequate (>75%)	00	00.00%	32	53.33%
q	60	100%	60	100 %

Table – 2 Before And After Training Program Attitude

Level of attitude	Before Administration		After Administration	
	No.60	Percentage	No. 60	Percentage
Unfavorable (<50%)	03	05.00%	00	00.00%

Moderately Favorable (50-75%)	57	95.00%	33	55.00%
Favorable (>75%)	00	00.00%	27	45.00%
Total	60	100%	60	100%

Table – 3 Paired-t Test Result

Knowledge	Max. Score	Enhancement		Paired T Test	P- Value
Overall	12	6.18	1.96	24.41`	P<0.05 Df59

There exists significance effectiveness on level of knowledge before and after administration of training programme regarding dental hygiene among school children.

CONCLUSIONS

The study attempted to assess the effectiveness of training programme on knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene among school children and found that the training programme was effective in increasing knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene among school children. The assessment of knowledge and attitude regarding dental hygiene measures among school children revealed that the overall mean score was 12 for knowledge and 36 for attitude. Hence, there was adequate knowledge level and favourable attitude of school children.

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