"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF DENGUE FEVER AMONG ADULTS RESIDING IN SELECTED RURAL AREA."

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection causing a severe flu-like illness and, sometimes causing a potentially lethal complication called severe dengue. The incidence of dengue has increased 30-fold over the last 50 years. Up to 50-100 million infections are now estimated to occur annually in over 100 endemic countries, putting almost half of the world's population at risk. According to National Vector born disease control programme there were estimated 203 cases of suspected Dengue fever in Nasik district and 88 were found to be positive. The objective of the study were assess to the effectiveness of structured teaching program on prevention of Dengue fever among adult residing in vasantdatda nagar adgaon Nasik.

Materials and Methods: Quasi experimental one group pre and post test design was used. The sample of the study was n=30 adults residing in a Vasantdada Nagar Adgaon Community selected by using convenient sampling technique. The pre-test was introduce to assess the knowledge of sample in view with pretest result structured Teaching Program(STP) was formulated and introduce to samples after that the post-test was conducted and result were evaluated through structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed using 't'test and chi square.

Results: The average pretest knowledge score among adult found to 6.7 after structured teaching program the mean post test knowledge score was 15.77.Thus the difference in the level of knowledge confirmed by obtained t-test value 5.80.This was statistically significant (P<0.001).

Conclusion: The structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge of adult on prevention of dengue fever and help community people to prevent the occurrence of dengue fever.

KEYWORDS

Prevention, Dengue Fever, Structured Teaching Programme.

INTRODUCTION:

Dengue is a mosquito-borne viral infection causing a severe flu-like illness and, sometimes causing a potentially lethal complication called severe dengue. Incidence of dengue has increased 30-fold over the last 50 years. Up to 50-100 million infections are now estimated to occur annually in over 100 endemic countries.[1]

Among all arthropod born diseases, dengue fever is the most common disease of tropical region affecting urban and rural areas. The geographical distribution of the disease has greatly expanded and the number of cases has increased dramatically in past 30 yrs.

In the 2006 dengue outbreak in India, cases of dengue fever were reported first from New Delhi in early September and by the end of September other states also started to report deaths. At least 3613 confirmed cases of dengue fever were reported and over 50 people died in the outbreak.[2] To prevent the outbreak, the Ministry of Health set up a control room at the Directorate of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme in New Delhi to monitor the situation and to provide technical guidance and logistic support to the affected states and union territories.[3]

Studies done by Farizah Haril shows that knowledge of community people was good. There is significant association between knowledge of dengue and attitude towards Aedes control. It was also found that good knowledge leads to good preventive practices.[4]

Sanchez L and Prez D (2004) community education strategy to promote in dengue prevention in cuba finding suggested that strategy reduce mosquito vector infestation levels by increasing community participation in decision making and strengthening the competencies of medical terms.

Arthropod bone disease cause more death than any other communicable disease in India. This disease is considered as one of them deadlines disease especially in children, However this rates are higher in rural areas than urban people due to lack of knowledge regarding disease and its treatment.

The present study was developed to assess the knowledge on prevention of dengue fever among adult after a structured teaching program.

OBJECTIVE:
1. To assess the knowledge of group regarding prevention of dengue fever.
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of dengue fever.
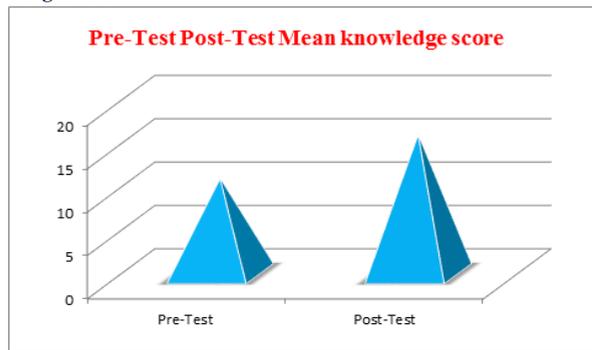
Materials and Method:
Research design, quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was used. sample were 30 adult selected from vasantdada Nagar rural community Nasik by using convenient sampling technique. Development of data collection instrument. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used which consist of 2 sections. Sections –I Demographic profile of Adult Section-II Knowledge related to prevention of dengue fever. Assessment of knowledge score considered as Good 21-30, Satisfactory 11-20, Poor 1-10.

Result: Profile of Adult majority of 50% adult had a monthly income of below 5000, 33.33% adult living in a nuclear family ,73.33% having a pakka build house, 66.66% had a open drainage system and 56.66% adult have a previous knowledge about dengue fever but they were not aware about the preventive measure of dengue fever.]

Table No.1 Distribution of knowledge score regarding dengue fever among adult residing in rural community.

Knowledge Level	Score	Classification of Respondents			
		Pre-test		**Post-test**	
		Frequency (f)	**Percentage (%)**	**Frequency (f)**	**Percentage (%)**
Poor	1-10	10	33.33%	0	0
Satisfactory	11-20	14	46.66%	17	56.66%
Good	21-30	6	20%	13	43.33%

Fig.No.1 Pre-test Pos-test mean knowledge score on prevention of dengue fever.

Pre-Test Post-Test Mean knowledge score

Hypothesis Tested:

The mean post test knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge and who had structure Teaching program on prevention of dengue fever .That means structure Teaching Program regarding prevention of dengue is effective.

Table No- 2 Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of dengue fever.

Knowledge	Frequency (*f*)	Mean	S.D	't' Value	Remark
Pre-test	30	11	2.60	4.887	Significant
Post-test	30	16.03	2.33		

Co-relation between pre-test knowledge score and post-test regarding prevention of dengue fever 't' value 4.8effectivness of structured teaching was effective in increasing knowledge.

Conclusion:

The findings of the study concluded that the structure teaching program was effective in improving knowledge of adult residing in rural community of Nasik. Regarding prevention of dengue fever .increased in level of knowledge regarding preventive aspect of dengue will help in the reduction of mortality and morbidity of dengue fever.

References:

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