



## EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON HEALTH HAZARDS REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON EMPLOYEES IN CONSTRUCTION.

### Nursing

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### ABSTRACT

Occupational health implies not only health protection but also health promotion, emergency care, wide range of preventive, curative services, rehabilitative services, a concept which includes everything that can apply to promote the health and working capacity of the worker. A Quasi-experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge of health hazards. 60 samples were selected using Non-probability purposive technique at L & T construction site in Saidapet and Teynampet in which 30 samples were experimental group and the other 30 for control group. The data was collected by using a self-structured questionnaire by the investigator and were analyzed. Among the 30 samples in the experimental group 20.00% of employees had moderately adequate knowledge and 80.00% of employees had adequate knowledge in post-test, whereas in the control group 73.33% of employees had inadequate knowledge 26.67% had moderately adequate knowledge. 't' value shows statistically high significant difference in the level of knowledge at  $p < 0.01$  level among the employees. This reveals that video assisted teaching was more effective.

### KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Health Hazards, Video Assisted Teaching, Junior Employees.

### INTRODUCTION

Work plays a central role in the people's lives since most workers spend at least 8 hours a day in the work place, whether it is on a construction site in an office or factory. Occupational health is concerned with health in its relation to work and the working environment. The International Labor Organization has estimated that at least 250 million occupational accidents occur every year worldwide. Of these 3, 35,000 accidents are fatal. The total labour force in India is estimated to be 317 million, in which the organized sector employs only 26.8 million [8.5%] while the unorganized sector employs, as many as 290.2 million [91.5%]. The occupational safety and health administration [OSHA] standard requires that noise levels in the workplace should not exceed an average of 90 decibel for 8 hours period. However sound levels of much lower intensity can cause gastro-intestinal and cardiovascular disturbances.

The top occupational illness is:

- Disorders associated with repeated trauma and contraction due to forceful activity.
- Skin disease and disorders.
- Respiratory conditions caused by toxic substances.
- Disorders due to physical agents.
- Poisoning.
- Dust disease of the lungs.

### OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre-test level of knowledge on health hazards & its prevention among the experimental and control group.
- To assess the post-test level of knowledge on health hazards & its prevention among the experimental and control group.
- To compare the post-test level of knowledge on health hazards & its prevention between the experimental and control group.
- To determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on health hazards & its prevention among experimental group.
- To associate the post-test level of knowledge with selected demographic variables among experimental group.

### METHODOLOGY

A Quasi-experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge of health hazards. Samples were selected by using non-probability purposive sampling technique as per inclusive criteria, at L & T construction site in Saidapet and Teynampet. The total number of sample is 60 in which 30 samples were assigned for the experimental group and the other 30 for control group were allotted. The data was collected by using a self-structured questionnaire by the investigator and were analyzed.

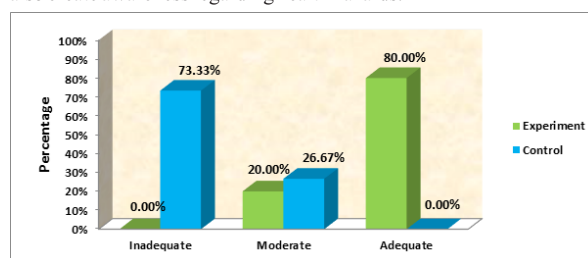
### DISCUSSION

Among the 30 samples in the experimental group 20.00% of employees had moderately adequate knowledge and 80.00% of employees had adequate knowledge in post-test, whereas in the control group 73.33% of employees had inadequate knowledge 26.67% had moderately adequate knowledge. The calculated 't' value shows statistically high significant difference in the level of knowledge at

$p < 0.01$  level among the employees. This reveals that video assisted teaching was more effective.

### CONCLUSION

Video assisted teaching is effective in increasing the employee's knowledge regarding health hazards. Hence it should be emphasized that all the employees must receive a video assisted teaching on health hazards, which would improve the knowledge of junior employees and also create awareness regarding health hazards.



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