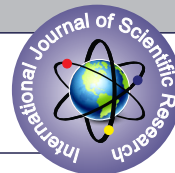


A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF TETANUS INFECTION AMONG MOTHERS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN A SELECTED URBAN AREA AT GUNTUR.



Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Background: The tetanus infection predominantly occurs in the age group between 5-40 years of age and most common affect to children age group between 6- 12 years of age. The environmental condition (factors) plays an important role in the occurrence of tetanus like ignorance about the infection, otitis media, traditional unhygienic customs and habits. In developing countries contamination is a major problem; these countries lack a proper system of waste of disposal and improper waste disposal. Causes contamination, which is the frequent cause of the tetanus infection. **Objectives:(1).** To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding prevention of tetanus infection among mothers of school age children. **(2).** To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of tetanus infection among mothers of school children. **(3).** To find the association between posttest knowledge level with their selected demographic variables. **Material and methods:** Quantitative research approach, Pre-experimental design with one group pretest and posttest design was used in this study. data was collected from mothers of school age children .simple random sampling was used for selecting the sample the investigator developed planned teaching programme used for data collection.

KEYWORDS

Assess, Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Prevention, School age children

INTRODUCTION:

“Health implies a sound mind, in a sound body, in a sound family, in a sound environment”

Tetanus is an acute illness caused by a soluble exotoxin of the bacterium clostridium tetani. The name “tetanus” in English and “Dhanur” in Hindi means arching of the body due to stiffening which is a prominent feature of this disease. Tetanus is an acute infectious disease caused by spores of the bacterium Clostridium tetani. Anyone can get tetanus, but the disease is particularly common and serious in newborn babies and pregnant women who have not been sufficiently immunized with tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccines.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Tetanus is a world-wide infectious disease, in distribution. The incidence is higher among agricultural workers and at periods of life when an individual is more exposed to trauma. It is a dreadful disease. The mortality rate neighborhood is 50% under the ideal circumstances, providing excellent nursing care and maintaining good respiration, so the mortality rate can be made below 20%. Tetanus infection occurs almost exclusively in persons who are not vaccinated or inadequately immunized. Tetanus occurs worldwide but is more common in hot, damp climates, with soil rich in organic matter.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding prevention of tetanus infection among mothers of school age children.
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of tetanus infection among mothers of school children.
3. To find the association between posttest knowledge level with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:-

H1: There will be significant difference between the pre and posttest knowledge score of mothers of school age children regarding prevention of tetanus infection.

H2 – There will be significant association between the knowledge of mothers of school age children prevention with demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Research Approach

Quantitative Research Approach.

Research Design

Pre-Experimental Design with One Group Pre Test and Post Test Design.

Target population

It refers to all the Mothers of school age children.

Accessible Population

The accessible population of the present study includes the Mothers of school age children those

VARIABLES:

Independent variable: STP on Prevention of tetanus infection.

Dependent variable: Knowledge of Mothers.

Sampling Technique

A probability type of simple random sampling technique was used for this study to recruit the samples by lottery method. Who meet inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria:

Mothers of school age children

1. Who are willing to participate
2. Who can understand English/ Hindi

Exclusion criteria:

The study will exclude:

1. Who are not available during the study
2. Who are not willing to participate in the study

Tools and technique

Part – I

Demographic variables consist of Age, Religion, Course of study, Type of family, Area of Residence, Family Income, Source of information, water supply , good habits regarding prevention of tetanus infection.

Part – II

A structured multiple choice questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge oftetanus infection. Thirty multiple choice questions were used to assess the knowledge of tetanus amongmothers of school age children. The tool was prepared by reviewing the literature and by consulting experts.

Datssa Collection Procedure:

The researcher initially established rapport with the school children and the purpose of the study was explained. The informed consent was obtained from the participants. The investigator selected 100 samples who met the inclusion criteria by simple random sampling technique after the brief self-introduction, demographic data was collected for 25 samples for each batch by using structured multiple choice questionnaires for assessing the knowledge oftetanus infection on followed by planned teaching programme was given to all the

participants. Posttest was done by using the same structured multiple choice questionnaires for assessing the level of knowledge on tetanus infection among mothers of school age children. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Data Analysis:

Descriptive statistics like frequency, mean, SD, mean percentage was used for description of demographic characteristics and assessment of knowledge. Inferential statistics like paired t test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme and chi-square test was used to find out the association between Knowledge With Demographic Variables.

CONCLUSION

The study findings of above proved that the planned teaching programme on tetanus infection among mothers of school age children. The investigator conducted the study with a great satisfaction in teaching of tetanus infection.

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