

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF UTI AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN IN GOVERNMENT GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AT CHINNA BAZAR VEEDI IN TIRUPATI."

Nursing

P. Joshili

Bsc Nursing, College Of Nursing, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati-517502, A.p, India.

K. Nandini

Bsc Nursing, College Of Nursing, Sri Padmavathi Mahila Visvavidyalayam, Tirupati-517502, A.p, India.

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION:-

Kidneys are responsible for removing excess water, salts and waste products from the blood and for maintain it. To achieve this the blood flows through the wide renal vessel is approximately one quarter of the resting cardiac-output that is 1.2 to 1.4 litres per minute.

Infection of the Genito urinary track is one of the most common condition of childhood upto 10% of children will have a several UTI during the first two years of life. UTI is a General term referring to infection, anywhere in the urinary track. It is generally accepted that infection of the upper urinary tract places in patient at risk for kidney damage.

UTI is a bacterial infection that affects only part of the urinary tract. The main etiological agent is Escherichia coil. Urinary tract infection is an important cause of bacteria due to gram negative organism approximately 3-5% of the girls and 1% of the boys acquired of urinary tract infection.

Objectives Of The Study:-

1. To assess the knowledge of secondary school childrens on Prevention and Management of UTI as measured by Structured Knowledge Questionnaires.
2. To find the practices of secondary school children on prevention and management of UTI as measured by checklist.
3. To determine the effectiveness of information booklet on prevention and management of UTI among secondary school childrens.
4. To find out the association between knowledge scores of secondary school childrens on prevention and management of UTI with their selected demographic variables.

Operational Definitions:-

Assess: To judge or describe the importance of urinary tract infections.

Effectiveness: In the present study effectiveness refers to, the gain in knowledge among school childrens as evidenced by improvement in post – test knowledge scores when compared with pre-test.

Booklet: A small thin book with papers covers, typically giving information on a particular subject.

Prevention: The action of stopping something from happening or arising.

Management: The whole system of case and treatment of a disease or a sick individual.

Urinary Tract Infection: An infection of the kidney, ureter, bladder or urethra these are the structures that urine passes through before being eliminated from the body.

School Children: The age at which children is considered old enough to ahead School.

Knowledge: Facts, information and skills acquired through experience or education, the theoretical and practical understanding of a subject.

Practice: Perform or exercise repeatedly or regularly in order to acquire, improve or maintains proficiency in it.

Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis

HO: There was not a statistically significant difference of information booklet on prevention and management of UTI among Secondary School children.

Research hypothesis:

H1: There was a statistically significant difference of the information booklet on prevention and management of UTI among Secondary School children.

H2: There was a statistically significant association between selected demographic variables and Post test on prevention and management of UTI among the secondary school children.

Methodology:

Quasi experimental one group pre test and post test design was used to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on prevention and management of UTI among secondary school children at China bazaar veedi in Government Girls High School in Tirupati. The Subjects were selected by using no non-probability convenience sampling technique, the pre test was done by using self administered Questionnaires. The investigator explained about the nature and purpose of the study. The information booklet was given on November 18th 2023 after 1 week post test has been conducted with Questionnaires. The data was analyzed by using the descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was analyzed and organized according to the objectives and hypothesis.

Major Findings Of The Study:

Regarding pre test level of the knowledge on prevention and management of UTI among Secondary School children out of 50 correspondents 64% (32/50) have average knowledge, 34% (17/50) have poor knowledge and rest of 20% (1/50) have good knowledge.

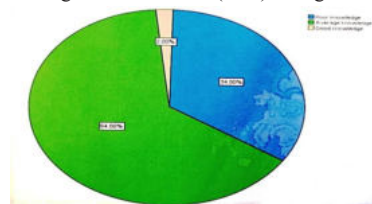


Fig: 15 Percentage distribution of Pre-Test scores among School Children's on prevention and management of UTI. Regarding post test levels of knowledge on prevention and management of UTI among Secondary School children out of 50 correspondents 76% (38/50) have good knowledge, 24% (12/50) have average knowledge.

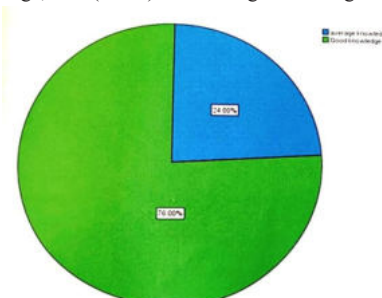


Fig: 16 Percentage distribution of Post-Test scores among School Children's on prevention and management of UTI

The obtained "t" value of 2.06 was highly significant at $p < 0.05$ level. It includes that the information booklet was more effective regarding prevention and management among the secondary school children on the day of STP

CONCLUSION:

The conclusion drawn from this study, there was a significant difference between the information booklet on prevention and management among Secondary School children. Comparison of mean and standard deviation was found that the information booklet was effective in enhancing knowledge at 2.06 levels of significance.

Nursing Education:

The aim of study was to investigate the effects of education. Educating nurses and preventing UTI rate 12% to 60% they should educate them regarding personal hygiene and practice some of the techniques about UTI the Healthcare personals should drive or acquire more attention on training the students to participate in the interventions.

Nursing Administrations:

In administration level informational booklet should be implemented in Secondary School children, they should take initiative to educate childrens to update the current information on improving the knowledge effects more of Healthcare professionals.

Nursing Practice:

Nurse should extend the knowledge of prevention and management of UTI among Secondary School children.

Nursing Research:

Nursing care is a task oriented and fragmented care but it demands the care to students in a scientific way selected of 50 samples.

Limitations:

The study was only conducted in Secondary School Children.

- The study is limited to Secondary School age children in Chinna bazaar veedi.
- The study is limited to only 12 to 17 years of the secondary school age children.

Recommendations:

- Each school should develop standard step of preventions and management of UTI for secondary school children.
- Study can be conducted with the large sample size so that the all children's will be able to gain more knowledge recording prevention and management of UTI in on time.
- It is recommended that a probability sampling method should be used for further research with a view to select results that are representative of the population.
- Recommendations for empiric antibiotic treatment of uncomplicated UTI differ considerably between six European countries.

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