

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Hepatitis a And E Among Mothers of School Going Children at Vellakinaru, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, India

Ms. Vijaya Barathi M¹, Ms. Adline Beulah Evangeline²

¹ Ms. Vijaya Barathi M, Professor, Ganga College of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

² Ms. Adline Beulah Evangeline, Tutor, Ganga College of Nursing, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract—Hepatitis A virus infection is very common in all the countries. Poor standard of hygiene and sanitation facilitate the spread of Hepatitis A Virus in high endemic areas. Researchers suspect that as many as 20% of the world population has been infected by Hepatitis E virus. The virus is most common in people between the ages of 15to 40.

Index Terms—Hepatitis A, Hepatitis E, Infection, Virus, Knowledge

I. INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis A virus infection is very common in all the countries. Poor standard of hygiene and sanitation facilitate the spread of Hepatitis A Virus in high endemic areas. In India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal demonstrated that 85-95 % of children have been infected and are immune to Hepatitis A infection by 10 years of age. Worldwide Hepatitis E virus infection is more prevalent than Hepatitis A virus infection. Researchers suspect that as many as 20% of the world population has been infected by Hepatitis E virus. The virus is most common in people between the ages of 15to 40. In young children Hepatitis E Virus infection often has no symptoms.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge among mothers of school children regarding hepatitis A&E before the planned teaching programme.

- To assess the knowledge among mothers of school children after the administration of planned teaching programme.
- To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among mothers of school children.
- To assess the association between knowledge among mothers of school age children and selected demographic variables.

II. METHODOLOGY

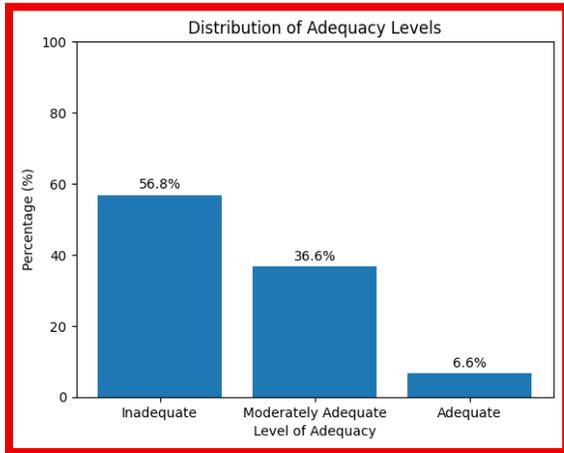
Evaluative research approach and a pre-experimental (one group pre-test and post-test design) were used. Non randomized purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The total study sample consisted of 60 mothers of school children.

III. RESULTS

Pre- Test Level

Majority of the mothers 34(56.8%) moderate adequate knowledge level, 22 (36.6%) inadequate knowledge level and 4(6.6%) adequate knowledge level. It denotes that most of the mothers had moderate adequate knowledge level and minimum mothers had inadequate knowledge level regarding hepatitis A & E.

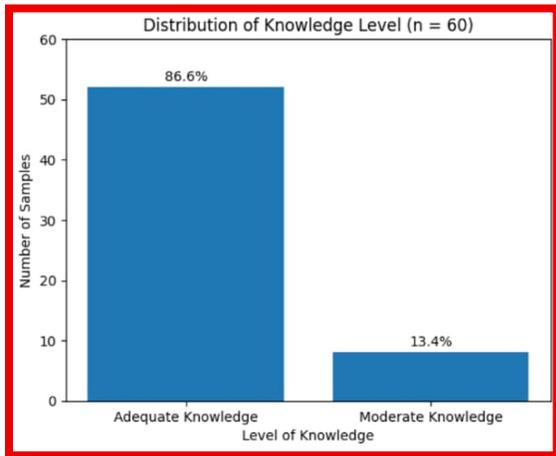
TABLE I Distribution of Adequacy Levels



Post-test level

The post test scores after the planned teaching programme among knowledge of hepatitis A & E. Regarding the post-test majority of the samples 52 out of 60 experienced adequate level of knowledge (86.6%) and 8 out of 60 sample experienced moderate adequate level of knowledge (13.4%).

TABLE II Distribution of Knowledge Levels



Overall knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	't' value	Df	p' value
Pre test	16.0	8.9	4.8	12.2	59	0.001***
Post-test	24.9		3.9			

Association between post-test level of knowledge and selected demographic variables of samples of experimental group.

The analysis to find out the association between post level of knowledge and demographic variables of the

Effectiveness

The level of knowledge of mothers of school children in pre-test and post-test regarding hepatitis A & E. In the pre-test, 22(36.6%) mothers had inadequate knowledge, 34(56.6%) mothers of school children had moderate adequate and 4(6.6) mothers of school children had adequate knowledge in the post test, no mothers of school children are found to have inadequate knowledge, 8(13.4%) mothers of school children had moderate adequate knowledge, 52(86.6%) mothers of school children had adequate knowledge.

The mean and SD of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding hepatitis A &E among mothers of school children

The comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge and paired 't' test value regarding the knowledge regarding hepatitis A & E. The pre-test knowledge score is 16.0 and the post-test knowledge score is 24.9 the obtained 't' value 12.2 statistically significant at 0.001***. This indicates that the mean difference of 8.9. It is hypothesized that as there is significant ineffectiveness of planned teaching programme among mothers of school children.

mothers of school children the hypothesis was stated as follow.

Reveals that to find out an association between level of knowledge and demographic variables of mothers of school children, the hypothesis was stated as

follows. There was no statistically significant association in the demographic characteristic such as age, education, religion, and domicile, income, family, with the post-test level of knowledge. So, the investigator was not able to accept the hypothesis.

IV. CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the findings of the study. The mothers of school age children have moderate knowledge Hepatitis A & E. The planned teaching programme is found to be effective in terms of gain in knowledge after post-test after administration of planned teaching programme the knowledge score was improved. So the planned teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge of mothers of school age children.

REFERENCES

- [1] A. K. Aggarwall and D. G. Jain, (2022), "Clinical Medicine", 1st edition, A Publications of Indian Association of Clinical Medicine, Pp: 208 – 213.
- [2] Achar' s, (2023), "Text book of paediatrics", 3rd edition, Chennai, Orient Long Man Publishers, Pp: 560 – 565.
- [3] Anantha Narayan and Panikar's, (2023), "Text book of Microbiology", 7th edition, Hyderabad, Orient Longman Publications: 338, 449.
- [4] Arvind, (2023), "Critical Care in Paediatrics", 1st edition, New Delhi, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, Pp: 99- 107.