

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Prevention of Swine Flu among Mothers of Toddler, at Naraiyur

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler.

Objectives: (i) To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler. (ii) To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler. (iii) To find out the association between the post test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler with the selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology: A Pre experimental research design was carried out in this study. 100 samples were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The pre and post test level of knowledge was assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaires.

Results: The level of knowledge pre test mean and SD score were 12.68 ± 1.71 respectively and in post test mean and SD were 17.58 ± 1.46 respectively. The calculated t value was 23.1 which were greater than the tabulated value $p < 0.005$. The level of attitude in pre test mean and SD score were 4.75 ± 1.44 and in post test mean and SD score were 7.95 ± 1.52 respectively the calculated t value was 13.13, Which was greater than the tabulated value $p < 0.005$. There was significant association found in number of children with level of knowledge in pre test and selected demographic variables. There was no significant association with the other demographic variables. The association between level of attitude in pre test and selected

demographic data. It was statistically found that there is significance with type of family and source of information and there was no significant association with the other demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the level of knowledge on swine flu among mothers of toddler is increased after giving a comprehensive educational package and it proved that a comprehensive educational package increases the level of knowledge.

Keywords: Comprehensive educational package

INTRODUCTION

Swine influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease of pigs caused by one of several swine influenza viruses.

Scientists and policy makers are concerned about the emergence of an influenza pandemic for which we will have neither a strain-specific vaccine nor sufficient antiviral medications at the onset of the outbreak. In April 2009, a new strain of influenza virus, commonly referred to as "swine flu," began to spread in several countries around the world. Evidence that this new strain could pass from human to human led the World Health Organization to quickly raise its pandemic alert level to Phase 5 (29 April 2009), sending "a strong signal that a pandemic is imminent and that the time to finalize the organization, communication and implementation of the planned mitigation measures is short. On 11

June, the alert was subsequently raised to Phase 6, indicating that a full global pandemic was underway. As of 6 August 2009, the World Health Organization reported 1,77,457 laboratory confirmed cases of influenza and 1,462 deaths. India was no exception and many deaths (138 as of 9 (September 2009) were reported in metropolitan cities such as Mumbai, Pune and Bangalore

Given the seriousness of the situation and lack of any specific vaccine against Influenza, mitigation measures in the India have so far focused on identifying, treating, and isolating people who have the disease and educating the public about the steps that individuals can take to reduce the risk of transmission. These recommendations include using tissues when sneezing, washing hands regularly with soap and water, and setting up a network of “flu friends” to provide mutual assistance when someone becomes ill. Scientists and policy makers are concerned about the emergence of an influenza pandemic for which we will have neither a strain-specific vaccine nor sufficient antiviral medications at the onset of the outbreak.

Swine flu was first reported in Mexico on 18th March, 2009 and then spread to neighbouring United States and Canada. As on 21st June 2009, World Health Organization has reported 44,287 laboratory-confirmed cases of influenza infection with 180 deaths from 94 countries spread over America, Europe, Asia and Australian continent.

The transmission of the virus is from person-to-person and is similar to the manner in which seasonal influenza spreads. The typical incubation period found for influenza is 1 to 4 days, with an average of 2 to 3 days. The symptoms of this form of virus includes sore throat, chills severe headache, coughing, weakness and general discomfort like those of influenza. However, some individuals with swine flu have shown serious respiratory illness, including pneumonia or respiratory failure

leading to death. Persons suffering from chronic medical conditions like heart disease, diabetes etc., and pregnant women are at higher risk for complications from swine flu.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler.
3. To find out the association between the post test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler with the selected socio-demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1-There will be significant difference between pre and post-test level of knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler.

H2-There is a significant association between pre-test level of knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

A Pre experimental research design study was carried out in this study.100 samples were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The pre and post test level of knowledge was assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaires.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assessment of pre and post test level of knowledge on the prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler

Table 4.2.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest and post test level of knowledge of mothers of toddler regarding prevention of swine flu. (n=100)

Level of knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	f	%	f	%
Inadequate	13	13	0	0
Moderate	87	87	11	11
Adequate	0	0	89	89

Table 4.2.1 shows that pre and post test level of knowledge among 100 mothers 13(13%) had inadequate knowledge, 87(87%) had moderate knowledge in pre

test and in post test 11(11%) had moderate knowledge, 89(89%) had adequate knowledge

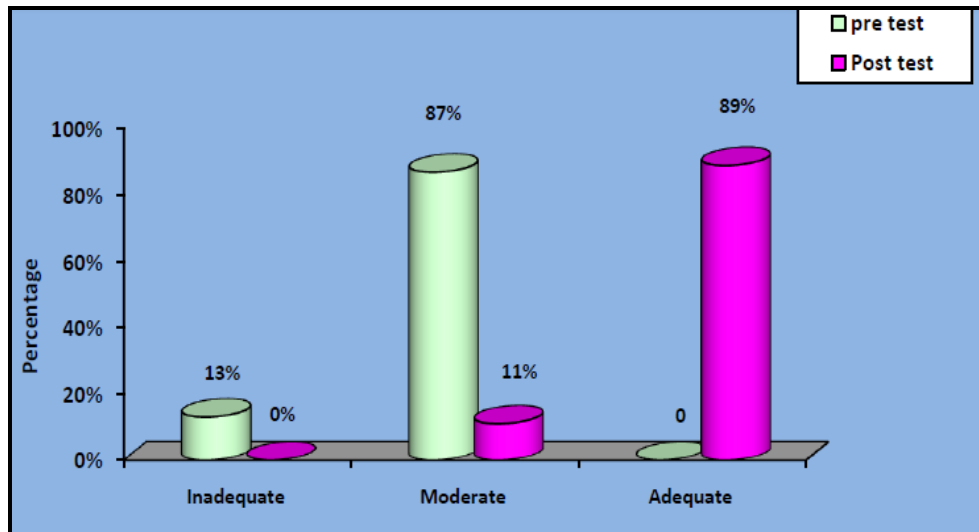


Figure 4.2.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre test and post test level of knowledge

Table 4.2.2: Frequency and percentage distribution pretest and post test level of attitude of mothers of toddler regarding prevention of swine flu. (n -100)

Level of attitude	Pre test		Post test	
	f	%	f	%
Unfavorable	71	71	8	8
Favorable	29	29	92	92

teaching programme on attitude regarding prevention of swine flu (H1N1) among mothers of toddler and the results shows that most of the mothers 71(71%) had unfavorable attitude, 29(29%) had favorable attitude in pre test and in post test 8(8%) of mothers had unfavorable attitude, 92(92%) of mothers had favorable attitude.

The above table reveals that frequency and percentage distribution to assess the effectiveness of structured

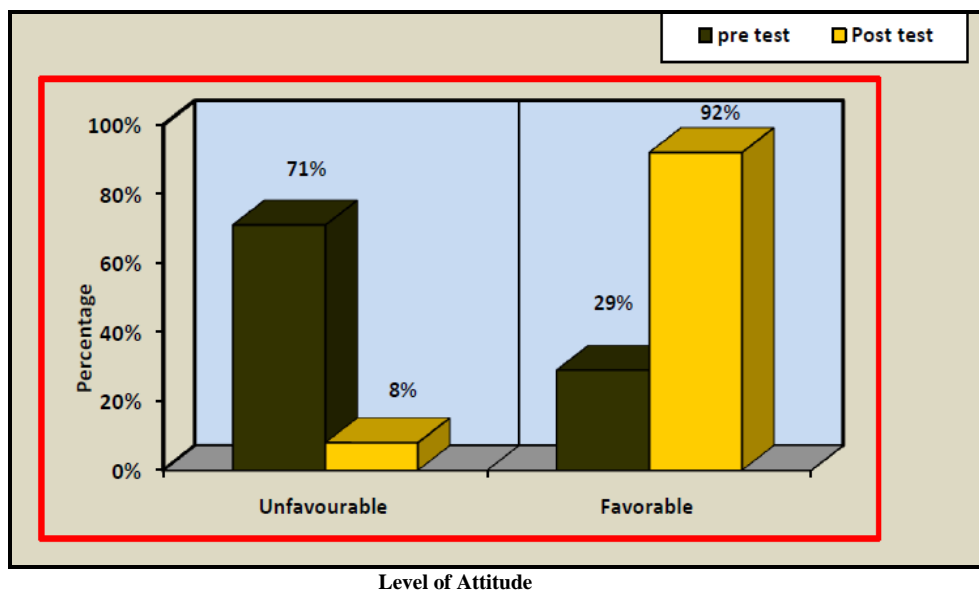


Figure 4.2.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pretest and posttest level of attitude

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Table 4.2.3: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler.

Level of knowledge	Pretest		Posttest		t value	p value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
	12.68	1.71	17.58	1.46	23.11	p<0.005

The above table represents that level of knowledge pre test mean and SD score were 12.68±1.71 respectively and in post test

mean and SD were 17.58±1.46 respectively. The calculated t value was 23.1 which were greater than the tabulated value p < 0.005.

Table 4.2.4: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler

Level of Attitude	Pretest		Posttest		t value	p value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
	4.75	1.44	7.95	1.51	13.13	p<0.005

The above table respectively the level of attitude in pre test mean and SD score were 4.75±1.44 and in post test mean and SD score were 7.95±1.52 respectively

the calculated t value was 13.13 , Which was greater than the tabulated value p< 0.005 .

Association between level of knowledge in pre test and selected demographic variables

Table 4.2.5: Association between level of knowledge in pre test and selected demographic variables (n=100)

Sl.No	Demographic variables	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		χ ²	p-value
		f	%	f	%	f	%		
1.	Age of mothers								
	a) 21-25 years	5	5	36	36	-	-	1.77	p>0.05 NS
	b) 26-30 years	8	8	42	42	-	-		
	c) 31-35 years	0	0	9	9	-	-		
2.	Educational qualification								
	a) Primary	0	0	12	12	-	-	3.61	P>0.05 NS
	b) High school	1	1	16	16	-	-		
	c) Higher secondary	7	7	37	37	-	-		
	d) Degree	5	5	22	22	-	-		
3.	Income								
	a) 5000-10000	2	2	14	14	-	-	0.37	p>0.05 NS
	b) 10001-15000	7	7	47	47	-	-		
	c) 15001-20000	2	2	17	17	-	-		
	d) Above 20000	2	2	9	9	-	-		
4.	Religion								
	a) Hindu	12	12	79	79	-	-	0.154	p>0.05 NS
	b) Christian	1	1	7	7	-	-		
	c) Muslim	0	0	1	1	-	-		
5.	Type of family								
	a) Nuclear family	7	7	59	59	-	-	0.98	p>0.05 NS
	b) Joint family	6	6	28	28	-	-		
6.	Residence								
	a) Rural	13	13	87	87	-	-	0	p>0.05 NS
	b) Urban	0	0	0	0	-	-		
	c) Slum	0	0	0	0	-	-		
7.	Number of children								
	a) 1	4	4	3	3	-	-	13.03	p<0.05 S*
	b) 2	6	6	60	60	-	-		
	c) 3	3	3	24	24	-	-		
8.	Source of information								
	a) Relatives	3	3	29	29	-	-	0.73	p>0.05 NS
	b) Printed media	6	6	35	35	-	-		
	c) Mass media	2	2	14	14	-	-		
	d) Professionals	2	2	9	9	-	-		
9.	Types of work								
	a) Coolie	3	3	39	39	-	-	3.66	p>0.05 NS
	b) Private	9	9	38	38	-	-		
	c) Government	0	0	4	4	-	-		
	d) House wife	1	1	5	5	-	-		
	e) Others	0	0	1	1	-	-		

The above table shows that there was significant association found in number of children with level of knowledge in pre

test and selected demographic variables. There was no significant association with the other demographic variables.

Table No 4.2.6: Association between level of attitude in pre test and selected demographic data.

Sl. No	Demographic Variables	Unfavorable		Favorable		χ^2	p-value
		n	%	n	%		
1.	Age of mothers (in years)						
	a) 21-25 years	29	29	12	12	0.22	p>0.05 NS
	b) 26-30 years	35	35	15	15		
	c) 31-35 years	7	7	2	2		
2.	Educational qualification						
	a) Primary	8	8	4	4	0.178	p>0.05 NS
	b) High school	12	12	5	5		
	c) Higher secondary	32	32	12	12		
	d) Degree	19	19	8	8		
3.	Income						
	a) 5000-10000	9	9	7	7	3.25 (df=3)	p>0.05 NS
	b) 10001-15000	42	42	12	12		
	c) 15001-20000	13	13	6	6		
	d) Above 20000	7	7	4	4		
4.	Religion						
	a) Hindu	64	64	27	27	0.49 (df=2)	p>0.05 NS
	b) Christian	6	6	2	2		
	c) Muslim	1	1	0	0		
5.	Type of family						
	a) Nuclear family	52	52	14	14	5.71 (df=1)	P<0.05 S*
	b) Joint family	19	19	15	15		
6.	Residence						
	a) Rural	71	71	29	29	0	p>0.05 NS
	b) Urban	0	0	0	0		
	c) Slum	0	0	0	0		
7.	Number of children						
	a) 1	7	7	0	0	3.12	p>0.05 NS
	b) 2	45	45	21	21		
	c) 3	19	19	8	8		
8.	Source of information						
	a) Relatives	19	19	13	13	10.59	P<0.05 S*
	b) Printed media	32	32	9	9		
	c) Mass media	15	15	1	1		
	d) Professionals	5	5	6	6		
9.	Types of work						
	a) Coolie	30	30	12	12	1.08	p>0.05 NS
	b) Private	32	32	15	15		
	c) Government	3	3	1	1		
	d) House wife	5	5	1	1		
	e) Others	1	1	0	0		

The above table result reveals the association between level of attitude in pre test and selected demographic data. It was statistically found that there is significance with type of family and source of information and there was no significant association with the other demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

First objective was to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler.

In present study shows the level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine

flu (H1N1) among mothers of toddler 13(13%) had inadequate knowledge, 87(87%) had moderate knowledge in pre test and in post test 11(11%) had moderate knowledge, 89(89%) had adequate knowledge.

Second objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler

In present study shows that mothers 71(71%) had unfavorable attitude, 29(29%) had favorable attitude in pre test and in post test 8(8%) of mothers had unfavorable

attitude, 92 (92%) of mothers had favorable attitude.

Third objective was to find out the association between the post test knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler with the selected socio-demographic variables

The present study shows that there was significant association found in number of children with level of knowledge in pre test and selected demographic variables. There was no significant association with the other demographic variables. It also reveals the association between level of attitude in pre test and selected demographic data. It was statistically found that there is significance with type of family and source of information and there was no significant association with the other demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The present study aim was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers of toddler in a selected community area at Puducherry. The result of this study showed that there is a relationship between knowledge and attitude of mother regarding swine flu.

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