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## A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge among Mothers of School Children (6-14 yrs) Regarding Hepatitis A & E at Anakaputhur

**Hemavathy**

Principal, Mental Health Nursing, Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Bharath University, Chennai, India

**V. J. Bini Paul**

Head of the Department, Child Health Nursing, Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Bharath University, Chennai, India

**Meena R.**M. Sc. Nursing, 2<sup>nd</sup> Year, Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chennai, 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. Hepatitis E virus is most common in people between the ages of 15 to 40. In young children Hepatitis E Virus infection often has no symptoms. 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. 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.

### 1. 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 15 to 40. In young children Hepatitis E Virus infection often has no symptoms.

#### 1.1. 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.

### 2. 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

### 3. Results

#### 3.1. 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.

PRE- TEST SCORE		
Knowledge level of score	F	%
Inadequate (49%)	22	36.6%
Moderate adequate (50-74%)	34	56.8%
Adequate (75-100%)	4	6.6%
Total	60	100%

Table 1

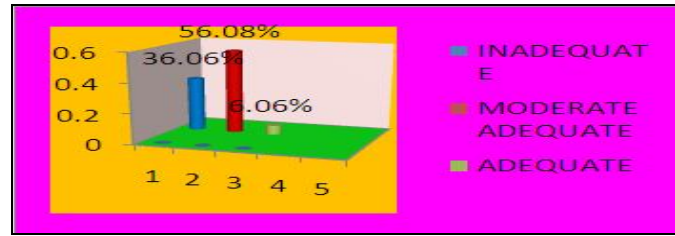


Figure 1

3.2. 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%).

POST- TEST SCORE		
Knowledge level of score	F	%
Inadequate (49%)	-	-
Moderate adequate (50-74%)	8	13.4%
Adequate (75-100%)	52	86.6%
Total	60	100%

Table 2

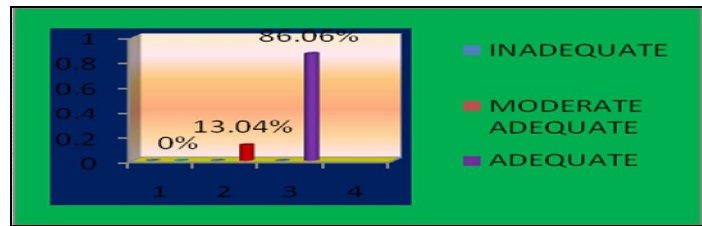


Figure 2

3.3. 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.

Over all Knowledge level	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	F	%	F	%
Inadequate (<49%)	22	36.6	0	-
Moderate adequate (50-74%)	34	56.8	8	13.4
Adequate (75-100%)	4	6.6	52	86.6
Total	60	100	60	100

Table 3

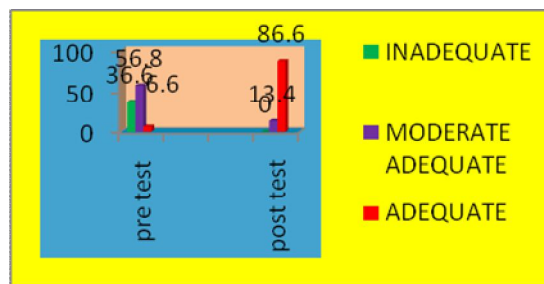


Figure 3

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		3.4			

Table 4: 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 in effectiveness of planned teaching programme among mothers of school children.

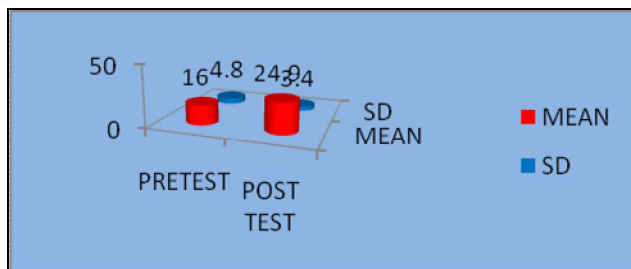


Figure 4

Demographic Variable	Moderate knowledge	Adequate knowledge	Total	Df	Chi-square
<b>Age of the mother</b>					
21-25 years	1	8	9	2	0.06 NS
26-30 years	4	24	28		
31-40 years	3	20	23		
<b>Age of the child :</b>					
6-8 years	4	25	29	2	0.03 NS
9-11 years	3	13	16		
12-14 years	2	13	15		
<b>Education:</b>					
Illiterate	2	6	8	2	1.3 NS
Higher secondary	3	28	31		
Graduate	3	18	21		
<b>Religion :</b>					
Hindu	5	29	34	2	4.2 NS
Christian	0	15	15		
Muslim	3	8	11		
<b>Income:</b>					
Below 2000	1	7	8	2	0.2 NS
2000-3000	3	16	19		
Above 4000	4	29	33		
<b>Family</b>					
Nuclear family	2	20	22	2	0.5 NS
Joint family	3	16	19		
Broken family	3	16	19		

Table 5: 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 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 statistical 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

**4. 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 planed 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.

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