

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WORM INFESTATION AMONG MOTHERS OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREA MYSURU”

Dr. Priyadarshini*, and Dhanalakshmi N.

Assistant Professor, JSS College of Nursing, Mysuru, Karnataka, India.

Article Received date: 06 August 2024

Article Revised date: 27 August 2024

Article Accepted date: 16 Sept. 2024



*Corresponding Author: Dr. Priyadarshini

Assistant Professor, JSS College of Nursing, Mysuru, Karnataka, India.

ABSTRACT

Background of the study: The frequency of intestinal infection because of worm infestation is more in younger children. The objective of the study is to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding worm infestation and their management among mothers of school going children. In this study, one group is pre-test and post-test, pre-experimental design was used and purposive sampling technique was adopted to select 60 mothers of school going children in selected rural area Mysuru. Data were collected using self-administered knowledge questionnaire. Structured teaching was given to mothers of school going children. In pre-test. Majority 30% of them have average knowledge, 75% of them have poor knowledge and none of them have good knowledge were as in the post-test 53% of them have average knowledge and of them 26% have good knowledge and 25% of them have poor knowledge. The significance of difference between the mean pre-test and post-test scores which was statistically tested using paired ‘t’ test. The mean difference between the mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge scores was 5.2 with the paired ‘t’ test $(_{59}) = 1.378$ which was found to be significant at 0.05 level of significance. The results reveals that the knowledge score of mothers of school going children had no association with selected personnel variable accept previous knowledge regarding worm infestation.

KEYWORDS: worm infestation, knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

In India 38% of the children belongs to school age and they constitute major population. It’s our responsibility to provide good nutrition, education and restoration of their health of the younger children to build strong nation. Its quite challenging and many national programs are striving for fulfilling said reason. Worm infestation is the one among the common cause for morbidity and malnutrition among the children. About 3.5 billion people in the world are infected with intestinal infestations, among which 1.5 billion are infected with ascariasis.

INCIDENCE AND PREVALENCE

Helminth infections are highly prevalent in India, about 65% cases of soil transmitted helminths among the children. According to global statistics, 20% reported with *Ascaris lumbricoides* globally, 18% are with Hookworm 10% were with *Trichuris trichiura* and *Entamoeba histolytica* respectively.⁴ In India, 225 million and school-age children are estimated to be at risk of

infection from worm infestation, India reports 60% of all transmitted helminth cases in South East Asia, and 27% of cases globally. Overall prevalence of intestinal worm infestation was found so he 40.38%. *Ascaris* was the most common parasite i.e. 46.88%, followed by 2.1% *Taenia* and 0.21% *Hymenolepis nana*. Infectious associated with parasitic disease holds the 1/3 of leading cause of death reported by World Health organization.

The World Health Organization estimates that 241 million children are at risk of acquiring soil transmitted helminths in India, resulting from poor sanitation and conditions. Anemia and under nutrition are debilitating outcomes of chronic worm infestations among children. Hence it is important to rule out the cause and educate regarding these effects is very important aspect in mothers of school going children. The cross-sectional study to assess the prevalence of worm Infestation among school Children was conducted at two primary school at Islamabad infers those 191 children among them 140 (73%) contains ova and cyst, shows high

prevalence of taeniasis in school children. A cross-sectional study conducted Nepal shows age groups affected with worm infestation. 21.4 % children belong to 6-8 years and 18.6% of children belongs to 9-12 years of age and 10.7% belongs to 13-16 years of age and found to be less affected amongst 142 samples. The reported the prevalence of soil transmitted helminth infection at Tamil Nadu with 1237 samples infers, 39%, Helminths, 38% of hook worm and 1% Ascaris.

METHODOLOGY

one group pre-test and post-test design was adapted in the study. Before the actual collection of data, the investigators obtained official permission. The total of 60 mothers were chosen for the current study and the tools were validated by expert. The personal proforma to collect the sample personal Variables, structured knowledge questionnaires to assess the knowledge of Mothers of school going child regarding knowledge of

worm Infestation. Approximate 20-30 minutes were taken by each participant to answer.

RESULTS

The study results regarding personal variables were, 12 (20%) children are in the age group of 6-8 years of age, 14 (23%) children are in the age group of 8-12 years of age, 20(33%) children are in the age group of 12 – 14 years. that 60(100%) rural women are Hindu religion, majority 18(30%) of the mothers studied PUC and above. 58(96%) mothers are not exposed to previous educational programme regarding worm infestation, 58(96%) has no family history of worm infestation.

The pretest knowledge scores of mothers were majority 42(70%) of them had poor knowledge, 18(30%) had average knowledge and none of them had good knowledge. In posttest 15(25%) of them had poor knowledge and 32(53%) of them are average knowledge and 13(26%) of them are good knowledge.

Knowledge	Mean standard	Mean difference	't' test value
Pre test	9.5	5.2	5.98*
Post test	14.7		

On computing the effectiveness of structured teaching programme the mean difference between the pretest and posttest knowledge score is 5.2 to find out the significance difference in mean knowledge score, paired 't' test was computed and obtained value of $t = 1.671$, $P < 0.05$ is found to be significant. Hence, it is inferred that there is significant improvement of knowledge of mothers of school going children regarding worm infestation and its prevention after the structured teaching programme.

The chi square test reveals the significant association for the specific variables like the age of children and education found to be associated at 0.05 level of significance and there is no significant association founds between level of knowledge of mothers of school going children and its prevention to the personal proforma.

CONCLUSION

The current study through the light on prevention of worm infestation among mothers of school going children. The study found to be effective in enhancing the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of worm infestation.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Ms. Asha, Ms. Bharathi V, Ms. Bhavani K.R, Ms. Gankagar Tsomu, Mrs. Indramma 2nd year PBBSc nursing students were part of the study project under the guidance of Dr. Priyadarshini Asst. Professor JSS College of Nursing, Mysuru.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. L.k konal Dr.chaudary prevalence of intestinal worm infestation among school children in Kathmandu Nepal 2011.
2. Dandagi sR mareshwar SA A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme of worm infestation among school children in selected government primary school of belgaum, Karnataka, journal of community nutrition and health, 2016; 2.
3. Salam N, Azam S. Prevalence and distribution of soil-transmitted helminth infections in India. BMC Public Health., 2017; 17(1).
4. Pooja gaurav prevalence and factors associated with worm infestation among lower secondary school children www ijhsr.org., 2018.
5. Mrs Falguni Pathak. "Planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge and practice on prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children. "Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science. Karnataka Bangalore; 26/6/2012.
6. World health organization report on soil transmitted helminthic infection. <http://WHO.int/soil> Mekonnenbagewargies DT. Prevalence and factors associated with intestinal parasites among under five children attending woretta health centre, Northwest ethiopia. BMC infect dis., 2019; 19(1): 1-8.
7. World health organization report on soil transmitted helminthic infection. <http://WHO.int/soil>