



**EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON
KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ORAL ROTAVIRUS VACCINATION AMONG
B.SC. NURSING II YEAR STUDENTS**

Mr. Alpit Gandhi¹, Dr. J.K.Rajan²

¹Ph.D. Nursing Research Scholar, ²Guide, Malwanchal University, Indore M.P.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding Rota virus vaccination among B.Sc. Nursing II Year Students. A quantitative research approach with pre experimental, one group pre test and post test research design was adopted. Purposive sampling technique was used. The instruments use for data collection were self structured knowledge questionnaire to assess knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing II Year Students regarding rota virus vaccination. The finding of the study indicated that there was a significant association between knowledge and demographic variables at 0.05 level and after implementation of Planned teaching programme knowledge had increased. The finding revealed that the planned teaching programme effective on improving knowledge on B.Sc. Nursing II Year Students Regarding rota virus vaccination.

Rotavirus is a contagious virus that can cause gastroenteritis (inflammation of the stomach and intestines). Symptoms include severe watery diarrhea, often with vomiting, fever, and abdominal pain. Infants and young children are most likely to get rotavirus disease. They can become severely dehydrated and need to be hospitalized and can even die. You can protect against rotavirus disease with safe, effective vaccination. The rotavirus vaccine is very safe, and it is effective at preventing rotavirus disease. Vaccines, like any

medicine, can have side effects. Most babies who get rotavirus vaccine do not have any problems with it.

Rotavirus is the leading cause of hospitalization and death from acute gastroenteritis among infants and young children worldwide. In 1998, a tetravalent rhesus-human reassorting rotavirus vaccine (RRV-TV; RotaShield, Wyeth Laboratories) was licensed and recommended by the Advisory Committee for Immunization Practices (ACIP) for routine immunization of infants in the India.

Among all relationships in this world, a mother and child's relationship is the most beautiful. A child's development encompasses many aspects including the physical social, emotional and cognitive/mental. In order for children to develop in all aspects, they must be supported in all areas and the one person most often responsible for this encouragement is the mother. Mothers tend to be the primary caregiver in both traditional and single parent families and thus are with their children more than anyone else. Mothers, therefore, are in the unique position of influencing their children's growth in all areas of development, beginning with the bonding and attachments that they usually develop with their children.

Babies are born with protection against certain diseases because antibodies from the mother were passed to them through the placenta. After birth, breastfed babies get the continued benefits of additional antibodies in breast milk. But in both cases, the protection is temporary. Immunization (vaccination) is a way of creating immunity to certain diseases by using small amounts of a killed or weakened microorganism that causes the particular disease. Vaccines stimulate the immune system to react as if there were a real infection — it fends off the "infection" and remembers the organism so that it can fight it quickly should it enter the body later. Some parents may hesitate to have their kids vaccinated because they're worried that the children will have serious reactions or may get the illness the vaccine is supposed to prevent. Because the components of vaccines are weakened or killed and in some cases, only parts of the microorganism are used they're unlikely to cause any serious illness. The risks of vaccinations are small compared with the health risks associated with the diseases they're intended to prevent.

OBJECTIVES

- To determine the level of knowledge score regarding oral rota virus vaccination among B.Sc. Nursing II year as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching Programme on knowledge regarding oral rota virus vaccination among B.Sc. Nursing II year
- To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score B.Sc. Nursing II year regarding oral rota virus vaccination and selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- H₁: There will be a significant difference in mean pre-test and post test knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing II year regarding oral rota virus vaccination.
- H₂: There will be significant association between mean pre -test knowledge score of B.Sc. Nursing II year regarding oral rota virus vaccination with their selected demographic variables.

METHODS AND MATERIAL

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on Roy's adaptation model. An evaluative research approach was used to assess the knowledge on B.Sc. Nursing II year regarding rota virus vaccination A pre experimental research design was considered appropriate for the study "to assess the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on rotavirus vaccination Pre-experimental research design was used in the Study In order to measure the content validity of the tool, the questionnaire schedule was given to the 9 experts from the field of child health nursing & community health Nursing. The tool was found reliability of tool was calculated with split half method and found 0.89 for knowledge which is statically reliable for the present study.

STATICAL ANALYSIS

For descriptive statistics, frequency and percent were used to describe B.Sc. Nursing II year characteristics, as well as the study variables. Means and standard deviations were used to describe knowledge of the B.Sc. Nursing II year regarding rotavirus vaccination test to find effectiveness of Planned teaching programme and association between pre

test knowledge with selected demographic variables regarding rota virus vaccination
Chi square test was used to at p- value <0.05.

RESULT

The data for study was calculated in the month of July 2019 collection was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistics. The analysis depicted that majority of the B.Sc. Nursing II year (71%) belonged to the age group of 18-21 years Regarding the gender 81% female students Majority of the respondent (83%) were Hindu, , /- Regarding the Nutritional status 59% of B.Sc. Nursing II year are non vegetarian.

Frequencies and percentage distribution of pre test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	F	%
1	Poor (0-10)	15	50%
2	Average(11-20)	10	34%
3	Good (21-30)	05	16%
Pre test mean score			14.21
Standard deviation			4.21

Frequency and percentage distribution of post test knowledge score

S	Post Test Score	f	%
1	Poor (0-10)	03	10%
2	Average(11-20)	07	23%
3	Good (21-30)	20	67%
Post test mean score			17.23
Standard deviation			6.58

The effectiveness of planned teaching programme on rotavirus vaccination

Planned teaching programme for B.Sc. Nursing II year regarding **rotavirus vaccination**
t test value Itl=23.06.Tabulated value of t test at 0.05% level of significance & 5 degree of freedom is **Tabulated t value t=3.45.**

t calculated>t tabulated .that means educational programme was effective.

Association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variable age, gender, nutritional status and type of family are associated with demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted to examine the B.Sc. Nursing II year knowledge regarding rotavirus vaccination. The current study findings indicates that majority of the B.Sc. Nursing II year need improve their knowledge regarding rotavirus vaccination As the prevention is better than cure rotavirus vaccine can prevent infants for dysentery and diarrhea that also helpful to reduce infant mortality and morbidity rate.

CONCLUSION

ROTAVAC was developed through a unique social innovation partnership that brought together the experience and expertise of Indian and international researchers as well as the public and private sectors Rotavirus is the most common cause of severe diarrheal disease in children worldwide, and vaccination is the best way to prevent severe rotavirus illness Rotavirus vaccines have been shown to dramatically reduce severe rotavirus disease caused by homotypic and heterotypic vaccine strains in a range of socioeconomic settings the potential impact has not been fully realized as rotavirus vaccines have been universally introduced into national immunization programs Improving and promoting the health & wealthy infant life mothers need to know more about rotavirus vaccination

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