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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF DENGUE FEVER AMONG THE MOTHERS AT SELECTED SCHOOLS OF INDORE, M.P.

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Introduction

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne illness that occurs in tropical and subtropical areas of the world. Mild dengue fever causes a high fever and flu-like symptoms. The severe form of dengue fever, also called dengue hemorrhagic fever, can cause serious bleeding, a sudden drop in blood pressure (shock) and death. Millions of cases of dengue infection occur worldwide each year.

Dengue is a viral infection caused by the dengue virus (DENV), transmitted to humans through the bite of infected mosquitoes. The incidence of dengue has grown dramatically around the world in recent decades, with cases reported to WHO increased from 505 430 cases in 2000 to 5.2 million in 2019. As many as 12 states of India have been gripped by dengue since the beginning of this year, with cases soaring in October, official data showed. Experts have linked the surge to a delayed monsoon withdrawal, enabling prolonged breeding of the vector-borne mosquitoes. India recorded 63,280 dengue cases as of September 30, 2022, according to data shared by the National Center for Vector Borne Diseases Control. Some 20,000 more cases were added in October, according to media reports. Delhi recorded its first fatality due to dengue this year November 2 with the station house officer of Sarita Vihar police station, Rajneesh Sharma, succumbing to the infection after being hospitalised for five days. The caseload in the capital exceeded 2,100 on October 26, 2022, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi said October 31, 2022. Over 1,200 of the cases were in October itself — the highest for the month in five years.

Objectives

- To assess pre test knowledge mean regarding prevention of dengue fever
- To assess post test knowledge mean regarding prevention of dengue fever
- To compare pre test and post test knowledge mean prevention of dengue fever among mothers
- To prepare the educational programme regarding prevention of dengue fever
- To assess effectiveness of educational programme regarding prevention of dengue fever
- To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

All hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance

- H_1: There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of dengue fever
- H_2: There will be significant effectiveness of educational programme regarding prevention of dengue fever
- H_3: There will be significant association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Methods and Material

Study design and setting: Pre experimental one group pre test and post test design

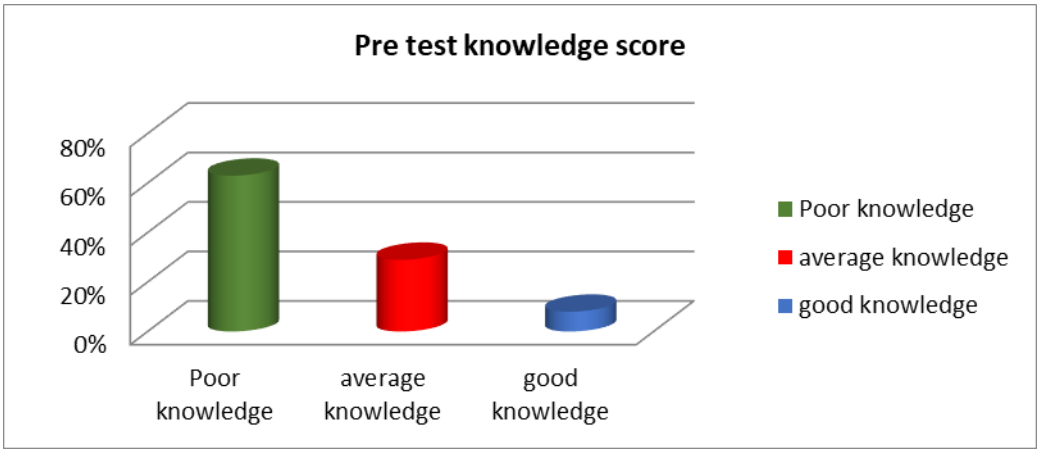
Sample and sampling technique: The study population comprised of mothers regarding prevention of dengue. A sample of 60 mothers was selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique for the same pre test knowledge and post test knowledge after taking expert opinion from 5 experts. Data was collected with structured knowledge questioner.

Result

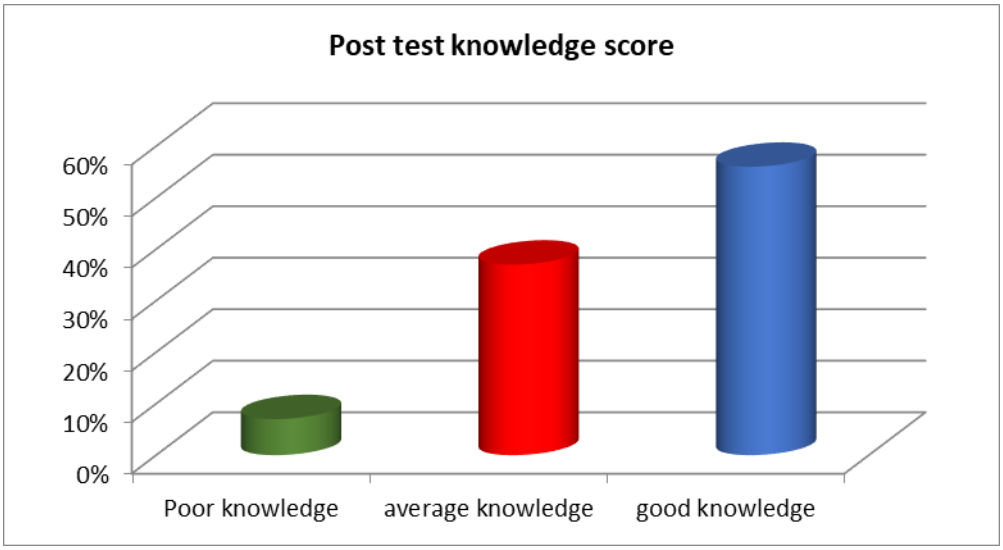
- Demographic variables of the mothers 71% mothers are from 30-40 years of age, 62% of mothers children's are studied in class3 to class 5, 69% mothers

are working, monthly income of 82% are from 10000-15000/- month, 67% are living in urban area, 82%are living with joint family.

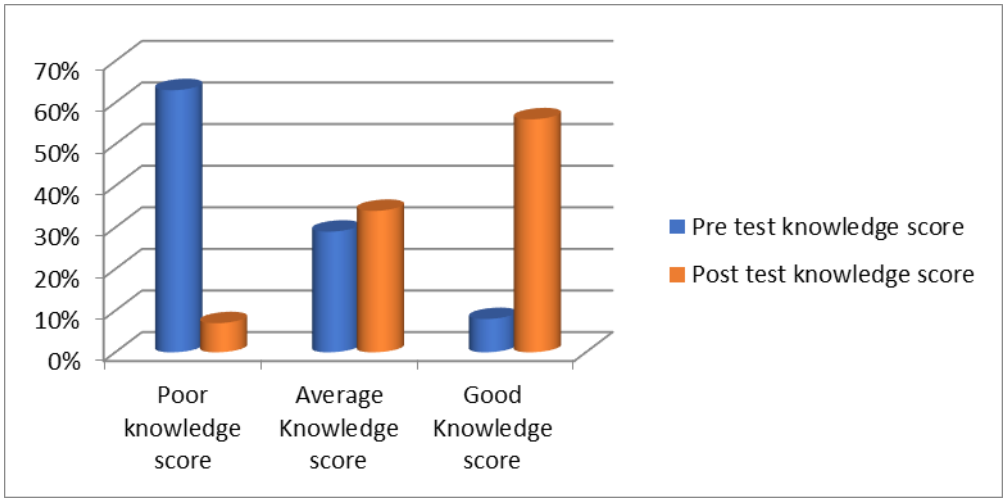
- In pre test knowledge score More than 63% of mothers in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding prevention of dengue and 29% are from average knowledge and 8% are from good knowledge regarding Prevention of dengue.



In Post test knowledge score More than 7% of mothers in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding prevention of dengue and 37 % are from average knowledge and 56% are from good knowledge regarding prevention of dengue



Comparison between pre test and post test knowledge score



- Effectiveness of educational programme regarding Prevention of dengue
- Association of pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables, some of the demographic variables are associated like age, working pattern, area of living are associated and others are not associated .

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