



**A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF COMPUTER ASSISTED INSTRUCTION ON
KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING DENGUE FEVER
AMONG THE MOTHERS OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN AT
SELECTED VILLAGES, INDORE M.P.**

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Introduction

The global prevalence is expected to be 50 to 100 million instances of dengue fever (DF) and numerous hundred thousand cases of dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) in keeping with year. DHF is greater severe and the fatality rate is about five%. youngsters more youthful than 15 years comprise 90% of DHF topics in the international. DHF can affect both adults and kids.

Over the last 10-15 years, next to diarrheal disorder and acute respiration infection, dengue fever has become a main reason of hospitalization and deaths, amongst children inside the south East Asian location. The prevalence of this fever is variable and depends at the geographical region and the density of mosquito- borne sicknesses in a vicinity.

Dengue fever is the maximum commonplace among arthropod borne diseases. it's miles a ailment of tropical and subtropical areas affecting city & Peri urban regions. consistent with global fitness document (1999) the boom of dengue & dengue

hemorrhagic fever happens because of multiplied populace, urbanization, beside the point water management, tour & trade.

Dengue fever (DF) is a vector borne disorder due to four carefully related Dengue viruses (DENV 1-4). Dengue fever is normally dispensed in most tropical and subtropical regions, wherein *Aedes aegypti* and *A. albopictus* are plentiful. Dengue ends in significant disorder burden, morbidity, mortality particularly within the tropics, with extra than 2/5th of the arena's populace residing in regions at hazard for Dengue. From being a sporadic contamination, epidemics of Dengue have now come to be a normal prevalence global.

Need of the study

As of 30 April 2024, over 7.6 million dengue cases have been pronounced to WHO in 2024, such as three. four million showed cases, over 16 000 extreme instances, and over 3000 deaths. even as an enormous growth in dengue cases has been pronounced globally in the closing 5 years, this increase has been specially pronounced inside the area of the Americas, wherein the variety of instances has already handed seven million with the aid of the stop of April 2024, surpassing the once a year excessive of four.6 million instances in 2023. presently, 90 nations have acknowledged energetic dengue transmission in 2024, not all of that have been captured in formal reporting. similarly, many endemic countries do not have strong detection and reporting mechanisms, so the true burden of dengue globally is underestimated. with a purpose to manage transmission more efficiently, actual-time robust dengue surveillance is needed to deal with worries about potential undetected instances, co-circulate and misdiagnosis as different arboviruses, and unrecorded tour actions. those factors ought to make contributions to unrecognized disorder unfold and establish a ability chance for nearby transmission in non-endemic international locations.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To assess the knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever before computer

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assisted instruction among the mothers of school going children.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of computer assisted instruction on knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever among the mothers of school going children.
3. To correlate the knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever among the mothers of school going children.
4. To associate the pre test level of knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever among the mothers of school going children with the selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H₁. There is a significant difference in the knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever among the mothers of school going children.

H₂. There is a significant correlation between the knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever among the mothers of school going children.

H₃. There is a significant association between the pre test level of knowledge & practice regarding dengue fever among the mothers of school going children and the selected demographic variables.

Method and Material

Research approach used in the study was Evaluative research approach. A Quasi Experimental research design, non equivalent control group design (pretest-post test control group design) was chosen for this study. The populations of this study were the mothers residing at Indore M.P. The mothers whose children were studying in schools & aged between 6-12 yrs. It consisted of 300 mothers of school going children at selected villages which comprised of 150 samples in experimental & control group each. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for this study.

Result

This table revealed that regarding age of mothers, a highest frequency of (46.75%) of mothers of school going children in age between 30-35 yrs, (33.3%) between 25-30 yrs of age, (20%) of age were 20-25 yrs in experimental group. where as in control group, highest frequency of (43.3%) were between 20-25 yrs of age, (30%) were the age group of mother was 30-35 yrs, (26.7%) were the age between 25-30yrs.

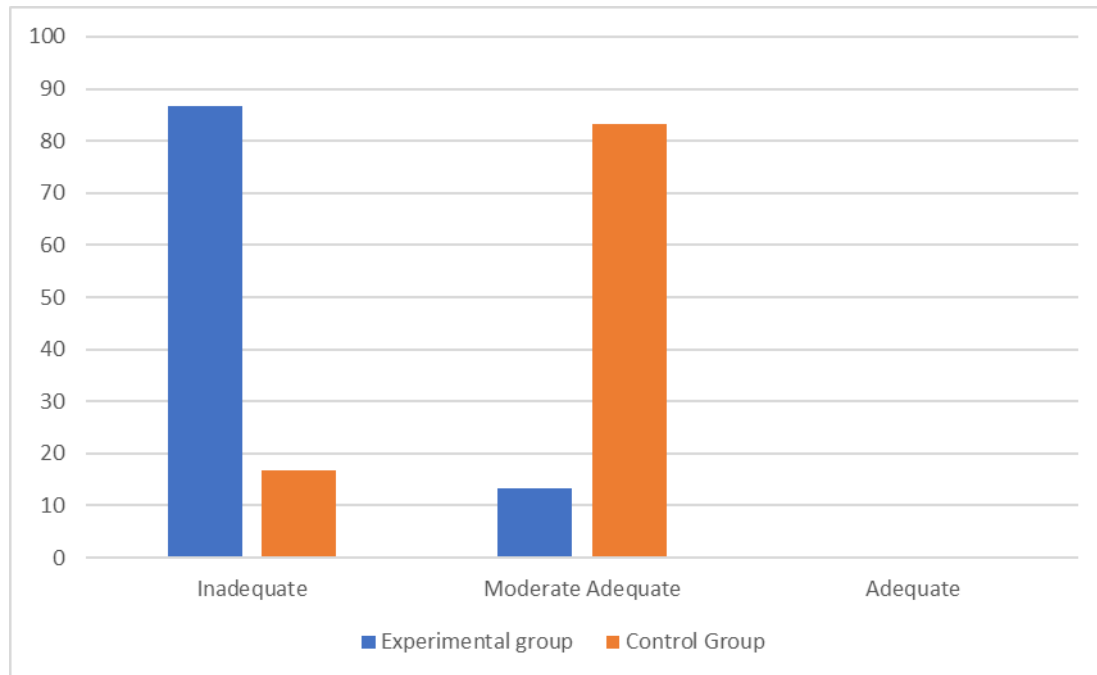
Considering age of child, maximum of (43.3%) were belongs to 9-11yrs of age, (30%) were between 6-8 yrs, and minimum of (26.7%) were between 12-15 yrs of age in experimental group. Where as in control group, (60%) were between the 6-8 yrs of age, (23.3%) were between the age is 12-15 yrs, (26.7%) were between the age of 9-11 yrs.

In relation to education of mother, maximum of (53.3%) were belong to primary education, (26.7 %) were belongs to higher secondary education, (20%) belongs to graduate education in experimental group. where as in control group highest frequency of (40%) were belongs to higher secondary education, (36.7%) were primary education, (23.3%) were from graduate education in the control group.

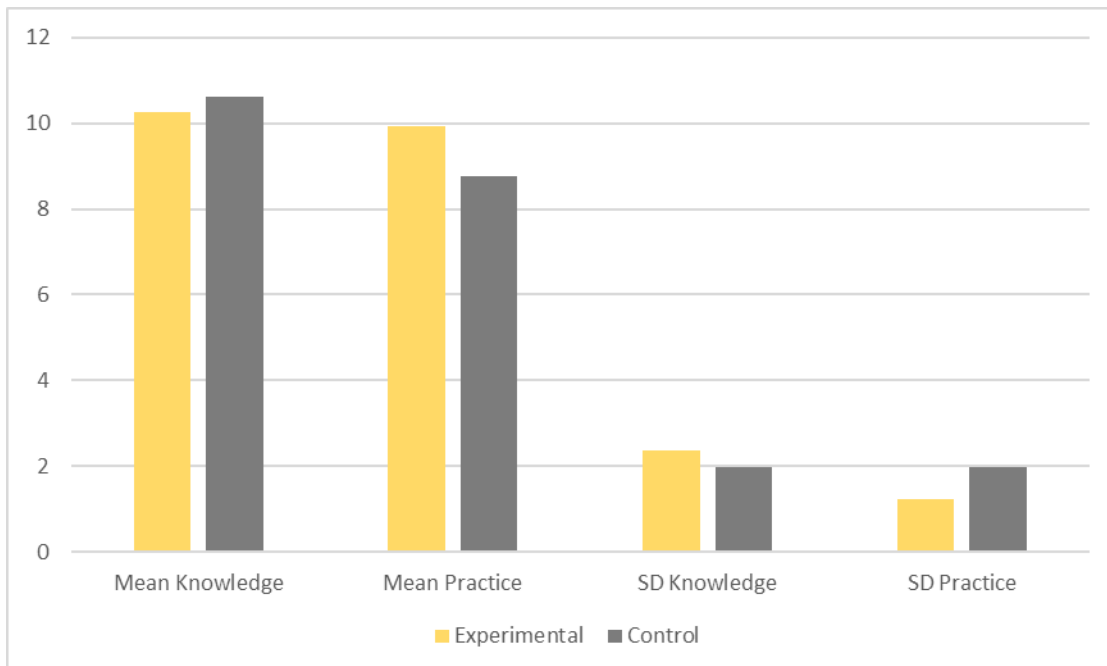
Regarding income of family, the highest frequency of mothers of school going children of (40%) were from Rs <3000, (36.7%) were income between Rs 3000-5000,(13.3%) were income Rs >10000 and least frequency (10 %) between Rs 5000-10000 in the experimental group. Where as in control group the maximum frequency of (46.7%) were between the income of Rs 3000-5000, (26.7%) were fro Rs <3000, (16.6%) were between Rs 5000-10000 and least frequency of (10%) is from Rs >10000in the control group.

In relation to type of family the highest frequency of (66.7%) belongs to joint family and (33.3%) were from nuclear family in the experimental group. Where as in control group maximum frequency of (56.7%) were from joint family, (43.3%) were from nuclear family in the control group.

Pre test levels of knowledge & practice of dengue fever among mothers of school going children in experimental & control group



Comparison pretest level of knowledge & practice in experimental & control group.



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