



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING
PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEPATITIS-B AMONG
NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF NURSING AT INDORE,
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Abstract

Hepatitis is a major public health problem worldwide including India. According to the World Health Organization's official paper about one-third of the world's population means that about 2 billion people became infected with the Hepatitis B Virus with serological evidence of past or present infection. Of the 2 billion people infected worldwide, more than 350 million about 5-7% of the world's population have chronic HBV. It is a test study. The research methodology used in this study was the experimental method. A targeted sampling method was used to select samples. The sample size was 60 nursing students. Data were collected using a systematic questionnaire. The analysis was performed with descriptive and non-descriptive statistics. The findings of the study revealed that pre-test knowledge scores of nursing students were insufficient to increase after passing STP. In this study the post-test information level of the test group was higher than the post-test information group of the control group at $p < 0.05$ level. This indicates that the STP was working well. There has been a significant mathematical impact of certain statistical variables in the pre-test study and in the postgraduate school of student nurses in the experimental group. It was concluded that the nurse played a vital role in preventing disease and promoting health so providing a continuous education program is essential for nursing staff to reduce morbidity and mortality due to Hepatitis B.

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis is a major public health problem including in India. Refers to inflammation of the liver can be caused by viruses A, B, C, D or E. These bacteria can be classified depending on the main mode of transmission - fluid or blood. Of these Hepatitis A and Hepatitis E are found in water and Hepatitis B, C and D are diseases found in the blood. Approximately 290,000 cases of viral acute hepatitis were reported under the Integrated Disease Surveillance Program of NCDC in 2014.

According to the WHO, about one third of the world's population i.e. about two billion people became infected with the Hepatitis B Virus with serological evidence of past or present infection. Of the 2 billion people infected worldwide, more than 350 million about 5-7% of the world's population have chronic HBV.

Hepatitis B infection has been identified as an important occupational hazard for health workers. Health workers (HCW) can be defined as people (eg doctors, nurses, emergency workers, students from various health departments, community safety workers, or volunteers) who come in direct contact with patients or blood or other body fluids from patients. They may be exposed to the risk of HBV, HCV, or HIV infection through tuberculosis injury (e.g., needle stick or cutting with a sharp object) or contact with mucous membranes (eyes, mouth, nose, etc.) or non-hard skin (e.g. , cracked, scratched, or dermatitis skin with blood, tissue, or other body fluids that could be infected.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge of nursing students regarding Hepatitis-B.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge of nursing students regarding Hepatitis-B.
3. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge of nursing students regarding Hepatitis- B.
4. To find out the relationship between pre-test knowledge and post-test knowledge of Nursing students regarding Hepatitis B with selected demographic variables

Hypothesis:

The hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: - The mean post-test knowledge score of experimental group after structured teaching programme regarding Hepatitis B will be significantly higher than the control group at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Methods and Material

An extensive review of literature was undertaken. The conceptual framework based on Roy's adaptation model. An experimental research approach was used to assess the knowledge regarding Hepatitis-B among nursing students. A pre experimental research design was Considered Appropriate for the Study "Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on Knowledge Regarding Hepatitis-B among nursing students". One group pre test and post test design was used. In order to measure the content validity of the tool, criteria check list for validation of the tool were submitted to 6 experts to establish to content validity. The experts were requested to give their opinion regarding relevance, appropriateness and usefulness of the items of the tool. Tool was collected from all the experts and modification was made as per the suggestion.

Reliability of the tool was estimated by split half technique which included computing Pearson's coefficient of correlation and thereafter by applying Spearman Brown prophecy formula, which was found to be 0.8, and the statistical validity was found to be 0.9 hence the tool was highly reliable.

RESULT

To identify the level of knowledge profile, percentage, mean and standard deviation will be used. Distribution of respondents according pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score according to frequency and percentage. Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge on Hepatitis-B among nursing students in pre -test and post-test used by paired "t" test and P value. In the present study mean pre and post-test knowledge score (22.87, 30.67 respectively) in experimental group was higher (22.27, 22.63) than control group. The post-test mean knowledge score of experimental group significantly higher than the control group as revealed by $p < 0.001$. H1 (research hypothesis) was accepted. As the study was concerned with the assessment of knowledge after imparting STP and the result revealed that 63.3% students had good knowledge, 26.7% students had excellent knowledge in post-test. While comparing the results of pre-test and post-test knowledge score among

Nursing students regarding Hepatitis-B It was found that mean pre and post-test knowledge score was higher in experimental group than in control group.

CONCLUSION

Hepatitis is most dreadful disease but it can also be prevented by educating the community people by taking certain precautions. Focusing on primary prevention educating nursing students would be best resource. Educating one student will educate a number of people. Keeping this in view the investigator planned and constructed a self structured questionnaire and STP which was administered to students and tested for its effectiveness in achieving the desired goal. STP was effective in increasing the knowledge as shown by higher post-test mean knowledge score of experimental group than control group at $p < 0.05$ level.

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