



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING
PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG MOTHERS OF SCHOOL
CHILDREN (6-14YRS) REGARDING HEPATITIS A & E AT UJJAIN,
MADHYA PRADESH**

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Abstract:

Hepatitis A virus infection is very common in all the countries. Poor standard of hygiene and sanitation facilitate the spread of Hepatitis A Virus in high endemic areas. Hepatitis E virus is most common in people between the ages of 15 to 40. In young children Hepatitis E Virus infection often has no symptoms. Evaluative research approach and a pre experimental (one group pre test and post test design) were used. Non randomized purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the study. The total study sample consisted of 60 mothers of school children. The following conclusions are drawn from the findings of the study. The mothers of school age children have moderate knowledge Hepatitis A & E. The planned teaching programme is

found to be effective in terms of gain in knowledge after post test after administration of planned teaching programme the knowledge score was improved. So the planned teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge of mothers of school age children.

Introduction

Hepatitis A virus infection is very common in all the countries. Poor standard of hygiene and sanitation facilitate the spread of Hepatitis A Virus in high endemic areas. In India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal demonstrated that 85-95 % of children have been infected and are immune to Hepatitis A infection by 10 years of age. Worldwide Hepatitis E virus infection is more prevalent than Hepatitis A virus infection. Researchers suspect that as many as 20% of the world population has been infected by Hepatitis E virus. The virus is most common in people between the ages of 15 to 40. In young children Hepatitis E Virus infection often has no symptoms

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge among mothers of school children regarding hepatitis A&E before the planned teaching programme.
- To assess the knowledge among mothers of school children after the administration of planned teaching programme.

- To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among mothers of school children.
- To assess the association between knowledge among mothers of school age children and selected demographic variables.

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