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A study to assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among students in selected junior college of Akhuj

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Abstract

Background: Swine influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease of pigs caused by one of several swine influenza viruses. Outbreaks are common in pigs all the year round, and infection in humans is a result of close contact with infected animals. This virus is a new subtype of influenza A (H1 N1) that was not previously detected in swine's or humans. More importantly this new strain now appears to be spread by human to human transmission and hence, it has become pandemic.

Aims and Objective: To assess the existing knowledge related to swine flu among students. To assess effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among students. To assess the association between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

Material and Methods: A self-structured questionnaire was developed for assessing the effect of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among the of selected Junior college of Akhuj. In this study the structured questionnaire was worded in a manner that could minimize the risk of response biases, enhance clarity and unambiguity, and be courteous to the needs and rights of respondents especially when asking questions of highly private nature.

Result: Samples (81%) were in the age group 16-18 years and very few (19%) were in the age group 18 – 19yrs. Most of the samples who participated in study were females (66.66%). 38.33% of students in pre -test of Experimental Group were having poor knowledge score (0-7), majority 51.66% of students in pre-test of Experimental Group were having average knowledge score (8-14), and only 10% of students in pre- test Experimental Group were having good knowledge score (8-14), whereas in post-test majority 16.66% of the students had good knowledge score (15-20) and 83.67% of students in post-test of Experimental Group were having good knowledge score, which indicates that the Planned Teaching was effective.

Conclusion: The health teaching on knowledge of swine flu found to be effective in increasing the knowledge in students the samples had a highly significant gain in knowledge after the planned teaching program. In the age group of 18-19yrs. showed a gain in knowledge in all the content areas of planned teaching. The planed teaching on knowledge of swine flu was found to be effective in enhancing to take the preventive measures for swine flu.

Keywords: polythene utilization, adults

Introduction

Swine influenza was first proposed to be a disease related to human flu during the 1918 flu pandemic, when pigs became ill at the same time as humans. The first identification of an in fluenza virus as a cause of disease in pigs occurred about ten years later, in 1930.... Reassortment between H1N1 and H3N2 produced H1N2. Swine flu is a respiratory disease caused by influenza viruses that infect the respiratory tract of pigs and result in a barking cough, decreased appetite, nasal secretions, and listless behavior; the virus can be transmitted to humans.

Material and Methods

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among students in selected Junior college of Akhuj. Planned health teaching was done from 0day to 7 day and follow up. The significance will be calculated by using mean, standard deviation and calculated 't' value. Anova will be used to find the co-relation with every item and the findings will be documented in tables, graph and diagrams. Description and inferential statistics were used for analysis.

Result

The samples (81%) were in the age group 16-18 years and very few (19%) were in the age group 18 – 19yrs. Most of the samples who participated in study were females (66.66%). the 38.33% of students in pre -test of Experimental Group were having poor knowledge score (0-7), majority 51.66% of students in pre-test of Experimental Group were having average knowledge score (8-14), and only 10% of students in pre- test Experimental Group were having good knowledge score (8-14), whereas in post-test majority 16.66% of the students had good knowledge score (15-20) and 83.67% of students in post-test of Experimental Group were having good knowledge score, which indicates that the Planned Teaching was effective. Since P value is less than 0.02 (P value = 0.00) there is significant difference in average score. Researcher concluded at 5% level of significance and 59 degrees of freedom that The above data gives sufficient evidence to conclude that students who have received health teaching on swine flu had higher mean knowledge scores in post-test than in pre-test.

Discussion

The study was done to ascertain the beliefs, perceived risks and initial attitudes of the Australian Community towards the influenza pandemic declared by the World Health Organization in response to the emergence of an A (H1N1) influenza subtype. Of 620 respondents, 596 (96%) were aware of pandemic (H1N1) 2009, but 44% (273/620) felt that they did not have enough information about the situation. More than a third (38%; 235/620) ranked their risk of catching influenza during a pandemic as low. They felt that pandemic influenza would affect their health if they were infected; only a third (33%; 206/620) said "very seriously". Just over half of the respondents (58%; 360/620) believed the pandemic would be over within a year. Respondents rated quarantine and vaccination with a pandemic vaccine as more effective than hand hygiene for the prevention of pandemic influenza.

Conclusion

The aim of the study was to identify the existing knowledge related to swine flu among students. To assess effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among students. To assess the association between pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Through this study nurses or other health worker can take proper action before the patient condition. Early treatment can be give if you have planned health teaching.

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