A Pre - Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of the Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Dengue Fever among the 10th Standard Students at Manohar Bhusan Inter College Kudesiya, Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract: *The present study has been undertaken a pre - experimental study to assess the effectiveness of the structure teaching program regarding fever among the 10th standard students at Manohar Hussain inter College Uttar Pradesh. But study was credited at the rural community 30 population were selected by non - probability convenience sampling technique questionnaire administered to collect the needed data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statics. With regard to the knowledge assessment the main pretest score was 11.16 and post test score was 23.23. the main difference between pretest score and posters scoreboards 40.221. com 36.08 and it was significant and 0.05% level. Therefore, the research hypothesis accepted.*

Keywords: knowledge, effectiveness, dengue fever, structured teaching program

1. Introduction

The term dengue is a Spanish attempt at the Swahili phrase "ki Denga pepo" meaning cramp like seizure caused by an evil spirit". Dengue is an acute, febrile viral illness caused by an arbovirus of the genus flavivirus with four serotypes 1 dengue virus 1 DEN - 1, dengue virus 2 DEN - 2, dengue virus 3 DEN - 3, and dengue virus 4 DEN - 4. The earliest reports of a dengue like disease are from chin dynasty China 265 – 420 AD1.

Dengue virus affect both sexes and all ages. In the south east Asia where dengue is hyperendemic, dengue haemorrhagic fever usually affects children younger than 15 years. Dengue haemorrhagic fever a potentially lethal complication, was recognised during the 1950s and is today a leading cause of childhood mortality in several Asian countries. Dengue virus is transmitted to human through the bites of infective female Aedes mosquitoes. the virus circulates in the blood of infected human for 2 to 7 days. In children the most common symptoms are fever, real throat, cough and mild gastro intestinal symptoms and a usually mild running nose. At present the only method of controlling or preventing dengue and dengue haemorrhagic fever is to combat the vector mosquitoes. without proper treatment dengue haemorrhagic fever cause fertility rate cab exceed 20% with modern intensive supportive therapy the rate can be reduce to less 1%.[2]

2. Need of Study

Dengue the most important mosquito born viral disease endemic and more than 100 countries. Dengue a major cause of paediatric morbidity and mortality in south east Asia countries. Dengue has become a major public health problem and tropical and subtropical regions, in recent year in spite of a poor or no of dengue surveillance system in developing countries. the number of cases recording and reported as increase markedly. Dengue outbreak open is not recognised until hundreds of people are affected.[3]

The worldwide incidences estimated to be 52 to 100 million cases of dengue fever and over 5 lakh cases of dengue haemorrhagic fever per year off these 90% are children less than 15 years of age with the mortality average of 5% of dengue haemorrhagic fever cases. Annually approximately 24, 000 deaths attributed to dengue worldwide. In 2007 there were more than 890, 000 reported cases of dengue in the America or which 26000 cases were dengue haemorrhagic fever, Venezuela reported over 80000 cases including more than 6000 cases dengue haemorrhagic fever, in Indonesia reported 45688 cases with 492 deaths, Thailand 93131 cases with 139 death and Malaysia 100753 cases with 54 deaths.[4]

Descriptive study was conducted on dengue in emerging as a serious public health problem in Tamil Nadu among 33.5 children with critical dengue are attending Kanchi kamakoti child trust Hospital. The sera collected from patient analysed for dengue specific IgM and IgG antibodies by IgM and IgG antibody capture enzyme linked. The findings revealed the dengue was diagnosed in 74.5% hospitalised children with clinical dengue. A considerable proportion 20% of total dengue infection were contributed by infant less than 1 year of age. Dengue fever 65% dengue haemorrhagic fever 11.2% and 23.8% dengue syndrome were diagnosed and dengue confirmed patients respectively.

3. Review of Literature

Review of literature is a key steps and research process. The review of literature pertaining to the present studies under headed by
1) Studies related to incidence and cause of dengue
2) Studies related to control and preventive measures of dengue
3) Studies related to women knowledge on dengue

4) That is related to effectiveness structure teaching program on dengue.

1) Kholedi AA 2012: study conducted determined factors potentiating the spread of the disease to provide an epidemiological baseline to help dengue control. all (650) suspected cases of dengue in Jeddah in 2007 were eligible for inclusion. causes were those conformed with dengue by laboratory investigation (n= 244) and those confirmed negative (n=406). of these 129 cases and 240 controls could be conducted in the study variable found significant in the included in the logistic analysis. The presence of stagnant water in Indore drainage holes or is equal to 4.9 indoor larva or is equal to 2.2 nearby construction sites or equal to 2.2 and order is or equal to 1.2 were independent determinants of dengue infection. Efforts are needed to control the modifiable factors identified in this study with emphasis on health education.6

2) Ang KT, Rohani I, 2010: A Study was conducted to analyse education action and their strategies for preventing and controlling dengue fever, highlighting constraints and difficulties. conducted through a qualitative approach at the primary Care unit and 8 properties in ceara state, Brazil its 17 subjects are divided into groups: 1 (8 PCU users), II (4 for endemic disease control agents) and III (5 health Care Practitioner). The data was collected through semi - structured interview. Participative observation and documentary analyses, using a hermeneutic dialectic analysis method. the finding indicate that health education actions are divergent. While transforming actions are ineffective in term of impact on the disease. difficulties include: week location specific action educational messages whose contests are not tailored to their contexts. Authoritarian and coercive strategies, absence of public policies, gap between PCU and local population, stress on public health campaigns, practitioners who do not listen to the population and vice versa with technical expertise still prevailing over users. The evidence underscores the need for options strengthening in the possibility of empowering the subjects helping them become responsible for their own lives and citizenship construction processes.9

3) Naing C 2011: A cross - sectional study was conducted in a semi urban town of Malaysia, using the structured questionnaire covering socio - demography knowledge related to dengue knowledge related to Aedes mosquito and preventive measures against the disease. For comparison of survey responses applied for categorical data. To explore the factors affecting the practice of dengue control, a linear regression model was introduced. Almost all of the respondents (95%) had heard about dengue, overall misconceptions of dengue transmission were identified and the practice of dengue control in the study population was in sufficient. about half (50.5%) had misconception that Aedes can breed in dirty water and the preferred biting time is dusk or sunset 45.6% only 44.5% of the household surveyed had covered their water containers properly. Significant association were found between knowledge score of dengue and age $p= 0.001$, education level $p=0.001$, marital status $p= 0.012$ and occupation $p= 0.07$ and regression analysis, only the knowledge of dengue was significantly and positively associated with practice of dengue control.

4. Methodology

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding dengue fever among the 10th standard students at Manohar Bhushan inter College Uttar Pradesh.

A quantitative research approach by used for the study to test the knowledge regarding dengue fever among the 10th standard students.

The research design provides an overall blueprint to carry about the study in this study free experimental study design one shot case study design was adopted for this study.

The pilot and hunger stated sample is subset of population selected to participate in research the 10th standard students at selected Manohar Bhushan inter College Bareilly

Component sampling technique was used to select the sample size compared to 30 10th standard students at selected College inter Bareilly.

Sampling criteria and was selecting cases that meet some pre - determined criteria of importance.

Hindi sex story the two types of the variable first independent variable second dependent variable.

Independence variable, variable such as age, sex, living area, type of family, religion, occupation, source of information.

Dependent variable: this study that dependent variable is a first to the knowledge about dengue fever among tank standard students.

Objectives
1) To implement the structured teaching program regarding dengue fever
2) To assess post - test knowledge regarding dengue fever, amount the 10th standard students
3) To find the association between the posted knowledge regarding dengue fever among the 10th standard students and their selected demographic variable.

Hypothesis
H1: there is a significant association between post a knowledge score regarding dengue fever among 10th standard students and their selected demographic variables.

Assumption
- The standard students may not have match knowledge regarding dengue fever
- Structured teaching programs the knowledge regarding dengue fever among 10th standard students.
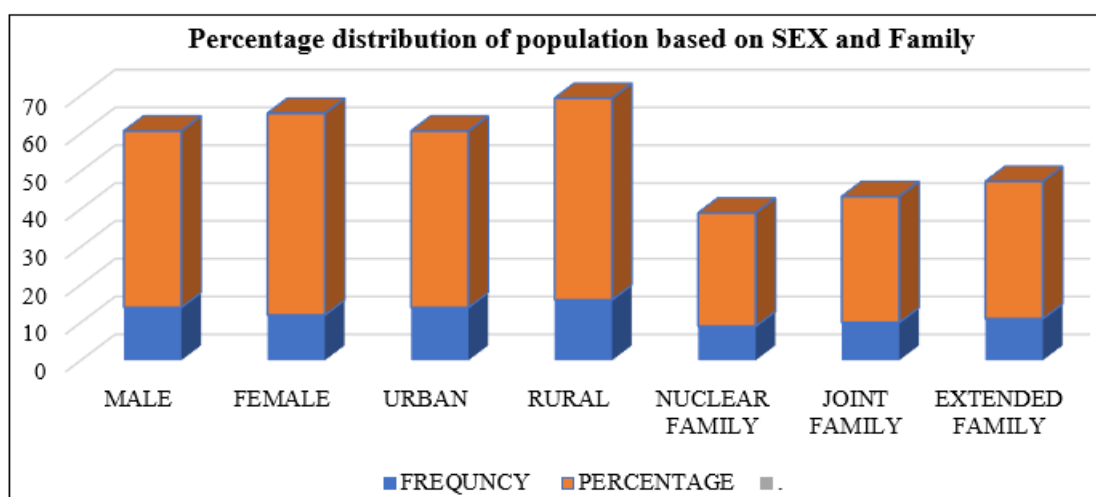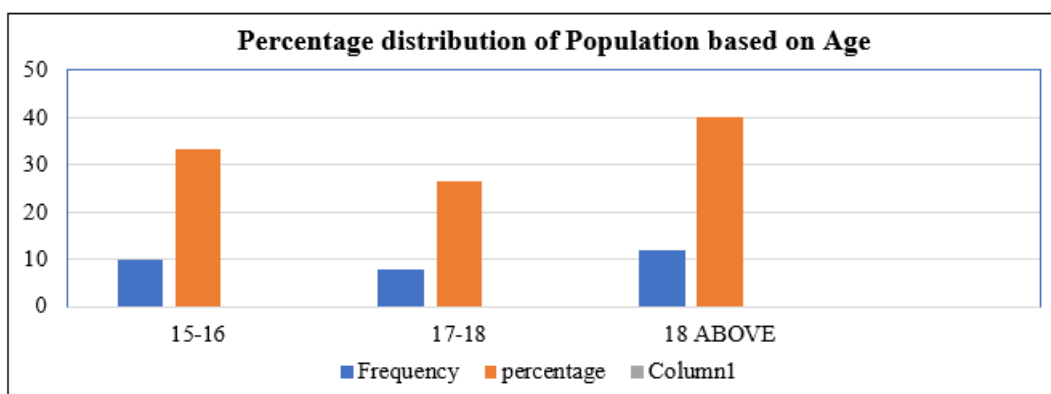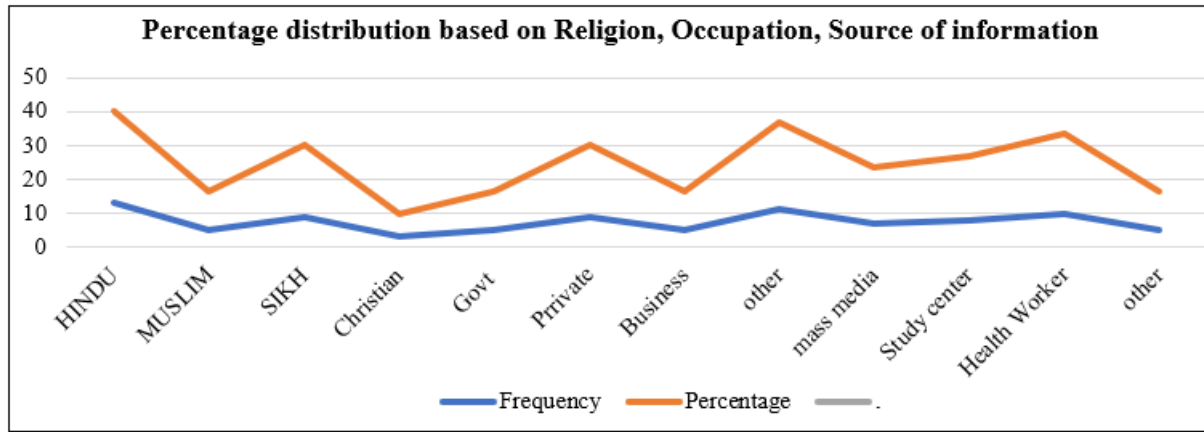
Delimitation
The studies are limited to 30 samples.

5. Analysis

Table: Frequency and percentage distribution of the urban population based on demographic data

S. No	Variables	NO.	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1	Age (Year)	a. 15 - 16	10	33.33
		b. 17 - 18	8	26.66
		c. 18 above	12	40
2	Sex	a. Male	14	46.66
		b. Female	12	53.33
3	Area	a. Urban	14	46.66
		b. Rural	16	53.33
4	Type of Family	a. Nuclear family	9	30
		b. Joint family	10	33.33
		c. Extended family	11	36.33
5	Religion	a. Hindu	13	40
		b. Muslim	5	16.66
		c. Sikh	9	30
		d. Christian	3	10
6	Occupation	a. Government	5	16.66
		b. Private	9	30
		c. Business	5	16.66
		d. Other	11	36.66
7	Source of Information	a. Mass media	7	23.33
		b. Study centre	8	26.66
		c. Health worker	10	33.33
		d. Other	5	16.66

Percentage distribution of Population based on Age

Percentage distribution of population based on SEX and Family

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Percentage distribution based on Religion, Occupation, Source of information

6. Discussion

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding dengue fever among the 10th standard students at Manohar Bhushan inter College Uttar Pradesh. In order to achieve the objectives of the study one shot case study design with evaluative approach was adopted. the data was collected from the 30 - respondent by using structured knowledge questionnaire.

1) Based on the objective structured teaching program was prepared on the knowledge regarding dengue fever among the tenth standard students. The finding of the mean post - test knowledge score of 10th standard students was 23.1 and standard deviation 3.63. after the STP Knowledge had increase. Hence the planned teaching program was effective

2) Based on second objective of the study, as part of finding of study among 30 samples, 27 (90%) sample excellent knowledge, 21.7 (72.3%) samples had very good, 17.3 (57.6%) of samples had good, 0 (0%) samples had fair and 0% had poor level.

3) The finding of the study revealed that there was association between post - test knowledge score with demographic variable.

7. Conclusion

From the finding of the present study, it was concluded that the level of knowledge on dengue fever among the 10th standard students enter college khudesiya Bareilly was inadequate during the post - test assessment. Therefore, the knowledge of the rural population could be further improved by providing ongoing educational programmes.

Out of several demographic variables there was a statical relationship between post - test knowledge based and selected demographic variables

Implications of the study
The finding of the study has implication for NURSING EDUCATION, NURSING ADMINISTRATION, NURSING RESEARCH regarding fever among the 10th standard students Manohar bhusan inter college kudesiya Bareilly.

8. Recommendations

1) A similar study can we under taken with the control group.

2) The present study can be replicated in similar and different setting with large samples to validate and generalize findings of the study.
3) A similar study can be conducted among same setting of the inter college.
4) Various other interventional modalities which very in content and method can be used to assess the effectiveness of educational regarding dengue fever.

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