



STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET ON PNEUMONIA AMONG GENERAL PUBLIC AT SELECTED AREA, PUDUCHERRY.

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As long as there 's breath in our lungs our strong is still being written”

- Bart millard

ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public at selected area, puducherry. The study was pre- experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. A total of 30 patients who met the inclusion criteria were general public from kalitheerthalkuppam at puducherry by using purposive sampling technique. There was a significant difference in pre and post-test level of knowledge regarding pneumonia on overall ‘t’ value (-15.103) at * $-p < 0.05$ significant, * $-p < 0.001$ highly significant.

INTRODUCTION

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the lung parenchyma caused by various microorganisms, including bacteria, mycobacteria, fungi and viruses. Pneumonitis is a more general term that describes an inflammatory process in the lung tissue that may predispose or place the patient at risk for microbial invasion. Pneumonia are most common causes of death from infectious diseases in United States. Pneumonia accounted for close to 51,000 deaths in United States in 2009 and 1.1 million discharges from hospitals in 2010 accounting for 53,692 deaths. Pneumonia can be classified into four types community acquired pneumonia, hospital acquired pneumonia, ventilator associated pneumonia, health care associated pneumonia .the main risk factors of pneumonia it includes age more than 65 years, alcoholism, immunosuppressive disorders, multiple medical comorbidities, smoking. Pneumonia varies it’s signs and

symptoms depending on the type, causal organisms, and presence of underlying diseases. l pneumonia usually has a sudden onset of chills, rapidly rising fever (38.5 to 40.5degree), pleuritic chest pain that aggravated by deep breathing and coughing, tachypnea and accompanied by other signs of respiratory distress.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

MumtazFathima Mohammed Khan,et al April 29,2022.

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of informational booklet and Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia among the ICU Staff Nurses in Selected Hospitals. Methods: An evaluative research approach was used for this study with one group pre-test and post-test without a control using pre- experimental design, with purposive sampling technique. ICU Staff Nurses; was collected from 60 Registered ICU Nurses using semi- structured knowledge STP-Structured Teaching Program questionnaire. STP was implemented and post-test was conducted after 7 days using same questionnaire. Results: Hospital Associated percentage knowledge score was found to be significant at with $P < 0.001$ level for all Infection. There was significant association between knowledge scores Infection at selected demographic variables with age (χ^2 28.01), marital status (χ^2 37.51), income HCW: Humid Moist Exchangers, Health (χ^2 36.11), professional educational qualification (χ^2 24.75), total clinical experience (χ^2 37.98), knowledge about VAP (χ^2 38.5) and source of information on VAP (χ^2 16.93) and no association found with gender. Overall findings showed that there is knowledge deficit among staff nurses regarding prevention of Ventilator Associated Pneumonia and STP and booklet was effective in improving their knowledge.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET ON PNEUMONIA AMONG GENERAL PUBLIC AT SELECTED AREA, PUDUCHERRY.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public before distribution of Informational booklet
- To evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public.
- To determine the association between the pretest level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public with their selected demographical variables

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be a significant difference in the level of knowledge before and after distribution of informational booklet among general public .

H2: There will be a significant association between the level of knowledge among general public with their selected demographic variables.

METHOD AND MATERIAL

A Quantitative research approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was adapted in these study . A purposive sampling technique and the study were conducted general public residing at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry .with required 30 samples to meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the researcher.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL :

The tool used for this study is a standardized tool, and the tool consists of 2 section namely,

Section A:

Demographic Variables:

The demographic variables include age, gender, religion, education,type of family, residence.

Section B:

It consist of knowledge questionnaires.

RESULT AND DISSCUSSION :

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of the level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public.

(N=30)

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PNEUMONIA	PRETEST		POST TEST	
	N	%	N	%
Inadequate knowledge	11	36.7	0	0
Moderate knowledge	19	63.3	2	6.7
Adequate knowledge	0	0	28	93.3
Mean				
Standard deviation	10.17±4.202		23±2.259	

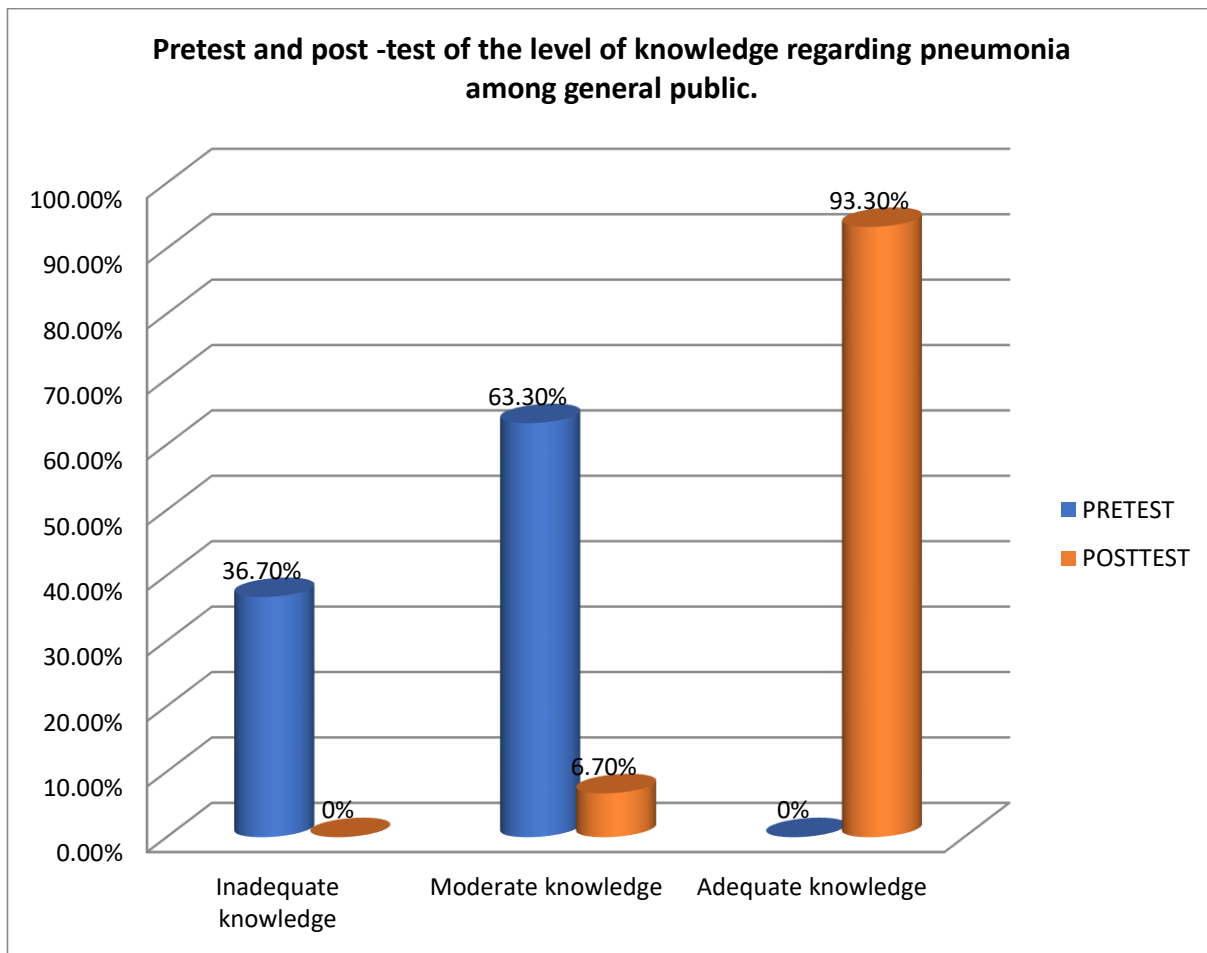


Table – 3 Effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public.

(N=30)

EFFECTIVENESS	TEST	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	MEAN DIFFERENCE	't' VALUE Paired -t test	df	'p' VALUE
KNOWLEDGE ON INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET ON PNEUMONIA	Pretest	10.17	4.202	-12.833	-15.103	29	0.000** HS
	Posttest	23	2.259				

DISCUSSION:

This study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public residing at kalitheerthalkuppam , Puducherry. A pre-experimental research design study was conducted among

30 general public . The purposive sampling technique were used to collect the data. The main purpose of this study to explain and to gain knowledge regarding pneumonia through information booklet .

The First objective of the Assessment of pre-test and post-test of the levels of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public.

In this Table –2: shows that frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of the level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public.

In pretest, Majority of general public 19(63.3%) had moderate and 11(36.7%) had inadequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public is 10.17 ± 4.202 .

In post- test, Majority of general public 28 (93.3%) had adequate and 2 (6.7%) had Moderate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public is 23 ± 2.259 respectively.

The second objective of the Effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public.

In this Table -3 shows that, the mean score of Effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public in the pre-test was 10.17 ± 4.202 and the mean score in the post- test was 23 ± 2.259 . The calculated paired 't' test value of $t = -15.103$ shows statistically highly significant difference of effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public respectively. $** -p < 0.001$ highly significant .

The third objective of the Association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public with their selected demographic variable.

In this The table 4 depicts that the demographic variable Age, Gender and Type of family had shown statistically significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public with their selected demographic variables.

The other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding pneumonia among general public with their selected demographic variables. $* -p < 0.05$ significant, $* -p < 0.001$ highly significant, NS-Non significant.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION :

The present was conducted to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public residing at kalitheerthalkuppam, Puducherry. A pre- experimental research design study was conducted among 30 general public of pneumonia. The nature and purpose of the study was explained to adult regarding pneumonia through informational booklet . Each adults were selected through purposive sampling technique to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among general public by using self –structured knowledge

questionnaire for pneumonia. The collected data were computerized and analyzed. It was done using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

IMPLICATIONS OF NURSING RESEARCH

The study had implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE:

The nurses working in the hospitals, clinical setting and in community should practice health education as an integral part of nursing profession. This module was developed by the investigator can also be used by the nurses to practice.

NURSING EDUCATION:

The community health nursing, medical surgical nursing and nursing foundation curriculum needs to be strengthened to enable the nursing students to know about the level of stress regarding pneumonia among the general public. The nursing students need to organize a CNE, in-service education programmed to nurses, students.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The nursing administration should take an active role in organizing and implementing programmes and also conducting a mass media communication level of stress regarding pneumonia among the general public. The nurse administrator plays a vital role for on-going educational programmes to promote the awareness in regarding the level of stress regarding pneumonia among the general public should be placed in the hands of people.

NURSING RESEARCH:

The effectiveness of the research study is verified by its utility by the nurses in the practical field. The findings of the study also help the professional nurses and students to develop enquiry by providing a base. This study helps the nurse researcher to the level of stress regarding pneumonia among the general public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on findings of the present study, the following recommendations have been made,

- Awareness about assessing the effectiveness of informational booklet on pneumonia among the general public must be generated so as to prevent its occurrence, lead to early diagnosis and management and prevent its progression and complications.
- Similar study can be conducted in other parts of the country with a large sample.
- The study can be replicated with larger study participants for better generalization.
- The study can be implemented at the various states of India.

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