



“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT TUBERCULOSIS AMONG TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS IN SELECTED DOTS CENTRES OF AHMEDABAD, DISTRICT”

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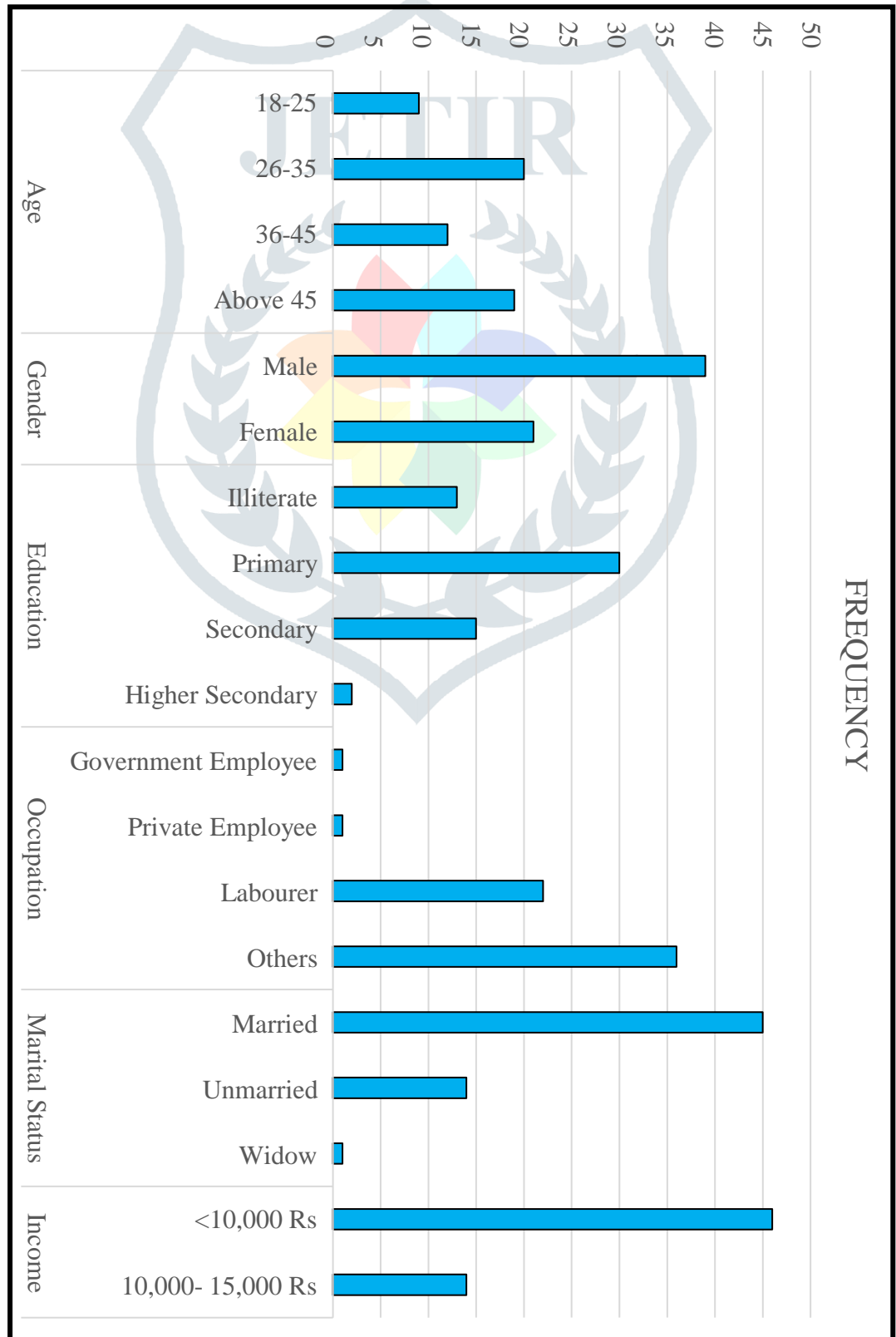
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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

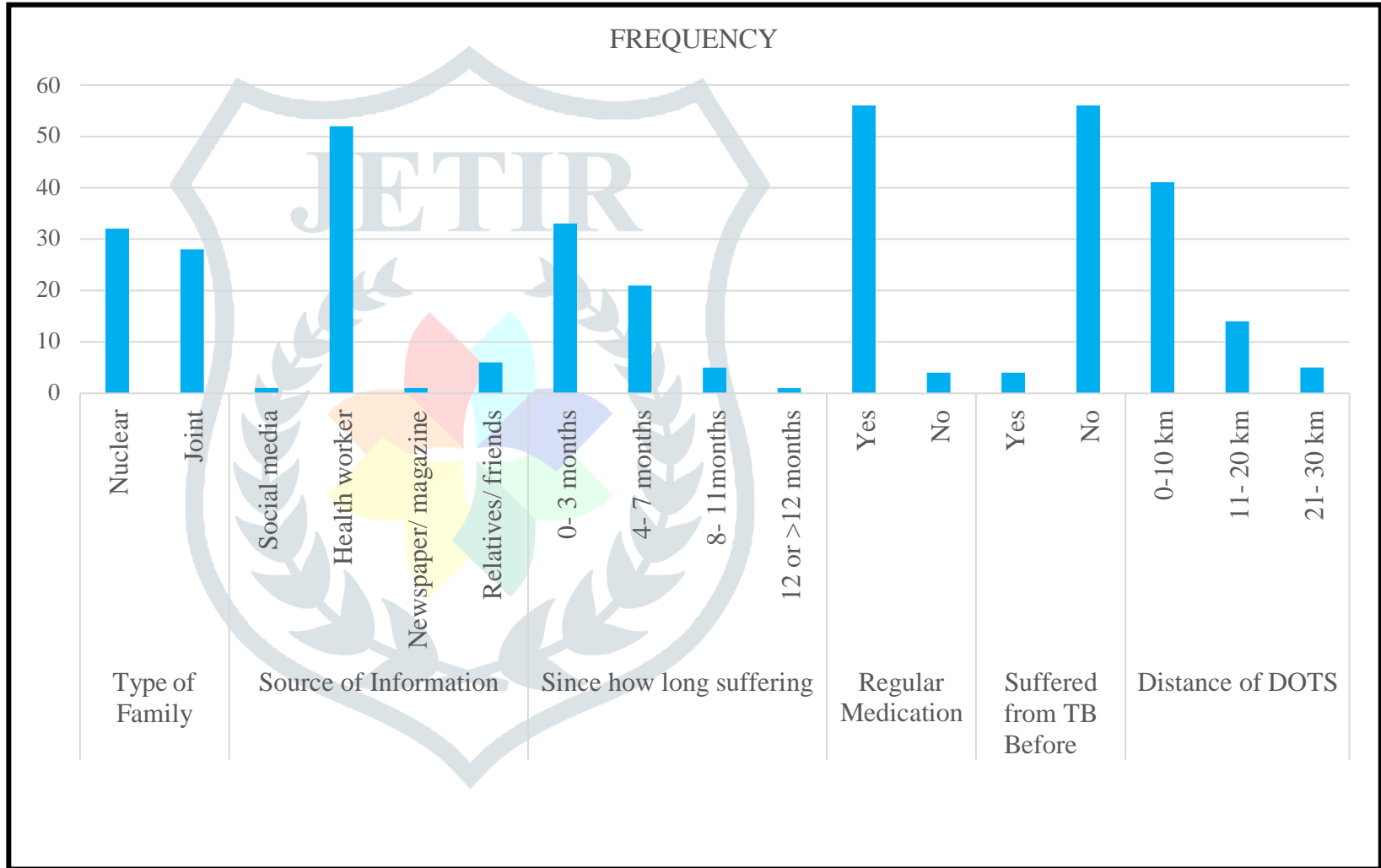
1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients in selected DOTS centres of Ahmedabad, district.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients in selected DOTS centres of Ahmedabad, district.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients in selected DOTS centres of Ahmedabad, district.
4. To find the association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables of tuberculosis patients selected DOTS centres of Ahmedabad, district.

METHOD

Quasi-experimental approach was used with one group pre-test post-test design. The investigator used purposive sampling technique for selecting 60 samples. A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the samples. The reliability of the structured knowledge questionnaire was determined by 'test-retest method' and using 'Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient formula'. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data.



BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES BASED ONDEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES



RESULTS

Majority of the samples 20 (33.3%) belong to the age group of 26-35 years, 19 (31.7%) above 45, 12 (20.0%) 36-45 years, 9 (15.0%) 18-25 years. Distribution of samples by gender, majority of the samples 39 (65.0%) male, 21(35.0%) female. Distribution of samples according to educational status, majority of the samples 30(50.0%) primary school level, 15 (25.0%) secondary school level, 13(21.7%) illiterate,2(3.3%) higher secondary level.

Distribution of samples by marital status, majority of samples 45(75.0%) married, 14(23.3%) unmarried, 1(1.7%) widow. As regard occupation most of the samples 36(60.0%) others, 22(36.7%) laborer, 1(1.7%) government employee and 1 (1.7%) private employee. Distribution as per income majority samples 46(76.7%) were <10,000/month, 14(23.3%) were having 10,000-15,000/month.

As per type of family most of samples 32(53.3%) nuclear family, 28(46.7%) joint family. According to source of information majority of samples 52(86.7%) health worker, 06(10.0%) relatives/ friends,1(1.7%) social media and 1(1.7%) newspaper/ magazine. Distribution as per since how long suffering from TB majority samples 33(55.0%) from 0- 3 months, 21(35.0%) from 4-7 months, 5(8.3%) from 8-11 months, 1(1.7%) from 12 or >12 months.

According to regularly taking medication most of sample 56(93.3%) said yes, 4(6.7%) said no. Distribution according to suffered from TB before majority samples 56 (93.3%) said no, 4 (6.7%) said yes. Distribution as per distance of DOTS center majority samples 41(68.3%) 0-10 km, 14(23.3%) were 11-20 km, 5(8.3%) were 21-30 km.

Table: 1.1 Level of knowledge before and after administration of Planned Teaching Programme.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE %
Poor	31	51.7	0	0
Average	29	48.3	51	85.0
Good	0	0	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0	60	100.0

Table 1.2 Mean, Mean Difference, Standard Deviation (SD) and „t“ testvalue of the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of the samples.

	Mean	Std. Deviation	t test	DF	Table Value	Sig/Non-Sig
Pre-Total	10.32	2.05	25.04	59	2	Sig
Post Total	18.67	1.87				

Analysis and interpretation of the data related to the association of pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable. (N=60)

The comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores obtained by the respondents regarding prevention of multi-drug resistant tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients in selected DOTS centres of Ahmedabad, district. The mean pre-test score was 10.32 and the mean post-test score was 18.67. The mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores is 7.5. The table was also showing that the standard deviation (SD) of mean difference for pre-test is 2.05 and for post-test is 1.87. The “t” test value is 25.04 and the tabulated “t” value is 2 at a 0.05 level of significance. The Bar graph reveals that the mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score. The calculated “t” value was greater than the tabulated “t” value. Therefore, the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted and it reveals that a planned teaching programme was effective in terms of knowledge among the samples. The Researcher concludes that there was a significant increase in the mean post-test knowledge score as compared to the mean pre-test knowledge score after the administration of a planned teaching programme.

CONCLUSION:

This indicates that the Planned Teaching Programme was effective to enhance the level of knowledge regarding prevention of multi-drug tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients.