

## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED HEALTH TEACHING REGARDING KNOWLEDGE OF SWINE FLU AMONG STUDENTS IN SELECTED JUNIOR COLLEGE OF AKLUJ.

Alwyn Anil Kale\*<sup>1</sup> and Vaishnavi Mahajani<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Asst. Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Vijaysinh Mohite Patil College of Nursing and Medical Research Institute, Akluj, dist – Solapur, Pin 412118, State – Maharashtra, India.

<sup>2</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Year Basic B.sc Nursing, Vijaysinh Mohite Patil College of Nursing and Medical Research Institute, Akluj, dist – Solapur, Pin 412118, State – Maharashtra, India.

Received date: 14 June 2019

Revised date: 04 July 2019

Accepted date: 25 July 2019

\*Corresponding author: Alwyn Anil Kale

Asst Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, Vijaysinh Mohite Patil College of Nursing and Medical Research Institute, Akluj, dist – Solapur, Pin 412118, State – Maharashtra, India.

### 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. 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 selected Junior college of Akluj. 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. The planed teaching on knowledge of swine flu was found to be effective.

**KEYWORDS:** Swine influenza, enhance clarity, unambiguity.

### 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 influenzavirus 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. Swine influenza was first

proposed to be a disease related to human influenza during the 1918 flu pandemic, when pigs became sick at the same time as humans. The first identification of an influenza virus as a cause of disease in pigs occurred about ten years earlier, in 1930. The 1918 Flu Pandemic in humans was associated with H1N1 and influenza appearing in pigs, this may reflect a zoonosis either from swine to humans or from humans to swine. On February 5, 1976, in the United States an army recruit at Fort Dix said that, he felt tired and weak. In September 1988, a swine flu virus killed one woman and infected others.

## 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 Akulj, Planned health teaching was done from 0day to 7 day and follow up. The researcher has adopted the Evaluative Research Approach. Exploratory Research is conducted to gain new insights, discover new ideas or increase knowledge of students. The research method adopted for the study is the Explorative Method. In the present study, the investigator has found the relationship of the selected demographic variables i.e. age, gender, education, family type, religion, area, marital status along with knowledge about swine flu among students. In the present study the investigator selected single group pre test – post test Quasi Experimental Design. Keeping in the view the objectives of the study, the investigator observed the group prior to the intervention of planned teaching (pre-test) the same group was given planned teaching by using power point and after seven days the group was observed again (post-test) The significance will be calculated by using mean, standard deviation and calculated 't' value .Anova will be used to find the correlation 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 (15-20), 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.

## REFERENCES

1. Annee, weekly epidemiological record, no-21, 2009; 84: 185-196.
2. AtualDeshpande, H1N1 claims toll 61 in Pune, Times of India, 15-10-2009.
3. Basavantappa, "Nursing Research", first edition, 2006, Jaypee publications, New Delhi, 217-218.
4. Basavantappa, "Nursing Theories", Jaypee brothers, first edition, 190-199.
5. Bir Singh, Indian Journal of Public Health, September 2009; 53(3): 190-191.
6. Dapannita Das, H1N1 Mortality Rate Higher in India, Times of India, 01-10-2009.
7. Ellen White, Herald of Health Issue, 0018-0491, July 2009; 4-5.