

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONG HEALTH WORKERS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: “Be kind to your Health” because health is the key of wellbeing and happy living. Today we are facing lot of serious kind of diseases in all over world at all aspects. Tuberculosis is also a serious infectious bacterial disease that mainly effects lungs. As we always says that “prevention is better than cure” so there is an important role of health care staff to treat, to cure and to create awareness among society regarding the elimination and treatment of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infection that usually attacks your lungs. It can also spread to other parts of your body, like your brain and spine. A type of bacteria called Mycobacterium tuberculosis causes it. **Objectives:** To analyses the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of tuberculosis among health care staff in a health center. **Method:** Google scholar, pub med searched for narrative review, to evaluate the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of tuberculosis among hospital health care staff. **Result:** Out of 4 articles the first article’s result shows that in pretest 14 (47%) had poor knowledge, 9 (30%) had average knowledge, 7 (23%) had good knowledge. After teaching programme result of posttest 12 (40%) had average knowledge, 18 (60%) had good knowledge. Second article’s result shows that, in pretest 60% were having average knowledge, 40% were having bad knowledge and after the structure coaching programme post test result is 80% were having good Knowledge and 20% were having average knowledge. Third article’s result shows that in pre test 55% were having moderately knowledge, 45% were having inadequate knowledge and after structure teaching program was conducted post test. In post test 73.3% were having moderate knowledge, 18.3% were having adequate knowledge and 8.3% were having inadequate knowledge. The fourth article result shows in pretest 58% have been having poor knowledge, 42% were having average knowledge, 0% was having adequate knowledge and after structured teaching program conducted was posttest. In post test result of 92% had been having good knowledge and 8% had been having average knowledge. According to above results all four articles are fully effective; all articles were based on educational programme. **Conclusion:** Through different studies, we found that health care worker have a lack of knowledge about tuberculosis and its prevention and management. It affects health in many different ways. It is very necessary to provide adequate knowledge regarding tuberculosis. Structure teaching program enhance the knowledge among health care workers, which was founded through the review.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, prevention, treatment, health worker, TB.

INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is the major infectious and bacterial disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis that most often affect lungs. Tuberculosis is curable and preventable.

TB spread from person to person through the air. When people with lung TB cough, sneeze or spit, they propel the TB germs into the air. A person needs to inhale only

a few of these germs to become infected. About one-quarter of the world’s population has latent TB, which means people have been infected by TB bacteria but are not ill with the disease and cannot transmit the disease. People infected with TB bacteria have 5-15 % lifetime risk of falling ill with TB. Persons with compromised immune systems, such as people living with HIV,

malnutrition or diabetes or people who use tobacco have a higher risk of falling ill.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Global scenario in 2018, 87% of new TB cases occurred in the 30 high TB burden countries. Eight countries accounted for two thirds of the new TB cases: - India, China, Indonesia, Philippines, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and South Africa.

Indian scenario it remains one of the largest on India's health and wellness scale. India is the highest TB burden country with world health organization (WHO) statistics for 2011 giving an estimated incidence figure of 2.2 million cases of TB for India out of a global incidence of 9.6million cases.

There is a lack of awareness in our society regarding tuberculosis and its impact on human beings. So it is needful to create awareness among society through a variety of channels such as health camps, government free campaigns and in service education for health care staff. The need of the study is to create learning and assess the knowledge of health care staff to generate advancement in practice so they can make a disease free India.

Of the 10 million new cases reported in 2017, 2.74 million were from India, a marginal decrease from the 2.79 million that the country reported in WHO 2017 reports.

Though the report underlined fears of under reporting of cases in India, it also mentioned that India was an example of a country that took major steps in 2017-2018

to expand TB specific cash transfers and linkages to broader nutrition schemes to improve treatment outcome.

AIM OF STUDY

The aim of the study was to assess knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of tuberculosis among health care workers.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To analyze the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of tuberculosis among health care staff in a health center.

METHODOLOGY

The selection of research approach is a basic procedure for conducting research study.

Research Approach technique

A research of record article issues in discrete journals until 2017 became accompany. The research changed into bounded to simplest english language. The data base exploration finished turned into pubmed, google scholar. Article accommodate following key seek turned changed into constrained like Knowledge, prevention, treatment, health worker, TB.

STUDY DESIGN

Quantitative study.

TYPES OF PARTICIPANTS

Health care staff.

SETTING

Health care clinic.

Author and year	Research design	Findings of the study
1. Kulwinder Kaur, Manpreet Kaur (2018)	Non-experimental with descriptive survey	In present research study, knowledge of staff nurses regarding DOTS therapy was assessed through "DOTS therapy knowledge questionnaire for staff nurses" with part A and part-B which was designed from an extensive review of the literature by the principal author and further validated by experts of nursing and medical institute. The result showed that 64% of staff nurses were having knowledge below average, 29.5% falls in average group, and only 6.5% were having good knowledge regarding DOTS. On further analysis, Socio-demographic variables were found to be non-significant with the level of knowledge of staff nurses.
2. Rose mary George (2018)	Pre test and post test research design	The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of health education programme on knowledge regarding pulmonary tuberculosis among adults. The study adopted non randomized control group pre test and post test research design and was conducted at selected villages of District Sirmour. A total of 60 adults in age range of 20-50 years were selected by convenience sampling technique. A structured interview schedule was used to assess knowledge of adults regarding pulmonary tuberculosis The study results had shown that subjects in both the groups were similar in terms of socio demographic variables. The independent't' test had shown that there was significant increase in knowledge regarding pulmonary tuberculosis in experimental group after administering health education program. It was concluded that the health education was effective in improving knowledge of the adults regarding pulmonary tuberculosis.

3. Verra Widhi Astuti1 Astuti Yuni Nursasi2 (2019)	Quasi experimental design	The study was conducted in two districts with the highest TB prevalence selected by purposive sampling, while the research subject was selected using simple random sampling. Cilember village was selected to be the intervention group, while Tugu Utara village selected to be the control group. The characteristics of responden were as follows: age, ethnic, education, and economic status. The mean age of respondents in this study was 36.51 years (95% CI: 32.68-40.35) for the intervention group and 36.20 years (95% CI: 32.84-39.55) for the control group, (90.2%), came from the Sundanese (100%), most were elementary education (80.5%), and most of them were less than regional minimum wage (RMW) of Bogor Regency (97.6%).
4. Muslim Shah,(2018)	Descriptive cross-sectional study	A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted in tertiary care hospital Peshawar KPK. Participants were selected through random sampling technique. The data was collected through a self-developed structured questionnaire. The confidentiality and anonymity was maintained throughout the study. The objective of the study was to assess tuberculosis awareness among nurses. The study consisted of 52 participants including 12(23.1%) males and 40(76.9%) females. Awareness of staff was calculated; result showed that 23.1% had high, 65.4% had moderate and 11.5% had low level of knowledge. Chi square test was applied to check the association between variables and awareness. There was no association found in the result.
5. Karishma Khaund (2018)	sequential explanatory design	This study was conducted in a tertiary care multi-specialty hospital in southern India with 82 health care personnel between 2nd January 2017 and 4th February 2017. Pulmonary medicine departments were selected for the study and combination of staff who were working in the pulmonary medicine department were recruited. Majority of the study participants were females 56(68.3%) and age group of 20-30(89.2%), the mean age of the participants were 25.76±5.968 years. Majority of the participants 50(61%) had experience of more than one year and 32(39%) of the participants had less than one year of experience. A total of 69(84.1%) of the participants had not received any training on tuberculosis prevention. Maximum of the participants (56.1%) were nurses.

OUTCOME

The narrative study final result reveals the effectiveness and awareness of health care staff about treatment and prevention of tuberculosis.

FUTURE SIGNIFICANCE

The structure teaching programme can be utilized in hospital and clinical setup regularly to educate the health workers and it helps in preventing the tuberculosis and its treatment.

LIMITATION

- Database search change into restrained.
- Limited to best knowledge of tuberculosis and its treatment.

CONCLUSION

Through different studies, we found that, health care workers have less knowledge about tuberculosis and especially about its treatment and prevention; it affects health in many ways. Hence, it is very necessary to provide knowledge regarding tuberculosis to prevent the risk of spread.

SUMMARY

Above results shows the 5 complete studies taken from college licensed database. These articles gave the knowledge regarding tuberculosis and its prevention. Others full articles were taken from the review literature.

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