



## A study to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) on knowledge regarding dengue fever among the nursing students of selected college of nursing at Mangalore

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Dengue fever is one of the most common vectors borne viral infection. Dengue cases are found to be raising globally and thus they are increasing threat to human kind. Each year the cases of Dengue fever and the mortality rate are increasing. The aim of the present study is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Dengue fever among the first year BSc Nursing students of selected college at Mangalore.

**Objectives:** To assess the pre-test and post test level of knowledge regarding Dengue fever among first year BSc Nursing students as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Dengue fever among first year BSc Nursing students in terms of gain in mean post test knowledge score.

**Methodology:** An evaluative approach was used for the study. The sample comprised of 60 students of 1<sup>st</sup>Year BSc Nursing, random sampling was used to select the sample for the study and structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to collect the data. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Results:** The mean post knowledge score obtained by the first year BSc students (17.6) were higher than mean pre-test knowledge score (11.4) paired 't' test was done to find out the difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score and statistically it was highly significant ( $t=35$ ,  $P<0.05$ ). There was no significant association between the mean pre-test knowledge scores.

**Conclusion:** The finding of the study supports the need for conducting a planned teaching programme to increase the knowledge of student nurses on Dengue fever and the finding of the study showed that PTP was effective in improving knowledge among student nurses regarding Dengue fever.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, planned teaching programme, dengue fever

### Introduction

An ounce of Prevention is worth a pound of Cure. This famous proverb is the suitable one to begin with. Rapidly spread in all regions of India in recent years. Dengue virus is transmitted by Aedes aegypti mosquito. Dengue fever, also known as BREAK BONE FEVER is a mosquito borne viral disease that has Aedes aegypti mosquito. This mosquito also transmits chikungunya, yellow fever and zika infection. It is a disease that can affect the people regardless of the age and gender. Dengue fever is a well-known disease that can be fatal. Dengue virus is mostly found in tropical and subtropical places worldwide including parts of Asia and The Pacific Islands, Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and Central and South America. Dengue fever is not transmitted from person to person. However, it can be transmitted from pregnant mothers to their children. Dengue is widespread throughout the tropics, with local variation in risk influenced by rainfall, temperature and rapid urbanization. There is no proper medication for Dengue Fever. The first suspected outbreaks of Dengue fever were reported in 1635 in Martinique and Guadeloupe as well as in 1699 in Panama. The first case in India was reported in Madras in the year 1780. However, 1 in 4 cases are only Symptomatic. Only the symptomatic treatment could be provided for the patients in-order to maintain body

temperature and to relieve the symptoms. No proper treatment to cure Dengue fever, there are lot many ways to prevent the Dengue fever Therefore as mentioned in the beginning Prevention is better than cure. Though there are occurrence of the disease. Thus, it is the need for the hour to create awareness among the people regarding the knowledge on Dengue fever.

### Objectives of The Study

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding Dengue fever measured by structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Dengue fever in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge score.

### Methodology

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyse information about the topic. For any research work the methodology is the investigation is of vital importance. Methodology of the study includes research approach, research design, setting of the study, sample, sampling technique, data collection method and plan for data analysis. The present study is aimed at to assess the effectiveness of a

planned teaching programme regarding the knowledge on Dengue Fever among the nursing students in a selected college at Mangalore.

**Result**

**Section 1:** Knowledge of student nurses regarding Dengue fever

**Table 1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post test knowledge

Pre-test			Post test		
Grading Knowledge	Score range	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor <33%	0-8	4	6.6%	0	0%
Average 33-67%	9-17	56	93.4%	26	43.3%
Good 68-100%	18-23	0	0%	34	56.7%

**Section 2:** Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding Dengue fever

**Table 2:** Range, mean, standard deviation, mean% score of pre-test and post test knowledge score

Knowledge level	Range	Mean#SD	Means %
Pre-test	5-16	11.4±2.10	19%
Post test	18-23	17.6±2.4	29.3%

Maximum score: 22

**Discussion**

**Section 1: Knowledge Level Regarding Dengue Fever**

The mean post test knowledge scores (17.4) was higher than the mean per test knowledge scores (11.6) suggesting the PTP helped in improving the knowledge of first year B.Sc. nursing students regarding dengue fever. It indicated the planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of nursing students regarding dengue fever.

**Section 2: Effectiveness of PTP Regarding Dengue Fever**

The finding of the study showed significant increase in post – test knowledge and the computed ‘t’ value (t59 =3.39) was found to be significance. These findings were consistent with another study conducted to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching programme on knowledge of dengue fever among the 1<sup>st</sup> year B Sc nursing students of selected college at Mangalore. It was evident that 6.6% of the students had poor and 43.4% knowledge score regarding dengue fever. The overall post test knowledge score (17.6±2.4) was significantly higher than over all mean pre-test score. The computed ‘t’ value is 35 which is higher than table value (t59=3.39) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence it shows that planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of the student nurses.

**Conclusion**

Dengue fever is an acute febrile disease transmitted by Aedesaegypti. It is also called break bone fever or dandy fever. As the cases of dengue was more in the year 2024 in Karnataka, the investigators decided to conduct a study on Dengue Fever. This study attempted to assess the knowledge of first year BSc Nursing students regarding knowledge on Dengue fever. The main concepts of the teaching were to spread of information regarding the cause, pathophysiology, risk factors, clinical features, treatment, home remedies etc. Most of the nursing student’s knowledge score was average before the administration of PTP. There was a significant increase in their knowledge as evident in the post test score, where most of them have gained good score.

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