



Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of tuberculosis

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Abstract

Diseases like tuberculosis, asthma, allergy, and continuous belong to fever, while backache, body ache, stomach pain, gastric trouble. Although the potential of above diseases exists among beedi workers, little information is available about health hazards of beedi workers and not yet fully understood. A Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of tuberculosis among beedi workers, 60 beedi workers selected by purposive sampling technique, Data was collected by administering a structured knowledge questionnaire by the investigator before and after the planned teaching program. Post-test was conducted after six days. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Result showed that there is significant difference in the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of the beedi workers. There was marked gain in knowledge after the PTP. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 7.70 and the post-test knowledge score was 14.48. The mean knowledge score of post-test is much higher than the pre-test score.

Keywords: effectiveness, planned teaching programme, knowledge, tuberculosis, beedi workers

Introduction & Background of the study

In India there are close to 5 million beedi workers, beedi rolling mainly leads to two types of occupational diseases namely musculoskeletal and respiratory problems. The injurious effect of inhaling tobacco fume because one of them and the other is result of longer hours of continuous sitting in an ergonomic posture. Diseases like tuberculosis, asthma, allergy, and continuous belong to fever, while backache, body ache, stomach pain, gastric trouble. Although the potential of above diseases exists among beedi workers, little information is available about health hazards of beedi workers and not yet fully understood. The occupational health hazards of beedi workers remained neglected since long time and there is a need to study health hazards related to tuberculosis among beedi workers and to reduce it. Here the investigator tries to correlate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme in improving the knowledge of beedi workers related to tuberculosis.

Statement

A pre-experimental study to assess effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of tuberculosis among beedi workers of selected area at Indore.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of Tuberculosis among beedi workers of selected area at Indore.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Planned teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of tuberculosis among beedi workers of selected area at Indore.
3. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of tuberculosis among the beedi workers of selected area at Indore.
4. To find out the association with selected demographic variables and the pre-test knowledge score.

Hypothesis

1. **RH₁** The mean post-test knowledge scores of the beedi workers regarding Prevention of tuberculosis will be significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score.

Materials and Methods

An evaluator approach was used for the study. Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The sample consisted of 60 beedi workers selected by purposive sampling technique. Main study was conducted in the selected area of Indore, according to inclusive and exclusive criteria. Informed consent from the beedi workers was obtained prior to data collection process. Data was collected by administering a structured knowledge questionnaire by the investigator before and after the planned teaching program. Post-test was conducted after six days. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics (Paired' test, chi-square test, Karl Pearson's correlation).

Result

Data Summary and appropriate statistical analysis

The result of this study showed that there is significant difference in the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of the beedi workers. There was marked gain in knowledge after the PTP. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 7.70 and the post-test knowledge score was 14.48. The mean knowledge score of post-test is much higher than the pre-test score. The 't' value obtained is 14.81 at 59 degree of freedom, with a p value of =0.0001, which is highly significant. Association between knowledge score and selected variables was computed at 0.05 level ($p < 0.05$). And the result showed that there was significantly association between knowledge score and selected variables like age, gender, educational status, family history of tuberculosis, previous knowledge about tuberculosis. and no significant

association between knowledge score and selected variable like marital status, religion, family income per month, length of working per day and years of service in beedi making. The chi-square test could not be applied as the religion values are constant. Thus, we can statistically also say that the planned teaching program had a significant impact in the improvement of knowledge score about tuberculosis in these beedi workers.

Discussion

Interpretation and description of main outcome

The finding of this study support the necessitate for conducting educational program like PTP, Workshop and seminars to increase the knowledge of beedi workers on tuberculosis. Guiding beedi workers and providing the accurate information related to tuberculosis can help them to identify the TB as its early stage. This study proved that majority of beedi workers had minimal knowledge of tuberculosis. But, after the planned teaching program their knowledge has increased to a remarkable extent. The finding of this study shows that the PTP was effective in terms of gain in knowledge.

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