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A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among 1st year B.Sc. Nursing students in selected college, Haryana

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Abstract

Swine influenza also called pig influenza is a contamination brought about by Any of the few kind of swine flu infections which is regular all through pig populace worldwide.

The term “flu” is originated from the Italian word “influence” and instituted in 1357AD as the sickness believed to be brought about by impact of stars. It incorporates “fever, cough, sore throats, cerebral pain, chills and weakness. Data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire from 50 participants selected randomly. This was entered and analyze by descriptive and inferential statics.

The study finding show that majority of subjects were in the age group of 18 to 20 years, highest percentage of the study subject were females, almost half the study subject head internet as source of information about swine flu. Over all students had good knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu before structured teaching Programme. The study concluded that the structured teaching Programme has enhanced the knowledge of students regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu. The study has helped to develop an insight into the development of teaching module and for improving the knowledge regarding swine flu.

Keywords: Assess, structured, prevention, swine, Haryana

Introduction

Swine influenza, additionally called Hog or Pig influenza, is a contamination brought about by any of the few kinds of Swine flu infection which is regular all through pig populace worldwide. The term “flu” is originated from the *Italian* word “influence” and instituted in 1357AD as the sickness believed to be brought about by impact of stars. New strain is transmitted through human to human. Manifestations of this influenza are same as that of other seasonal flu in general. It incorporates “fever, cough, sore throat, body throbs, cerebral pain, chills and weakness.” This season's cold virus can aggravate ceaseless medical issues. Immunizations are accessible for various types of seasonal flu. Our Knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding swine flu are the foundation in preventing the spread of disease.

Our country is positioned third among the highest influenced nations for cases and fatalities of swine flu worldwide. Maximum count of cases accounted in 2009, trailed by 2010 and 2012. Maximum number of fatalities due to swine flu occurred in “2011 (1763),” tracked by “2009 (981)” and “2012 (405).” Increased number of cases will overburden our health system which will cause significant suffering in population around world. Keeping in view all these things, the study was intended to determine the knowledge of nursing students about swine flu because they are the first who deal with the patients and people in community, if they will be knowledgeable, they can provide quality care and create awareness in people in community.

Need of study

The swine flu is an infectious disease of the respiratory tract including the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs.

The effects of the swine flu can vary from mild to severe life threatening depending on individual factors such as the specific strain of the swine flu, age, general health status and presence of coexisting chronic conditions, such as cancer or diabetes [12].

The swine flu can spread from person to person when someone with the disease talks, coughs or sneezes. This scatters droplets contaminated with the swine flu virus into the air where it can be breathed by others [13]. Flu pandemic is a natural event that cause death of many people across the world. In mid-century 1957, pandemic of swine flu infected more than 45 million people in Northern America, killing 70,000 people and 2 million death worldwide. Eleven years later, from 1968 to 1969 pandemic of influenza in Hong Kong affected over 50 million people, causing 33,000 deaths and causing about 3900 dollars in expenses. During 1976 an average year in a country like United States, there are approximately 50 million cases of influenza, which kill about 36,000 people.

Most patients affected were the part of groups at risk such as extremely young people, old age, sick people and pregnant women. In the four years from early 2013 to early 2017, 916 lab-confirmed human cases of H7N9 were reported to WHO.

Research Methodology

Research methodology is defined as a design or plan or strategy of a research study that gives guidelines which direct the research steps, the research study process and enables in the systemic data collection, logical data organization and accurate data analysis and data interpretation. This chapter deals with research design, setting, population, sample and sampling technique, development of tools validity and reliability of tool, data collection process and the plan for data analysis. The aim of present study is to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu. In this study evaluative research approach was used to be the most appropriate, as the researcher aimed to assess knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu. The research design selected for the present study was pre-experimental research design.

Result

The study findings show that majority of the subjects were in the age group of 18-20 year, highest percentage of the study subjects were females. More than half of the subjects were Christians. Majority of the study subjects were non vegetarian. Large portion of study subjects had previously heard about swine flu. Almost half of the study subjects had internet as source of information about swine flu. Overall students had good knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu before structured teaching programme. The mean posttest knowledge score was higher than mean pretest score that show effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme.

The pretest knowledge score of study participants was not significantly associated with any of the demographic variables. Hence it can be interpreted that demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, dietary pattern, previous knowledge and source of information had no impact on knowledge score of the study participants.

Discussion

The perspectives of the findings have been discussed with reference to the research problem, objectives and

assumptions of the study and with the findings of the other studies. 50 students were taken to assess their knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu before and after structured teaching programme

Data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics e.g. Mean Percentage, Standard Deviation, Median for pre and posttest knowledge scores and inferential statistics like paired t test was used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention and treatment of swine flu. To find the association between pretest knowledge and the selected demographic variables, Chi square was used.

Conclusion

The study concluded that the Structured Teaching Programme has enhanced the knowledge of students regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu. Community Health nurses are the link between community and the health care system. Therefore student nurses need to update their knowledge about swine flu and its prevention which will be beneficial for both nurses and community. The study has helped to develop an insight into the development of teaching module and for improving the knowledge regarding swine flu.

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