

Effectiveness of Teaching Leaflet on Level of Knowledge Regarding Mosquitoes Born Disease among People at Selected Area

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Abstract: Researcher conducted "A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Teaching Leaflet On Level Of Knowledge Regarding Mosquitoes Born Disease Among People At Selected Area Of District Arvalli ". The research design selected was *pre experimental, one group pre-test, post-test design* and approach was *evaluative approach*. *Non-probability sampling method* was selected and from that *convenient method* was selected. 30 samples were selected for the study.

Major finding of the study shows that In pre-test majority of the peoples was having inadequate knowledge mean($x=16.6$) and standard deviation ($SD=2.83$)

In post-test majority of the peoples was having adequate knowledge mean($x=22.83$) and standard deviation ($SD=3.75$) after leaflet teaching on knowledge regarding mosquito born disease.

Researcher applied paired a "T" test to know the differences between average scoring before and after leaflet teaching on knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among people at selected area. Since "T" value ($T=1.82$) is less than table value (Table value= 2.05) significant at 0.05. Thus leaflet teaching on knowledge regarding mosquito born disease seems to effective.

Key Words: Effectiveness, Knowledge, Teaching Leaflet.

1. INTRODUCTION :

Mosquito born disease is a major health problem in india. Accounting for sizable , morbidity and economic loss. Malaria is a parasite that enters the blood. This parasite is a protozoan called plasmodium one of the oldest known disease.

Mosquito-borne diseases or mosquito-borne illnesses are diseases caused by bacterial, viruses or parasites transmitted by mosquitoes. They can transmit disease without being affected themselves. Nearly 700 million people get a mosquito borne illness each year resulting in greater than one million deaths.

Diseases transmitted by mosquitoes include: malaria, dengue, West Nile virus, chikungunya, yellow fever, filariasis, tularemia, dirofilariasis, Japanese encephalitis, Saint Louis encephalitis, Western equine encephalitis, Eastern equine encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, La Crosse encephalitis, and Zika fever.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

Mosquito born disease is a major health problem in india. Accounting for sizable , morbidity and economic loss. Malaria is a parasite that enters the blood. This parasite is a protozoan called plasmodium one of the oldest known disease.

The viral diseases yellow fever, dengue fever, Zika fever and chikungunya are transmitted mostly by *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes.

Viruses carried by arthropods such as mosquitoes or ticks are known collectively as arboviruses. Other species of *Aedes* as well as *Culex* and *Culiseta* are also involved in the transmission of disease.

3. NEED OF THE STUDY :

Chikungunya cases showed a declining trend until 2012, when it recorded the lowest number of cases (15,977). Thereafter, the numbers surged drastically to 58,264, according to the 2016 (provisional) data.

Out of the 10,90,724 cases (provisional) of malaria in 2016, 331 proved fatal. In 2016, malaria killed 242 people as opposed to dengue which claimed 227 lives

Japanese encephalitis, a kind of infection in the brain caused by being bit by a mosquito bearing Japanese encephalitis virus, also saw a rise of more than 100% in its cases for the same period. The number of cases reported jumped from 745 in 2012 to 1,730 in 2015.

So, to create awareness of mosquito born disease among peoples at selected area will helpful in prevention and control and related complications.

4. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM :

“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Teaching Leaflet On Level Of Knowledge Regarding Mosquitoes Born Disease Among People At Selected Area Of District Arvalli”

Objectives of the study-

- A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among people in selected area at poyda.
- To develop a leaflet on mosquito born disease prevention and presenting it to the people in selected area at poyda.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of leaflet regarding mosquito born disease among people in selected area at poyda.

Hypothesis:

H1: There is significant difference in the pre test and post test of level of knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among people in selected area at poyda.

Assumption:

- The community people of poyda may have knowledge regarding mosquito born disease .
- The leaflet teaching will improve the knowledge of people regarding mosquito born disease.

5. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

Department of Community Medicine, MP,2015, A cross-sectional study was conducted by the Department of Community Medicine with the objectives to review the progress of the single dose of di-ethyl carbamazine (DEC) administration in the elimination of lymphatic filariasis and to understand the functioning of the programme to recommend mid-term amendments in Gwalior, India. The study concluded that multi drug administration is restricted to tablet distribution and implementation should be strengthened immediately in the MDA program me in India to achieve the goal of lymphatic filariasis elimination by 2015.

Smith max,2015, A study was conducted in Oudomxay province and Lao PDR on school-based malaria education has been shown to be effective for improving the knowledge, attitudes and practices of school children toward malaria control. Participants were 130 school children in grades 3-5 at two primary schools, 103 guardians of these children, and 130 married women who did not have children in the target grades. The intervention included presentation of a flipchart at home and a 1-day campaign conducted by the school children and aimed at the community. The

Daniel.D , A study was conducted to evaluate effectiveness of structured teaching programme on chikangunia fever. The sample is selected by using purposive non random sampling method and data were collected by interview method. The study results shown that the pre-test mean score is 42.8% and the post-test mean is 85.48 the “t” test signifies the comparison of the pre-test level of knowledge and post-test level of knowledge which shows significance in all the knowledge variables. It is evident from the calculated „t” value which is 9.61 for overall at $p < 0.001$ level of significance.

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :

Research approach : Evaluative approach was used

Research design: Pre experimental , one group pre-test , post-test design

Research setting : The study was carried out at community area of poyda .

Target Population : In this study target general population is rural community of poyda village

Sample and Sampling Technique :Samples were 30 people of rural community who will fulfill the inclusion criteria at rural community area of poyda . The sample was selected using *non probability sampling technique*.

In this method *convenient sampling technique* used. Samples were selected on following criteria.

Description Of Tools :The tool for data collection consist of two parts. Part-1 is consist of demographic profile and Part-2 consist of self- structured questionnaire , having 30 items.

Part-1 : Consist of demographic variables like - Age ,Sex , Education, Occupation ,Religion, monthly income, Residential area,Types of family, Source of information,Participating or not in any health programme at Aanganwadi

Part-2: Consist of 30 multiple choice question regarding mosquito born disease.

Each with one correct answer an each caring one mark. The items includes,

- a. Introduction and definition mosquito born disease.
- b. Risk factor of mosquito born disease and clinical menifestation.
- c. Complication of mosquito born disease and definations of malaria , dengue , filaria, Japanese encephalitis, chikangunia.
- d. High risk characteristics of mosquito born disease.
- e. Prevention and control of mosquito born disease.

The respondents were instructed to place a tick mark against the most suitable single answer

7. DATA ANALYSIS :

Part -A

Frequency and percentage distribution of peoples according to their Demographic variable

Sr. No.	Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age:		
	18 to 20 year	7	23.33%
	21 to 40 year	18	60%
	41 to 60 year	5	16.66%
	60 to above	0	0%
2.	Gender:		
	Male	9	30%
	Female	21	70%
3.	Education:		
	Illiterate	1	3.33%
	Primary Education	12	40%
	Secondary & Higher secondary education	16	53.33%
	Graduation & more	1	3.33%
4.	Occupation:		
	Farmer	17	56.66%
	Labor	1	3.33%
	Self-business	10	33.33%
	Employee	2	6.66%

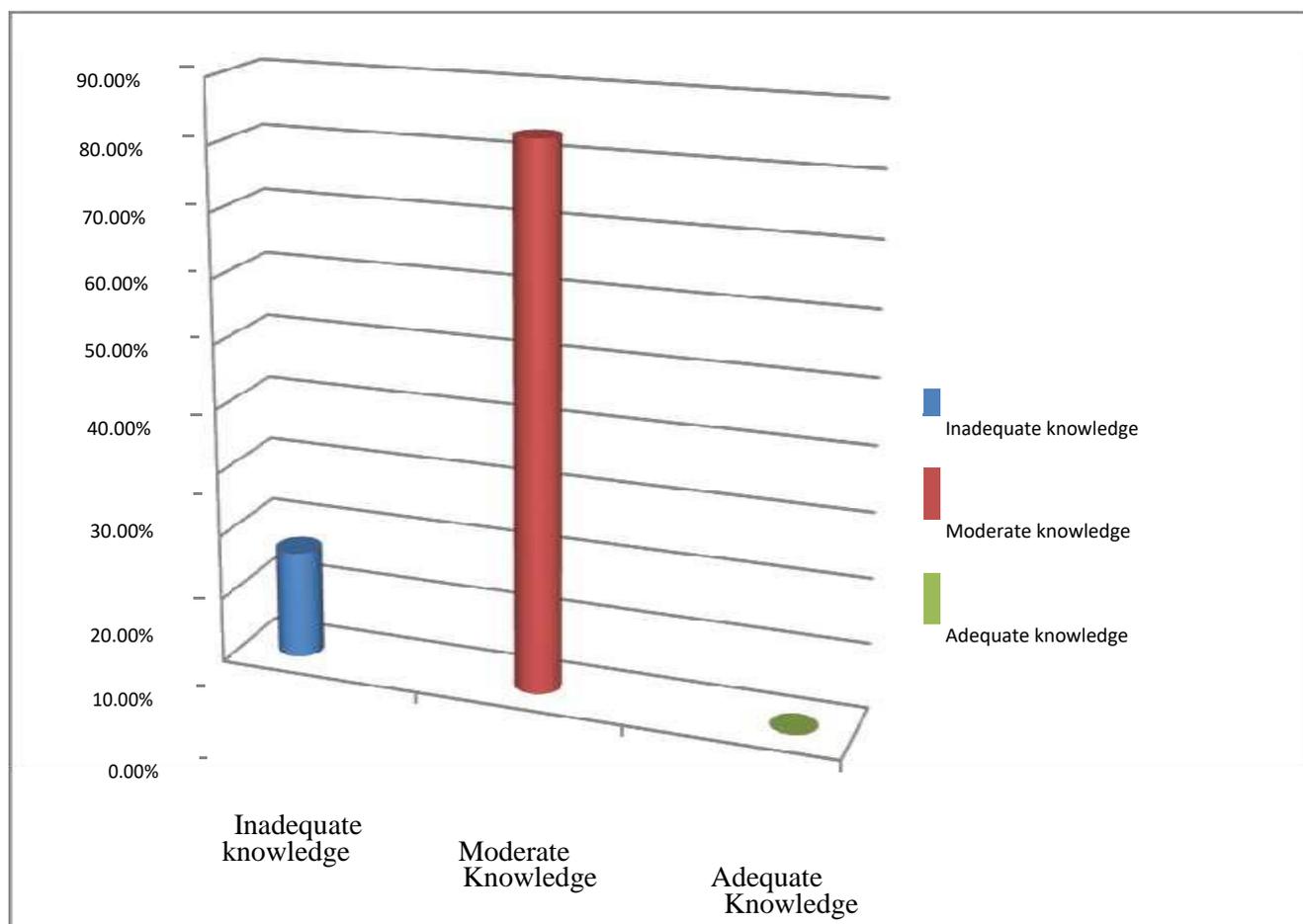
5.	Religion:		
	Hindu	30	100%
	Muslim	0	0%
	Christian	0	0%
	others	0	0%
6.	Monthly income:		
	1000 to 5000 Rs	6	20%
	5000 to 10,000 Rs	15	50%
	10,000 to 15,000 Rs	5	16.66%
	Above 15,000 Rs	4	13.33%
7.	Residual area:		
	Urban	0	0%
	Rural	30	100%
8.	Type of family:		
	Joint family	26	86.66%
	Nuclear family	4	13.33%
9.	Source of information:		
	Health worker	16	53.33%
	Mass media	0	0%
	Family person	7	23.33%
	Other Persons	7	23.33%
10.	Have you participate in any health programme at Aanganwaadi		
	Yes.	9	30%
	No.	21	70%

Part -B

1. Frequency and percentage on basis of pre-test level of knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among selected community people of poyda.

Level of Knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among selected community peoples of poyda.	No. of peoples	Percentage
Inadequate knowledge	5	16.66%
Moderate knowledge	25	83.34%
Adequate knowledge	0	0%

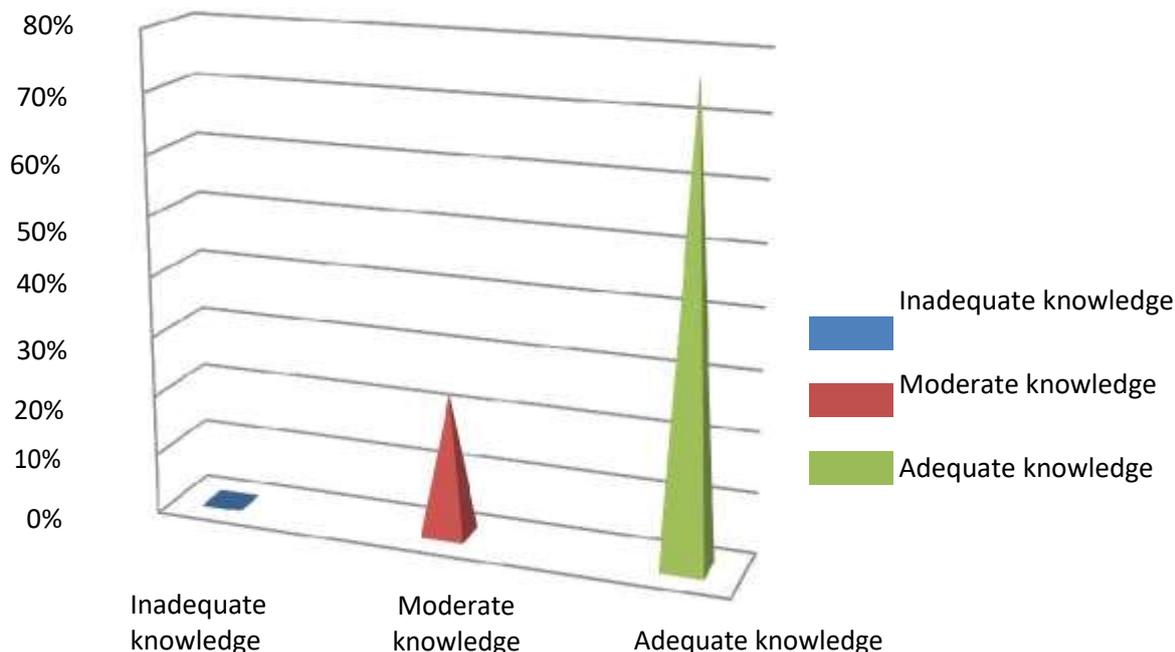
Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding mosquito born disease according to Pre-test level of knowledge.



2. Frequency and percentage on basis of post-test level of knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among selected community people of poyda.

Level of Knowledge regarding mosquito born disease among selected community peoples of poyda.	No. of peoples	Percentage
Inadequate knowledge	0	0%
Moderate knowledge	7	23.34%
Adequate knowledge	23	76.66%

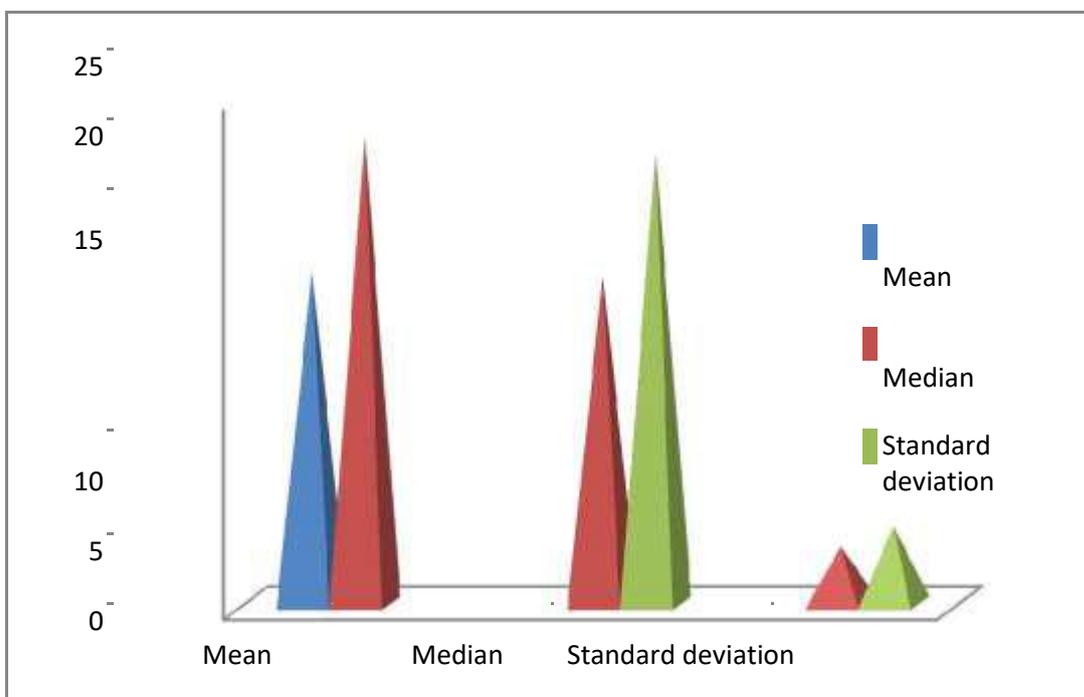
Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding mosquito born disease according to Pre-test level of knowledge.



Effectiveness of leaflet card teaching on mosquito born disease among selected community area at poyda.

	Mean	Median	Standard deviation	“T”test	Table value
Pre-test	16.6	16	2.83	1.82	2.05
Post-test	22.83	22	3.75		

Percentage of distribution of effeciveness of leaflet teaching



8. RECOMMENDATION:

- It includes implication of the study for nursing practice. The study findings can be evidenced based nursing practice in future regarding mosquito born disease .
- The study finding and tool can be added in future as curriculum content and can be taught to the student in future.
- The study also can be implied in the nursing health education.

9. CONCLUSION:

The main conclusion down from the pre-test study was most of the peoples at poyda were possessing inadequate knowledge thus the mean of the pre-test knowledge was ($x=16.6$) . After leaflet teaching the knowledge of mosquito born disease among selected community area of peoples at poyda was increased post-test mean was ($x=22.9$) and they had adequate knowledge.

The result of the study was that, there is significant increase in knowledge score of peoples after providing leaflet teaching on mosquito born disease

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