“TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MEASLES AND RUBELLA AMONG MOTHERS”

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ABSTRACT: Measles is highly infectious potentially total and mostly affected children. In recently conducted case fatality ration [CFR] studies in Bihar, The measles CFR was observed to be around 1%. Even at this CFR the mortality burden of measles is high because the un-immunized individuals from a cohort of susceptible for measles infection, that are often of a very young age. Rubella transmission is widespread in the communities across India. In my study quantitative evaluative research approach was used for the study, the size of population included in the study was 30 mothers of 9 month to 15 year children. Furthermore, the alternative hypothesis was accepted and concluded that there were significant differences between pre-test and post-test knowledge scoring regarding measles and rubella among mother.

Key Words – Measles, Rubella, Planned teaching programme.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY-
Rubella disease is a mild viral infection affecting both children as well as adults in both the sexes. When rubella infection occurs during the first trimester of pregnancy, it affects the embryo in utero that can cause foetal death in the form of spontaneous abortions and stillbirth. A child can be born with serious congenital anomalies like congenital cataract, glaucoma, cardiac defects, deafness, HEPATOSLENOMEGALY Haematological disorder,
microcephaly and mental retardation. This can lead to severe lifelong disabilities in the child known as CRS, causing a huge socioeconomic burden to the family in particular and the society in general. The virus is transmitted via the respiratory route, and symptoms usually appear 2–3 weeks after exposure. In children, the disease is usually mild, with low-grade fever, nausea and a transient rash. Adults may develop lymphadenopathy and painful joints.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:
“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MEASLES AND RUBELLA AMONG MOTHERS OF SELECTED URBAN AREA INDORE CITY”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY -
1. To assess the pretest knowledge of mother of 9 months to 15 year children on prevention of measles and rubella.
2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program prevention of measles and rubella among mothers of 9 months to 15 year children.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:
- $H_0$ There will be no significant difference between pretest knowledge and post-test knowledge of mother on prevention of rubella and measles.
- $H_1$ There will be a significant difference between pretest knowledge and post-test knowledge of mother on prevention of rubella and measles.

METHODOLOGY –
Research methodology is a way to systematically solve problem. A quantitative evaluative research approach was used for the study, the size of population included in the study were 30 mothers of 9 month to 15 year children. They were chosen by purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted an urban community pardeshipura Indore. They were given self-structure questioner to give the response to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of measles and rubella

INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION -
The pre-existent knowledge of mother was found at an average level which can be easily measured by analyzing the pre-test scoring. However, major part of the population of mother noted with average knowledge about measles and rubella at baseline stage.
Before administration of planned teaching program exactly 3 mother observed with poor (0-5) knowledge about measles and rubella. Further, analysis indicated that major part of population of mother (25, 83.33%) identified with average (6-10) knowledge about measles and rubella before administration of planned teaching program.

This was also notice at baseline stage that few (2, 6.67%) mother had good knowledge (11-15) about measles and rubella.

After administration of planned teaching program, the knowledge assessment among mother had indicated that the improvements in knowledge of mother about measles and rubella found at large at post administration stage as compared to baseline stage.

However, post administration none (0.0%) of the mother identified with poor (0-5) knowledge about measles and rubella.

After administration of planned teaching program, major part of population of mother (0, 0%) mother measured with average (6-10) knowledge had much aware about measles and rubella and which highlighted the effectiveness of planned teaching program in terms of better gain in knowledge.

This was also noted that 19 (63%) mother had obtained with good (11-15) knowledge about measles and rubella.

This was also noted that 11 (37%) mother had obtained with excellent (16-20) knowledge about measles and rubella.

RESULT:

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: that the maximum mothers of 9 month to 15 year children had poor knowledge regarding prevention of measles.
and rubella while no mothers are in excellent score.

After the implementation of planned teaching programme there is a significant increase in knowledge of mothers of 9 month to 15 year children regarding prevention of measles and rubella, which is calculated by t-test and the result were 13.80.

Hypothesis H1 made by the investigator that there is significant increase of knowledge of mothers of 9 month to 15 year children regarding prevention of measles and rubella was accepted.

REFERENCES:


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