

Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Prevention of Hepatitis-B among Bsc Nursing 1st Year Students at Selected Nursing College, Badrachalam

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Abstract

The study aimed to assess the knowledge of Nursing students before administering a structured teaching program on the prevention of Hepatitis-B and to Administer a structured teaching program on the prevention of Hepatitis-B.

In this study, a descriptive research approach was used with, one group pre-test post-test quasi-experimental research design. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the participants (n=60). A self-structured questionnaire was administered as a tool and the collected data was analyzed. The study result has shown that among 60 students, in the pre-test knowledge score, 12 (20%) were having in adequate knowledge, 43 (71.7%) were having moderate knowledge, and only 5 (8.3%) students were having adequate knowledge. Where as in post-test majority i.e. 38 (63.4%) were having adequate knowledge, 20 (33.3%) were having moderate and only 2 (3.3%) students were having inadequate knowledge. This indicates that the post-test knowledge score is greater than the pre-test knowledge score Hence the difference between the pre-test and post-test overall knowledge score was 57.46%. So the results of the study show the difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of the students regarding the prevention of Hepatitis-B.

Keywords: Assess; Effectiveness; Hepatitis-B; Nursing; Social Media; Health Education.

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INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis Bis a systemic infection of the liver and is affected by the Hepatitis-B virus & transmitted by mainly the parental route. Hepatitis-B infection can cause progressive liver diseases like chronic Hepatitis & Hepatocellular carcinoma. More than 2 billion people worldwide have evidence of past or current Hepatitis-B virus infection and 350 million are chronic carriers of

the virus, which is harbored in the liver, the virus causes 60-80% of all primary liver cancer, it is one of the three top causes of cancer death in East and South-East African Region, the Pacific Basin and Sub-Saharan Africa. Approximately 2 billion people are affected by Hepatitis B worldwide, of whom more than 350 million are chronically infected.

Hepatitis B has become a major public health problem. From 1979-1989 occurrence of acute Hepatitis-B increased by 37% and probable 1 million persons with chronic Hepatitis-B virus infection are potentially infectious to others. Keeping in view the changing epidemiological profile of Hepatitis B in rural populations and there is a need for educating the target group. The investigator planned to construct a structured teaching program that will be administered to the adults and test its effectiveness in achieving the desired goal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of prevention of Hepatitis-B among

1st year Nursing Students. A descriptive research approach with a Non-experimental research design was adopted for this study. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the participants (n=60). Nursing students from Maruthi College of Nursing were selected. The tool used for the study is a self-structured questionnaire, it is organized as Section-I Socio-demographic data, Section-II Questionnaire on Prevention of Hepatitis-B. All the items were prepared by the researcher based on reviews, previous studies, journals, magazines, and research articles on Hepatitis-B. Ten experts constituting of three psychiatrists, two psychologists, and six mental health nursing personnel validated the Tool. The reliability was assessed by using Karl Pearson's Correlation co-efficient. The obtained reliability was 0.93 which indicates that the tool which is taken by the researcher is reliable, valid, and predictable of the desired objective. The data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Table 1: Analysis of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores on prevention of Hepatitis-B among 1st year nursing students. N=60

Knowledge Level	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Knowledge	%	Knowledge	%
In Adequate	12	20%	2	3.3%
Moderate	43	71.7%	20	33.3%
Adequate	05	8.3%	38	63.4%
Total	60	100%	60	100%

The study result has shown that among 60 students, in the pre-test knowledge score, 12 (20%) were having inadequate knowledge, 43 (71.7%) were having moderate knowledge, and only 5 (8.3%) students were having adequate knowledge. Where as in post-test majority i.e. 38 (63.4%) were having adequate knowledge, 20 (33.3%) were having moderate and only 2 (3.3%) students were having inadequate knowledge. adolescents, 31 (51.67%) had Inadequate knowledge, 28 (46.67%) had moderate knowledge and 1 (1.67%) had adequate knowledge regarding Internet addiction.

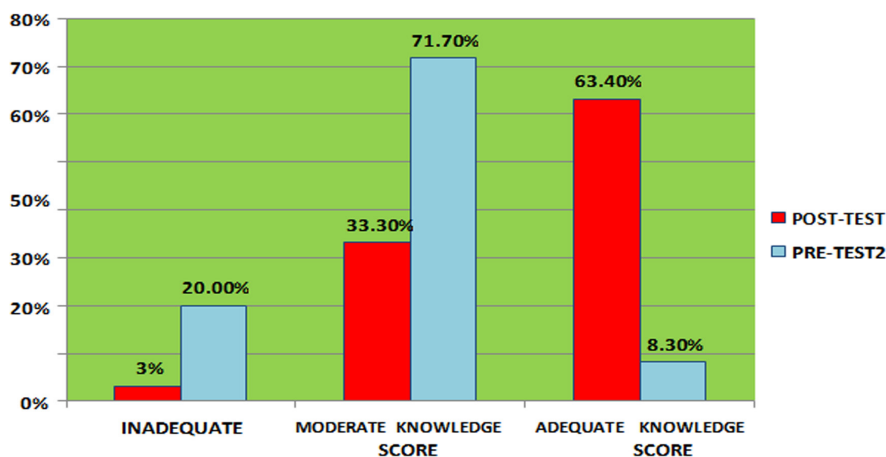


Fig. 1: Bar diagram representing the knowledge score of pre-test and post-test

Table 2: Mean and standard deviation value of knowledge on Hepatitis-B among students.

	Mean	S.D	Mean Difference	Paired 't' Test
Pre-test	9.7	3.06		
Post-test	13.8	2.91	4.1	t=57.56

Table 2 shows that in Pre-test the Mean value of the knowledge on Hepatitis-B among students was 9.7 and the Standard deviation was 3.06. Where as in Post-test mean value is 13.8 and Standard deviation was 2.91. The mean difference is 4.1 and t value is 57.56. This indicates that there is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Hence H1 is accepted. Therefore, it is establish that the structured teaching programme regarding prevention of Hepatitis-B was effective in enhancing the knowledge score of 1st year nursing students.

Chi square is computed to determine the significance association between revention of Hepatitis-B with demographic variables. From that significant association is found between prevention of Hepatitis-B with gender. And non-significant association with age, parental education, parental occupation, family income, and source of information.

DISCUSSION

Among 60 students, in the pre-test knowledge score, 12 (20%) were having inadequate knowledge, 43 (71.7%) were having moderate knowledge, and only 5 (8.3%) students were having adequate knowledge. Where as in post-test majority i.e. 38 (63.4%) were having adequate knowledge, 20 (33.3%) were having moderate and only 2 (3.3%) students were having inadequate knowledge. adolescents, 31 (51.67%) had Inadequate knowledge, 28 (46.67%) had moderate knowledge and 1 (1.67%) had adequate knowledge regarding Internet addiction. The mean difference is 4.1 and t value is 57.56. This indicates that there is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Hence H1 is accepted. Therefore, it is establish that the structured teaching programme regarding prevention of Hepatitis-B was effective in enhancing the knowledge score of 1st year nursing students.

The implications have been drawn from the present study were of vital concern to students and Teachers should take an active part in giving accurate and correct information regarding prevention of Hepatitis-B. Teacher themselves should under go training in the area regarding prevention of Hepatitis-B so that they have adequate knowledge, which can be imparted to the students.

The professional nurses must be aware of Hepatitis-B, its symptoms, causes, complications,

management and its prevention etc. They should be able to educate the 1st year nursing students regarding Hepatitis-B and its prevention. Nurse must be aware of preventive measures which should use at the time handling Hepatitis positive patient and make them understand the benefit and practice of new method. Since the nursing students are consider as the vulnerable group, special care and concern to be given to them to prevent from getting Hepatitis infection.

Nurses as a administrator should take the initiative in organizing continuing education programme on prevention of Hepatitis-B for the nursing personal in the hospital and community setting with modern technological vedio-aid to gain adequate knowledge regarding prevention of Hepatitis-B and to reduce the incidence of Hepatitis-B.

There is need for extensive and intensive research in the aspect of prevention of Hepatitis-B.

Nursing students should actively conduct research in this so as to become aware with latest issues. Disseminate the findings of the study through conferences, seminars and publishing in nursing journals, public mass media will promote the utilization of research finding in the prevention of Hepatitis-B.

CONCLUSION

The implications have been drawn from the present study were of a vital concern to the students in order to improve their knowledge as they are directly dealing the patients in their day to day practices. Nurses should import the knowledge to public through Awareness programs.

There is a need for the provision of Health education program. The findings of the study have implications in various areas like nursing service, nursing education, nursing administration

and nursing research. It is recommended to do same study at different areas like large sample in different settings can be conducted.

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