

EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE RELATIVES OF TB PATIENT ADMITTED AT MURRARI LAL CHEST HOSPITAL KANPUR

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Abstract

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that primarily affects the lungs parenchyma. It is the second leading cause of death worldwide after HIV-AIDS killing nearly 2 million people each year. The current study aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding the prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients using a self structured interview schedule. The objective of the study was to assess the level of knowledge, To find out association between levels of knowledge regarding prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients with their selected demographic variables. A quasi experimental study conducted to the relatives of TB patients admitted at MLCH, Kanpur, 60 relatives of TB patients were selected as samples by convenient sampling method. Tool consists of self structured interview schedule to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of TB with 40 statements and the data was analyzed by using Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics. The study revealed that majority 40 (66.66%) of the relatives of TB patients had excellent knowledge, 16 (26.66%) relatives had good knowledge, 4 (6.66%) relatives had average knowledge, and the rest 0 (0%) relatives of TB patients had poor knowledge regarding prevention of TB. Statistical analysis shows, the mean score obtained by relatives of TB patients is 24.3, which indicate that most of the relatives have average knowledge regarding prevention of TB, median score obtained by relatives is 24.68, which indicate that the most of relatives of TB patients have average knowledge regarding prevention of TB & standard deviation among relatives of TB patients is 5.12, which indicate that few relatives of TB patients have excellent knowledge. There is no association between the level of with selected demographic variables.

Keywords: Planned teaching programme, Knowledge, Prevention of Tuberculosis, Relatives

Introduction:

Respiratory system is the important system of the body. This system is related to other system like brain & heart. If the respiratory system is effected other system is also affected. The certain vital tissue, such as those of the brain and heart cannot survive for long without a continuous supply of O₂. However, as a result of oxidation in then body tissue carbon dioxide is produced and must be removed from the cell to prevent the build up of acid waste products

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that primarily affectsthe lungsparenchyma. It may also be

transmitted to the other parts of the body including the ménages kidney bones and lymph nodes. Initial exposure and infection to the person may develop active disease because of a compromised or inadequate immune system in response. About 1/3 of the world population is infected with mycobacterium tuberculosis among the communicable disease. TB is the second leading cause of death worldwide after HIV-AIDS killing nearly 2 million people each year. Approximately 13% TB patient have coexistent HIV infection. There were an estimated 8 million to 9 million new cases of TB in 2000.

Objective of the Study:

1. To assesses the knowledge regarding prevention of TB among relative of TB patients.
2. To determines the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on Knowledge regarding prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients.
3. To determine the association between post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

H₀. – There may not be significant affect on knowledge score after implement ting planned teaching programme regarding prevention of TB among relatives of TBpatients.

H₁. – There may be significant affect on knowledge score afterimplementingplannedteachingprogrammeregarding prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients.

Methodology

ResearchApproach:Quantitativeresearchapproach

ResearchDesign:QuasiExperimental study

Research Setting: Murrari lal chest hospital is a government hospital associated with G.S.V.M. medical college Kanpur having capacity of 94 beds.

Sample:RelativesoftheTBpatientsadmittedin M.L.C.H.willbeincludedinthestudy.

Sampling Technique: Non-probability convenient sampling technique

Sample Size: 60 Relatives of the TB patients were selected as samples

Sampling Criteria

Inclusioncriteria

Relatives of that patient who are participate in this study.
 Relatives who are able to read and write Hindi properly.
 Therelativeswhoarecaringtheirpatientsufferingfrom tuberculosis in M.L.C.H.

Exclusioncriteria

Those who are not willing to participate in the study.
 Relatives of patientswith chest infection otherthan T.B. admitted in M.L.C.H.
 Relativesofpatientswhocannotreadandwrite.

DevelopmentandDescriptionofthe Tool:

The tools consist of two sections. Section A deals with Demographic Variables which is having 11 items and section B is formed in different areas such as which content 40 items. Tool consists 40 items & they formed in different areas such as general information, hygiene, nutrition, and management and warning signals

ScoringSystem

Score	LevelofKnowledge
0 – 10	Poorknowledge
11–20	Averageknowledge
21–30	Good knowledge
31–40	Excellentknowledge

Results:

TABLE -1: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre test & post test knowledge score.N=60

Level of Knowledge	PreTest		Post test	
	n	%	n	%
Poor	1	1.66	0	0
Average	7	11.66	4	6.66
Good	47	78	16	26.66
Excellent	5	8.33	40	66.66

Table 1 Shows that majority78.33% (47) of the relatives of TB patients had good knowledge, 11.66% (7) had average knowledge, 8.33% (5) had excellent knowledge, & rest of 1.66% (1) had poor knowledge towards prevention of TB. After administering planteachingprogramme the posttestlevel ofknowledge shows increased in good & excellent knowledge towards prevention of TB. among relatives of TB Patients.

TABLE 2: Mean Median and standard deviation of the knowledge on Prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients.

Statistics	Mean	Median	Standard Deviation
Pretest	24.3	24.68	5.12
Post Test	31.08	32.05	5.68

Table – 2Shows that in pre test the mean score of level of knowledge was found to be 24.3 with standard deviation 5.12, and median was 24.68. Among relatives of TB patients. After administering plan teaching program the Post test level of knowledge shows increased in mean, median & standard deviation.

There was no significant association of knowledge score with their age, sex, religion, occupation, community, familyincomepermonth,familypattern,educational

status, recreational facilities, marital status, source of information on TB, family member admitted in TB hospital.

Implications

The finding the study shows the following implication in various field of nursing.

Nursing Practice

The nurse has the primary responsibility of providing care to individual along with community. The nurse should provide knowledge to relatives in the MLCH and also nurses and student nurses about illeffectoftobacco or alcoholthatinthebodyis found that is harmful. From this many types of illness increases such as heart disease, lung infection, malnourished, respiratory problem etc. It is not necessary that whose patientsareusingcigarette,alcohol,theTBincreasesbut who are not using this type of content the TB is also increases because of loss of immunity power. The nurse should be aware of various factors influencing TB, regarding using bad habits and must provide culturally acceptable care.

Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator should take interest in providinginformationaboutpreventionofTBandMLCH care to all nurses, working in MLCH, since the nurse are in direct contact with the patients and relatives having poor knowledge.

The nurse administrator must plan for format training programs for health personnel to promote knowledge about prevention of TB and sufficient studies must be encouraged to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients.

Nursing Education

Nurse educators should take initiative to publish booksandarticlesinjournals regardingpreventionofTB. Theyshouldalmostmotivatestudentstodomanyprojects regarding hospital care. Continuing nursing education programs,stateandnationallevelconferences,workshop, seminars and symposium can be held for all nursing personnel to update their knowledge.

Nursing Research

Promote more research in innovate areas of TB and care. Nursing researchers can conduct interactive sessions. For increasing the knowledge of TB on prevention of TB and the protocol may also be developed as guidance for further research in different setting.

Recommendations

On the basis of the study, it is recommended that—

- Survey can be conducted.
- Discrimination towards T.B. patients can be reduced by
- Counselling & motivation support T.B. patient during the course of treatment.
- Motivation & reassurance while interacting with T.B. patients.
- Providing patients and families with information material.
- Informing communities about curability of disease.

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