

Original Research Article

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

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, Tuberculosis, TB prevention.

Introduction:

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 [1].Respiratory system is the important system of the body. This system is related to other system like brain & heart. If the respiratory system is affected, other system is also affected [2]. The certain vital tissue, such as those of the brain and heart cannot survive for long without a continuous supply of O₂[3]. 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 [4].

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease that primarily affects the lungs parenchyma. It may also be transmitted to the other parts of the body including the ménages kidney bones and lymph nodes [5,6]. Initial exposure

and infection to the person may develop active disease because of a compromised or inadequate immune system in response [7]. About 1/3 of the world population is infected with mycobacterium tuberculosis among the communicable disease [8]. TB is the second leading cause of death worldwide after HIV-AIDS killing nearly 2 million people each year[9]. Approximately 13% TB patient have coexistent HIV infection⁹. There were an estimated 8 million to 9 million new cases of TB in 2000 [10].

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 TB patients.

H₁: There may be significant affect on knowledge score after implementing planned teaching programme regarding prevention of TB among relatives of TB patients.

Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative research approach

Research Design: Quasi Experimental study.

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

Sample: Relatives of the TB patients admitted in M.L.C.H. will be included in the study.

Sampling Technique: Non-probability convenient sampling technique

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

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Relatives of that patient who are participate in this study.
- Relatives who are able to read and write Hindi properly.
- The relatives who are caring their patient suffering from tuberculosis in M.L.C.H.

Exclusion criteria

- Those who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Relatives of patients with chest infection other than T.B. admitted in M.L.C.H.
- Relatives of patients who cannot read and write.

Development and Description of the Tools

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.

Scoring System

Score	Level of Knowledge
0 – 10	Poor knowledge
11 – 20	Average knowledge
21 – 30	Good knowledge
31 – 40	Excellent knowledge

Tool consists 40 items and they formed in different areas such as general information, hygiene, nutrition, and management and warning signals

Results

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

Level of Knowledge	Pre-test		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 majority 78.33% (47) of the relatives of TB patients had good knowledge, 11.66% (7) had average knowledge, 8.33% (5) had excellent knowledge, and rest of 1.66% (1) had poor knowledge towards prevention of TB. After administering plan teaching programme the post test level of knowledge shows increased in good and 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
Pre-test	24.3	24.68	5.12
Post-test	31.08	32.05	5.68

Table 2 shows 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 and standard deviation.

There was no significant association of knowledge score with their age, sex, religion, occupation, community, family income per month, family pattern, educational status, recreational facilities, marital status, source of information on TB, family member admitted in TB hospital.

Recommendations

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

- Survey can be conducted.

- Discrimination towards TB patients can be reduced by counseling and motivational support towards the TB patient during the course of treatment.
- Motivation and reassurance while interacting with TB patients.
- Providing patients and families with information material.
- Informing communities about curability of disease.

Conclusion

The findings of the study revealed that educating the relatives about TB can improve their knowledge level to overcome the disease burden. The nurse should be aware of various factors influencing TB, regarding using bad habits and must provide culturally acceptable 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.

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