Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme (STP) on Pulmonary Tuberculosis among Patients in Selected Community Health Center at Sitapur (U.P).

Ms Pratibha Srivastava

Associate professor S.C.O.N Lucknow (U.P),

Abstract

A true experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme (STP) on pulmonary tuberculosis among patients in selected Community Health Center at Sitapur (U.P). The total population of participants was randomly divided into two groups control and experimental group. Total Sample size was 60, out of it 30 samples were selected for experimental and 30 for control group. Pre test was taken for both the groups. Only the experimental group was exposed to the manipulated variables. Post test was taken for both the groups. After comparing post test knowledge score it was found that there was not much differences seen between pre and post test knowledge score of control group but in experimental group post test knowledge score of patients was increased than pre test knowledge score.

Keywords: PTB: Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Introduction

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease usually caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria. Tuberculosis generally affects the lungs but can also affect other parts of the body. The classic symptom of active Tuberculosis is a chronic cough with blood containing sputum, fever, night sweats and weight loss. India accounts for about a one fourth of the global T.B burden. Worldwide India is the country with the highest burden of both T.B and MDR T.B. There is an estimated incidence of T.B {including HIV} is 28 lakh in India and ten million globally. Mortality due to tuberculosis in India is 4.23 lakh and globally 13 lakh. Incidence of MDR T.B is 1.47 lakh in India and 6 lakh globally each year according to 2016 census.

Objectives

1. Assess the knowledge of patients regarding pulmonary tuberculosis prior to the administration of STP in both the groups.
2. Compare the pre and post test knowledge score of patients regarding pulmonary tuberculosis after the administration of S.T.P. in the experimental groups.
3. Evaluate the post test knowledge score among the patients in between the experimental and control groups.
4. Associate the post test knowledge score of experimental groups with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1: There is no significant difference between pre and post test knowledge score of experimental group regarding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

H2: There is no significant difference between knowledge score of control and experimental group after STP.

Methodology

- Research approach - Quantitative Experimental research approach
- Research Design - Pretest-post test control group research design
- Setting -Selected C.H.C at Sitapur U.P
- Independent variable - Structured Teaching Program
- Dependent Variable - knowledge of patients regarding Tuberculosis.
- Sample - Pulmonary T.B Patients receiving DOT's therapy regularly at C.H.C
- Sample size- **60**
- Sampling technique-Simple random sampling.

Inclusion criteria

- Those who willing to participate.
- Patients who was between 20-50 years of age group.
- Who was present at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Patients who had secondary Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- Default Group

Data Collection Method

- Prior of data collection written permission was obtained from Medical Superintendent C.H.C Sitapur and informed consent obtained from patients.
- Before pre test 60 samples had been divided in two groups i.e. 30 patients in experimental group and control group respectively.
- Pre test was conducted on all patients (both experimental group and control group) by using structured interview schedule to assess the knowledge of patients on Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- STP was administered on 30 patients of Experimental Group immediately after the pre-test.
- Evaluation of STP was done by Post- Test after 7 days of STP.
- Post test was conducted by using the same structured interview schedule on both groups.

Results

Section -1 Demographic variables

This section deals with the statistical analysis of the data pertaining to various characteristics viz. age, sex educational status, religion , previous knowledge, occupation, income of the patients in both control and experimental

Pre-test knowledge scores of patients on Pulmonary Tuberculosis in experimental and control group.

The Pre-test mean knowledge score was 37.86 and 34.74 respectively in experimental and control group.

Section-2: Pre-test knowledge score on pulmonary tuberculosis.

Table 1: Statistics related to pre-test knowledge scores of patients in experimental group and control group (N= 60)

Knowledge scores	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	't' value (P-value)
Experimental group	37.86	5.91	3.12	1.610
Control group	34.74	8.76		

Section 3: Post-test knowledge scores of patients on Pulmonary Tuberculosis in experimental and control group.

Post-test mean knowledge scores in experimental group became 75.22 after administration of STP but it was 35.40 in control group which were not undergone through STP

Section 4: comparison of pre and post test knowledge scores of patients on Pulmonary Tuberculosis in experimental group

Table 2: Statistics related to pre and post test knowledge scores of patients on Pulmonary Tuberculosis in experimental group. (N=30)

Knowledge scores	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	't' value
Pre-test	37.8	5.91	37.3	31.0
Post-test	75.2	5.84		

Pre-test mean knowledge scores in experimental group were 37.86 that became 75.22 after administration of STP.

On comparing the means of knowledge score it was observed that the mean knowledge of experimental group is higher than the knowledge of control group. However application of "t" test resulted in significant P value (0.113) leading to acceptance of hypothesis that there is no significant difference in the mean knowledge score of experimental and control group

Section 5: Association between knowledge score of patients and their demographic variables:

It was found that there was no significant association between the knowledge scores of patients and their selected demographic variables.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study following recommendations are offered:

- A study can be conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude & practice of patients regarding Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- Similar study can be conducted to impart health education on other aspects of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- The study can be replicated on a large number of samples to generalize the findings.
- A similar study can be done using other teaching Strategies i.e. self instructional/computer assisted instruction (CAI).
- There should be a provision of in-service education program, seminars & workshops for patients on different aspects of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

REFERENCES:-

[1] Amy Frances Brown, "Research In Nursing", W.B Saunders Company(1963).
[2] B.T Basavanthappa,"Nursing Theories",1st edition; New Delhi Jaypee Brothers, (2007),
[3] Barbara Schalk Thomas, "Nursing Research", 1st edition; The C.V, Mosbay Company, ,(1990).
[4] Best J.W "Research in Education", New Delhi: Prentic Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.,(1982).

[5] Burns,N & Grove,S.K, "The Practice Of Nursing Research Conduct, Critics & Utilization"(2nd ed.); Philadelphia,W.B. Saunder's,(1993).
[6] Campbell W.G "Forms and Styles in Thesis" Beston, Houghton Miffin Company, (1970).
[7] Christenson Paula. J. & Kenney Janet W, "Nursing Process, Application of Conceptual Models" 4th edition, Mosbay Year Book, Misouri,pp. 48-56. (1990)
[8] Denis Anthony, "Understanding Advanced statistics", 1st edition; Churchill Livingstone, (1990).
[9] Fawcett Jacqueline, "Analysis and Evaluation of Conceptual Models of Nursing", 2nd edition; Philadelphia: F.A. Davis Company,(1989).