

# Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Swine Influenza and Its Prevention Among Higher Secondary Students

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## Abstract

**Introduction:** Swine the viruses do not normally infect humans. But randomly, the human race got infected with swine influenza. Most frequently this disease occurs in persons with direct exposure to pigs (Example: owner & or workers in the swine backyard or industry or even children near pigs at a fair). Human to human transmission of swine influenza can also occur. It happens in the same way as seasonal influenza occurs in people, which is mainly through coughing or sneezing of people infected with the influenza virus to an uninfected or by touching something with influenza viruses on it & then touch their mouth or nose.

**Materials & Methods:** Data was collected in one month. Convenient sampling was adopted to select 60 samples based on certain pre-determined criteria. Demographic data were collected by using the questionnaire. Level of knowledge was assessed by questionnaire tool.

**Results:** Data analysis was done by using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The paired mean difference on knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention before and after STP was 8.917 and it was statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  highly significant. The result undoubtedly confirms that the STP is significantly effective in improving the knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention among higher secondary students. Result shows that there is high gain in knowledge.

**Conclusions:** Higher secondary students was found to be effective in improving knowledge level.

**Keywords:** Swine influenza; Structured Teaching Programme; Prevention; Higher secondary students.

## Introduction:

A worldwide virus outbreaks. A flu deadly disease occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which people have little or no immunity and for which there is no vaccine. Swine flu, a respiratory act infection from the hogs. This kind of virus can kill the human lace.

The disease spread easily person to person & can be cause with serious illness & can spread out across the country & even worldwide in a very short span of time. In influenza pandemic may be caused by either

swine (pig) or avian (bird) flu viruses. Human to human transmission of swine flu can also occur. It happens in the same way as seasonal flu occurs in people, which is mainly through coughing or sneezing of people infected with the influenza virus to an uninfected or by touching something with flu viruses on it & then touch their mouth or nose.

Swine influenza, also called pig influenza, swine flu, hoginfluenza viruses. Swine influenza virus (SIV) or swine-origin influenza virus (S-OIV) is any strain of the influenza family of viruses that is endemic in pigs.

As of 2009, the known SIV strains include influenza C and the subtypes of influenza A known as H1N<sub>1</sub>, H1N<sub>2</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>1</sub>, H<sub>3</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, and H<sub>2</sub>N<sub>3</sub>.

## Materials & Methods

**Research approach:** The study made use of a descriptive approach.

**Research design:** Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design.

**Sample:** Higher Secondary Students

**Sample size:** 60

**Sampling techniques:** Convenient sampling technique was used to select samples. investigator to select the appropriate tool for data collection and design the methodology for the study.

**Population:** The population of the study consisted of 60 higher Sr sec students.

**Setting of the study:** Selected Sr. sec schools of greater Noida were the study area

**Tools:** The tools used for data collection were a questionnaire for collecting demographic and clinical data; modified questionnaire was used for assessing knowledge. Experts had established the content validity of the tools. The questionnaire contains 24 questions. The reliability of the questionnaire was established by a test-retest method on 10 subjects. The reliability of the tool obtained was ( $r=0.88$  on knowledge section). Hence the tool was found to be valid, reliable, and feasible. Ethical clearance for conducting this study was obtained from the local ethics committee. Demographic data were collected by using the questionnaire. Level of knowledge was assessed by questionnaire tool. Researcher gave structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention to higher secondary students and the knowledge was assessed before the STP and after STP and comparison is done. Intervention STP was a teaching which included teaching on knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention the means by lecture and PPT assisted method. Data analysis was done by using both descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics used in the study of frequencies, percentage, mean median, range, and standard deviation whereas inferential statistics use in the study of chi square and paired t-tests.

## Results

The Researcher applied paired t test to compare difference between knowledge scores of subjects before and after STP in experimental group. The paired mean difference on knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention before and after STP was 8.917 and it was statistically significant at  $p < 0.05$  highly significant. The result undoubtedly confirms that the STP is significantly effective in improving the knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention among higher secondary students. Result shows that there is high gain in knowledge. Hence it can be concluded that, the STP was proved to be effective in improving knowledge regarding swine influenza and its prevention among higher secondary students.

The finding on relationship between level of knowledge and selected demographical variables shows that there is significant association between age, educational status, mothers' education of the demographic variables of the sample group.

## Conclusions

The following conclusions were drawn from the following findings of the study. While the samples were taken for the study the samples had inadequate and moderate knowledge level. The application of STP among Higher secondary students was found to be effective in improving knowledge level. The samples had a highly significant gain in improving knowledge level after receiving STP. If it was to compare with the pretest it was found that the post test scores of subjects were higher than that of the pre-test knowledge level score.

Hence the application of STP among Higher secondary students was found to be effective in improving knowledge level.

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