
“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INSTRUCTIONAL MEDIA ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASES AMONG WOMEN AT SELECTED RURAL AREA, HOSKOTE”

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ABSTRACT

Women are the main providers for the family. “Rural women play a key role in supporting their households and communities to improve livelihoods and overall wellbeing” in rural areas,” the present study states. Currently, people are susceptible to many communicable diseases. Among these, mosquito-borne diseases are the most prevalent in many communities. Epidemics of mosquito-borne diseases are a major health problem in India today. They are a major public health problem throughout the world, especially in rural areas. Major breeding grounds for mosquitoes are slums, open drains and garbage dumps. Recurrent outbreaks of Mosquito- Borne Diseases like Malaria, Dengue Fever, Zika virus, Japanese Encephalitis, Yellow Fever and Chikungunya are noticed¹. The conceptual framework of the present study is based on the modified King’s theory of goal attainment. An evaluative approach was used. A pre- experimental one-group pre-test-post-test design was chosen. A structural knowledge questionnaire was used for data collection. The pilot study was conducted and proved to be feasible. A simple random selection was made and 40 women were selected for the main study. The data was analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The average total knowledge of the subjects in the pre-test is 10.90, with a standard deviation of 5.037. The average total knowledge of the subjects in the post-test is 21.08, with a standard deviation of 3.392. The “t-value of 10.295 determined was greater than the table value of 2.0227 and proved to be highly significant at the level of $p < 0.05$. The results show that the educational media are effective in improving women's knowledge. The present study attempted to evaluate the effectiveness of instructional media and it was found to be effective in improving knowledge.

Keywords: Instructional Media; Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases; Women.

INTRODUCTION:

A community is the shared life of people who are essentially guided from within, actively, spontaneously and freely relating to one another and weaving for themselves a complex web of social unity. Community Health is a field of public health that focuses on studying, preventing, protecting, maintaining and improving the health status of the people². According to the WHO, mosquitoes are one of the deadliest insects in the world. Their ability to transmit and spread diseases to humans causes millions of deaths every year. In 2015, malaria alone caused 43,80,00 deaths. The global incidence of dengue fever has increased 30-fold in the last 30 years. Zika virus, dengue fever, chikungunya and yellow fever are all transmitted to humans by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito. Some other mosquito species such as *Culex* and *Anopheles* are also responsible for spreading diseases. More than half of the world's population lives in areas where this mosquito species is found. Sustained mosquito control efforts are important to prevent outbreaks of these diseases³.

Need for the Study:

Mosquito-borne diseases are caused by bacteria, viruses or parasites that are transmitted by mosquitoes. Mosquitoes can transmit diseases without being affected themselves. Nearly 700 million people contract a mosquito-borne disease every year, resulting in over one million deaths. Some of the most prevalent diseases transmitted by mosquitoes are Malaria, Dengue Fever, Chikungunya, Yellow Fever, Zika virus and Japanese Encephalitis⁴. According to the statistics of the K.R. Puram Govt. Hospital, Bangalore, the researcher has collected details from the laboratory about the collection of blood samples and the number of positive cases of malaria, dengue fever and chikungunya. According to the data collected, a total of 518 patients had their blood drawn to test for dengue fever in 2018, out of which 309 were positive. In the case of Malaria 380 blood samples were collected and 8 of them were positive cases and no case of Chikungunya was found⁵.

Statement of the problem

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Instructional Media on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases among Women at Selected Rural area, Hoskote.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are:

1. To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases among women.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Instructional Media on knowledge regarding Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases among women.
3. To determine the association between mean pre-test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses:

H1: The mean post- test knowledge scores of women regarding prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases will be significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge scores.

H2: There will be a significant association between the mean pre-test knowledge scores of women regarding prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases with their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: An evaluative research approach was used for the present study

Research design: Pre experimental one group pre- test post- test design was adopted for this study.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Women residing at selected rural area, Hoskote.
- Women who knows to read and write Kannada or English.
- Women who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Women who are not willing to participate in the study.

Selection and development of the tool

The main strength behind developing this tool was:

- The need of hour is to educate the women regarding prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases.
- Review of literature regarding prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases.
- Based on the opinions of the subject experts.

RESULTS:

In this study majority of the subjects 19 (47.5%) belong to the age group 28-37 years. Majority of the subjects 30 (75%) were Hindus. Majority of the subjects 23 (57.5%) had primary education, 8 (20%) had high school education, 5 (12.5%) had university degree and 4 (10%) had diploma. Majority of the subjects 19 (47.5%) were skilled labour. Majority of the subjects 20 (50%) had income less than Rs.1,865/month. Majority of the subjects 20 (50%) were skilled labourers/ month. Majority of subjects 15 (37.5%) had pucca and 15(37.5%) had semipucca houses. Majority of subjects 18 (45%) had Corporation water supply. Majority of subjects 27 (67.5%) had open drainage. Majority of subjects 19 (47.5%) used sanitary landfill. Majority of subjects 17 (42.5%) got information from Health Care agency. The obtained “t-value of 10.295 was greater than the table value of 2.0227 at 0.05 level of significance. So the “t” value is highly significant. This means that the women's level of knowledge has increased. This indicates that the educational media on the prevention of mosquito-borne diseases effectively improve women's level of knowledge. The results show that there is a statistically significant relationship between the level of knowledge and two demographic variables such as occupation and family income/month at the level of $p < 0.05$.

The research hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the selected demographic variables is therefore accepted.

CONCLUSION

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- Majority of the subjects 19 (47.5%) belong to the age group 28-37 years.
- Majority of the subjects 30 (75%) were Hindus.

- Majority of the subject 23 (57.5%) were Primary school, 8 (20%) were High school, 5 (12.5%) were Graduate & above and 4 (10%) were Intermediate/ diploma. → Majority of the subjects 19 (47.5%) were skilled worker.
- Majority of the subject 20 (50%) had the income below Rs.1,865/ month.
- Majority of the subject 15 (37.5%) had Pucca and 15(37.5%) had Semipucca houses.
- Majority of the subject 18 (45%) had Corporation water supply.
- Majority of the subject 27 (67.5%) had open drainage.
- Majority of the subject 19 (47.5%) used Sanitary landfills.
- Majority of the subject 17 (42.5%) got information from Health care agency.
- Overall mean score of the subjects in Pre-test was 10.90, with standard deviation 5.037.
- Overall mean score of the subjects in Post-test was 21.08, with standard deviation 3.392.
- The pre- test mean is 10.90 and post- test mean is 21.08 and the 't' value is 10.295 which was found to be significant at (df=39) 0.05 levels of significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations have been made:

- A similar study can be conducted on larger population.
- A similar study can be conducted on samples with different demographic variables.
- A comparative study can be conducted to assess the practices of anganwadi workers on Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases in urban areas and rural areas.
- A comparative study can be conducted assessing the effectiveness of Instructional Media and video assisted teaching programme on Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases.
- The descriptive study can be conducted to know the attitude of women on Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases.
- A similar study can be conducted in urban areas and see the effect of Prevention of Mosquito- Borne Diseases.
- A similar study can be conducted on school going children.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No Conflict of Interest

FUNDING SOURCES

Study was self-funded. No external funding received for research.

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