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A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area at Nagpur city

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Abstract

Introduction: Convulsion is a very frequent neurological disorder in children. The prevention and first aid management of convulsion is important to knowledge to provide knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion we select school teachers. That's why we select this topic to provide knowledge and improve skills of school teachers regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion which is easy to use in emergency situation.

Objective:

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area s at Nagpur city.
2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area s at Nagpur city.
3. To associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Method: The study based on quantitative evaluatory approach, this was a Quasi experimental one group pretest-post-test research design. The setting of the study was Sainath School and Bhartiya Dynanpith primary school at Nagpur and the sample size was 30. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for the selection of sample. The tool was structured questionnaire for pretest and posttest. The pre-test was done by using prepared tool. After that, the video assisted teaching program was done for teachers.

Result: The level of knowledge were seen into 3 categories inadequate, moderate, adequate. The main study pre-test was shown that 10 (33.33%) teachers had inadequate, 20 (66.66%) teachers had moderate and 00 (00%) teachers had adequate knowledge. While the main study post-test shown that (10%) teachers having inadequate knowledge, (63.33%) teachers having moderate knowledge and (26.67%) teachers having adequate knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion. There is association between knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion with demographic variables.

Conclusion: The study reveals that there is a deficit knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion in pretest. The post-test knowledge was increased which reveals that video assisted teaching program was effective on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion.

Keywords: Prevention and first aid management of convulsion, school teachers, effectiveness

Introduction

A convulsion is a medical condition where body muscles contracts and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in uncontrolled action of the body. Because epileptic seizures typically include convulsions, the term convulsion is sometimes used as a synonym for seizure. However, and not all convulsions are caused by epileptic seizures. Convulsions are also consistent with an electric shock and improper enriched air scuba diving. For non-epileptic convulsions, see non-epileptic seizures. When a person is having a convulsion, they may experience several different symptoms. These may include: a brief blackout, confusion, drooling, loss of bowel /bladder control, sudden shaking of

entire body, uncontrollable muscle spasms, temporary cessation of breathing, and many more.

Problem Statement

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area at Nagpur city.

Objectives of the study: 1.To assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area s at Nagpur city. 2. To assess the effectiveness of

video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area s at Nagpur city. 3. To associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H0: There will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of school teachers regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area at Nagpur city.

H1: There will be significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of school teachers regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion among school teachers in selected schools of urban area at Nagpur city.

Material and Method

The investigators developed a conceptual framework which was based on Ludwig von Bertalanffy. A quantitative evaluator y research approach was used Quasi experimental pre-test post-test research design was used. The tool used for data collection was structured questionnaire which comprised 30 multiple choice questions on prevention and

first aid management of convulsion. The sample was 30 school teachers and sample technique was non-probability convenient sampling technique. Data was collected and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics term of frequency, mean, standard deviation, chi square and paired 't' test.

Table 1: Significance of difference between knowledge score in pre and post-test of school teachers in relation with prevention and first aid management of convulsion.

Overall	Mean	SD	Mean percentage	t- value	p-value
Pre test	12	4.94	40%	7.71	$p < 0.05$
Post test	17.11	5.91	57.03%		

Result

The level of knowledge were seen into 3 categories inadequate, moderate, Adequate. The main study pre-test was shown that 10 (33.33%) teachers had inadequate, 20 (66.66%) teachers had moderate and 00 (00%) teachers had adequate knowledge and the mean score was. While the main study post-test shown that (10%) teachers having inadequate knowledge, (63.33%) teachers having moderate knowledge and (26.67%) teachers having adequate knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion.

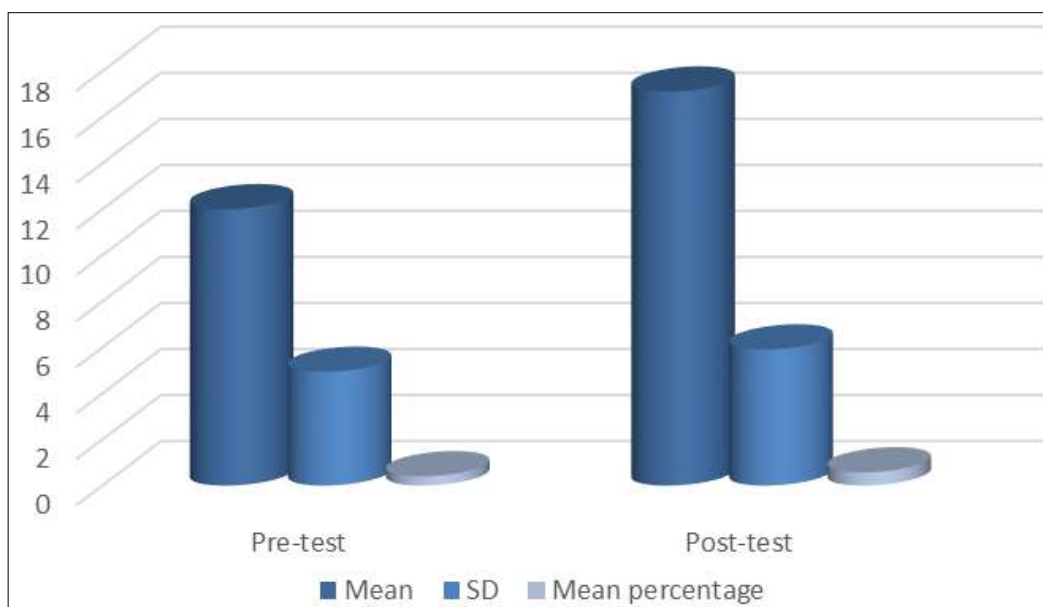


Fig 1: The graph represents the significance difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score

The above table reveals that the mean value for pre-test was 12 and for post-test was 17.11. The standard deviation for the pre-test was 4.94 while for post-test was 5.91. The mean percentage for pre-test was 40% while for post-test was 57.03%. The t-value for the above table was calculated as 7.71 and p-value was less than 0.05.

Discussion

The overall mean knowledge scores of pre-test and post-test of school teachers which reveals that the post- test mean knowledge score was higher 17.11 with SD of 5.91 when compared with pre-test mean score value which was 12 with SD of 4.94. The mean percentage for pre-test was 40% while for post-test was 57.03%. The t-value for the above

table was calculated as 7.71 and p-value was less than 0.05. Hence it is statistically interpreted that video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of convulsion was effective. Thus, H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected.

Conclusion

The study showed that the calculated value of main study post-test was effectively higher than the pre-test. Based on the above findings, it was concluded that the study was effective and helped the school teachers to improve their knowledge on prevention and first aid management of convulsion.

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Conflict of interests

This statement is to certify that all authors have seen and approved the manuscript being submitted. We warrant that the article has not received prior publication elsewhere. We have no conflict to declare.

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