



## Assess the knowledge among higher secondary school students regarding dog bite treatment and its prevention from rabies at selected school in Indore

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### Abstract

Rabies is a viral zoonosis, an animal disease transmissible to humans, caused by rhabdoviruses of the genus Lyssavirus, aimed "to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on dog bite treatment and its prevention from rabies among higher secondary school students" A Pre-Experimental research study with structured knowledge questionnaire pre & posttest plan teaching program is design adopted. Non probability convenient sampling techniques to select 30 higher secondary school students for study. The tool is administered after validity and reliability. Pre-test knowledge score mean is 10.40, SD is 1.94 and posttest knowledge score was 19.33, SD 0.71, and used paired t value is -25.854 and P value is 0.001\* statistically different was found.

**Keywords:** Dog bite, viral zoonosis, treatment, prevention, higher secondary school students

### Introduction

"While a dog may be a man's best friend, that is not always in case of children".

Rabies is a viral zoonosis, transmissible to humans, caused by rhabdoviruses of the genus Lyssavirus. Rabies is widely distributed throughout the world and present in all continents. The importance of proper wound care, post exposure vaccination with modern tissue-culture vaccine and the administration of human rabies immune globulin, health educational programs are needed to create awareness, regarding dangers of inadequately managed animal bites. Develop strategies suitable to the India situation popularize the use of intradermal vaccination, with a view to reduce the incidence of death from rabies, with the ultimate goal of eradicating rabies from the country.

### Materials and Methods

A pre-experimental study pre and post-test was carried out

to assess the effectiveness of planning teaching program in selected higher secondary school students at Khandwa. Total 30 subjects were selected. Planned teaching program was given in higher secondary school students. Data collection tool included structured knowledge questionnaire and check the knowledge score about dog bite treatment and its prevention from rabies. Sample majority 8 (26.7%) were in the age group of 17-18 years and above religion of sample, of majority 15(50%) were Hindus, 18(60%) majority of the students were in 11<sup>th</sup> standard. Regarding type of family majority of the sample 22(73%) in joint family, regarding majority of number of children 13(43%) were three children in family, regarding father education 15(50.0%) majority of the father were illiterates, regarding mother education 20(66.7%) majority of mothers were illiterates, majority were 17(56.7) regarding sample were having a family income between Rs.5000 to Rs10000, majority 14(46.7%) sample obtained information about rabies from the family members, majority 27(90.0%) of the sample had not attended program related rabies.

### Subheadings

Chapter no.	Content	Page no.
1.	<b>Introduction</b> 1.1 Introduction. 1.2 Need for the study. 1.3 Statement of the problem. 1.4 Objectives of the study. 1.5 Assumption. 1.6 Research Hypotheses. 1.7 Operational Definitions. 1.8 Delimitation of the study.	

	1.9 Conceptual framework.	
2.	<b>Review of literature</b> 2.1 Review of literature related to general awareness about dog bite. 2.2. Review of literature related to prevention and control of dog bite. 2.3 Review of literature related to treatment and vaccination against rabies.	
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6.	Summary & Conclusion	
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9.	Appendices	

### Footnotes

“While a dog may be a man’s best friend, that is not always in case of children”.

### Results & Discussion

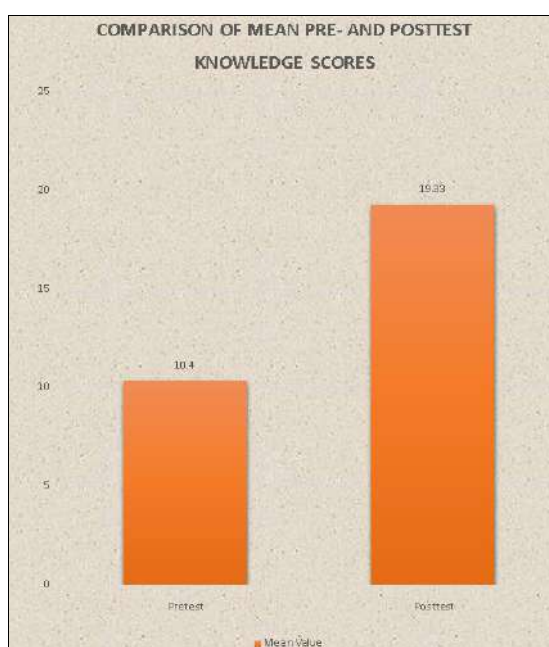
The major findings of the study revealed that the mean pre-

test knowledge score was  $10.40 \pm 1.94$  and mean post-test knowledge score was  $19.33 \pm 0.71$ . The difference was found to be statistically significant ( $p=0.001$ ), showing a significant improvement in the knowledge score after administration of planned teaching program.

### Tables and Figures

**Table 1:** Comparison of pre-test and post -test knowledge score

Knowledge Score	No.	Mean $\pm$ SD	“t” value	P value
Pre-test Score	30	$10.40 \pm 1.94$	-25.854, df=29	0.0001*
Post -test Score	30	$19.33 \pm 0.71$		



**Fig 1:** Comparison of pre-test and post -test knowledge score

The data presented in this Table No 03. fig. no.12 clearly indicates the mean pre-test knowledge score was  $10.40 \pm 1.94$  and mean post-test knowledge score was  $19.33 \pm 0.71$ . The difference was found to be statistically significant ( $p=0.001$ ), showing a significant improvement in the knowledge score after administration of planned teaching program.

### Equations

#### Mean

#### Formula

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

#### Standard deviation

#### Formula

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x - \mu)^2}{n}}$$

## Paired t-test Formula

$$T = \frac{\bar{X} - \bar{Y}}{S_d / \sqrt{n}}$$

## Unpaired t-test

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum (X_1^2) - \frac{(\sum X_1)^2}{n_1} + \sum (X_2^2) - \frac{(\sum X_2)^2}{n_2}}{n_1 + n_2 - 2}$$

$$t = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n_1} + \frac{s^2}{n_2}}}$$

## Conclusions

After the detailed study it was concluded that there is a significant difference in pre-test and post - test knowledge scores of the higher secondary school students after the administration of post-test as compare to the previous knowledge. The study also revealed out that there was a great difference between pre-test and post- test knowledge of the higher secondary school students Hence, it can be said that the planned teaching program is effective in improved the knowledge scores among higher secondary school students.

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## Conflict of Interest

Not available

## Financial Support

Not available

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