



ISSN (E): 2277- 7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.03
TPI 2019; 8(6): 476-477
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www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 04-04-2019
Accepted: 06-05-2019

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Assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers

Dr. Malti Lodhi

Abstract

Background of the Study: Heat stroke is a severe condition caused by impairment of the body temperature regulating ability resulting from prolonged exposure to excessive heat and characterized by cessation of sweating, severe headache, high fever, hot and dry skin and coma. Heat stroke can be defined as a core body temperature raised above 104° F accompanied by hot, dry skin and central nervous system dysfunction such as delirium, coma or convulsion

Objectives:

- 1) To assess the existing knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers.
- 3) To associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

Material and Method: The study was conducted in selected school of Jabalpur. Pre experimental one group pretest post-test research design was used and sample size is 80. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used.

Result: The comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of school teachers regarding heat stroke. Mean, standard deviation and mean percentage score values are compared and student's paired test is applied at 5% level of significance. Mean knowledge score in pre-test is 8.06 and in post-test it is 26.42 and standard deviation values of pre-test is 2.45 and post-test is 1.99. The calculated t-value is 55.131 and the tabulated t-value is 0.217 and p-value is 0.00. Thus the H₁ is accepted and H₀ is rejected in this study.

Conclusion: Hence it is concluded that the planned teaching program was effective on management of heat stroke among teachers.

Keywords: Knowledge, effectiveness, heat stroke, management

Introduction

Heat stroke occurs commonly in children's, due to their immature thermoregulatory system. They are unable to control the hot environment and water intake, due to this the vital signs such as temperature is elevated more than 41° C and pulse exceed 130 beats/sec which causes the confusion and may lead to coma. Heat stress may place a tremendous burden on the heart, lungs, GI system and liver. Additionally the musculo-skeletal system may be affected and causes rhabdomyolysis in which there will be release of large amount of myoglobin, which can precipitate the kidneys and result in acute renal failure. It is found in about 25-30% in adolescents with heat stroke.

Objectives

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers.
3. To associate the post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant difference in knowledge score regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers.

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Methodology

Research approach: Evaluator approach,

Research design: Pre-experimental - one group pre-test post-test design,

Setting of the Study: School in Dist.,

Sample: Primary school teachers, sampling technique: Non probability convenient sampling,

Sample size: 80

Inclusion Criteria

Primary school teachers, Teachers who are willing to participate in the study, School teachers available at the time of data collection.

Result

Major findings of the study and discussion

Assessment of pre-test knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers

The finding of the study shows that pretest, 26.25 % having poor level of knowledge, 62.5 % having average level of knowledge, and 11.25 % having good level of knowledge.

Assessment of post-test knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers

The finding of the study shows that posttest, 21.25 % having very good level of knowledge, and 78.75% having excellent level of knowledge.

The effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of heat stroke in children among school teachers

The overall mean knowledge scores of pre-test and post-test of school teacher which reveals that post-test mean knowledge score was higher 26.42 % with SD of ± 1.94 when compared with pre-test mean knowledge score value which was 8.06 % with SD of ± 2.45 . The statistical Student's paired 't' test implies that the difference in the pre-test and post-test knowledge score found to be 55.13 which is statistically significant at 5% level of significance ($p < 0.05$). Hence it is statistically interpreted that planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of heat stroke was effective. Thus H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected.

Association of knowledge score in relation to selected demographic variables

There is significant association of knowledge associated with age, gender, teaching experience, residence area of school teacher, information about heat stroke and source of information.

Analysis of data showed that there was significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. Hence it is concluded that the planned teaching programme significantly brought improvement in the knowledge regarding the management of heat stroke in children among the school teachers.

Conclusion

Hence it is concluded that planned teaching programme and self-administered questionnaire was found to be effective in improving the knowledge of teachers in management of heat stroke and teachers having increasing knowledge score after giving planned teaching program.

Acknowledgement

Author is thankful to Dr. B.R. Barode for assistant and cooperation and also thankful to all school teachers for their active participation.

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