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# A study to assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B among the children 13-16 years studying in a selected school at Chidambaram

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**Abstract**
**Objectives:** To assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B among the [13-16] years school age children at Chidambaram.
To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching of hepatitis B among the [13-16] years school age children at Chidambaram.
**Method:** The present study was conducted on a sample of 100 school children. A quasi experimental design was used. The structured interview schedule was used to collect the data.
**Result:** The pre test revealed that the knowledge on prevention of hepatitis B among the [13-16] years school age children before the STP programme, 94 (94%) students had inadequate knowledge and 6 (6%) students had moderately adequate knowledge. After the STP programme, in the post-test 13 (13%) students had moderately adequate knowledge and 87 (87%) students had adequate knowledge on prevention of hepatitis. This reveals that the STP was very effective and improved the knowledge level of the students on hepatitis.
**Conclusion:** This study demonstrated that the knowledge of the students regarding the prevention of hepatitis A, B and C was inadequate after the Structured Teaching Programme the knowledge has improved.

**Keywords:** hepatitis B, hepatitis A virus, structured teaching programme (STP), flex board

## 1. Introduction

"*Aware today alive tomorrow"*

The liver is a unique organ. It serves as the body's engine, pantry, refinery, food processor, garbage disposal and "guardian angel". It is the only organ that is able to regenerate [1].

Hepatitis B is a main global health problem related to vast morbidity and mortality price these days. Approximately 1,52,000 cases of hepatitis B occur yearly inside the U.S.A., and 10 million worldwide and additionally an epidemic of hepatitis B virus contamination worldwide is taken into consideration as sporadic occasion after the transfusion of blood in 2007[1, 2].

Hepatitis B is a extreme blood infection that affects the liver and as a result of hepatitis B [HBV] [2, 3]. It is infectious and maximum not unusual motive of chronic, hepatitis, liver cirrhosis and hepato-cellular carcinoma. Hepatitis B is a completely critical public fitness trouble affecting almost 10% of the world population [3, 4].

In India there are an anticipated forty three million companies of this ailment of which more or less 10% (i,e., 4.3Million) are imagined to be quite infectious [4, 5]. Accidental touch with such "companies", who may be ignorant of the virus they are harboring, can transmit the virus to others [5, 6].

Transmission of HBV infection through blood transfusion and other medical interventions in each modern-day and traditional health practices is also common in the place [6, 7]. In India, the provider charge HBsAg in health facility workforce has been located to be better (10.87%) than in voluntary blood donors (6%) and in preferred populace (5%). In India there are simplest 806 licensed blood banks and incidence of publish transfusion hepatitis in more than one-transfused patients is as excessive as 18-30% [7, 8].

Those at chance for growing hepatitis B encompass surgeons, medical lab workers, dentists, nurses, respiration therapists [9]. Staff and sufferers in hemodialysis and oncology devices and sexually energetic gay and bisexual guys and injection drug customers are also at expanded hazard [10].

## 2. Objectives

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B among the [13-16] years school age children at Chidambaram.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching of hepatitis B among the [13-16] years school age children at Chidambaram.

## 3. Methodology

The general system model was adopted for conceptual frame work. An in depth of literature was done for the study.
The quasi experimental one group pretest, post test design was selected for the study. A pilot study was conducted for two weeks to assess the reliability and feasibility of the tool.
The main study was conducted. The sample size was 100 children's and who met inclusion criteria were selected by convenient sampling techniques. The purpose of the study was explained and written consent was obtained from each students. Data collection was done using structured questionnaire. After that, flex board teaching was conducted for 1 hour. The STP (flex board) consisted of definition of hepatitis B, causes, effects, treatment and prevention of hepatitis B, the teaching and the discussion lasted for a period of 1 hour. Important points were repeated and doubts were cleared.
After the teaching the post test was conducted for the same samples with the same questionnaire.

## Posters - Flex Board Models


**Fig 1**

## 4. Results

**Table 1**: Level of Knowledge of Students about Hepatitis 'B' in Pretest and Post test (N=100)

| Knowledge level | Pretest | | Post test | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % |
| Inadequate | 94 | 94 | - | - |
| Moderately Adequate | 06 | 06 | 13 | 13 |
| Adequate | - | - | 87 | 87 |

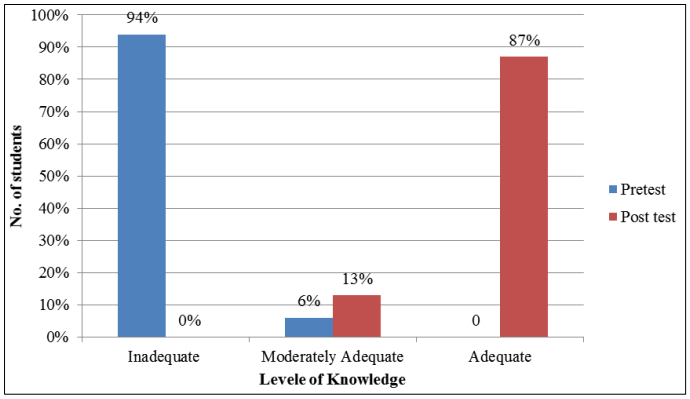


**Fig 2**

## The mean and standard deviation of pre and post test knowledge score of the students regarding hepatitis 'B'

**Table 2:** Results of paired 'T' test (N=100)

| Variables | Mean | Standard deviation | Paired 'T' test | 'P' value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pre-test | 22.26 | 5.13 | -54.40 | 0.000(S) |
| Post test | 44.09 | 4.57 | | |

S-Significant at p<0.001

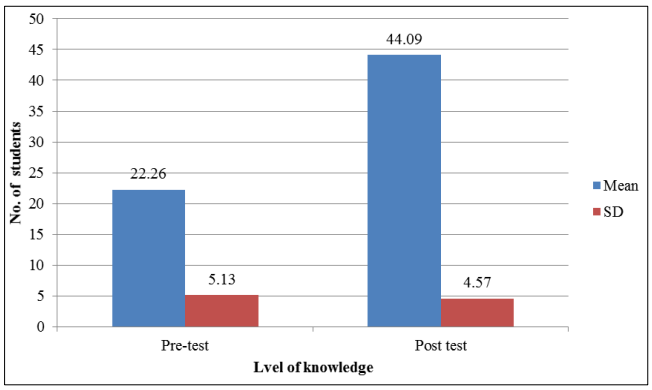


**Fig 3**

## 5. Discussion

Structured teaching programme was given to the children using flex board in Tamil, which helped the children to understand the concept clearly. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme was assessed by comparing the pretest and post test knowledge scores. Table 3 shows that posttest subjects score mean value was higher (44.09). Then pretest score mean value (22.26). Thus the differences in level of knowledge was confirmed by the obtained 't' value (54.40), which was significant at p level ($p<0.000$).

## 6. Conclusion

The present study assessed the knowledge regarding hepatitis B among addressed age between [13-16] years studying a selected school at Chidambaram. The result showed that majority of them had inadequate knowledge in pretest after the structured teaching programme on hepatitis B. There was significant improvement of knowledge level among the adulation at age between [13-16] years. The study concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge regarding hepatitis B.

## Implication to nursing

The nursing implications of the findings have been discussed in relation to nursing practice, nursing education, general education, nursing research and nursing administration.

## 7. Acknowledgement

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