

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Brain Eating Amoeba Among First Year Bsc Nursing Students in Selected Nursing Colleges At Malappuram

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Naegleria fowleri is a free -living amoeba found in freshwater reservoirs, hot springs, Warm water lakes & unchlorinated water of swimming pool. Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis is the deadly disease caused by brain eating amoeba. People don't have sufficient knowledge regarding the infection the disease present tremendous threat to many countries. The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding brain eating amoeba among first year BSc nursing students.

Methodology:

Quantitative approach was used for this study. A quasi experimental non equivalent control group pre test post test design was used to collect data from 60 samples among first year BSc nursing students at selected nursing colleges in Malappuram.

Result:

The analysis of pre test level of knowledge shows that among 30 samples of experimental group 17(56.6%) shows average level of knowledge and 13 (43.3%) shows poor level of knowledge. In 30 samples of control group among 1(3.3%) shows good, 15(50%) shows average and 14(46.6%) shows poor level of knowledge. The analysis of post test level of knowledge shows that among 30 samples of experimental group 30 samples shows good(100%) level of knowledge. In 30 samples of control group among 0 show good(0%) , 13 shows average (43.3%) and 17 shows poor (56.6%) level of knowledge. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme was assessed by using paired and unpaired 't' test. The calculated 't' value (15.7622) was higher than value ($t_{29}=2.045$) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. This shows that structured teaching program was effective in terms of gaining knowledge score. There was no association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables such as age, gender, residence, occupation of mother, occupation of father, education of mother , education of father, previous knowledge.

Conclusion:

The study concluded that structured teaching programme increased the knowledge regarding brain eating amoeba.

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