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CHILDREN IN SELECTED VILLAGE AT NELLORE

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PUPPET SHOW ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTED MOSQUITO BORNE DISEASE AMONG CHILDREN IN SELECTED VILLAGE AT NELLORE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Children are the world's most valuable natural resources and it is first and most duty of every nation to preserve it. Children are real assets of family, society and nation.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge of children regarding selected mosquito borne diseases. To evaluate the effectiveness of puppet show on knowledge regarding selected mosquito borne diseases among children. To associate the pre and post test level of knowledge regarding mosquito borne disease among children with their selected socio demographic variables of children.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted among primary school children in selected village like Golagamudi, at Nellore District. The study sample included 60 children, selected by using the convenience sampling technique

Results: In pre test 16(27%) had moderate knowledge and 44(73%) had inadequate knowledge. The scores of the post- test indicated increase in knowledge levels of the primary school children i.e. 11(18%) had adequate knowledge followed by 35(59%) had moderate at knowledge, 14(23%) had inadequate knowledge.

Conclusion: The study concludes that there is statistically significant in increasing the level of knowledge among primary school children regarding selected mosquito borne diseases

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INTRODUCTION

Mosquitos are the most important vectors of human infectious diseases like malaria, dengue fever, filaria and chikungunya. This mosquitoes are human suffering than any other organism over one million people die from mosquito borne disease every year Children are the world's most valuable natural resources and it is first and most duty of every nation to preserve it. Children are real assets of family, society and nation. School children constitute 20% of the total population and are vulnerable for mosquito borne infections. Hence, there should be a motto to guide everyone to maintain a good environmental sanitation. As there is a great need to educate them especially the children about the maintenance of good environmental sanitation to control and prevent mosquito borne diseases.

Mosquitoes can be more than just a nuisance. Several common species can carry the west Nile virus. Eastern Equine encephalitis and other disease that impact humans. West Nile virus can produce mild flu-like symptoms of more serious manifestations that can be fatal. West Nile virus first appeared on long island in 1999. It has become endemic across the U.S

causing 1,131 fatalities in a decade. At island, the mosquitoes are a perennial problem. They breed in pools of stading water, and populations can increase dramatically after consistent rains like those our region has experienced this summer. Mosquitoes can live from two weeks to several months and only need a small puddle to breed several hundred larvae their eggs hatch approximately five days after they are laid, so if water is left standing longer than that it can provide a breeding ground for multiple generations of mosquitoes. Female mosquitoes seek blood to fuel their egg production. Some mosquito species fly only a few hundred feet from where they breed while others can fly for miles. Given such a large area of impact we must protect yourself through preventive measures and repellants. This report includes information about the safer ways to protect yourself and your family from mosquitoes.

Malaria is a mosquito borne infectious disease of humans and other animals caused by four species of parasitic protozoa in the genus Plasmodium, the two most prevalent malarial species being Plasmodium falciparum and Plasmodium vivax . The only vectors organisms that transport and transmit pathogens to other organisms--for Plasmodium are mosquitoes in the genus

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Anopheles, which contains 400 different species, one-tenth of which are potential vectors for Plasmodium. Incubation period of malaria is not less than 10 days as per the falcilarum malaria the incubation period 12-14 days , vivax malaria, 14-17days ,28-40 days for quatan malaria and 17- 18 days for ovale malaria. Preventive measures of malaria is maintain person environmental hygienic insecticides usage of nets. The treatment Chloroquine, mefloquine, doxyclyline is an antibiotic also effective in suppressing malaria parasite.

Dengue fever is caused by infection with dengue viruses of the family flaviviridae , transmitted principally by Aedes aegypti mosquitoes in the tropical and subtropical regions of the world The incubation period of dengue fever is 8 to 10days. The preventive measure that should be followed by as mosquito control vaccines, other measures like use of coils mats creams, liquids. Some antiviral measure and the treatment is oral fluid and electrolyte therapy ringers' solution isotonic dehydration. Lymphatic filariasis covers infection with three closely related nematode worms, W. bancrofti, B.timor and B.malayi. All three parasites have basically similar life cycles in man –adults' worms living in lymphatic vessels. Mode of transmission is by bile of infected vector mosquitoes. The parasite is deposited near the site of puncture. It passes through the punctured skin or may penetrate the skin on its own and finally reach the lymphatic system. The incubation period is 8 to 16 months. The preventive measures are anti larval measures, and adult measures personal prophylaxis and the treatment of it is chemotherapy and vector control.

Chikungunya fever is a disease caused by a group a virus. It is transmitted by Aedes mosquitoes. The incubation period of chikungunya fever is 4-7 days following which the disease has a sudden onset with fever, chills anorexia and conjunctivitis. The investigation is serologic diagnosis commonly used sera conversion is demonstrated by phase sera control measure are vector control and vaccine. Puppets add a new and exciting element to children's impromptu or planned performances. Through puppets, children feel empowered to speak and behave on behalf of the character they are portraying. Children can pick up a puppet, begin speaking in a different voice, and quickly adopt the personality of the character they are portraying. (Often this personality is very different from his or her own). Children can also take part in performances in which the teacher acts as narrator, telling the story while pausing for actions and dialogue to be performed by the child's puppet. The opportunities for fun and learning through puppets are unlimited. It is very useful for the school children to learn about the healthy practices. Puppet show is one of the best method for children to educate regarding healthy preventive measures.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of children regarding selected mosquito borne diseases.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of puppet show on knowledge regarding selected mosquito borne diseases among children.

- To associate the pre and post test level of knowledge regarding mosquito borne disease among children with their selected socio demographic variables of children.

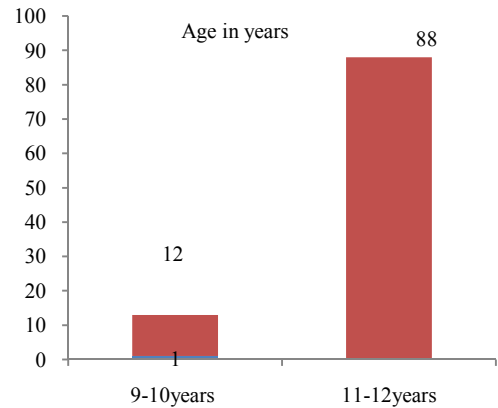


Figure 1 Percentage distribution of primary school children based on age.

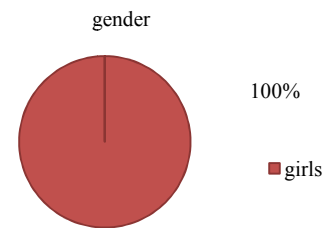


Figure 2 Percentage distributions of primary school children based On gender

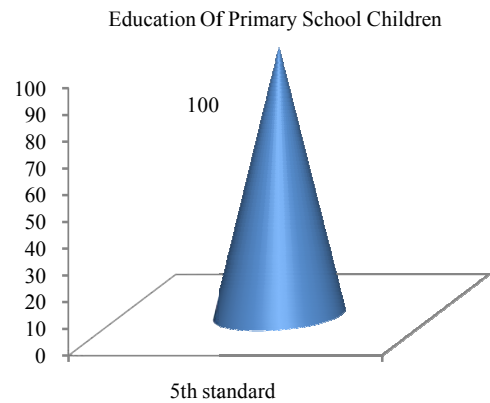


Figure 3 Percentage distribution of primary school children based On Standards

Hypothesis

Null Hypotheses

- H₀₁: There is no statistically significant difference on knowledge score regarding selected mosquito borne diseases before and after puppet show.
- H₀₂: There is no significant association between the post test knowledge score and the selected socio demographic variables.

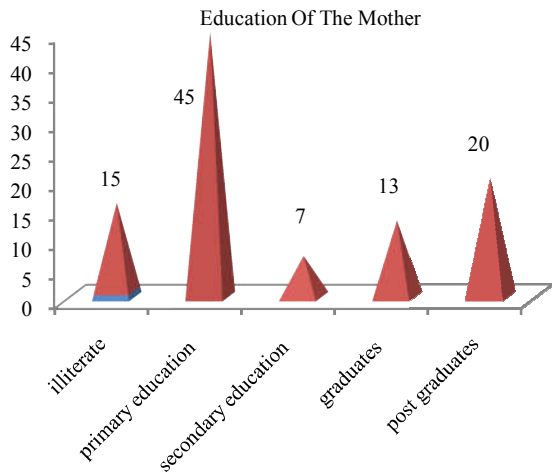


Figure 4 Percentage distribution of Primary School Children Based On Mothers Occupation.

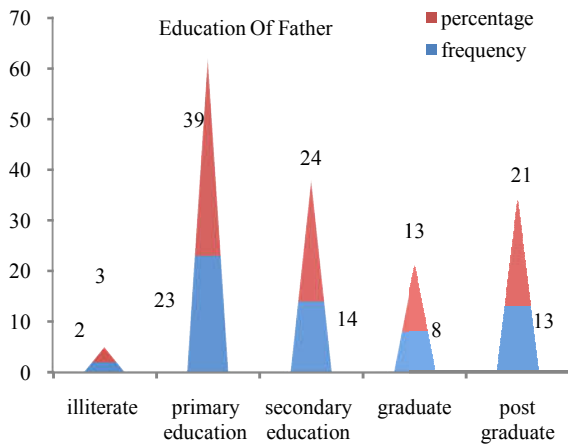


Figure 5 Percentage Distribution of Primary School Children Based On Father education

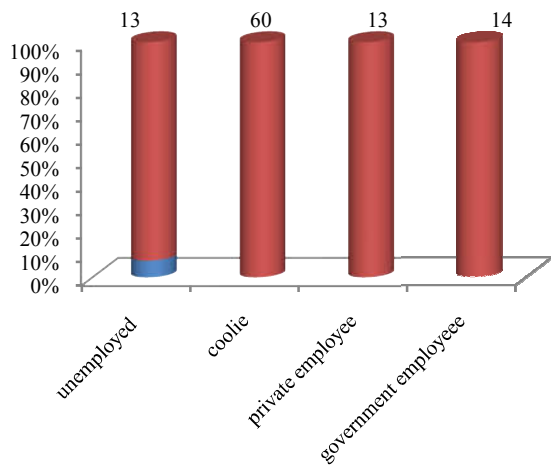


Figure 6 Percentage distributions of primary school children based On occupation

Research Hypotheses

- H₁: there is a statistically significant difference on knowledge among primary school children before and after the puppet show regarding selected mosquito borne disease.

- H₂: There is significant association between the post test level of knowledge and the selected socio demographic variables.

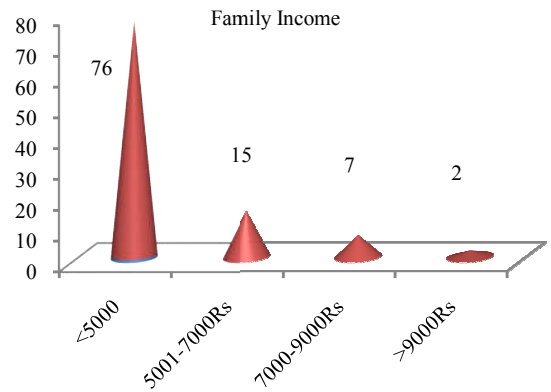


Figure 7 Frequency and percentage distribution of primary school children based on family income.

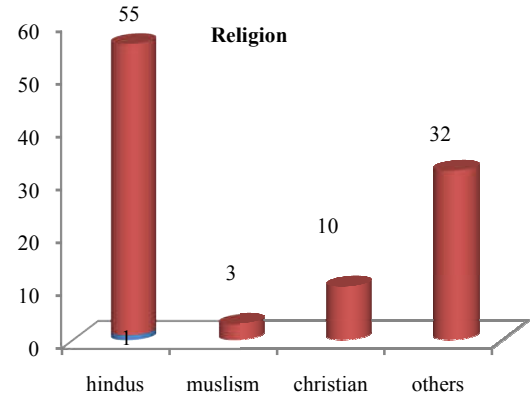


Figure 8 Percentage Distribution of Primary School Children Based On Religion.

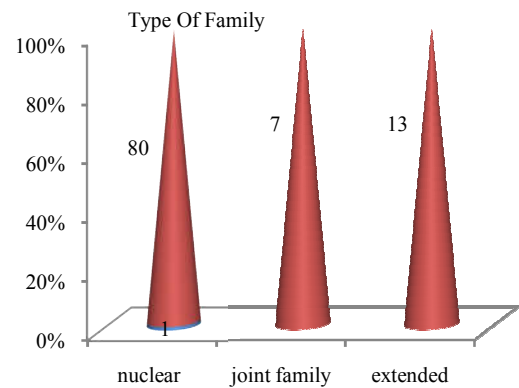


Figure 9 Percentage distribution of primary school children based On type of family

Research Approach

Quantitative research approach

Research Design

Pre experimental, one group pre test- post test was adopted

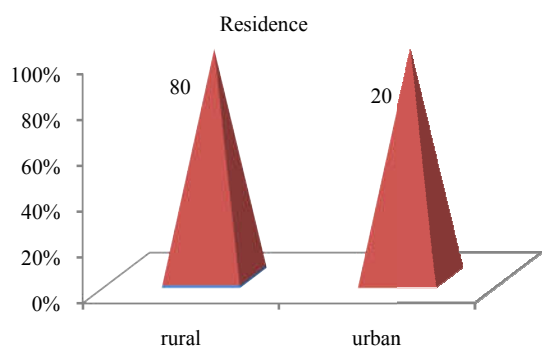


Figure 10 Percentage distribution of primary school children based On residence.

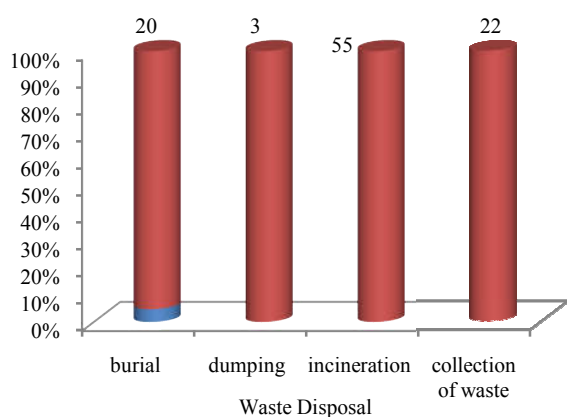


Figure 11 Percentage distribution of primary school children based On type of waste disposal.

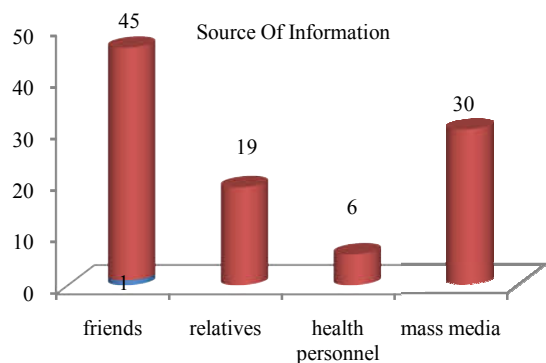


Figure 12 Percentage distribution of primary school children based on source of information.

Setting of Study

The study was conducted among primary school children in selected village like Golagamudi, at Nellore District.

Population

Target population

Primary school children with in the age group of 7-11 years.

Accessible population

The primary school children with in 7-11 years studying in govt. Primary school at Golagamudi at Nellore.

SAMPLE METHOD

Sample Size

Sample size of the study 60 children, who are studying 5th standard in selected school.

Sample Technique

The convenience sampling technique was adopted

Table 1

S.no	Data analysis	Method	Remarks
1	Descriptive statistics	Frequency and Percentage mean and standard deviation	Description of demographic variables. To assess the level of stress among elderly.
2	Inferential statistics	'Z' test Chi square	To compare the effectiveness Of pre and post test on knowledge level up on puppet show regarding mosquito Borne diseases. To associate the level of stress among elderly with their selected socio demographic variables.

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage distribution of Level of knowledge of primary school children regarding selected mosquito borne disease. (N=60)

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate knowledge	44	73
Moderate knowledge	16	27
Total	60	100

Sample Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

The study includes primary school children who are

- Studying 5th standard at selected school.
- both boys and girls
- who can speak and understand Telugu or English

Exclusion Criteria

The study excludes who are

- Who are not willing to participate.
- who are sick

Description of Tool

The instrument consists of two parts

Part I Demographical variables include age, gender, education of the child, education of the mother, education of the father, occupation, family income, religion, type of family, residence, disposal of water, source of formation.

Part II structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases. it asses 40 items.

Score interpretation: 1-14 inadequate knowledge

15-28	moderate knowledge
29-42	adequate knowledge
Scoring key:	yes=1
	No= 0

Data Collection Procedure

After obtaining formal written permission from the principal, government school. The study was conducted in government primary school for 2 weeks. Data collection procedure was carried out from 21/1/15 to 31/1/15. Pre experimental one group pretest and post test design adopted to assess the knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases among primary school children in selected school. The sample size was 60 primary school children and convenience sampling technique was used for selection of subjects. Socio demographic data was obtained from structured questionnaire. The subjects were informed by the investigator about the nature and purpose of the study and their written consent was obtained. On the 1st day the data collected by using the structured questionnaire, it took 20 mints to collect the data from each sample. Puppet show was conducted for 3days and the post test was conducted on 11th day by using structured questionnaire. Data was analysed and presented according to the objectives and hypotheses.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

TABLE-1: shows that with regard to level of knowledge 44(73%) primary school children had inadequate knowledge, and 16(27%) primary school children had moderate knowledge.

Findings related to Frequency percentage distribution of level of knowledge of primary school children regarding mosquito borne diseases by pretest and post test.

Table 14 reveals that in pretest 16(27%) had moderate knowledge and 44(73%) had inadequate knowledge. The scores of the post- test indicated increase in knowledge levels of the primary school children i.e. 11(18%) had adequate knowledge followed by 35(59%) had moderate at knowledge, 14(23%) had inadequate knowledge.

Findings related to Mean and Standard deviation of level of knowledge of primary school children in pre -test and post-test regarding selected mosquito borne disease

Table 15 reveals that in pretest the mean is 25.9 and standard deviation is 13.6 where as in post -test mean is 20.3 and standard deviation is 6.6. The calculated value of z test is 0.55 and the tabulated value is 1.9. The calculated value is greater than tabulated value. So, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Research hypothesis is accepted.

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Association between post-test knowledge scores of primary school children on selected mosquito borne disease with their demographic variables by using “Chi square test.”

TABLE 16 There is a significant association between the effectiveness of puppet on knowledge regarding mosquito borne diseases among primary school children with the socio demographic variables like age, gender, educational status of mother, educational status of father, education, occupation, income, religion, type of family, area, waste disposal, and source of information.

A comparative study was conducted in an urban locality in banglore city and a rural locality in a selected district ton assess the sources of information regarding mosquito borne disease. Both rural and urban samples were selected by randomly .data was collected by using structured interview schedule. The study results shown tha t in the urban sample more than half the houses had television .only about 23%of the house holds had new paper. About 19%of the houses had television 53%of the rural respondants didn't have any media aids at home. About 35% had television at home. About 15% had radio; only a small 4% of the people interviewed had newspaper at home. The study included that rural people didn't have any media aids and not aware as that of urban regarding information or mosquito borne disease.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that there is statistically significant in increasing the level of knowledge among primary school children regarding selected mosquito borne diseases

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