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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Isolation Precaution Guidelines for Mumps among Mother of School Going Children (6-12 Years) in Selected Rural Area, Villupuram District.

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ABSTRACT:

Aim: To assess the degree of understanding of mumps isolation precautions among mothers of school-age children (6–12 years old) in a selected rural area of the Villupuram district following a session of video-assisted education.

Objectives: i) Assessing mothers of school-age children (6–12 years) on their pre- and post-test understanding of mumps isolation measures. ii) To evaluate the extent to which the Video Assisted Teaching (VAT) program has improved mothers' comprehension of mumps isolation precautions for school-age children (6–12 years). iii) To determine the relationship between the selected sociodemographic factors and post-test knowledge levels on the prevention and management of specific health issues in the elderly. .

Methods& material: The study was carried out at Aalagrammam, a rural hamlet in the Villupuram district. Using a non-probability purposive sampling technique, 50 mothers of school-age children (ages 6 to 12) were selected.

Results: The findings of the study revealed that, in the pre-test, out of 50 participants, 45 (90%) had inadequate knowledge, 5 (10%) had moderate knowledge, and none demonstrated adequate knowledge. The mean difference between the pre-test and post-test scores was 7.5 with a standard error of 0.49.

Conclusion: According to the study's findings, the pre-test mean score was 9.92 with a standard deviation of 5.29, and the post-test mean score was 17.42 with a standard deviation of 6.54. According to the study, the video-assisted training method improved mothers' knowledge of mumps isolation precautions for school-age children (6–12 years old).

Key words: mumps standards, video-assisted education program, information about isolation precautions, and mothers of school-age children. .

Keys Words: video assisted teaching programme, knowledge regarding isolation precaution, guidelines for mumps and mothers of school going children.

INTRODUCTION:

The RNA virus that causes mumps, a common childhood ailment, is a member of the genus *Rubulavirus* and family *Paramyxoviridae*. Fever, headache, muscle aches, fatigue, and appetite loss are among the symptoms of mumps that typically appear 12 to 25 days after exposure. Mumps is thus classified as an acute viral disease in children that primarily results in swelling of one or both parotid glands, though it can also affect other organs. Before spreading to the lymph nodes and salivary glands, the mumps virus initially affects the upper respiratory tract. Once the virus enters the bloodstream and infects the lymph nodes, it spreads throughout the body. Although extremely uncommon, mumps may need laboratory diagnosis through antibody testing, viral culture, or real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR). The main strategy for treating mumps is supportive treatment, which places an emphasis on rest and pain control because there is currently no known cure. The disease typically resolves on its own as the immune system gets rid of the infection. One efficient method of preventing mumps is by vaccination. The MMR (measles, mumps, and rubella)

vaccination, which is widely used worldwide, prevents all three illnesses. Isolating those who are affected can also help stop the mumps from spreading.

OBJECTIVES:

- i) To assess the pre & post-test level of knowledge regarding isolation precaution guidelines for mumps among mother of school going children (6-12 years).
- ii) To evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching (VAT) on knowledge regarding isolation precaution guidelines for mumps among mother of school going children (6-12 years).
- iii) To determine the association between post-test Level of knowledge regarding Prevention and management of selected Health problem of elderly with their selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: There is a significant difference between the pre and post-test level of knowledge regarding isolation precaution guidelines among mothers of school going children.

H2: There is a significant association between post level of knowledge on isolation precaution guidelines for mumps among mothers of school going children with their selected socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in the rural Aalagrammam area of the Villupuram district of Tamil Nadu. 50 mothers in total were chosen as study participants using a non-probability purposive sampling technique. These mothers met pre-established inclusion criteria, such as having children enrolled in local schools, being available throughout the data collection period, and being willing to participate. Purposive sampling was employed to ensure that participants possessed the relevant characteristics needed to meet the objectives of the study. The environment was ideal for assessing the effectiveness of the video-assisted teaching strategy because it replicated the normal rural educational and health awareness milieu.

Table: 4.1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variable of mothers of school going children (6-12 years).

N=50

S.NO	Demo graphic variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age of children in years		
	a) 6-7	29	58
	b) 8-10	11	22
	c) 11-12	10	20
2	Age of mother in years		
	a) 21-25	0	0
	b) 26-30	6	12
	c) 31-35	20	40
	d) Above 36	24	48
3	Gender of the children		
	a) Male	18	36
	b) Female	32	64
4	Religion		
	a) Hindu	47	94
	b) Christian	3	6
	c) Muslim	0	0

S.NO	Demo graphic variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
	d) Others	0	0
5	Educational status		
	a) Noformaleducation	0	0
	b) Primary School	11	22
	c) Secondary School	10	20
	d) HigherSecondaryschool	17	34
	e) Under Graduate	11	22
	f) Post graduate	1	2
6	Mother Occupation		
	a) Unemployed	18	36
	b) Coolie	16	32
	c) Government job	0	0
	d) Business	5	10
	e) Technical Worker	10	20
	f) Professional worker	1	2
7	Family monthly income (Rs)		
	a) Less than 10000 per month	21	42
	b) 10001-15000 per month	21	42
	c) 15001-20000 per month	7	14
	d) Above 20001 per month	1	2
8	Source of health information		
	a) Newspaper	24	48
	b) Healthcare workers	2	4
	c) Anganwadi worker	7	14
	d) Television	17	34
9	Source of health care facilities		
	a) Government hospital	34	68
	b) Private hospital	5	10
	c) Clinics	8	16
	d) Health awareness camp	3	6

In Age of children Among 50 sample 29 (58%) belong to 6-7 years, among 50 sample 20 (40%) belongs to 31-35 years, 18 (36%) belong to male, 47 (94%) belongs to Hindu, 17 (34%) belongs to Higher secondary school, 18 (36%) belongs to unemployed, 21 (42%) belong to less than 10,000, 24 (48%) getting information through newspaper and 34 (68%) receiving treatment at government hospital,

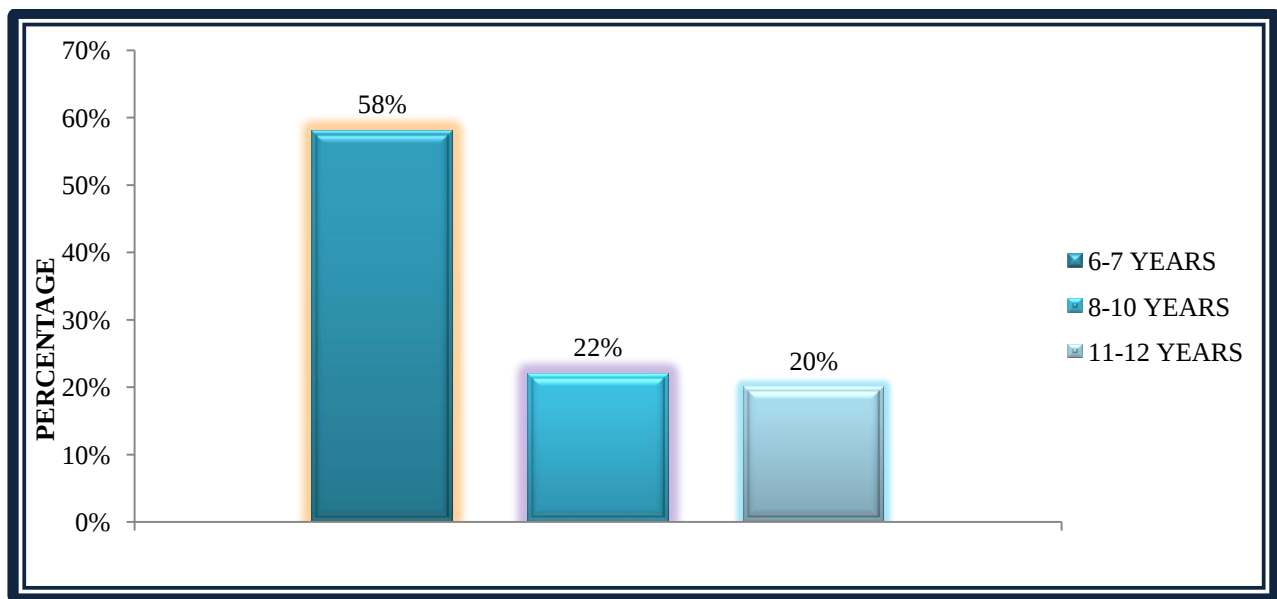


Figure 4.1.1: Percentage wise distribution of demographic variables of age

Table 4.3.1 Effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding isolation precaution guidelines for mumps among mother's of school going children (6-12 years). N=50

Pretest		Posttest		Mean difference	Standard error	T value
Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard deviation			
9.92	5.29	17.42	6.54	7.5	0.49	15.30* (S)

*Significant at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.3 Reveals that pre-test mean was 9.92 with the standard deviation of 5.29 and the post-test mean was 17.42 with the standard deviation of 6.54. The mean difference of pre-test and post-test was 7.5 with the standard error of 0.49. The 'T' value was 15.30 it shows highly significant at P value of 0.05. Hence it indicates that the knowledge level of mothers of School going children (6-12 years) is improved after video assisted teaching programme.

RESULT

The pre-test mean score was 9.92 with a standard deviation of 5.29, while the post-test mean score increased to 17.42 with a standard deviation of 6.54. The mean difference between pre-test and post-test scores was 7.5, with a standard error of 0.49. The calculated 't' value of 15.30 was found to be highly significant ($p < 0.05$), indicating a substantial improvement in the knowledge levels of mothers of school-going children aged 6–12 years following the intervention.

DISCUSSION

A pre-experimental, one-group pre-test and post-test design was employed in this study. Using a purposive sampling technique, 50 mothers of school-going children aged 6–12 years were selected as participants based on specific inclusion criteria. The study was conducted over a period of four weeks in the rural area of Aalagrammam, Villupuram district. A structured questionnaire was administered to the participants. The investigator introduced herself, explained the purpose of the study, and obtained written consent from all participants. A video-assisted teaching programme was then provided to the participants for seven days, and the post-test was conducted after the completion of the intervention.

CONCLUSION

The study findings revealed that the pre-test mean score was 9.92 with a standard deviation of 5.29, while the post-test mean score increased to 17.42 with a standard deviation of 6.54. The mean difference between the pre-test and post-test scores was 7.5, with a standard error of 0.49. The calculated 't' value of 15.30 was found to be highly significant ($p < 0.05$). These results indicate that the video-assisted teaching programme was effective in

enhancing the knowledge of mothers regarding isolation precaution guidelines for mumps among school-going children aged 6–12 years in the selected rural area of Villupuram district.