



“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Long Term Effect Of Pneumonia In Toddlers Among Staff Nurse Working At Paediatric Unit, SMVMCH, Puducherry”

Ms.R.Lakshmi priya¹, Mrs.S.Sakthipriya², Dr.G.Muthamilselvi³

¹ Final year student ,Sri Manakula Vinayagar Nursing College,Puducherry-605107,India

²Assistant professor in department of community health nursing , sri manakula vinayagar nursing college, Puducherry-605107,India

³Principal Dept of obstetrics and gynaecological nursing ,sri manakula vinayagar nursing college, Puducherry -605107

Corresponding author: Mrs.S.Sakthipriya-Mail ID:sakthipriyas@smvnc.ac.in

ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching Programme on long term effect of pneumonia in Toddlers among staff nurses working at pediatric unit,SMVMCH, Puducherry. The study was quasi experimental with one group pre test post test research design. The total of 30 staff nurses who met inclusion criteria were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The findings of the study revealed that out of 30 samples, **In pretest**, Majority of staff nurse 21(70%) had moderate and 9(30%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse is 18.8 ± 3.508 . **In post-test**, Majority of staff nurse 23(76.7%) had adequate and 7(23.3%) had Moderate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse is 23 ± 3.939 .

KEY WORDS: Pneumonia,Toddlers,Planned teaching programme, staff nurse.

I. INTRODUCTION

“As long as there’s breath in our lungs our story is still being written”

-Bart Millard

The Pneumonia is an inflammatory condition of the lung primarily affecting the small air sacs known as alveoli. Symptoms typically include some combination of productive or dry cough, chest pain, fever, and difficulty breathing. The severity of the condition is variable. Pneumonia is usually caused by infection with viruses or bacteria, and less commonly by other microorganisms. Identifying the responsible pathogen can be difficult. Diagnosis is often based on symptoms and physical examination Chest X-rays, blood tests, and culture of the sputum

may help confirm the diagnosis. The disease may be classified by where it was acquired, such as community- or hospital-acquired or healthcare-associated pneumonia. The World Health Organization has defined pneumonia in children clinically based on either a cough or difficulty breathing and a rapid respiratory rate, chest indrawing, or a decreased level of consciousness. A rapid respiratory rate is defined as greater than 60 breaths per minute in children under 2 months old, greater than 50 breaths per minute in children 2 months to 1 year old, or greater than 40 breaths per minute in children 1 to 5 years old. In children, low oxygen levels and lower chest indrawing are more sensitive than hearing chest crackles with a stethoscope or increased respiratory rate. Grunting and nasal flaring may be other useful signs in children less than five years old.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Stefan Walter et.al (2014) was conducted on Viral and bacterial confections are common complications in patients with seasonal influenza and are associated with around 25% of all influenza-related deaths. The burden of pneumonia in patients with VBC in Spain is poorly characterized. We aimed to provide population data over a period of six consecutive influenza seasons, from 2009-10 to 2014-15. We used the discharge report from the minimum basic data set, published annually by the Spanish ministry of health, to retrospectively analyses hospital discharge data in individuals aged >60 years with a diagnosis of pneumonia and influenza. In total, 1933 patients >60 years old were hospitalized for pneumonia and influenza, of whom 55.2% were male. The median age was 75 years (interquartile range 15); half of the patients were > 70 years old. Influenza was the main diagnosis in 64.4% of the patients, all-cause pneumonia in 15.8%, half of



whom were assigned a diagnostic code for pneumococcal pneumonia. The mean annual hospitalization rate was 2.99 per 100,000 populations (95% CI 2.9-3.1) throughout the study period, while the highest rate, 5.6 per 100,000 population (95% CI 0.4 -0.6), was observed in the 2013-14 season. The mean annual mortality rate was 0.5 deaths per 100,000 populations (95% CI 0.4 - 6.0) and in-hospital case fatality rate was 16.1 % (95% CI 14.5 - 17.8).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers among staff nurse working at paediatric unit, SMVMCH, puducherry.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in Toddlers among staff nurses
- To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on Knowledge Regarding the long term effect of pneumonia in Toddlers among staff nurses
- To associate between the level of knowledge regarding the long term effect of pneumonia in Toddlers among staff nurses and the effectiveness of planned teaching programme with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

- H1- there will be significant difference in pre and posttest level of knowledge regarding pneumonia in experimental group.
- H2- there will be significant different in post level of knowledge regarding pneumonia between experimental and control group.

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach. The research design was quasi experimental one group pre test and post test research design was used to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers among staff nurses working at pediatric unit SMVMCH, Puducherry. By using purposive sampling technique 30 samples were selected for the present study. The period of data collection was two weeks. The tool consists of demographic data, standard questionnaire tool was used. The outcome of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Section A:

Demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, education, job type, marital status, types of family, having children, type of resident, any lifestyle disease and information about pneumonia

Section B:

Multiple choice questionnaires to access the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers among staff nurse working at paediatric unit, SMVMCH, puducherry.

It consists of totally 30 questions. Each question carries one mark.

IV. DISCUSSION

The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers among staff nurse working at paediatric unit, SMVMCH, puducherry

A total number of 30 staff nurses selected from the present study. The pre-test was conducted using a structured questionnaire after pre-test, planned teaching Programme were given to staff nurses. After 2 days the post test was conducted by using the same questionnaire in the same manner.

The study had proved that planned teaching Programme had brought about excellent changes in the staff nurses regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers.

The first objective is to assess the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of Pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse

Table -2: shows that frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse. **In pretest**, Majority of staff nurse 21(70%) had moderate and 9(30%) had adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse is 18.8 ± 3.508 . **In post- test**, Majority of staff nurse 23(76.7%) had adequate and 7(23.3%) had Moderate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation of the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse is 23 ± 3.939 .

The study findings were supported by Mamata jena et.al (2014) was conducted the study of the childhood pneumonia is one of the leading cause of mortality in children aged less than five years. Main objectives of the study was to assess the effectiveness



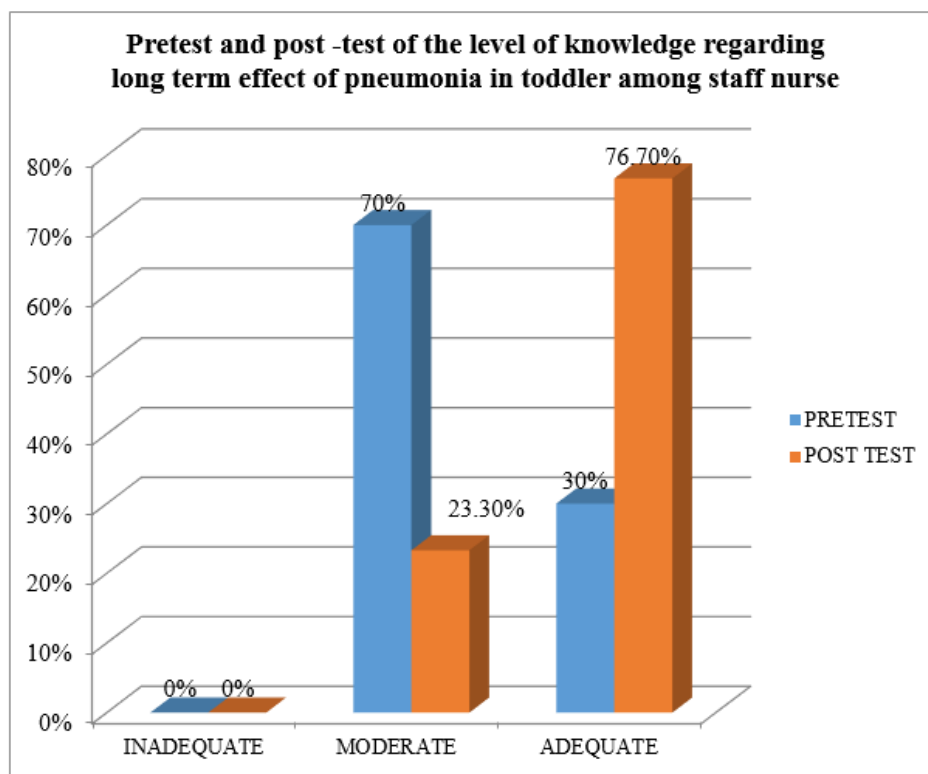
of the information booklet on knowledge & practice about prevention of pneumonia among the mother of under five children admitted to pediatric ward of a selected hospital of odisha. 50 mothers who met the inclusion criteria were selected as study subjects by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Result of the study shows that 52% of mothers had no knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia the

't' value for knowledge & practice test are 35.78 & 14.68 respectively which are much greater than t(49) at 0.05 significance level(2.01) in both indicating effectiveness of information booklet in increasing knowledge & knowledge on practice. The study has implications in various fields of nursing & based on the findings many recommendations were made for future research.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of pretest and post -test of the level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse.

(N=30)

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRETEST		POST TEST	
	N	%	N	%
INADEQUATE	0	0	0	0
MODERATE	21	70	7	23.3
ADEQUATE	9	30	23	76.7
Mean				
Standard deviation	18.8 ± 3.508		23 ± 3.939	



The second objective is to administer planned teaching programme regarding long term effect of the pneumonia in Toddler among staff nurse.

Table -3:- shows that, the mean score of effectiveness of planned teaching program on long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse in the pre-test was 18.8 ± 3.508 and the mean score in the post- test was 23 ± 3.939. The calculated

paired't' test value of t = -4.79 shows statistically highly significant difference of effectiveness of planned teaching program on long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse.

The study findings were supported by Chithra R.A.Janula Raju was conducted a study with the title of Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Knowledge, prevention Ventilator



associated pneumonia, critical care nurses that There was a marked increase in the overall knowledge score Of post-test than pre-test score which represents the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme. The Calculated t test value was found to be 5.934 which are highly significant at 0.01. Thus the structured teaching Programme Was Effective In improving The Knowledge of Critical care Nurses regarding prevention of ventilator associated pneumonia.

The third objective is to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on long term effect if the pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse.

Table -4:- depicts that the demographic variable, Gender, Education and about pneumonia had shown statistically significant association between the post -test level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse with selected demographic variables. The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the post -test level of knowledge regarding long term effect of pneumonia in toddler among staff nurse with selected demographic variables respectively.

The study findings were supported by Bharti Sharma et.al (2020) was conducted on Assess the pre-test knowledge scores of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients using a structured knowledge questionnaire. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme for students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in terms of gain in post-test knowledge scores. To associate the knowledge score of students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia with selected demographic variables. The nature of the study was pre-experimental approach. The research design used for this study was based on one group pre-test and post-test without a control group design. The present study attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia in intubated patients among B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students. This study included 60B.Sc Nursing IIIrd year students and their level of knowledge was assessed by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire. The statistical paired 't' test indicates that the mean post-test score percentage (71.5%) was significantly higher than the mean pre-test score percentage (48.06%) at the 0.001 level of significance; this shows that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing level of knowledge of

students regarding ventilator care bundle in prevention of ventilator-associated pneumonia.

V. SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY:

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on long term effect of Pneumonia in toddlers among staff nurse working at paediatric unit, SMVMCH, puducherry. The study was pre experimental research design with one group pre-test and post-test design. A total of 30 staff nurses who met the inclusion criteria were selected from the SMVMCH hospital by using purposive sample technique. The researcher first introduced himself to the staff nurses and developed a rapport communication with them. After the selection of samples the data was collected with the prepared tools.

CONCLUSION:

Part I:

Demographic variables consisting of age, gender, religion, education, job type, marital status, type of family, having children, Type of residence, Any lifestyle diseases, and source of information.

Part II:

Assessment of knowledge on long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers Is done by using standardized questionnaire.it consists of 30 questions each question carries one mark.

IMPLICATIONS OF NURSING RESEARCH:

The study had implications for nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

NURSING PRACTICE:

The nurses working in the hospitals, clinical setting and in community should practice health education as an integral part of nursing profession. This module was developed by the investigator can also be used by the community nurses to practice and instruct about the long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers.

NURSING EDUCATION:

The child health nursing curriculum needs to strengthen to enable the nursing students to know about the long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers. The nursing students need to organize a workshop, in-service education programme to staff nurses, students and also for the paramedical workers.



NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The nursing administration should take on active role in organizing and implementing structured teaching Programme and also conducting a mass media communication regarding long term effect of pneumonia in the toddlers. The nurse administers play a vital role for ongoing educational programmes to provide knowledge on long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers should be placed in hands of people.

NURSING RESEARCH:

The study revealed that the planned teaching programme is effective to improve the knowledge about long term effect of pneumonia in toddlers. Nurse as a researcher use different kinds of teaching and learning programmes with the application of those teaching programme knowledge can be improved among staff nurses working in ICU“S.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- ★ The study can do at the large number of samples.
- ★ The study can done by using learning Programmes.
- ★ The study can be implemented at the various states of India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOK REERENCE:

- [1]. A textbook of pediatric Health Nursing parul datta, 4th edition, Jaypee publications, pg no: 244-256.
- [2]. Essentials of pediatric nursing by Rimple sharma, pity koul publications, 3rd edition, pg no: 315-325.
- [3]. Wong’s essentials of pediatric nursing, Elsevier publications, 2nd edition, pg no: 476-482.
- [4]. Textbook of pediatric nursing by sussama varghese and anupuma sushmitha, Jaypee brother’s publications, 3rd edition, pg no: 299-323.
- [5]. Brunner and Suddharths, A textbook of medical surgical nursing by Suresh k.sharma 13th edition, pg no: 433-437.
- [6]. Lewis a textbook of medical surgical nursing by chinthamani Elsevier publications, pg no: 1560-1570.
- [7]. Potter and Perry, “**Clinical Nursing Skills and Techniques**”, (1990), The C.V. Mosby Company, 2nd edition, Pg no: 96-98.
- [8]. Polit. D.F. Hungler Bp, “**Essentials of Nursing Research**”, (1999), JB Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 16th edition, Pg no: 40-43.

JOURNAL REFERENCE:

- [9]. International journal of child health nursing.
- [10]. Indian journal of pediatric nursing.
- [11]. Journal of pediatric Health care.
- [12]. British journal of child health nursing.
- [13]. Chithra R, Janula Raju2 Research Scholar, JJT University a study on pneumonia and it’s prevention.
- [14]. Mamata jena Effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge about prevention of pneumonia among mothers of under five children admitted in Tertiary Care Hospital, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.
- [15]. V. Hemavathy., Girijabhaskaran and Ramudu S Study on effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on pneumonia.
- [16]. American association of pediatric Health.

NET REFERENCES:

- [17]. www.nationalinstituteofhealth.com
- [18]. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed
- [19]. www.medknow.com
- [20]. www.iosrjournals.org
- [21]. www.google.com
- [22]. www.medline.com
- [23]. www.yahoo.com
- [24]. www.medscape.com