

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme (VATP) on Knowledge of Prevention of Pneumonia among Parents Attending Pediatric Outpatient Department (OPD) in Selected Hospital at Jabalpur

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Abstract: *The data were collected from Seth Govind Das, Memorial Hospital, Jabalpur and Jabalpur Hospital and Research Centre, Jabalpur using purposive sampling technique. The sample consisted of 50 parents attending pediatric ward to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia. The findings shows that mean posttest knowledge score (24.56) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.9) the depression score (SD=1.61) is less than that of post test score (SD=4.28) and computed paired value shows there is significant difference between pretest and posttest mean knowledge score (t=2.82). This indicates that video assisted teaching programme is effective in increasing knowledge score of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia Hence, it is imperative for parents attending pediatric ward in hospitals to provide quality of life to the children.*

Keywords: Video Assisted Teaching Program, Pneumonia, Upper Respiratory Infections, Knowledge, Preventive Practice, Children, Video Assisted Teaching, Educational Program

1. Introduction

“Work joyfully and peacefully, knowing that right thoughts and efforts will inevitably bring about right results”

“JAMES ALLEN”

Pneumonia has been identified as the major “forgotten killer of children” by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and WHO. (Wardlaw et al.2006, 4 - 44.)

The World Health Organization defines pneumonia as an acute disease episode with cough combined with fast breathing with age specific cut - values for increased respiratory rate. This case definition of childhood pneumonia is widely used in poor - resource settings to guide the management of pneumonia. The definition is also commonly used as an entry criteria or endpoint in different intervention and disease burden studies.

Historically, pneumonia was the main cause of child death in developed countries, and in the United States in 1900, it is estimated that pneumonia killed 47 of every 1, 000 children before the age of 5 years. Improvements in nutrition and living standards in the United States in the first 40 years of the 20th century led to a substantial reduction in pneumonia mortality well before antibiotics became available as an effective treatment. However, in the low - income countries of Asia and Africa, pneumonia is still the main cause of child death. In developing countries, over one - quarter of children have an episode of clinical pneumonia each year throughout the first 5 years of their lives. On average, 2%–

3% of children each year have pneumonia severe enough to require hospitalization, and many of these disease episodes are potentially fatal. Thus, for every 1, 000 children born, about 100–150 episodes of severe pneumonia arise during the first 5 years of life, most during the first 2 years. Approximately 21% of child deaths are due to pneumonia, and many developing countries have mortality rates of 60–100 per 1, 000 children under 5 years of age; this suggests that of every 1, 000 children born alive, 12–20 die from pneumonia before their fifth birthdays.

2. Review of Literature

Review of literature is a systematic identification, location, scrutiny and summary of written materials that contain information on research problems.

This chapter deals with the selected studies, which are related to the present study. A review of literature relevant to the study was undertaken, which helped the investigator to develop deeper insight into the problem and gain information on what has been done in the past. Literature review is based on an extensive survey of books, journals and websites.

Review of literature for the study has been organized under the following headings:

- 1) Review of literature regarding video assisted teaching program
- 2) Review of literature regarding knowledge of parents related to prevention of pneumonia

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- 3) Review of literature related to prevention of pneumonia

Review of literature regarding video assisted teaching program

A study conducted by Woodward & Reith, (1997), "to evaluate the effects of educational interventions on parental practices for recurrent febrile convulsions" for 2 - years. The 326 parents voluntarily chose either to receive a mailed pamphlet (n=196) or to attend a 2 - h educational program (n=130). The result showed that Parents who only receive pamphlets did not show significant improvements then parents, who attended the educational programme,

A study conducted by Hitchcock Dowrick and Prater (1999) "a literature review on video self - modeling by and a review of self - modeling including video self modeling" were identified. Studies identified in those reviews, dating from 1970 - 2001, were not repeated in the current review results of the study of the 24 studies reviewed, 45.8% included students with mental retardation, 54.2% with autism, 12.5% with emotional and behavior disorders, 8.3% with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD), 4.2% with learning disabilities, and 4.2% with physical disabilities.

A study done by Caulfield Le, De Onis M, Blessner M (2000) "to evaluate the effects of video information on anxiety among patients undergoing angiography" study was carried out in France among two hundred patients. Analysis reveals that patient who watched the video were found to have significantly less anxiety ($p = 0.048$). Further satisfaction of information was higher in video group than in no video group (99% vs.76%, $p = 0.001$).

Statement

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme (vatp) on knowledge of prevention of pneumonia among parents attending pediatric outpatient department (opd) in selected hospital at Jabalpur.

Objectives

- To assess the pretest knowledge of patients attending pediatric opd regarding prevention of pneumonia. Before implementation of vatp
- To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on prevention of pneumonia.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia among parents attending pediatric opd with selected demographic variables.

3. Research Methodology

In this study

Research Approach: Quantitative Approach

Design: pretest posttest quasi experimental Research Design

Setting: pediatric department at selected hospitals of Jabalpur

Population: parents attending pediatrics OPD

Target Population: Parent Available at the time of data collection

Accessible Population: Parents attending pediatric hospital wards, Willing to participate in the study

Sample Size: 50

Sampling Technique: purposive Sampling

Tool - structured multiple: choice questionnaires

Development of Tool

Structured multiple - choice questionnaires were prepared for assessing demographic and knowledge related to prevention of pneumonia. The data was analyzed and interrupted using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data are organized and presented under the following headings.

Mean knowledge score of parents attending pediatric ward regarding prevention of pneumonia.

Total samples: - 50

Total question asked 30

4. Analysis and Interpretation

Section I:

Table No I: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic data

Samples

Section I It deals with the analysis of demographic data of the sample.

Section II It deals with the analysis of the data related to knowledge score before and after administration of the video assisted teaching

Section III It deals with the analysis of the effectiveness of the video assisted teaching on knowledge of the parents

Section IV It deals with the association between pretest knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Note: - 01 mark given for answer YES and 0 marks for answer NO.

Demographic distribution of the sample (N =50)

S. No	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (Mother)		
	20 - 25	26	52%
	26 - 30	10	20%
	31 - 35	6	12%
2	above 36	3	6%
	Age (Father)		
	20 - 25	0	0%
	26 - 30	0	0%
3	31 - 35	5	10%
	above 36	0	0%
	Sex		
	Male	5	10%
4	Female	45	90%
	Religion		
	Hindu	33	66%
	Muslim	8	16%
5	Christian	7	14%
	Others	2	4%
	Education		
	Primary	7	14%
6	Secondary	19	38%
	Graduate	18	36%
	post graduate	6	12%
	Occupation		
6	Mother		
	house wife	35	70%
	government job	7	14%

	private job	3	6%
	Business	0	0%
7	Father		
	Unemployed	1	2%
	government job	3	6%
	private job	1	2%
	Business	0	0%
8	Type of family		
	nuclear	27	54%
	Joint	23	46%
9	Income		
	2000 - 5000	11	22%
	5100 - 7000	3	6%
	7100 - 9000	6	12%
	above 9100	30	60%
10	Previous knowledge about pneumonia		
	Family	10	20%
	mass media	25	50%
	health professional	15	30%
	Others	0	0%

Table No - 1 reveals that the association between knowledge of parents regarding pneumonia with demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi - square test the age of the students was found most significant. The variable sex, education and Occupation of the mother were found significant. Other variables were not significant in this study. This chapter dealt with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from 50 samples i. e. parents attending pediatric ward regarding prevention of pneumonia, both the descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the analysis of data.

Figure no.1 shows comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge of the parents

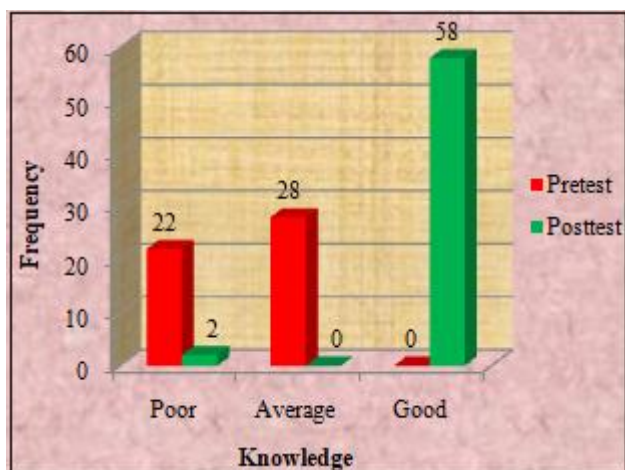


Figure 15: Comparison between Pretest & posttest knowledge of the parents

The comparison between pre and post knowledge made by correlation. Correlation is the appropriate statistical method to compare the pre & post test knowledge score. The result showed positive correlation

Comparison between pre & post knowledge of parents (N = 50)

S. No	Description	Mean	SD	T_test
01	Pretest Knowledge	10.9	1.61	2.82
02	Post test Knowledge	24.56	4.28	

Findings related to knowledge score before administration of video assisted teaching programme. The result clearly indicated that 22 (44%) parents have poor knowledge, 28 (56%) parents have average knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia.

Finding related to knowledge score after administration of video assisted teaching programme. The finding shows that 2 (4%) of parents have poor knowledge, 48 (96%) parents have good knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia.

The finding shows that mean posttest knowledge score (24.56) is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge score (10.9). The depression score (SD=1.61) is less than that of the post test score (SD=4.28) and computed paired' value shows that there is significant difference between pretest and posttest mean knowledge score (t=2.82, P< 0.01 level). this indicates that plan teaching programme is effective in increasing knowledge score of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia.

5. Discussion

The intervention in the present study was administered of video assisted teaching programme on prevention of pneumonia to the sample. The effect of video assisted teaching programme was assessed in terms of gained knowledge score. The mean post test score was 24.56 in comparison to 10.9 (Mean pretest score) hence video assisted teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge among parents. The present study shows that there is positive effect of video assisted teaching programme on the knowledge of parents.

There was a significance difference between pre test and post test mean knowledge score. It was found that there is highly significance (t=) difference between the pretest and post test knowledge score.

6. Conclusion

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion.

Parents who all are attending pediatric ward did not have 100% improvement in knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia. They required further education related to the prevention of pneumonia.

There was a significant increase in the knowledge of sample after administration of the video assisted teaching programme. The paired t test computed between mean pretest and post test score is 2.82 which indicates a significant increase in knowledge of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia.

Thus, it is illustrated that the video teaching programme on prevention of pneumonia is effective as a teaching strategy. Most of the selected demographic variables do not show major role in pretest knowledge score, hence on the basis of above findings it could be concluded undoubtedly that the written material prepared by the investigator in form of

video assisted teaching helped parents to improve their knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia.

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