

# A Quasi Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on Knowledge Regarding Emergency Management of Epilepsy among School Teachers in Selected Area

Rashmi Vishwas Tembhurne

Tutor, Godavari College of Nursing, Jalgaon

**Abstract:** Introduction: Epilepsy is one of the most frequent chronic disorders of childhood. The term epilepsy derives from the Greek word "Epilepsia" which means "to take hold of" or "to seize". It is a symptom complex arising from disordered brain function that itself may be secondary to variety of pathologic process. Indian epilepsy center (2008) reported that epilepsy is the commonest serious disorder of the brain. It is estimated that 1 out of every 200 persons in India suffers from epilepsy. Objectives: 1) to assess the pre test knowledge score regarding emergency management of epilepsy. 2) to determine the effectiveness of self-instructional module in terms of gain in knowledge scores. 3) to find out the association between pretest knowledge score with the selected demographic variables.<sup>1</sup> Methods and materials: The research approach used was evaluative approach. The research design selected for the study was a quasi-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design. Setting of the study: The setting was selected high school. The sample includes high school teachers; sampling technique was used probability simple random sampling. Description of tools: The Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data from samples. Result and discussion: The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the knowledge score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 12.45% where as in post-test 14.21%. This shows that the self-instructional module on knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy was effective.

## 1. Introduction

The attitudes and epilepsy-related knowledge of teachers are an important component of the educational experiences of school children with epilepsy. Unfortunately however, the exploration of teacher attitudes and knowledge has been extremely limited in the various areas of the country.<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Background of the study

Epilepsy is a common neurological disorder which predominantly affects pediatric and young adolescent population. Epilepsy affects many people worldwide, especially school-aged children, but few studies have examined children's viewpoints of their experiences with epilepsy. One study conducted in Taiwanese children with epilepsy shown that they had similar lived experiences as their counterparts in western culture, e.g. unpleasant somatic symptoms, difficulty learning and troubled peer relationships. The study concluded that public health and school nurses can apply their findings to educate school teachers and parents about epilepsy and encourage activities that allow children with and without epilepsy to interact, thus improving peer relationships and reducing stigmatization. Parents of children with and without epilepsy would also benefit from an age-appropriate education manual that includes causes of epilepsy, treatment, dealing with seizures and psychological and social adaptation.<sup>3</sup>

## 3. Need for the study

As children are in growing period of life and also spend most of their days in school, have frequent attacks of seizure, larger doses of antiepileptic drugs, may affect the ability to learn. It can lead to impaired growth and

development, frequent hospitalization, increased absenteeism from school and poor quality of life. Poor school performance not only results in child having low esteem, but also causes significant stress to parents and teachers. The above study reported that educational under achievement is considered to be greater academic implication of child with epilepsy.<sup>4</sup>

## 4. Objectives

- 1) To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding emergency management of epilepsy among school teachers.
- 2) To determine the effectiveness of self-instructional module in terms of gain in knowledge scores.
- 3) To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores with their selected demographic variables.

### Hypotheses:

**H<sub>1</sub>:**-There is significant difference in the level of knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy before and after the administration of self-instructional module.

**H<sub>2</sub>:**-There is significant association between pre-test knowledge of school teachers regarding emergency management of epilepsy with selected demographic variables..

### Assumptions

- 1) School teachers have some knowledge regarding the emergency management of epilepsy.
- 2) Self-instructional module will enhance the knowledge of school teachers regarding the emergency management of epilepsy.
- 3) Self-instructional module is an accepted teaching strategy.

## 5. Material and Method

**Research approach:** quantitative research with evaluative approach. **Research design:** quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test design. **Population:** 60 high school teachers. **Target population:** School teachers. **accessible population:** schoolteachers who are available at the time of data collection in selected. **Setting of the study:** selected high school. **Sample size and sample:** 60 school teachers. **Sampling technique:** Probability Simple random sampling technique

**Description of tool: Part I** – demographic data age, gender, educational status, previous knowledge, source of information, previous knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy and sources of information. **Part II** – Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding emergency management of epilepsy.

## 6. Results and Discussion

**Section I: Description of school teachers with regards to demographic variables.** Majority 33(55%) of school teachers were males. Majority 22(36.67%) of subject were in the age group of 25-35 years, Majority 26(43.33%) of subjects were educated up to Ded. Majority 37(61.67%) of subjects were not having any previous knowledge. Majority 15(65.87%) of subjects were having knowledge from their personal experience.

### Section II: Description of pre-test knowledge score of school teachers regarding emergency management of epilepsy among school teachers

Analysis of pretest knowledge scores of school teachers revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 school teachers majority 31(51.67%) of the subjects in pretest had average knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy, 22(36.67%) had poor knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy and only 7(11.67%) had good knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy.

### Section III: Description of post-test knowledge score regarding emergency management of epilepsy among school teachers

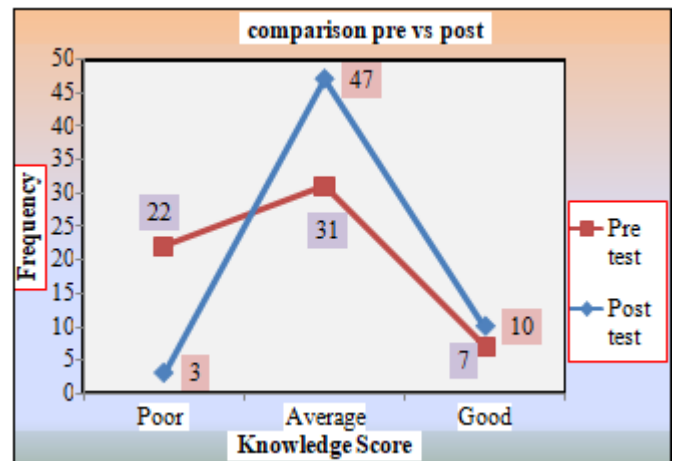
Analysis of the post - test knowledge scores of school teacher revealed that in the pre- test out of 60 school teachers majority 47 (78.33%) subjects in post test had average knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy, 10(16.67%) had average Knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy and only 3(5%) had poor knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy.

### Section IV: Description of effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding emergency

The analysis of mean, S.D., and mean percentage of the knowledge score in pre-test and post-test revealed that the mean percentage in pre-test was 12.45 % where as in post-test 14.21% . This shows the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy.

### Section V: Description on the association of pretest knowledge score in relation to demographic variables

The analysis of association of selected demographic variables with knowledge scores using chi-square revealed that there was significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, educational status. But it is found that there was a no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as gender, previous exposure and source of information at 5 % level of significance. Hence  $H_2$  accepted in case of variable such as age, educational status and  $H_2$  is rejected in case of variables such as gender, previous exposure and source of information.



**Figure:** Line diagram showing Effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy among school teachers

### Section V: Description on the association of pretest knowledge score in relation to demographic variables

The analysis of association of selected demographic variables with knowledge scores using chi-square revealed that there was significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, educational status. But it is found that there was a no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as gender, previous exposure and source of information at 5 % level of significance. Hence  $H_2$  accepted in case of variable such as age, educational status and  $H_2$  is rejected in case of variables such as gender, previous exposure and source of information.

## 7. Conclusion

The study findings concluded that high school teachers had poor knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy. The self-instructional module had great potential for accelerating the knowledge regarding emergency management of epilepsy among school teachers.

## References

- [1] Holmes, A guid to epilepsy; Australia: carton publication,1997.168-167.

- [2] McKinley, I Rose E, Chadwick D, Crawford, Wiley. Epilepsy care- the problem from child to adult. Epilepsy in young people; 1987; 83:3-12.
- [3] Holmes, A guid to epilepsy; Australia: carton publication, 1997.168-167.
- [4] Shauri Reza. Epilepsy in seizures. September 2008;6(2):125-126.
- [5] AK Thacker, Verma AM, Ji R, Thacker P, Mishra P knowledge awareness and attitude about epilepsy among school teachers in India Epub.2008 Dec ;17 (8):684-90.
- [6] Available at [www.ncbi.nih.gov/pubmade](http://www.ncbi.nih.gov/pubmade)
- [7] J.Vishwanathan .Achar's Textbook of pediatrics, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Chennai: orient Longman publication; 2000. 697-704.
- [8] World Health Organization. Epilepsy-defogging the demon. India together 2008; 36. Available at [www.epilepsy.com](http://www.epilepsy.com)