

Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding Eye Donation among High Schools Students of Selected School of Wardha

Rupali Moon¹, Ravindra Puranik²

Godavari college of Nursing, Jalgaon, NH-6, 57/1, 57/2. Khirdi Shiwar, Tal. & Dist. Jalgaon-425309 (M.S) India

Abstract: A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding eye donation among high schools of selected school of Wardha was carried out for partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Nursing at Kasturba Nursing College, Sewagram, Wardha. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation, the evaluation of planned teaching programme and to associate the knowledge score regarding eye donation with selected demographical variables. The study was based on descriptive survey approach. The population was high school students both boys and girls. Blindness is a serious public health problem globally. 80% of this problem is avoidable that is either preventable or treatable, 90% of the problem, manifest in the developing countries of the world. The risks of blindness in India have focused largely on aged related cataract and uncorrected refractive errors as this constitute the major proportion of avoidable blindness in India. Donate your eyes to help someone see ; make eye donation a family tradition; your eyes after death need not parish; help blind to see, donate eyes after death; the national programme for eye donation to help the corneal blindness.(NPCB) is continuously exploring and publishing such captions and slogans to encourage society for eye donation to help the corneal blindness person. Corneal blind can gain vision only when the healthy cornea received from a donor.

Keywords: Planned teaching, Eye donation, High school students.

1. Introduction

“Let eye donation be your family tradition”

This beautiful world is meaningless without vision and more importantly every single individual can help ward off shadows of gloom from a blind person's life. Vision without action is a daydream. Action without vision is a nightmare. Of all the senses vision provides the most detailed and extensive information about the environment. The eyes and the visual areas of the central nervous system have developed a size and complexity far beyond the other sensory system. Eyes are a precious gift to mankind. A wise man utilizes the gift while alive and after death too. A person can enjoy the object or enjoy its beauty only by seeing not by touch

Approximately 18.7 million people are blind in India and 190, 000 are blind from bilateral corneal disease. Every year, another 20, 000 join the list. The late Dr. Muthiah started the very first eye bank in India and he successfully performed the first coeneal transplant in 1948. Even after more than 50 years, patients waiting for corneal transplant constitute a considerable backlog, which continues to grow. The need, therefore, is to educate the masses about eye donation in an effort to increase the procurement of corneas.

There is a approximately a 20-fold increase from the donor eyes available now. A shortage of transplantable corneas is a common and has been the subject of much attention. To increase a procurement of corneas, raising the level of public education on eye donation is an important first step. Soliciting for actual eye donation at the time of death is a necessary and accepted practice. Though the factors affecting procurement of corneas and the public attitude towards eye donation have recently received attention in the

developed world, not much has been published from the developing world.

Hence the adolescents need to understand the ongoing health events and the problems which can never cure or give back the smell of life. Whereas eye donation to someone is just equal as giving a life to someone. Adolescents can take a step forward to motivate the society and contribute for eye donation. So the researcher felt a need of conducting a planned teaching programme to assess the knowledge regarding eye donation among adolescents.

2. Literature Survey

A study was conducted using economic and epidemiologic modeling to identify the potential effect on global economic productivity of successful interventions that are planned as part of the “VISION 2020-right to sight” initiative. The initiative aims to eliminate avoidable blindness. The study estimated existing data and assumptions about blindness prevalence, national population, gross domestic products (GDP) Per capita, labor force participation, and unemployment rates were used to project the economic productivity loss associate with unaccommodated blindness. The study revealed that the global number of blind individuals would increase from 44 million in the year 2000 to 76 million in 2020. A successful VISION 2020 initiative would result in only 24 million blind in 2020 and lead to 429 million blind person – years avoided. A conservative estimate of the economic gain is \$102 billion.

A hospital-based retrospective study was conducted to assess the cause of blindness among adults aged 17 years and over who attended a teaching eye hospital in Yemen. The case notes of 3845 consecutive new patient over 12 months attending Ibn Al-Haitham eye centre which is affiliated to the University Science and technology in sanaa

Volume 8 Issue 5, May 2019

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

(the capital of Yemen) were retrieved and analyzed. Data collected included age, gender, chief complaint and complete eye examination. the study revealed 7.7 percent (296) were unilaterally blind and 11.2 percent (432) were binocularly blind (best corrected visual acuity <3/60 in the better eye). Out of the 296 unilaterally blind there were 196 (66.2 percent) males and 100 (33.8 percent) females. Cataract and ocular trauma related complications were the commonest cause of unilaterally blindness. There were 258(59.7 percent) males and 174 females (40.3 percent). The leading cause of unilaterally blindness is cataract, trauma related ocular complications, corneal opacity, amblyopia and glaucoma. Binocular blindness was mainly due to cataract, glaucoma, diabetic retinopathy, age related macular degeneration and corneal opacity.

A clinical study was conducted to identify the exact incidence, nature and the etiology of the blindness of the population of 5, 915 were selected at random in the Kalyanpur Block of Kanpur District and a total of 5, 214 persons were examined in a house to house survey. The study revealed that the prevalence and causes of blindness among rural population. The incidence of complete bilateral blindness is 11.6 per thousand as compared to overall incidence of 27.22 per thousand. 86.6 per thousand of population have reduced vision. In rural India cataract is responsible for 53% of the blindness. Trachoma is second in order with 14%. Other two main causes of blindness are glaucoma and injuries. The significant point to note is that out of 141 blinds 95 cases (67.38%) were treatable, again the largest incidence being of cataract, Out of 76 cases of cataract 69 (90.7%) were treatable

3. Problem Definition

“A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding eye donation among high school students of selected school of Wardha”

Objectives of the Study

- 1) To assess the knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation before planned teaching.
- 2) To assess the knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation after planned teaching.
- 3) To determine the association between knowledge of eye donation among high school students and their selected demographic variables.

4. Material and methods

One group pre-test post-test design has been used to find the study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding Eye donation among high school of selected school of Wardha and also to determine the association between knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation with selected demographic variables.

A pretest was administered on day I by means of structured questionnaire depicted as O_1 and then structured teaching also was conducted on day I and depicted as X. A post test was conducted on day 2 using the same structured

questionnaire depicted as O_2 . Thus, study design was depicted as under.

Thus the research design can be (O_1 , X, O_2)

Pre Test	Intervention	Post Test
Day 1	Day 1	Day 2
O_1	X	O_2

Present study was conducted with the primary objective of determining the study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding Eye donation among high school of selected school of Wardha. Hence evaluative research approach was considered as appropriate. With this approach it would be possible to evaluate the knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation.

5. Results

A structured questionnaire to collect knowledge was used for data collection. The analysis was done with the help of inferential and descriptive statistics

Sr No	Data analysis	Methods	Remark
1	Descriptive statistics	Mean, standard deviation, percentage	Knowledge regarding eye donation
2	Inferential statistical statistics	Paired t' test	Effectiveness of planned teaching programme
		Unpaired 't test and one way ANOVA	Associated demographic variable with level of knowledge

The data was analysed and is presented in the following sections:

Section A

This section deals with distribution of high school students from selected school of Wardha with regards to their demographic variables. A convenient sample of 40 subjects was drawn from the study population, who were taken from selected schools of Wardha. The data obtained to describe the sample characteristics including age, sex and educational status of high school students.

Section B

This section deals with the assessment of KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EYE DONATION AMONG HIGH SCHOOLS IN SELECTED SCHOOL OF WARDHA. The level of knowledge is divided under following heading poor, good, and excellent.

Section C

This section deals with the assessment of knowledge regarding eye donation among high school students from selected schools of Wardha after planned teaching programme. The level of knowledge is divided under following heading poor, good and excellent.

Overall	Mean knowledge score	SD	Mean percentage	t-value	p-value
Pre Test	13.92	2.2	34.80	6.0	0.000 S, p<0.05
Post Test	24.25	3.8	60.62		

This table shows the comparison of pretest and post test knowledge scores of high school students from selected school of Wardha in relation to eye donation. Mean, standard deviation and mean score percentage values are compared and 't' is applied at 5% level of significance. The tabulated value for $n=40-1$ i.e. 39 degrees of freedom was 2.05. The calculated 't' value are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance which is statistically acceptable level of significance. In addition the calculated 'p' value for overall knowledge eye donation was 0.000 which is ideal for any population. Hence it is statistically interpreted that planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding eye donation was effective. Thus the H_1 is accepted.

6. Discussion

The data gathering process began from 2 February to 4 February 2016. The researcher visited the head master in advance and obtained the necessary permission. The researcher introduced self and informed them about the nature of the study so as to ensure better cooperation during the data collection. The researcher personally approached head master, teachers, each samples and explained the purposes of the study and explained how it would be beneficial for high school students, their willingness was taken to participate in the study, and the researcher collected the samples, made them comfortable and oriented them to the study.

Present study was conducted with the teaching primary objective of determining the effectiveness or planned to assess the knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation. With the approach it would be possible to evaluate the knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation.

This section deals with the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding eye donation among high school students from selected high schools of Wardha. The hypothesis is tested statistically with distribution of pretest and posttest mean, standard deviation and mean percentage score. The levels of knowledge during the pretest and post test are compared to prove the effectiveness of planned teaching programme. Significance of difference at 5% level of significance is tested with Student's paired t test and tabulated 't' value is compared with calculated 't' value. Also the calculated 'p' values are compared with acceptable 'p' value i.e. 0.05.

7. Conclusion

After the detailed analysis this study leads to the following conclusion: Highest percentage (87.5 in) post test of high school. The findings on the present study will help the nursing professionals working a hospitals and community to teach the adolescent girls on identification of reproductive health problems in early stage and its prevention for further complication further the significant relationship between education and knowledge score courage the community health nurse to conduct health education programme regarding eye donation

8. Future scope

The findings of this study have implication for nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

Nursing Practice

Nursing is an art and science, as a science nursing is based upon a body of knowledge that is always changing with new discoveries and innovations. When nurses integrate the science and art of nursing into their practice, the quality of care provided to clients is at a level of excellence that benefits clients in innumerable ways.

Nursing Administration

Health administration plays a vital role in supervision and management of nursing profession. The nurse administrators can utilize the present tool for attracting the knowledge of high school students and can implement measures to promote health on the finding of the study. Teaching modules, group's discussions and periodical educational sessions can also be arranged for high school students. Knowledge regarding eye donation being concern of medical health care facilities programmes at school and college level for prospective can be planned and implemented countrywide to prevent the occurrence of corneal blindness.

Nursing Education

The nursing students can develop an insight regarding eye donation and implement the knowledge the same while dealing with clients in various settings.

Nursing Research

Research is systematic attempt to obtain meaningful answers to phenomenon or events through the application of scientific procedures. It is an objective, impartial, capital and logical analysis and according to controlled observations that may lead to the development of generalizations, principles or theories, resulting to some extent in prediction and control of events that may be the consequences or cause of specific phenomenon. The findings of the present study can be utilized by nurse researchers to contribute to the profession to accumulate new knowledge regarding reproductive health, and can take professional accountability to educate and motivate the adolescent girls towards health promoting practices. The present study would help nurses and other health care personnel to understand the level of knowledge of high school students regarding eye donation. Based on this knowledge the nurse researchers may utilize the suggestions and recommendations for conducting further study.

The nurse researcher can use the findings of this study, as baseline data to conduct further interventional research to identify the level of knowledge and to determine the association of other demographic variable as age education, occupation, of the samples and to identify the effect of any variable on knowledge of eye donation.

References

- [1] Rao GN. What is Eye Banking ? Indian J Ophthalmol 1996;44:1-2.& International council of ophthalmology.
- [2] Belote, Larry. A personal guide to the VA Visual Impairment Services Program. Retrive March 31, 2006.
- [3] <http://www3.who.int/icd/currentversion/fr-icdhtm&WHO> | Magnitude and causes of visual impairment.
- [4] Dandona L, Dandona R Blindness in Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Invest ophthalmol Vis Sci 2001; 42:908-16
- [5] Dandona R, Dandona L. Corneal Blindness in a southern Indian population: Need for health promotion strategies. Br J Ophthalmol 2003;87:133-41.
- [6] Dandona R, Dandona L Awareness of eye donation in an urban population in India. Aust N Z J Ophthalmol 1999;27:166-69.
- [7] K.Park, Preventive and Social Medicine, 18th edition, Page no. 321.
- [8] <http://www.who.int/media-center/factsheet/fs282/en/index.html>.
- [9] Dandona R, Dandona L, Design of a population-based study of visual impairment in India: The Andhra Pradesh Eye Disease Study. Indian J Ophthalmol 1997; 45:251-57
- [10] National Programme for the Control of Blindness. Report of National Program For The Control Of Blindness India and World Health Organisation 1986-89.
- [11] Priyadarshini B, Awareness of eye donation in an adult population of southern India. A Pilot Study. Indian J Ophthalmol 2003;51:101-04.
- [12] Saini JS, Perspectives in eye banking. Indian J Ophthalmol 1996;44:47-55.
- [13] Singh MM, Medical students' perception on eye donation in Delhi. Indian J Ophthalmol, 2007. URL:<http://www.ijo.in/text.asp?2007/55/1/49/29495>.
- [14] Gupta A, Awareness and perception regarding eye donation in students of a nursing college in Bangalore. Indian J Community Med [serial online] 2009. URL:<http://www.ijcm.org.in/text.asp?2009/34/2/122/51/235>.
- [15] Marthur B, Bertin E. A comparative study of impact of leaf concentration and Iron and folic supplementation on the blood profile of anemic adolescent girls. An Analytical Review [online] Dec 2005[cited 2009 Nov2];

Author Profile



Ms. Rupali. S. Moon, MSC. Nursing student, Godavari College of Nursing, Jalgaon



Mr. Ravindra Puranik, Associate professor, Godavari College of Nursing, Jalgaon