

## Effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding knowledge on prevention of Chikungunya among women's of Gandhinagar Bhopal

Mukesh Chand Garg

Asst Professor Swasthya Kalyan Institute of Medical Technology and Nursing Education, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

### Abstract

Chikungunya is a re-emerging mosquito-borne viral infection that has spread from East Africa to Indian Ocean islands and re-emerged in India since 2004 and there are outbreaks all over the world. The National Vector Borne Disease Board of India, given prime importance to educate the public in general and women in specific on prevention against injections of Mosquito; since Mosquito control is the main outbreak control activity of Chikungunya. This study attempts to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding prevention of Chikungunya among women of Gandhinagar Bhopal. The study was to assess the knowledge level of women regarding prevention of Chikungunya. A Quasi experimental approach with one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The study was conducted Gandhinagar Bhopal with the sample size of 60 women selected by simple random sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire. The obtained data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and interpreted in terms of objectives and hypothesis of the study. The level of significance was set at 0.01 levels. In the pre test the subject had inadequate knowledge with a mean of 14.32 and standard deviation of 2.52 where as in post test there was a significant mean knowledge gain of 26.77 and standard deviation of 1.95. A significant association was found between the pre test and post test knowledge of women. The overall findings of the study clearly revealed there is a marked increase in overall knowledge score of women in post test 26.77 than the pre-test score 14.32 which represents the effectiveness ( $t=78.73$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) of S.I.M. on prevention of Chikungunya. Thus, the S.I.M was significantly effective in improving knowledge of women regarding prevention of Chikungunya. Hence, the researcher concluded that prepared S.I.M. was very effective.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, self-instructional module, knowledge, Chikungunya, prevention, women

### 1. Introduction

Chikungunya is a viral disease transmitted to the human by the bite of infected Aedes and culex mosquito, including the day time biting Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus species. The symptoms can include sudden onset of fever, chills, headache, nausea, vomiting, joint pain with or without swelling, low back pain and rashes. In Swahili the term chikungunya means the bent walker that which controls or bends up. This refers to the stooped posture of patients who are afflicted with severe joint pain that is the most common feature of the disease.

Some infectious diseases once thought to be all but conquered have returned with a vengeance. Others have developed stubborn resistance to antibiotic drugs. New and previously unknown diseases continue to emerge. Together these trends amount to a crisis for a world today and a challenge for the future [10].

During my clinical and community experience I found a lot of patients suffering from this disease, had no knowledge about it and its prevention they thought it is like any other fever. They also had partial disability due to joint swelling and severe pain which caused a lot of anxiety and fear amongst them due to lack of knowledge hence it was a felt need to generate awareness on chikungunya and by considering the above facts it is clearly observable that there is a strong need for imparting the knowledge for women regarding prevention of Chikungunya, because women seem to be primary care givers of family members and play significant role in promoting the health and well being of family. Hence the researcher will make an exclusive attempt to assess the knowledge on

prevention of Chikungunya among women and provides the self-instructional module on prevention of Chikungunya to educate the women on prevention of mosquito bite; since mosquito control is the main outbreak control activity.

### 2. Operational definitions

#### 2.1 Effectiveness

Refers to gain in knowledge as determined by the significant difference in pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

#### 2.2 Self-Instructional Module

A self-instructional material, prepared in English/Hindi regarding prevention of Chikungunya which consists definition, causes, symptoms, transmission and prevention of Chikungunya.

#### 2.3 Prevention

Refers to the precautionary measures taken to avoid the occurrence of Chikungunya.

#### 2.4 Women

Ladies of age more than 20 years of age, who are residing at Gandhinagar, Bhopal (M.P)."

#### 2.5 Assumptions

- i. Women may have inadequate knowledge regarding the Chikungunya.
- ii. Self-Instructional Module may enhance the knowledge regarding the prevention of Chikungunya among women.

iii. Women knowledge regarding the prevention of Chikungunya may vary with their selected demographic variables.

### 3. Research hypotheses

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There will be no Significant Improvement In Post Test Knowledge Scores Of Experimental Group.

### 4. Conceptual Frame Work based on Orem's Self Care Theory

Conceptualization refers to the process of defining abstract ideas which are formulated by generalizing particular manifestation of certain behaviors. The conceptual framework deals with abstractions which are assembled together by virtue of their relevance to a common theme. Conceptual framework acts as a building block for the research study. The overall purpose of framework is to make scientific findings meaningful and generalized. It provides a certain framework of reference for clinical practice, research the present study assessed the knowledge of subjects on prevention of Chikungunya found that in the pretest, 48 (80%) subjects had inadequate knowledge and 12 (20%) had moderate knowledge. In the post test 10 (16.67%) had moderate knowledge, 50 (83.33%) had adequate knowledge. The study concluded that there was a significant improvement in subjects' knowledge in the posttest after provision of self-instructional module. Thus, Self-instructional module was found to be effective in improving the knowledge of subjects on prevention of Chikungunya.

### 5. Conclusion

The knowledge on Chikungunya is paramount is to achieve prevention. By the provision of self-instructional module to women, knowledge will be improved and which may results the reduction morbidity and mortality. Women have expressed their views regarding the Chikungunya and active participation in learning process. Significant perceived learning among was took place in all aspects of self-instructional module regarding prevention of Chikungunya.

The Total Mean percentage of knowledge score of the adults during pre- test was 42.11% and SD 2.52 and in the post test was 78.73% and SD 1.95 percent. Very high significance was found between pre and post test knowledge scores of the samples in all aspects regarding Chikungunya and education. They also give direction for relevant question to practical problems.

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