



EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL IMPACT ON AWARENESS OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE ADULTS AT SILAVATTAM VILLAGE, KANCHEEPURAM DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacillus *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. On 24th March 1882, Robert Koch announced the discovery of the causative bacillus of tuberculosis to the Berlin Physiological Society. The World's tuberculosis day is celebrated on March 24. This day marks one of the most significant landmarks in the history of medicine.

KEYWORDS: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Educational, Impact, Awareness.

INTRODUCTION

It typically affects the lungs (pulmonary tuberculosis) but can affect other sites as well (extra pulmonary tuberculosis). The disease is spread in the air when people who are sick with pulmonary tuberculosis expel bacteria, for example by coughing. Pulmonary tuberculosis, the most important form of tuberculosis which affects man, will be considered here. Patients with pulmonary tuberculosis who have cavity lesions are an important source of infection. These patients are sputum smear-positive. Coughing produces tiny infectious droplets. One bout of cough produces 3000 droplet nuclei and these can stay in the air for a long period of time.

The public should aware of pulmonary tuberculosis. Hence the present study was carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of educational impact on awareness of pulmonary tuberculosis among the adults.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the awareness of pulmonary tuberculosis among adults.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of educational impact on awareness of pulmonary tuberculosis among adults.
3. To find out the association between selected demographic variable with effectiveness of educational impact on awareness of pulmonary tuberculosis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach

The research approach adopted for the present study is Quantitative approach, Evaluative in Nature.

Research design

The research design chosen for the study was Quasi experimental design.

Research setting

The Study was conducted in Silavattam village at Kancheepuram district.

Population

Population comprised of adults from Silavattam village, Kancheepuram district.

Sample Size

The total sample size consists of 100.

Sampling Technique

The convenient sampling technique was used by the investigator.

Description of tools

Structured interview schedule was conducted in two parts.

Part I

Demographic data such as age, sex, religion, educational status, occupational, marital status, type of family, any family history of tuberculosis, source of information, ,

habits of smoking, immunization status, family monthly income, food habits.

Part 2

Questionnaire regarding awareness of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Statistical Methods

The descriptive statistical analysis method such as mean, standard deviations and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

1. The data analyses showed that among 100 adults, 68 (68%) had inadequate awareness and 32 (32%) had moderately adequate awareness in the pretest. It reveals that the adults need an educational programme to improve their awareness regarding pulmonary tuberculosis.
2. In the post test, 86 (86%) adults had adequate awareness and 14 (14%) had moderately adequate awareness. The overall mean of level of awareness regarding pulmonary tuberculosis among the adults during pretest 'mean' was 18.42 and standard deviation was 2.87 and in posttest the mean was 33.74 and standard deviation was 2.63. By comparing pretest and posttest confidence interval may conclude that posttest awareness was increased. The paired' test value was 28.89. It reveals that the teaching programme was effective.
3. The demographic variables of adults such as age, sex, religion, education, occupation status, marital status, type of family, family history of tuberculosis, sources of information, habit of smoking, immunization status, income, and food habits had no significant association with the effectiveness of education impact on awareness of pulmonary tuberculosis among the adults.

CONCLUSION

Thus it was concluded that teaching programme was statistically effective.

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