

## Research Article

# EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS AND ITS TREATMENT MODALITIES AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED RURAL AREA AT TUMKUR

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### ABSTRACT

Until middle of the 20th century, there was no definitive treatment available for tuberculosis. With the availability of streptomycin, Isoniazid, Para amino salicylic acid (PAS), in the mid 1940, the predictable, curative treatment for tuberculosis became reality. The introduction of Rifampicin, Pyrazinamide and Ethambutol in the subsequent years heralded in the era of short course treatment that we can make a difference using existing knowledge ready to be applied. Awareness campaigns can be a great initiative to prevent and to treat the tuberculosis. **Objectives:** 1. Assess the knowledge of adults regarding tuberculosis and its treatment modalities. 2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme (VATP) by comparing pre test and post test scores. 3. To find out the association between post-test knowledge of adults on tuberculosis and its treatment modalities with selected demographic variables. **Methodology:** A pre experimental One group pre-test and post test design and a quantitative research approach was carried out on 60 adults of selected areas at Tumkur selected by convenient sampling technique to test the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme. The data was collected by using Structured questionnaire. Data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. Result: the pre test mean score of knowledge was 37.50. the post test mean score of knowledge was 63.13. the obtained 't' value for the comparison of knowledge score was 39.7 Significant at  $p < 0.05$ ,  $df = 59$  (t value 2.0) the study indicates that after intervention there was an improvement in the knowledge significance difference found between pre-test and post-test knowledge score at the level of ( $P < 0.05$ ). Level depicts of VATP of tuberculosis and its treatment modalities. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that knowledge of adults regarding tuberculosis and its treatment modalities was just satisfactory, consequently it should be addressed through VATP increase knowledge regarding tuberculosis and its treatment modalities among the adults.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, Video Assisted Teaching Program (VATP), Tuberculosis.

### INTRODUCTION

Tuberculosis is as old as mankind. It is an ancient human disease that has been one among the major public health challenges in the world and remains as a major health problem in most developing countries. Tuberculosis is the most common cause of death due to single infectious agent worldwide in adults. It is estimated that more than 1000 million people be newly infected with tuberculosis, over 150 million people would get sick and 36 million would die of tuberculosis if proper control measures are not instituted worldwide.

Tuberculosis is a disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis and is transmitted through air. More than 80% of tuberculosis affects the lung. It can also affect intestines, meninges, bones, joints, lymph nodes, skin and other tissues of the body. The disease is usually chronic with varying clinical manifestations. Pulmonary tuberculosis is the most important form of tuberculosis which affects man.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a primordial infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs. M. tuberculosis (Mycobacterium tuberculosis) is the etiological agent of TB and currently more than one-third of the world population is suffering from TB. For the treatment of TB, administration of multiple antibiotics such as isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide and ethambutol is required for a long period of time to

kill bacteria. World Health Organization (WHO) has developed a novel strategy called DOTS (directly observed treatment, short-course), in which specific combination of anti-TB drugs is given to control TB. The comprehensive management of TB and have provided the valuable information about first and second line anti-TB drugs, DOTS and novel drug delivery systems to be used against M. tuberculosis. Important aspects related to new anti-TB drugs.

### OBJECTIVES :

1. Assess the knowledge of adults regarding tuberculosis and its treatment modalities.
2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme (VATP) by comparing pre test and post test scores.
3. To find out the association between post-test knowledge of adults on tuberculosis and its treatment modalities with selected demographic variables.

### HYPOTHESIS

- H1:** There is a significant difference between mean pre- test and post-test knowledge scores of adults regarding TB and its treatment modalities among adults in rural area.
- H2:** There is a significant association between the post-test knowledge scores on TB and its treatment modalities among adults and their selected socio demographic variables.

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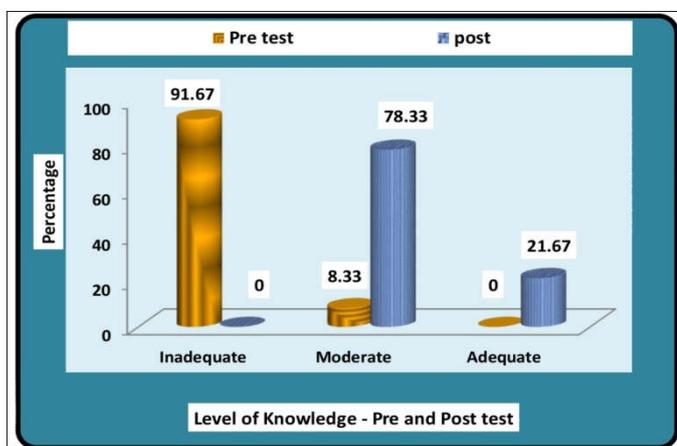
## METHODOLOGY

The research design of the study was pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design. The population was adults. a quantitative research approach will be used the sample consists of 60 adults at tumkur. convenient sampling technique was used for the present study. The data will be collected from the pre-test was conducted using structured questionnaire and video assisted teaching programme was given to the adults after pre -test on the same day the researcher The post-test was conducted after of intervention by using the same questionnaire. and to assess the improvement in the Knowledge.

Table No 1: TB and its Treatment Modalities Among Adults

n=60

| Sl. No. | Knowledge | MAX score | Range | Mean | SD   | Mean % |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|------|------|--------|
| 1       | Pre test  | 32        | 8 -16 | 12   | 2.1  | 37.50  |
| 2       | Post test | 32        | 15-26 | 20.2 | 2.75 | 63.13  |



The column graph represents percentage distribution of subjects according to their level knowledge scores in pre- test and post –test.

Table No 2: Paired t test values of knowledge scores in Pre- test and Post –test.

|             | Mean | SD   | Mean % | Paired t' test |
|-------------|------|------|--------|----------------|
| Pre – test  | 12   | 2.1  | 37.50  |                |
| Post – test | 20.2 | 2.75 | 63.13  | 39.7*Knowledge |
| Difference  | 8.2  | 1.6  | 25.63  |                |

## DISSCUSSION

Present study to evaluated the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding TB and its treatment modalities among adults at selected rural areas at Tumkur in order to achieve the objectives, evaluative approach and was A pre-experimental one group pre-test, post- test research design as adopted and convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. the pilot study was conducted to find the feasibility of the study 02/02/2022 to 09/02/2022 among adults at selected rural areas at Tumkur the main study was conducted from 22/03/2022 to 05/05/2020 among 60 samples. the samples were selected by convenient sampling technique and data was analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics

## Recommendations

A replication of present study can be conducted with a larger scale sample to validate and for better generalization of the findings.

- A similar study can be replicated with a randomization in selecting the participants.
- An experimental study can be undertaken with control group.
- A similar study can be conducted using other strategies like STP, SIM, booklets and pamphlets.
- A comparative study can be undertaken between rural and urban community.
- The study can be conducted in different settings.

## CONCLUSION

1. The overall pre test knowledge of adults was inadequate.
2. The post test knowledge of adults after administration of VATP was significantly improvement in the level of knowledge.
3. The post test knowledge of adults after administration of VATP was significantly higher than pre test knowledge.

The study concluded that the adults are having inadequate knowledge regarding tuberculosis and its treatment modalities before VATP and the knowledge had increased after VATP. Hence video assisted teaching programme is an effective method to increase the knowledge of adults regarding tuberculosis and its treatment modalities. The findings of the study have implication on various aspects of nursing profession such as nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research. Study enriched the prevention & safety measures & treatment modalities of tuberculosis in Young adults at Yellapura & Lingapura, Tumkur.

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