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EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DENTAL CARIES AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

A quasi-experimental study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on dental caries among school going children at government higher secondary school at sothupakkam. The research design was selected for this study was quasi-experimental (Pre-test and post-test design), sample size was 100 school going children randomly selected as per selection criteria. A questionnaire guide was used to assess the knowledge regarding dental caries, before and after a structured teaching program. In this study pre-test group 76 (76% 0 of the school going children had inadequate knowledge regarding dental caries, In relation to the effectiveness of structured teaching programme. The paired t-Test showed that the teaching programme was statistically significant at P0.05 level school going children. The chi-square test showed a significant P0.05 association between level of knowledge and media which previous knowledge on dental hygiene.

KEYWORDS

Dental hygiene, Dental caries and Teaching programme.

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INTRODUCTION

Dental caries is the principle of oral problem in children and adolescents. Reducing the incidence and consequences of the disorders of great importance to childhood because dental caries if untreated results in the total destruction of teeth involved. The ages of greatest vulnerability are four to eight years for the primary dentition, 12 to 18 years for the secondary or permanent dentition.

Problem statement

A quasi experimental study to assess the evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on dental caries among school going children

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of school going children on dental caries.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on dental caries.
3. To associate the level of knowledge on dental caries among school going children with the demographic data.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

Quantitative approach.

Research Design

Non experimental design.

Setting of the study

The study conducted in government High school sothupakkam, Kanchipuram District.

Sampling technique

Samples: The school going children 6 to 12 years selected at government school sothupakkam were selected for this study.

Sample size: 100

Sample Technique: simple Random sampling

The instrument used for data collection was a questionnaire method. This was based on the objective of the study and thorough review of the literature.

The Instrument questionnaire guide consists of three parts as on Part A, B and C

Part A- Consist of information on demographic variables.

Part B- Consist of multiple choice questions to assess knowledge about dental caries among school going children

Part C- Consist of multiple choice questions to assess the knowledge about prevention of dental caries among school going children.

The steps are selected for preparing the Tool:

- Review of related literature
- Preparation of Blue print.
- Consultation with Guide
- Preparing of final drafts
- Translation of the Tool

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Step 1

Obtaining permission from the school

Step 2

Pre-test assessment was done on knowledge and prevention of dental caries among school going children

Step 3

Structured teaching programme

Step 4

Post-test assessment of knowledge and prevention of dental caries among school going children

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The pre-test score obtained by the school going children the mean value of knowledge about dental caries is 42.74, with a standard deviation of 13.3. The mean value of knowledge on prevention of dental caries is 51.40. With the standard deviation of 16.93 mean value of overall knowledge on dental caries is 46.38, with the standard deviation of 11.54.

In the post, test means value of knowledge about dental caries is 62.50, with a standard deviation of 14.93. The mean value of knowledge on prevention of dental caries is 69.40, with a standard deviation of 15.42. The mean value of overall score knowledge on dental caries is 65.42 with the standard deviation of 13.00. It shows that highly significant difference, at >0.05 level between pre and post-test.

Table No.1: Distribution of level of Knowledge among school going children regarding dental caries (n=100)

S.No	AREAS	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE					
		PRE TEST					
		0-50		51-75		< 75	
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	Knowledge about dental caries	76	76	22	22	2	2
2	Knowledge on prevention of dental caries	58	58	32	32	10	10
3	Overall knowledge	60	60	37	37	3	3

****P <0.05 Sig = significant

Table No.2: Distribution of level of Knowledge among school going children regarding dental caries (n=100)

S.No	AREAS	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE					
		POST TEST					
		0-50 (Inadequate)		51-75 (Moderately adequate)		< 75 (Adequate)	
		NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	Knowledge about dental caries	19	19	63	63	18	18
2	Knowledge on prevention of dental caries	17	17	48	48	35	35
3	Overall knowledge	11	11	57	57	32	32

****P <0.05 Sig = significant

Table No.3: Area wise mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores of school going children regarding dental caries (n=100)

S.No	AREAS	PRE TEST		POST TEST		“t” value
		MEAN	S.D	MEAN	S.D	
1	Knowledge about dental caries	42.74	13.32	62.50	14.93	4.003
2	Knowledge on prevention of dental caries	51.40	16.93	69.40	15.42	7.89
3	Overall knowledge	46.38	11.54	65.42	13.00	6.28

***P<0.05 Sig= significant

CONCLUSION

The study was done to determine the effectiveness of evaluating the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on dental caries among school going children at government higher secondary school at sothupakkam. In relation to the effectiveness of structured teaching program, the t-test showed that the teaching programme was statistically significant at P<0.05 level in school going children. This data proved that the knowledge of school going children

has been markedly increased after the administration of structured teaching Programme on dental caries. Nursing play a vital in the preventive aspects of real problems. According to this study more than 76%of school going children had In adequate knowledge of dental caries in pre-test much effort must be made by the nurses to increase the knowledge about dental caries among school going children.

RECOMMENDATION

Health education session can be scheduled periodically in all the schools.

Similar study can be conducted as longitudinal study using different sample size.

Similar study can be conducted as comparative basis Urban and Rural.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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