"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF MIS-C AND MANAGEMENT AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS KANPUR U.P."

Tanya Pandey, Sonakshi Raj, Upasana Kashyap, Utkarsha Pandey, Uma[1],
B.SC Nursing students, Faculty of nursing, Rama University, Mandhana, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India.
Prof. Dr. Jasmi Johnson[2], H.O.D, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing Faculty of nursing, Rama University, Mandhana, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India.
jasmi.rcn.mnd@ramauniversity.ac.in

ABSTRACT
This study evaluated the effectiveness of an educational program for the prevention and management of multisystem inflammatory syndrome (MIS-C) in children. This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of school teachers' knowledge on the prevention and management of MIS-C. MIS C is a serious disease associated with COVID-19. Symptoms of many diseases. This study included a group pre-test and post-test designed for each experiment to assess the knowledge of primary school teachers before and after the educational intervention. The target uses the criteria used to select the model. This educational model has primary school teachers in Kanpur. Data was collected using a self-administered questionnaire. The following is a general introduction to the presentation of the disease, etiology and risk factors. Apply clinical, problem, prevention and management strategies to MIS-C. Results showed that knowledge scores increased significantly after the intervention (P<0.005), indicating that the training program effectively better participants' understanding of prevention and management of MIS-C. This study concluded that the training plan was important in providing primary school teachers with the necessary knowledge to prevent and manage MIS-C, as well as its ability to improve the utility of outcomes and reduce the burden of the disease.

INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), caused by severe respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), has caused an ongoing worldwide pandemic that has affected more than 6 million people worldwide. However, preschool children and infants are more likely to get sick. About a third of children with COVID-19 have underlying medical conditions such as asthma, heart disease, and immune system disorders. Dong et al. China has noted that children of all ages, regardless of gender, are vulnerable to COVID-19. Although COVID-19 symptoms in children are generally less severe than in adults, children, especially infants, are at increased risk of infection. Multiorgan inflammatory state in Kawasaki disease and toxic shock syndrome.

NEED FOR STUDY

The emergence of multisystem inflammatory syndrome due to COVID-19 in children is a significant public health issue, especially for children. This is an emerging question. However, it is important to note that these teachers have a sufficient understanding of prevention and health management of MIS-C students. The recent spread of COVID-19 has raised concerns about childhood infectious diseases (MIS-C). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a curriculum designed to improve elementary school teachers' knowledge of prevention and treatment of MIS-C. The purpose of this study is to fill this gap by evaluating the effectiveness of a training program designed to improve the prevention and treatment knowledge of elementary school teachers.

PROBLEMSTATEMENT

"A Study to assess the Effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding the prevention of MIS-C and management of children among primary school teachers in selected schools, Kanpur U.P".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of MIS-C and management of children among primary school teachers
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of MIS-C and management in children among primary school teachers
3. To find out the association between pretest knowledge scores of primary school teachers regarding prevention of MIS-C and management with their selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

All hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of signification

H01- There is no significant difference between the pre-test and the post-test knowledge score after planned teaching program on prevention of MIS-C management in children among primary school teachers

H02- There is no significant association between the pretest knowledge score among primary school teachers regarding prevention of MIS-C and management with their selected socio demographic variables.

H1- There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge score after planned teaching program regarding prevention of MIS-C and management among primary school teachers.

H2- There is a significant association between the pre-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of MIS-C and management among primary school teachers with their selected socio demographic variables.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

RESEARCH APPROACH Quantitative evaluatory approach was used.

RESEARCH DESIGN Quasi experimental one group pre-test and post-test without control group research design was adapted for this study.

VARIABLES

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: Independent variable was planned teaching program on prevention of MIS-C and management among primary school teachers.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE: Dependent variable was the knowledge among primary school teachers regarding prevention of MIS-C and management.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES: In this study, demographic variables were age, gender, nature of employment, year of experience, qualification.awareness,

POPULATION: The population of present study involved Primary school teachers in Kanpur Uttar Pradesh

TARGET POPULATION: The target population for the present study was primary school teachers in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION: The accessible population includes primary school teachers at primary school Garhwa, primary school panaupurwa, primary school Chaubeypur, primary school maharajpurmandhana begadaudhi banagar, sanvalayanvidyalaya, primary school tatiyaganj, purvmadhyamikvidyalayRamnagar, purvmadhyamikvidyalayChaubeypur schools in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh who will fulfil the inclusion and exclusion criteria that are accessible as subject of the study.

SAMPLING CRITERIA "criteria of sampling involve selecting cases that meet some predetermined criteria of importance.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Both male and female teachers.
2. Teachers who are willing to participate in this study.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Teachers who have attended any educational program classes regarding MIS-C.

SAMPLE: The sample for this study were primary school teachers in selected schools of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

SAMPLE SIZE: The sample size for the present study was 60 primary school teachers at selected school, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

SAMPLING TECHNIQUES "In this present study Purposive Sampling technique was used to select the sample.

2. The teachers who are not available at the time of data collection.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Self-structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge regarding MIS-C and prevention of management among primary school Teachers, Kanpur,U.P.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS USED IN THE STUDY:

RESULT AND FINDINGDS

Section A: frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variable.

The major findings of the study were as follows:
Most of the primary school teachers 32 (%53.3) are between the ages of 31-39, most of the primary school teachers 53 (%88.4) are female, most of the primary school teachers 34 (%56.6) work in rural areas, most of the school teachers 25 (%41.6) have been teaching for 11-15 years, most of the primary school teachers 20 (%30.33) work in Hindi, most of the primary school teachers 56 (%93.30) have no knowledge about MIS-C and management, most of the teachers in primary school 2 (%3.30) are subject media/media and medical professionals, most of the primary school teachers 58 (%96.60) do not have knowledge about MIS-C and management, most of the primary school teachers 34 (%56.60) think that communication and support for school health programs such as MIS-C is good.

SECTION B: Percentage wise distribution of primary school teachers according to their pretest knowledge score regarding prevention of MIS-C and management showing that highest percentage 90% was having inadequate knowledge and 10% were having moderate knowledge and 0 having adequate knowledge.

Percentage wise distribution of primary school teachers according to their posttest knowledge score regarding prevention of MIS-C and management showing that highest percentage 80% were having adequate knowledge and 20% were having moderate knowledge and 0 having inadequate knowledge.

SECTION C: Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of mis-c and management among primary school teachers. shows the mean of pretest is 2.98

and post-test is 13.95, mean percentage of pretest is 4.96% and posttest percentage 23.25%;standard deviation of pretest is 2.21 and posttest is 1.76. Thus, it is showing the posttest mean score is higher than pre-test mean score.

SECTION D: Assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding MIS-C and management among primary school teachers, Kanpur.

SECTION:E Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

The result shows the associationof socio-demographic variables between pre-test knowledge score. Reveals that there were significant association between socio demographic variables such as is age,gender geographical location, teaching experience subjects, previous knowledge, source, knowledge regarding any case

The tool to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of MIS-C and management of primary school teachers will be developed through self-structured questionnaire

The tool consists of 2 sections:

SECTION A: Socio-demographic variables

SECTION B:knowledge based onSelf-structured questionnaire related to prevention of MIS-C and Management.

of MIS-Crating there calculated value of chi square was less than table value at 0.05 level of significance.so there were significant association with sociodemographic variables. Hence, positive hypothesis (H_2) Was accepted and Null hypothesis (H_{02}) was rejected.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of findings of the study it was concluded that afterPlanned teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and management of MIS-C was cleared to the primary school teachers which was indicated by significant increase in post-test mean knowledge scores

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