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Effectiveness of video assisted teaching and practice of knowledge regarding hand washing techniques at primary school children

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Abstract

The research approach adopted was quantitative research approach. quasi experimental research design was used in this study to evaluate the of planned video assisted teaching programme on the knowledge and practice of primary school children age (6-10 year) regarding hand washing techniques. Subjects were selected by using purposive sampling technique. the sample size was 60 primary school children with in a pre experimental one group and post test design was chosen. a structured questionnaire was used to collect the part I socio demographic variables. part II-structured questionnaire A yes 16 questions yes/no type in general information about hand washing and B – 08 questions yes/ no type questions related to caused poor hand hygiene. Section-B observation check list to assess the practice of hand washing. Part -III it consisted of video assisted teaching programme on hand washing technique.

Results: The result of this study should that there is a significant difference in level of knowledge and practice on hand washing techniques.There was significant association between pretest knowledge with the selected variable such as age The result of this study showed that a significant difference in level of knowledge and practice on hand washing techniques.There was significant association between pretest knowledge with the selected variables such as age ($x2= 19.89$), $p<0.05$sex ($x2= 6.72$p<0.05),standard($x2= 22.9$) $p<0.05$ educational status of parents($x2=14.7$) $p<0.05$, parents employment ($x2= 14.09$) $p<0.05$, and place of living ($x2= 3.27$) religion ($x2=10.13$), type of family($x2= 6.3$), income ($x2=4.67$), source of information($x2=3.44$),that was not significant.

Conclusion: The results showed that hand washing techniques was effective in increasing the level of knowledge and practice on hand washing techniques is a simple noninvasive cost effective method

Keywords: Video assisted teaching programme, hand washing techniques, primary school children, knowledge and practice

Introduction

"Our hands do so much for us. They are capable of a wide variety of functions like touching, grasping, feeling, holding, manipulating and performing daily activities and more. They are a vitally important part of who we are and how we see ourselves"**.**

Hand washing helps to minimize the spread of influenza, diarrhoea , respiratory infections and it also a preventive measure for child deaths. Hand hygiene is important at every age especially in children. Hand washing is something everyone learns at a very early age and yet many people just don't do it. The problem is that most and in particular young children don't see it as a priority.

Keeping hands clean through improved hand hygiene is one of the most important steps one can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to others. Many diseases and conditions are spread by not washing hands with soap and clean running water. The use of soap and water is the best way to keep hands clean and free of micro-organisms. Washing hands after coughing, sneezing or blowing nose, feeding or playing with animals, playing outside, after using bathrooms before eating or touching food or drinks are inevitable to prevent the infection.

Need of study

The poor hand hygiene practices are the main causes for disease transmission from one person to another. Generally around two to ten million bacteria can be found between fingertip and elbows. After a person uses a toilet, the number of germs that are present in fingertips.

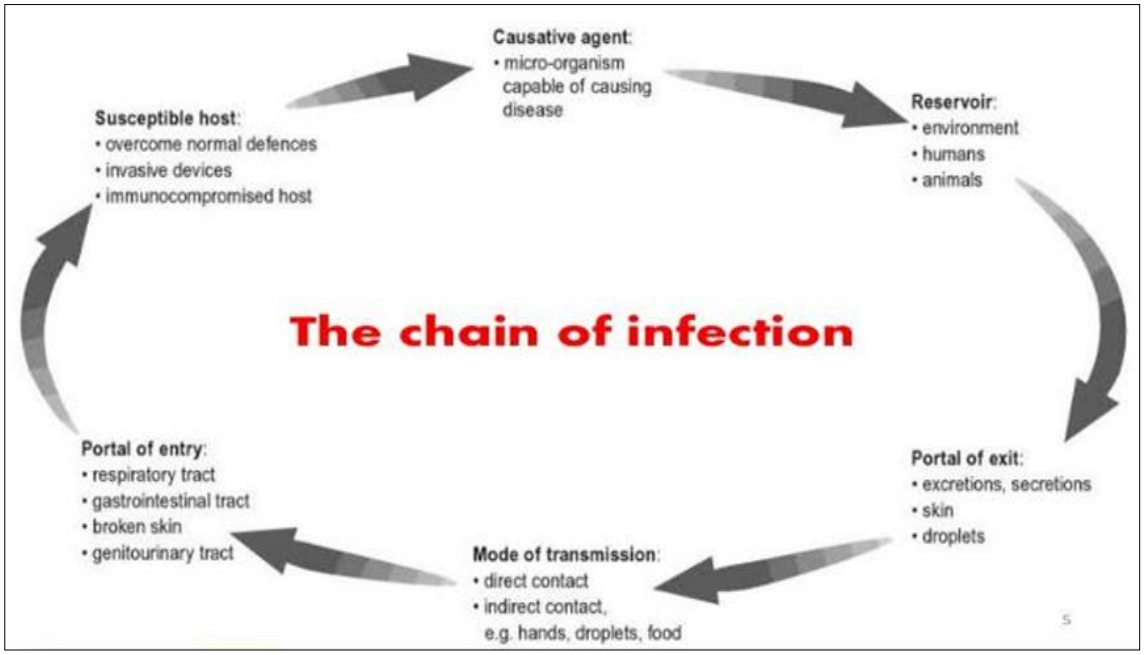
Disease caused by poor hand hygiene are

- diarrhoea
- cold
- influenza
- bronchitis
- intestinal worm infestation
- nausea
- vomiting
- pneumonia
- abdominal
- conjunctivitis
- malaria

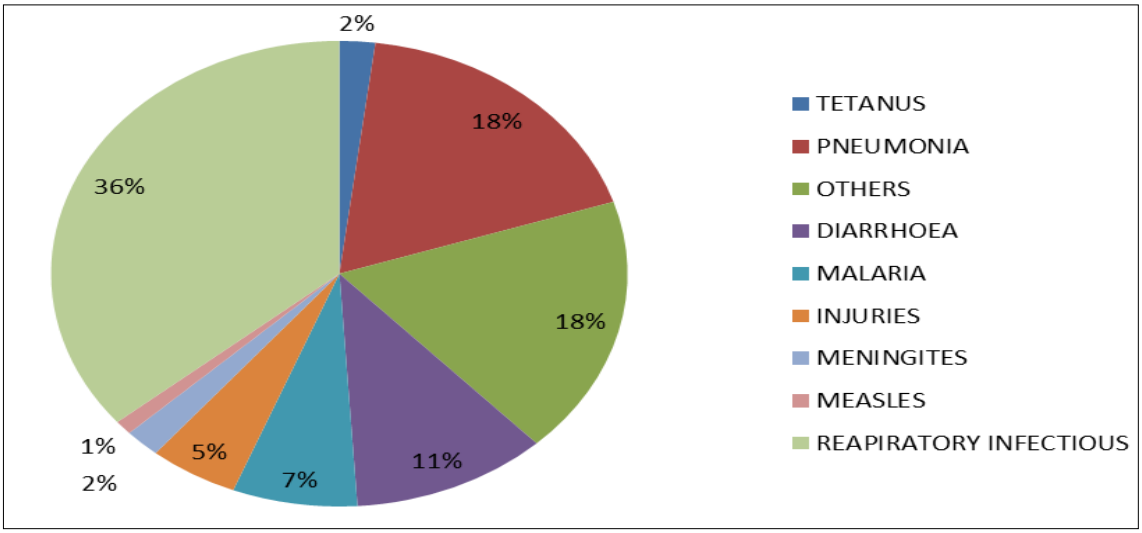
Objectives of the study

1. To assess the pretest and post-test level of knowledge and practice of the primary school children regarding hand washing techniques.
2. To find out the effectiveness of planned video assisted programme on knowledge and practice among primary school children regarding hand washing techniques.
3. To associate the pretest level of knowledge and practice regarding the importance of hand washing techniques among primary school children with their selected demographic variables.

Spread OF Chain Disease



Global causes of children's death



Research methods

In this study selected vivekanandha vidhiya bhavan primary school at appakudal, erode district for the study setting quasi experimental design, pre experimental group design used purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.the sample size 60 peimary school children I-V standard students.

Description of the tool

The tool for this study consists of three parts.

Part- I

Section: A- socio demographic variables

The demographic variables consisted of ten items.

Part- II: structured questionnaire

Section: A

It consisted of two parts,

Part- I - Included sixteen structured yes/no type questions in general information about hand washing techniques.

Part- II - Included eight structured yes/no type questions related to caused poor hand hygiene. A total 24 yes/no type questions were used to assess the level of knowledge regarding hand washing techniques among primary school children in pre and post-test.

Section- B

It consisted of observation checklist to assess the practice of hand washing.

The 12 items were included in the check list, based on the steps of hand washing techniques.

Part- III

It consisted of video assisted teaching programme on hand washing technique which included hand washing techniques

Score Interpretation

Part- I

The numerical values were .

Part- II

Section

The total score were computed and categorized as follows.

Category	Level of knowledge
Below 10 score	Inadequate knowledge
11 – 15 score	Moderately adequate knowledge
16-24 score	Adequate knowledge

Section-B

It consisted of observation check list which contains ten items and it has a minimum score of '24" and maximum of '12'. A score were interpreted as follows.

Category	Level of Practice
16-24 score	Excellent practice
11-15 score	Good practice
Below 10 score	Poor practice.

Section-C

Table 8: Assessment of pre-test and post-test knowledge and practice of primary school children regarding hand washing techniques

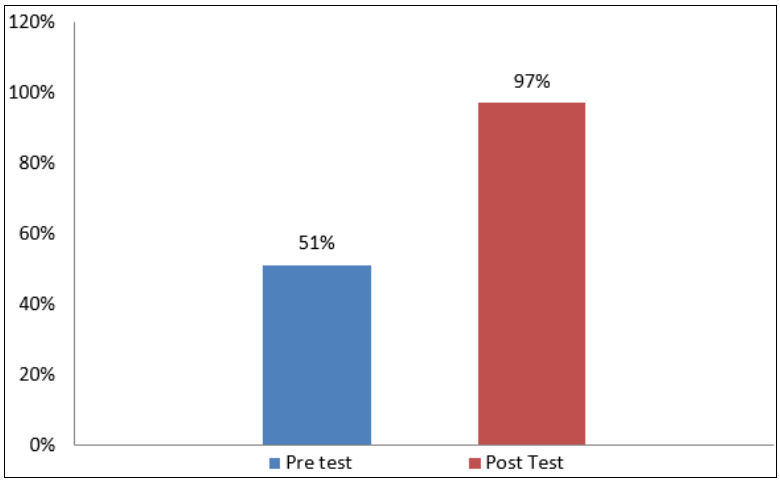
S.No	Observation	Mean	SD	Paired 't' value	p-Value
1	Pre-test knowledge	12.25	4.7	17.02	p <0.05
2	Post-test knowledge	23.43			

Significant at p<0.05

The above table reveals that, there was a statistically significant difference at P<0.05 between pre and post knowledge score on hand washing techniques among primary school children.

Comparison of pre test and post-test knowledge and practice score on hand wash techniques among primary school childrens

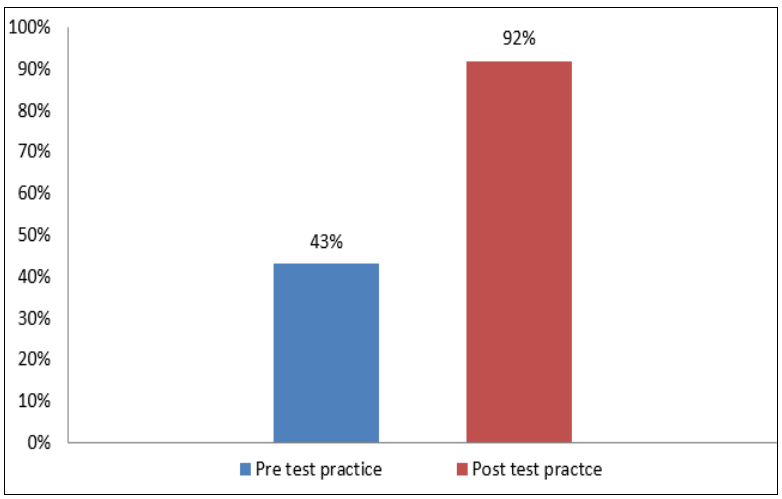
S.No	Pre test knowledge	Post-test knowledge
1.	51.04	97.63



The bar diagram shows the comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score on hand wash techniques among primary school children's, where pre-test score is 51% and Post-test score is 97%.

Comparison of pre test and post-test practice score among primary school childrens regarding hand washing techniques

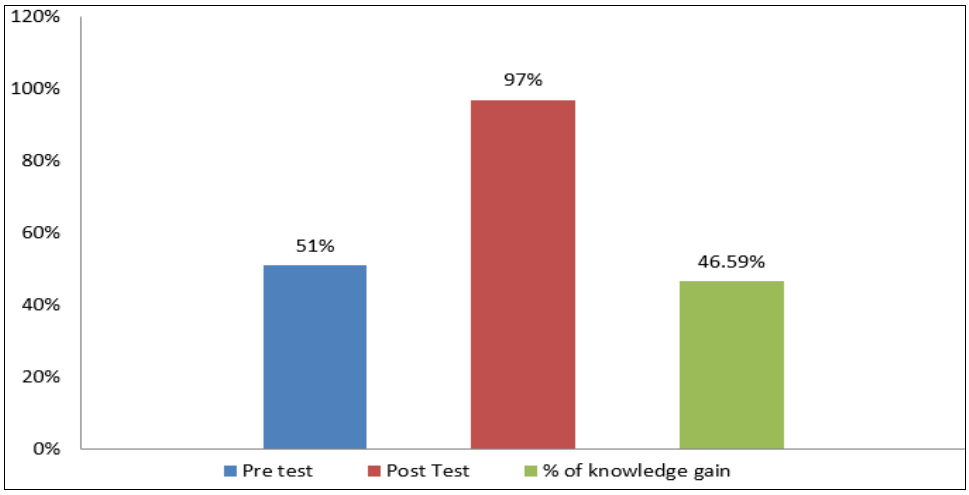
S.No	Pre test practice	Post-test practice
1.	43 %	92%



The bar diagram shows the comparison of pretest and post- test practice among primary school children regarding hand washing techniques, where pretest practice score is 43% and Post-test practice score is 92%.

Effectiveness of video assisted teaching program

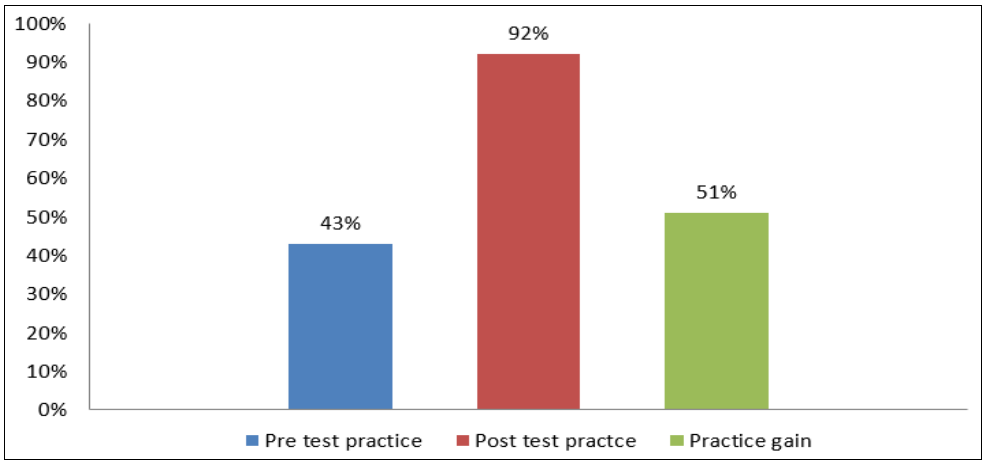
S. No	Pre test knowledge	Post-test knowledge	% of knowledge gain
1.	51.04	97.63	46.59



The bar diagram shows the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program scores, were pre-test score is 51%, post test score is 97% and knowledge gain

Effectiveness of video teaching program

S.No	Pre test practice	Post-test practice	% of practice gain
1.	43 %	92%	51%



The bar diagram shows the effectiveness of video teaching program practice scores, were pre-test practice score is 43%, post test practice score is 92% and practice gain

Conclusion

The study finding proved that the video assisted teaching program administered by the researcher was effective to increase the knowledge and practice of the primary school children regarding hand washing techniques.

Recommendation

Based on the research findings the recommendations are as follows:

1. A similar study can be conducted to assess the knowledge and practice among mother s regarding hand washing techniques.
2. A study can be conducted among different age group of children.
3. 2 A comparative study can be conducted among the rural and urban area school children.
4. A study can be conducted to find out the knowledge of parents and teachers on hand washing techniques.
5. Similar study can be conducted with large sample to generate the findings

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