

# A Pre-experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Practice Regarding Impact of Hand Hygiene for COVID-19 Among School Age Children in Selected Areas of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

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**Abstract:** This paper presents a study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

**Keywords:** Structured teaching programme, Hand hygiene.

## 1. Background of the Study

“Global school closures since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic have presented an unprecedented challenge to children’s education and well-being,” said Henrietta Fore, UNICEF Executive Director. The COVID-19 pandemic has emphasized the importance of optimal hand hygiene practice to reduce cross – contamination and the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus that causes the disease (WHO) 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic is a stark reminder that one of the most effective ways to stop the spread of a virus is also one of the simplest: Hand Hygiene.

## 2. Problem Statement

“A Pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh”.

## 3. Objectives of the Study

- To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID -19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur (C.G).
- To assess the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur

(C.G).

- To assess the pre test and post test practice score regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur (C.G).
- To correlate the knowledge with practice score regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur (C.G).
- To find out the association between the pre test knowledge and practice score with their selected socio-demographic variables.

## 4. Hypothesis of the Study

H1: There will be significant difference in knowledge score regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur (C.G).

H2: There will be significant difference in practice score regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID -19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur (C.G).

H3: There will be significant correlation between knowledge and practice regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19.

H4: There will be significant association between pre test knowledge and practice score with their selected socio demographic variables

## 5. Methods

A Pre-experimental study; one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of a structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur (C.G)”. In this study the samples were selected by purposive sampling technique. An

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extensive review of literature was undertaken various related concepts. Purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 school age children. The tool developed by the investigator in this study was self-structured questionnaire for assessing demographic variables, knowledge and practice. The tool was validated by experts. A pilot study was conducted on 10 school age children in Mopka, Bilaspur (C.G.) In this study the reliability of the self-structured questionnaire for knowledge was  $r = 0.8$ . Main study was conducted in the month of January. Data for the main study was collected from the school age children residing in Sarkanda area of Bilaspur (C.G.)

## 6. Results

The data were analysed and interpreted in terms of objectives and hypothesis of the study. The data analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The knowledge score of the children was increased from pre-test to post test, 52.86% to 70.4% respectively, the practice score of the children was increased from pre test to post test, from 59.53% to 76%.

The paired-t test value is 18.01 which is highly significant at 0.05 level of significance, which proves the effectiveness of structured teaching programme was very effective in increasing the knowledge.

The paired t test value is 15.26 which is highly significant at 0.05 level of significance, which proves the effectiveness of structured teaching programme was very effective in improving the practice.

The correlation between knowledge and practice score

regarding impact of hand hygiene for Covid-19 is 1.0. It depicts that there is significant perfect positive correlation between knowledge and practice.

Chi square analysis for association between the pre test knowledge score with selected socio demographic variable of school age children depicts that there is significant association between pre-test knowledge of school age children with their age, type of family, father's occupation.

Chi square analysis for association between the pre test practice score with selected socio demographic variable of school age children depicts that there is significant association between pre-test practices with their occupational status of father.

The study concluded that the use of structured teaching programme regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 is effective in increasing the knowledge and improving the practice among school age children.

## 7. Conclusion

This paper presented a study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding impact of hand hygiene for COVID-19 among school age children in selected areas of Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.

## References

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