Effectiveness of participatory learning programme on knowledge of tuberculosis and its prevention among high school children

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Abstract

Introduction: Tuberculosis is one of the causes of death among young people and adults in the world, accounts for nearly two million deaths per year. The study was undertaken with the objective of finding the effectiveness of participatory learning programme on knowledge of tuberculosis and its prevention among high school children and thus educates the students help to shape their perception about tuberculosis. Methods: The study was done with an evaluative approach and pre experimental one group pretest posttest design. Multistage random sampling was adopted for the selection of schools. Proportionate sampling technique was used to select eighth and ninth standard students and 88 students (60.5% male and 39.5% of female) participated. A structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to eighth and ninth standard students. On day 2, and 3, participatory learning programme on knowledge of tuberculosis and its prevention was done on day 7, posttest was taken. Results: Majority of the students were of 14 years, 58 (65.9%) and lived in rural area 81(92%). Most of them had teachers as a source of information 43(48.9%). The majority of the children had poor knowledge 47 (53.4%) and only 2 (2.2%) of them had good knowledge in the pretest whereas in posttest 73(82.9%) children had good and 15(16.9%) had average knowledge. The study result showed a significant improvement in knowledge scores on tuberculosis and its prevention among high school children (t=25.124 and p=0.00). Conclusion: The study found that participatory learning programme was good in improving the knowledge on tuberculosis and its prevention among the high school children.

Key Words: Effectiveness, high school children, participatory learning programme, tuberculosis