Structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the dengue among GNM student.

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Abstract
Background of the study: CD4+CD25high Fox P3+ T reg cells of patient with acute dengue infection of different severities showed a conventional phenotype. Unexpectedly, their capacity to suppress T cell proliferation and to secrete interleukin-10 was not altered. Moreover, T reg cells suppressed the production of vasoactive cytokines after dengue specific stimulation. Furthermore, T reg cells frequencies and also T reg cell/effector T cell ratios were increased in patients with acute infection.

Methodology: The investigator used Qusi-experimental research design. This study was based on evaluatory approach. The populations include GNM student nurses in selected nursing schools. Total 50 samples were selected as per inclusion criteria. The sampling technique used in this study was nonprobability purposive sampling. Setting of the study was various nursing schools at Osmanabad.

Result: The knowledge of the samples regarding dengue improved remarkably after the structured teaching program.

Conclusion: The findings of the present study include that student nurses should be given proper and up to date information regarding dengue fever, which will improve their knowledge.

Key words: Dengue, Structured Teaching Programme, GNM student.

Introduction
Dengue virus infection is an increasingly important tropical disease, causing 100 million cases each year. Symptoms range from mild febrile illness to severe illness to severe haemorrhagic fever. The pathogenesis is incompletely understood, but immunopathology is thought to play a part, with antibodydependent enhancement and massive immune activation of T cell and monocytes/macrophages leading to a disproportionate production of pro inflammatory cytokines. We sought to investigate whether a defective population of regulatory T cells (T reg cells) could be contributing to immunopathology in severe dengue disease.
Background of the study
CD4^+CD25^{high}Fox P3^+T reg cells of patient with acute dengue infection of different severities showed a conventional phenotype. Unexpectedly, their capacity to suppress T cell proliferation and to secrete interleukin-10 was not altered. Moreover, T reg cells suppressed the production of vasoactive cytokines after dengue specific stimulation. Furthermore, T reg cells frequencies and also T reg cell/effector T cell ratios were increased in patients with acute infection. A strong indication that a relative rise of T reg cell/effector T cell ratios is beneficial for disease outcome comes from patients with mild disease I which this ratio is significantly increased (p<0.0001) in contrast to severe cases (P=0.2145) we conclude that although T reg cells expand and function.

Statement of the problem
‘An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the dengue among GNM student in selected nursing colleges at Osmanabad.’

Objectives
1. To assess knowledge of GNM students regarding dengue fever on the basis of pre-test score.
2. To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme by comparing pre and post test knowledge score.
3. To determine association between knowledge score of selected sample.

Hypothesis

$H_1$: there will be significant difference between pre and post-test knowledge scores.

$H_2$: there will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score of GNM student and demographic variables

Methodology

The investigator used Qusi-experimental research design. This study was based on evaluatory approach. The populations include GNM student nurses in selected nursing schools. Total 50 samples were selected as per inclusion criteria. The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability purposive sampling. Setting of the study was various nursing schools at Osmanabad. The tool consists of self-administered knowledge questionnaire comprises of two sections:

*Section A:* Socio-Demographic variables.
*Section B:* knowledge questionnaire on Dengue.

Result

The findings revealed that is a significant relationship between pre-test and post-test of student nurses towards knowledge of dengue 52% student were aware about dengue overall mean % of knowledge score are in the pre-test is, poor 48%, good 52% and very good 0% knowledge score and in post-test poor 16%, good 48%, very good 36% knowledge score having GNM student in selected school of nursing Osmanabad

Interpretation and Conclusion

The findings of the study on knowledge of student nurses towards dengue, suggests many implications for nursing education, nursing administration, nursing research and mental health nursing, for the proper intervention of dengue patients.

The findings of the present study include that student nurses should be given proper and up to date information regarding dengue fever, which will improve their knowledge.

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