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"A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structure Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Dental Caries Among The Mothers Of School Age Children In Selected Rural Area Vadnagar"

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Abstract : Introduction:Better Nutrition Is A Prime Entry Point To Ending The Malnutrition Maelstrom. Better Health Means Stronger Immune System Which Means Less Illness. Healthy People Feel Stronger, Can Work Better And May Have More Earning Opportunities To Gradually Lift Them Out Of Both Poverty And Malnutrition. METHODS:The Research Design Which Is Used To Achieve Objectives Of This Study Is Non- Experimental, Descriptive Design. The Population Was Mothers Of Under-Five Children. The Sample Consists Of 100 Mothers Of Under-Five Children In Urban Areas Of Mehsana District. Mothers Of Under-Five Children Were Selected By Convenient Sampling. The Data Was Collected From Mothers Of Under-Five Children Using A Structured Questionnaire For Knowledge. The Data Obtained Was Analyzed By Using Descriptive And Inferential Statistics. RESULTS:The Data Presented In The Mean Post-Test Knowledge Score (22.26±3.95) Was Higher Than The Mean Pre-Test Knowledge Score (8.51±5.16). The Calculated' Value (21.24) Was Greater Than The Table Value (1.67) At0.05 Level Of Significance That Shows The Structured Teaching Programme Was Effective In Increasing The Knowledge Of Mother Of School Age Children. CONCLUSION:This Study Finding Concluded That Structured Teaching Programme On Dental Caries Was Effective In Improving The Knowledge Amongmother Of School Afe Children.

Keywords - Effectiveness, structured teaching programme, knowledge, dental caries, and mother of school age children

I. INTRODUCTION

II. Today's children are citizens of tomorrow and to have a strong shouldered man, a child should be free from mortality. Mahler who was the Director General of the WHO in 1984 stated that "children are a priceless resources and a nation which neglects them does so at its peril". Healthy children are the greatest resource and pride of the nation, the children ought to be healthy and happy to become productive adults of the future. To give them happy and healthy childhood we must safe guard their total health right from the beginning.

III. The World Health Assembly delegates asked WHO: to develop, by 2022, a draft global strategy on tackling oral diseases for consideration by WHO governing bodies in 2022 and by 2023 to translate the

global strategy into an action plan for oral health; to develop "best buy" interventions on oral health; and to explore the inclusion of noma (a disease which is fatal for 90% of children affected) within the roadmap for neglected tropical diseases 2021-2030

IV. Dental caries is the most prevalent disease of the oral health in school aged children in the world. Dental caries affects functions and body growth of the children and cause a financial burden on their families. Children with dental caries are exposing to fear and anxiety. According to World Health Organization reports, dental caries affects 60–90% of schoolchildren in both developing and developed countries.

V. WHO was asked to report back on progress and results until 2031 as part of the consolidated report on non communicable diseases.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Dental caries can be traced to be as old as civilization with its evidence seen even in skeletal remnants of prehistoric humans. Dental caries remains the most common disease affecting humans. Tooth decay is one of the most common of all disorders, second only to the common cold. It usually occurs in children and young adults but can affect any person. Numerous studies have reviewed the effectiveness of different preventive measures in different populations. In spite of these studies, children still suffer from high caries incidence. In western countries, the prevalence of dental caries is low compared to developing countries.

Dental caries also known as tooth decay or cavity is a disease where bacterial process damage hard tooth structure (enamel, dentine and cementum). These tissues progressively break down, producing dental cavities or holes in the teeth. Two groups of bacteria are responsible for initiating caries, Streptococcus mutants and Lactobacilli. If left untreated, the disease can lead to pain, tooth loss, infection and in severe cases death.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DENTAL CARIES AMONG THE MOTHERS OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF VADNAGAR CITY".

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1) To assess the pre test and post test knowledge score regarding dental caries among the mother of school age children.
2) To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding dental caries among the mother of school age children.
3) To find out the association between the post test knowledge score with selected social demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess: In this study it refers to determine the effectiveness of structure teaching program on knowledge of dental caries

1. **Effectiveness:** In this study, it refers to the extent in which the structure teaching programme will achieve the desired effect on imparting knowledge regarding dental caries among mother of school age children in term of difference between pre test and post test knowledge score assessed by structures questionnaire.

2. **Structured teaching programme:** refer to systematically developed programme with teaching aids designed to impart knowledge regarding dental caries among school age children in selected rural area.

3. **Knowledge:** refers to the fact of knowing about dental caries which is acquired though experience or education by structured teaching questionnaire.

4. **Dental caries:** is the practice of keeping the mouth clean and healthy by brushing and flossing to prevent tooth decay and gum disease.

5. **School age children:** It refers to the school children whose age is between 6- 12 years of old.

HYPOTHESIS

H 1 – There will be a significant difference between the pre test and post test level of knowledge scores among mothers of school age children regarding dental caries.

H 2 - There will be a significant association between the post test knowledge scores of mothers of school age children with their selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS

The study assumption that

1. The mothers of school age children may have some knowledge on dental caries.
2. Education regarding dental caries will help them to gain knowledge on oral disorder.

LIMITATION

The study was limited to mother of school age children between 6 -12 years in a selected school vadnagar city.

The study limited to mother of school age children who are available on the day of data collection.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THE STUDY

The researcher adapted **Kenny's Open System model** for conceptual framework. This theory was introduced by Jennet. W. Kenny. He was born in the year 1946 at Scotland. The open system model was

formulated in the year 1999. The open system enumerates various aspects of system and interaction. He formulated various theories based on management.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

SECTION-A: Description of demographic variables of Sample.

SECTION-B: Frequency and percentage distribution of mother of knowledge regarding dental caries.

SECTION-C: Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding Dental caries among mother.

SECTION-D: Association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables of mother

shows the demographic information of mother who participated in study.

Age: Table and diagram shows that highest percentages (51.66%) of were in the age group of 31 to 35 years and least (15%) were in the age group of 36 to 40 year, (33.33%) were in the age group of 26 to 30 year.

Religion: The pie diagram shows that majorities (80%) mother of school age children were hindu ,(16.66%) were muslim and (3.33%) mother of school age children were Christian.

Type of family: Pie diagram shows that (60%) of mother were belong to joint family and (40%) were nuclear family.

Education : Cone diagram explains that (15%) mother were primary education, (13.33%) mother were secondary education, (10%) mother were higher secondary education and (21.66%) were graduation.

Occupation: Pyramid shape diagram explain that, majority (58.33%) mother of school age children were house wife,(18.33%) were daily wagers,(13.33%) were private job and (10%) were government job.

Family monthly income: Pie diagram explains that (41.66%) were 11000 or above monthly income,(18.33%) were 5000 to 7000, (25%) were 8000 to 10000 monthly income.

Source of information: Column diagram shows that (8.33%) sample were source of information is mass media, (33.33%) sample were source of information is Healthcare providers, (16.66%) were family members and (41.66%) were source of information is other resources.

SECTION-B

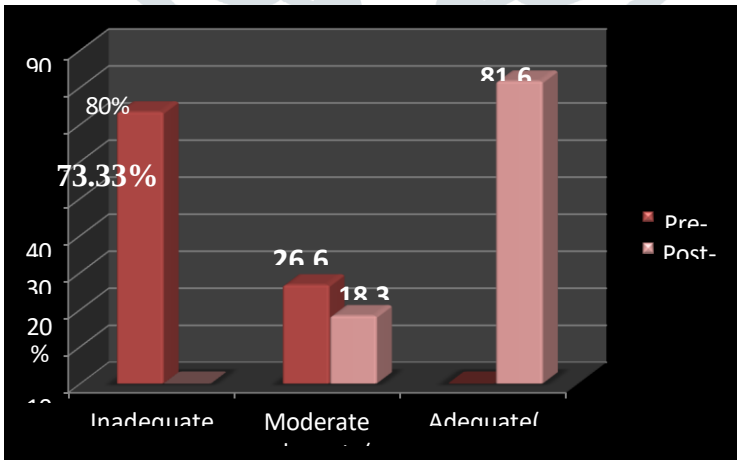
Frequency and percentage distribution of mother of school age children regarding dental caries

TABLE- 13: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post- test knowledge of mother of school age children regarding dental caries

Level of knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	F	%	F	%
Inadequate (0-10)	44	73.33	00	00
Moderate adequate (11-20)	16	26.66	11	18.33
Adequate (21-30)	00	00	49	81.66

Table 13 shows that prior to the administration of structured teaching programme in pre-test (73.33%) of the all are sample had poor knowledge. In the post-test there was marked improvement in the knowledge of the sample with (18.33%) gained average knowledge and (81.66%) gained good knowledge. Here, see the significant difference between pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score of mother of school age children regarding dental caries, so accept hypotheis 1 (H1).

Pyramid diagram depicting percentage distribution of the sample according to their level of knowledge



SECTION-C

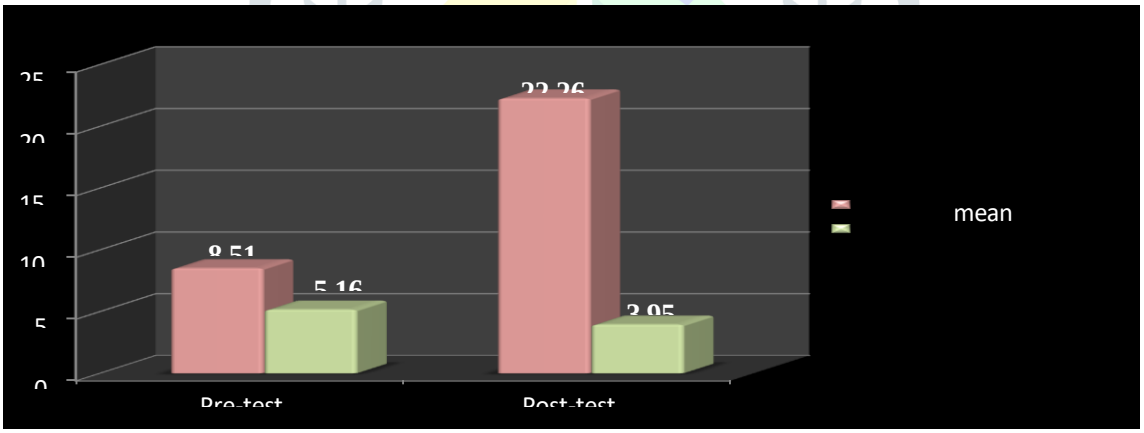
Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding dental caries To find the significant difference between the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score, paired‘t’ test was used. In order to test the statistical significance between the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge score. **Mean, S.D, Mean difference and‘t’ value of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge scores of effectiveness of structured teaching programme.**

Parameter	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	't' value	able 't' value	Level of Significance 0.05
Pre-test	8.51	5.16	13.75	21.24	1.67	S
Post-test	22.26	3.95				

DF= n-1 (60-1) =59

The data presented in **Table 14** shows that the mean post-test knowledge score (22.26±3.95) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (8.51±5.16). The calculated' value (21.24) was greater than the table value (1.67) at0.05 level of significance that shows the structured teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of mother of school age children.

Column shape diagram showing the effectiveness of Structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding dental caries among mother of school age children



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