STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF HOOKWORM INFESTATION AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN SELECTED SCHOOLS AT PONDICHERRY

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ABSTRACT
Introduction: Hookworm infestation is essential to general health and quality of life. Intestinal worm infestations are widely prevalent in tropical and subtropical countries and occur where there is poverty and poor sanitation. The purpose of the study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of hookworm infestation among school going children in selected schools at puducherry.

AIM
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KEYWORDS: Knowledge, school, Worm Infestations

INTRODUCTION
Intestinal worm infestation is a global health problem. Soil-transmitted helminth(STH) infestation form the most important group of intestinal worms affecting two billion people worldwide, causing considerable morbidity and suffering, though entirely preventable. The present study was undertaken to measure the parasite load in the target population and evaluate the efficacy of anthelmintic drugs. According to world Health Organization (WHO), globally there are 1221-1472 million cases of ascariasis,750-1050million cases of Trichuriasis and 740-1300 million cases of hookworm infestation. These STHs are also considered Neglected Tropical Disease (NTs) as their infective stages are widespread in tropical and subtropical countries and occur where there is poverty and poor sanitation. The burden of disease due to these intestinal parasites in an estimated 22.1 million disability adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost for hookworm, 10.5 million for Ascaris , and 6.4 million for Trichuris. Approximately 10,500 deaths each year are due to anaemia caused by hookworm infestation. WHO recommends periodic administration of albendazole (ALB) 400mg or mebendazole (MBZ) 500mg for control of STH. The global target is to eliminate morbidity due to STH in children by 2020. The present study has been carried out is located in a mountains regions in northern part of the country and is known to be highly endemic for hookworm infestation. It consists of 20 knowledge related questions. The score will be interpreted in each “right answer” carries one score and each “wrong answer” carries zero score.

RESULTS
In regard to age, 96.7 % of them (12) belong to the age groups of 10-13 years. Where as 3.35% of them (12) belongs to the age of 10 years. Gender 40% male and 60% female, fathers education 86.7% (26) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Mothers education 83.4% (26) belongs to 10thstd and 16.6 % (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. In regard to age, 96.7 % of them (12) belong to the age groups of 10-13 years. Where as 3.35% of them (12) belongs to the age of 10 years. Gender 40% male and 60% female, fathers education 86.7% (26) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Mothers education 83.4% (26) belongs to 10thstd and 16.6 % (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Family members 16.7% (5) belongs to below 10thstd and 13.3% (4) belongs to 10-12th std. Table COMPARISON OF PRE AND POST TEST RESULT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of knowledge</th>
<th>Inadequate knowledge</th>
<th>Moderate knowledge</th>
<th>Adequate knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>50.1%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-test</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>75.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONCLUSION
Worm infestation is a major public health problem in children of developing countries because of poor socio-economic conditions and lack of good hygienic livings. Worm infestation in children is very commonly seen in India. Worm infestation remains one of the main problems of child development. Children growing up can expect to be infected soon after weaning and to be infection and re-infected constantly for the rest of their life.

REFERENCES: