Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MULTI DRUG RESISTANCE-TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS OF SELECTED HOSPITAL, CHENNAI

Cynosure Sharma B., Girija Bhaskaran S and Hemavathy V

Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chrompet, Tamil Nadu Bharath Institute of Hither Chennai

A R T I C L E   I N F O

A B S T R A C T

Tuberculosis is a preventable and curable disease like other disease. The disease primarily affects the lungs and causes pulmonary tuberculosis. The problem of TB is acute in the developing countries which accounts for more than three fourth of the cases in the world and where the majority of cases are never diagnosed at all, less get correctly treated. Multi Drug Resistance Tuberculosis (MDR-TB) is the uprising issue in controlling Tuberculosis. It is a condition which enables to disease causing organism Mycobacterium Tuberculosis to resist the anti- tuberculosis drugs. Reliable data on the epidemiology of MDR-TB are lacking from India. Though the problem of drug resistance was observed in the early studies from India resistance to both isoniazid and rifampicin has been a recent phenomenon. In certain areas, currently available program approach may not be adequate and innovative approaches such as DOTS-plus may have to be employed to effectively control MDR-TB.

INTRODUCTION

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding multi drug resistant-tuberculosis before structured teaching program among tuberculosis patients in selected hospitals.
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding multi drug resistant-tuberculosis after structured teaching program among tuberculosis patients in selected hospitals.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program by comparing pretest and post- test knowledge.
- To find out the association between the post- test knowledge scores with demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H1 There will be significant increase in knowledge tuberculosis patients who has attended structure teaching program regarding multi drug resistant-tuberculosis
H2 There will be no significant association between pre- test knowledge score regarding multi drug resistant-tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients at SreeBalaji Medical College and hospital

---

Corresponding author: **Cynosure Sharma B**
Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chrompet, Tamil Nadu Bharath Institute of Hither Chennai

METHODOLOGY

The research design for the study was quasi experimental one group pre- test and post- test design. The setting of the study was conducted in SreeBalaji Medical College and hospital, Chrompet, Chennai. The population for the study is tuberculosis patients and the sample of the study consisted tuberculosis patients admitted in the selected hospital. The sample size for the study was 30 tuberculosis patients .Non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the study

RESULT

In the final result, there were 30(100%) tuberculosis patients participated in the study. There were 14(46.6%) patients with the age group of 21-40yrs, 13(43.3%) patients with age group 41-60 years, 3(10%) patients with age above 60 years. With regards to gender, there were 28(93.3%) female patients, 2(6.6%) patients. Regarding to the religion 18(60%) of the patients belong to Hindu religion, 3(10%) patients belongs to Muslim religion, 8(26%) staffs belong to Christian religion and 1(3.3%) belongs to others. With regard to occupation sedentary workers 2(6.6%) patients, daily wage workers 18(60%), moderate workers 10(33.3%) were there. With regards to history of smoking, 19(63.3%) were having the history of smoking and 11(36.6%) were non-smokers. With regards to history of TB infection, 27(90%) patients had a history TB infection and 3(10%) had no significant history of TB infection. With regards to area of living, 28(93.3%) used to live in urban area and 2(6.6%) used to live in rural area. With

regards to income 8(26.6%) patients salary is less than 5000, 12(30%) patients salary is between 5001-8000, 18(26.6%) patients salary is between 8001-11000, 1(6.6%) patients salary are above 11000.

At the end of the data analysis and interpretation it was concluded that the effectiveness of the structured teaching program regarding multi drug resistant-tuberculosis after post-test shows that majority of the patients 15(50%) gained moderately adequate knowledge, 10(33%) gained adequate knowledge, 5(27%) gained inadequate knowledge.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that majority of the tuberculosis patients have gained moderately adequate knowledge after the structured teaching program on multi drug resistant-tuberculosis. Hence, the study was effective.

References

Frazer DM, Cooper MA Myles; Textbook for midwives; 14th edition; London;2001;page no.750-751

Brunner and Suddhartha; Textbook of medical and surgical nursing; Newyork; Lippincott Williams company; 1992; page no.1303-1305.

Potter P A, Perry AG; Fundamentals of nursing; 14th edition; Mosby publication; 2006.

Soumya Thomas, "A study to assess knowledge on multi drug resistance- tuberculosis among tuberculosis patients in Krishna district, Andhra pradesh", *academic medical journal of India*, 2013

****