

## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DENTAL CARIES AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN, BENGALURU

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### ABSTRACT

“A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Dental Caries Among School Going Children, Bengaluru.”

Dental caries, which affects 60–90% of schoolchildren and the great majority of adults, is the primary health issue in the majority of developed nations. Dental caries is a multi-factor illness and preventive health issue that affects daily activities including eating, speaking, and feeling good about oneself.

### Objectives

1. To evaluate the respondents' oral hygiene knowledge.
2. To assess the effectiveness of STP among school going children by conducting, pretest, STP, post-test.
3. To assess the effectiveness of role playing, health education video playing in improving dental hygiene practice skill among primary school children.

### Method

Purposive sampling technique.

The impact of the STP on primary school students' knowledge and behaviour about dental caries was evaluated in this study using an evaluative technique.

A highly visible, organised atmosphere that fosters an awareness of timetables, activities, and expectations is created by the STP (Structured Teaching Program).

### RESULT

In assessing 40% of the children had inadequate knowledge (0-50%) regarding dental caries. 60% of the children had moderate knowledge (51-75%). None of the participants had adequate knowledge about the dental caries.

The mean pretest level of knowledge was 11.23 and the standard deviation of the pretest was 2.14 and the mean percentage is 56.15%. Thus, the investigator assumes that there is need to improve the knowledge level of children.

After administration of structured teaching program, the level of knowledge was calculated. 76.7% of the children had

moderate knowledge and 23.3% of children has adequate level of knowledge on dental caries. The knowledge level of the children in the post-test had shown major difference. The mean of the post-test was greater than the pretest's mean, which was 11.23, at 14.033. The difference in standard deviation between the pretest and posttest was 0.4, demonstrating the effectiveness of a structured training programme in raising the knowledge level of the students. When the findings were evaluated, it was found that there was no correlation between the post-test knowledge and the demographic characteristics at the 0.05 level. Two demographic variables, gender and history of toothache were taken for finding out the association. Their respective  $\chi^2$  value is 1.11 and 0.6627 which is non-significant.

## INTREPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The goal of the study was to assess the effectiveness of a structured teaching programme on primary school students' understanding of dental caries at a particular government school. Using a systematic knowledge questionnaire, the data was gathered. The relevant statistical techniques were used to evaluate and interpret the data that was gathered.

The study's findings led to the following interpretation:

The subjects did not have enough information on dental caries.

A structured education programme proved successful in raising respondents' levels of knowledge. It was discovered that several pupils had insufficient knowledge during the pretest.

The pretest's standard deviation was 2.14, its mean percentage was 56.15, and its mean level of knowledge was 11.23.

When an organized education programme was administered, the degree of knowledge was determined.

23.3% of the youngsters and 76.7% of the children had appropriate knowledge about dental caries, respectively. The overall improvement in mean percentage of knowledge score was 14.0155 with "t" calculated value 11.03, which is found to be statistically significant at  $P<0.05$  level of confidence. The association between demographic variables and post-test knowledge score on dental caries shows that socio demographic variables like gender, religion and history of toothache was not significant at 0.05 level.

## HYPOTHESES

- H1- There will be improved knowledge on dental hygiene importance among school going children.
- H2- There will be significant improvement in dental hygiene routine and its follow ups after STP among school going children.

**KEYWORDS :** Teaching Programme, Oral Hygiene Knowledge, Dental, Hypotheses.