

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness TF Planned Teaching Programmed on Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Control of Rabies Among Secondary School Students in Selected Schools of Vadodara District

(Short Communication)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Rabies is a viral disease that causes acute inflammation of the brain in humans and other warm-blooded animals. The time period between contracting the disease and the start of symptoms is usually one to three months; however, it can vary from less than one week to more than one year. The time is dependent on the distance the virus must travel to reach the central nervous system. Early symptoms may include fever and tingling at the site of exposure. This is then followed by violent movements, uncontrolled excitement, and fear of water or an inability to move parts of the body and confusion followed by loss of consciousness. In both cases, once symptoms appear it nearly always results in death.

## II. OBJECTIVE

To assess the pretest level of knowledge of secondary school students regarding prevention and control of rabies. To assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programmed on knowledge regarding prevention and control of Rabies. To find out the association between pretest knowledge scores of secondary school students regarding prevention and control of Rabies with their selected demographic variables.

## III. METHOD

Pre- experimental one group pre-test and post-test design conducted among secondary school student aged 12-15 years Data were collected using a structured questionnaire developed with the help of existing literature, from 60 participants (students).

## IV. RESULT

In the pretest, majority of the respondents (80%) had moderate knowledge score, (18.4%) had inadequate knowledge scores and (1.6%) had adequate knowledge on prevention and control of rabies and in the post test majority (68.35%) had adequate knowledge score and (31.7%) had moderate knowledge score and only (0%) had inadequate knowledge score on prevention and control of rabies. And mean score was  $26.9 \pm 2.13$  and post-test mean knowledge score of students was  $38.84 \pm 3.07$  The T calculated value of -10.090 which is less than the tabulated value of 2.00 at 0.05 level of significance. So we accept H1 Hypothesis and conclude that there is significant difference between pre-test and post- test knowledge score of the students. And it is found that from the entire demographic variable was significantly not associated so we reject H2 Hypothesis and accept H0 Hypothesis.

## V. CONCLUSION

An evaluative research approach was used to determine the effectiveness of planed teaching programme regarding prevention and control of rabies among secondary school student.