https://doi.org/10.33472/AFJBS.6.7.2024.466-471

African Journal of Biological Sciences

Journal homepage: http://www.afjbs.com

Research Paper Open Access

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Bacterial Zoonoses Transmitted By Household Pets among Housewives.

Sachin Sakate[1], Yogesh Bhosale[2]

[1,2]Clinical Instructor, BVDU College of Nursing, Sangli, Maharashtra, India.

Article Info

Volume 6, Issue 7, 2024

Received: 03 March 2024

Accepted: 11 April 2024

Published: 08 May 2024

doi: 10.33472/AFJBS.6.6.2024.466-471

ABSTRACT:

Study was conducted by using Quasi experimental one group pretest posttest research design.60 samples were selected by Nonprobability purposive method. Established the content validity of the tool from 19 experts of different areas. Corrections were made as per the suggestion and the final tool was prepared. The reliability co-efficient was done by using by 'Test retest' method and founded that the tool is reliable as the 'r' value is 0.86, which is < 0.7.

The findings revealed that the mean value of the pre-test knowledge score is 8.98 while the mean of post-test knowledge score 13.1, the standard deviation in the pretest score was 2.38 and the standard deviation of post-test was 2.78. the calculated "t" value is 8.705 and the calculated "p" value is 0.00001 which is less than the tabulated p-value (0.05). so, the planned teaching programme on regarding bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives are effective. In present study, the chi –square test was used to find the association between pretest knowledge score and demographic variables. The finding revealed that there was a significant association found in type of family (chi square) 28.16.

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Bacterial Zoonoses.

1. Introduction

In 1951, the Expert Committee on Zoonotic Disease defined zoonotic disease as disease and infection naturally transmitted between vertebrates and man. The German physician and pathologist Rudolf Virchow introduced the term zoonotic in the late 19th century to describe disease shared by humans and animals. Bacterial zoonotic infections are one of the zoonotic diseases particularly likely to reappear after they are thought to have been eradicated or brought under control. The development of antimicrobial resistance due to the overuse or misuse of antibiotics is also a growing public health problem around the world.[1,2] These diseases have a negative impact on travel, trade, and economies around the world. In most industrialized countries, antibiotic-resistant zoonotic bacterial disease are of particular concern to at the risk group such s young people, the elderly, pregnant women and immunocompromised people.
Zoonotic disease prioritization is one the emerging task in the development of multisectoral collaboration within one health. Around the world, there have been many efforts to prioritize zoonotic diseases at the national level, especially in resource poor settings. Zoonotic prioritization has been done at different levels in different countries and for different purposes. India has also started prioritizing zoonotic disease at the national level.[3] However, in a country like India with a highly variable climate and varying animal-human and vector densities, its is important to also understand these zoonoses in the local environment.

Need of the study
It is estimated that, globally about one million cases of illness and so many cases of death occur every year from zoonoses. 60% of arising contagious condition that are reported globally are zoonoses. Over 30 new mortal pathogens have been detected in the last three decades,75% of which have originated in animals. The South Asia Region of WHO remains particularly prone to zoonotic infection owing to large number of people in the region living in close proximity to animals, increased volume of international trade, including trans-boundary mass population and livestock movement within neighboring countries, As the region remains at the cross road of repeated travel to and from the region either due to tourism, business or religious reasons, globalization and variable levels of health systems capacity to early detect epidemics have been identified as significant risk factors for emergence and rapid international spread of infectious diseases with zoonotic origin.[4,5] Varying levels of surveillance and response capacity of the countries at the animal-human interface have often exacerbated these outbreaks These zoonotic infections are also a concern to global health security owing to its ability to rapid spread internationally due to global connectivity and rapid increase of trade, including trans-boundary movement of animals, The emerging zoonoses have also economic. consequences due to loss of animal trade, travel and loss of economic opportunities for the people through loss of livestock.

Research problem statement:
A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives in sangli miraj and kupwad corporation area.

Research objectives:
1. To assess existing knowledge regarding bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives.
2. To assess the posttest knowledge score after planned teaching on knowledge regarding bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives.

3. To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
4. To find out the association between selected demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score

Hypothesis:
HO: there is no significant difference in pre and post knowledge score regarding bacterial zoonosis transmitted by household pets among housewives.

H1: there is significant difference in pre and post knowledge score regarding bacterial zoonosis transmitted by household pets among housewives.

2. Research Methodology

Study was conducted by using Quasi experimental one group pretest posttest research design.60 samples were selected by Nonprobability purposive method.[6,7] Established the content validity of the tool from 19 experts of different areas. Corrections were made as per the suggestion and the final tool was prepared. The reliability co-efficient was done by using by 'Test re test' method and founded that the tool is reliable as the 'r' value is 0.86, which is < 0.7.

3. Results

Table-1 Frequency and Percentage Distribution Of Demographic Variables n=60

DEMOGRAPHICALVARIABLES	**FREQUENCY**	**PERCENTAGE %**
AGE (IN YEARS)		
30-40	12	20%
41-50	27	45%
51 – 60	9	15%
60 and above	12	20%
EDUCATION		
No formal education	9	15%
Primary	18	30%
SSC	15	25%
HSC	12	20%
Graduation and Above	6	10%
FAMILY INCOME (MONTHLY)		

<5000	9	15%
5001- 10000	21	35%
10001-15000	18	30%
>15000	12	20%
TYPE OF FAMILY		
Joint Family	26	44%
Nuclear family	34	56%

Table no -2 A) Frequency and percentage distribution of pre- test knowledge score. n=60

SR.NO	LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	POOR	3	5%
2	AVERAGE	33	55%
3	GOOD	24	40%
4	EXCELLENT	0	0%

Table No 3: B) Frequency and percentage distribution of post- test knowledge score. n=60

SR.NO	LEVEL	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	POOR	0	0%
2	AVERAGE	04	6.6%
3	GOOD	32	53.4%
4	EXCELLENT	24	40%

Table No: 4 Comparison between pre-test and post-test knowledge scoren=60

TEST	MEAN	STD.DEVIATION	"t" VALUE	"p" VALUE
PRE-TEST	8.98	2.38	8.705	0.00001
POST-TEST	13.1	2.78		

Result: The above table shows that, mean value of pre-test knowledge score is 8.98 and post-test knowledge score is 13.1 this shows that there is a significant increase in post test score, There for planned teaching on bacterial zoonosis transmitted by household petsamong housewives was effective.

4. Discussion

The study was done to assess the effectiveness of the planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives in Sangli Miraj and Kupwad corporation area. The finding of the studyhas been discussed with the reference of the hypothesis and the objectives.[8,9]

It was found that the maximum number of housewives (45%) belongs to the age group 41 to 50 years. 20% of housewives belongs to age group 30 to 40 and again20% belongs to age group 60 above. whereas 15% of housewives were between the age of 51 to 60. In the aspects of education, 30% of housewives have completedtheir primary education and 25 % of housewives have completed SSC and 20% completed there HSC and 10% of housewives have completed graduation. 35% offamily have monthly income between 5001 -10000/- . whereas the number of nuclear families (56%) were more than joint families (44%).

The findings of the study show that the planned teaching programme on bacterialzoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives are effective.

5. Conclusion

A study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding bacterial zoonoses transmitted by household pets among housewives in Sangli Miraj and Kupwad corporation area. During the planned teaching programme the housewife did not have the adequate knowledge regarding bacterial zoonosis from household pets. They were very careless about bacterial zoonosis. after the administration of the planned teaching programme all the doubts have been cleared among the housewives.

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