



A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF DENTAL CARIES AMONG PRIMARY STUDENTS AT STATE BOARD AND INTERNATIONAL BOARD SCHOOLS OF VALSAD DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Statement Of Problem:-“A comparative study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board schools of Valsad District” **Objectives:**1.To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international schools of Valsad district. 2.To compare the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board schools of Valsad district. 3.To determine the association of knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries with demographic variable of primary students at state board and international board schools of Valsad district

Methods: An evaluative approach with pre-experimental two group research design was adopted for this study. A total of 30 students were selected from Gyan Ganga state English medium school and other 30 sample from Jainam International English medium school in Valsad district by convenient sampling method. Data was collected using interview schedule. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** The present study evaluated the knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries, pre test mean score 15.06 and post test mean score 18.13 at the gyan ganga English medium school and The mean difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score was significant, $t=8.53$, $p<0.001$ level. and Jainam international school had pre test knowledge score mean 16.2 and post test knowledge score mean 21.2 The mean difference between pretest and post test knowledge score was significant= 8.84 , $p<0.001$ level. And in the comparison of two school in that “t” revealed post test mean level 21.2 of international school is higher than mean level of state board. The t test value is 4.35 which highly significant table value($t_{29,0001}$)= 3.66 at 0.001 level thus there was significant association between knowledge and age of the students and group I $t_{2cal} 11.49 > t_{2tab}(df,3) = 11.34$ significant at $p<0.01$ and group II $t_{2cal} 5.87 > t_{2tab}(df,3) = 7.82$ significant at $p<0.05$ Hence hypothesis H2 was accepted” There will be a significant association between the pretest knowledge about prevention of dental caries among primary students with the demographic variables of group I and group II” was accepted. **Conclusion:** Thus investigator concluded that structured teaching program is a good method of conveying information to primary students and it is very effective in order to gain knowledge. But International primary school students gained comparatively more knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries than the State board primary school students.

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INTRODUCTION

“Health is wealth and let our school children enjoy good health with good education, better health with better education and best health with best education.”

A child is a precious gift which has lots of potential within, which can be the best resource for nation if raised and molded in good manner. Healthy children can become healthy citizen constituting a healthy nation. Healthy children are also successful learners. School age children represent about 25% of total population, so it indicates that health care of the school children can contribute to the overall health status of the country, by International Journal of Advancements in Research & Technology 2013 Dental caries is a leading dental problem of children. 90% of all children have some tooth decay by 12 years of age. Children from socio-economically deprived areas have more dental caries than those from other groups. Tooth brushing, use of fluorides regular dental check-up, diet and habits are important in prevention of dental caries.

This has been associated with the more sensible approach to sugar consumption, improved oral hygiene and several preventive programs. However, the current research shows increasing trends of dental caries prevalence in developing and developed countries This can be attributed to immigration and to lack of preventive efforts and dietary changes.

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The current prevalence of dental caries in India is approximately 60-65% which is increasing day by day by Oral health survey.

The study conducted in Raigad district in 2012 of Maharashtra showed a prevalence of approximately 80%. High prevalence in these is contributing toward lack of education, paucity of data regarding the behavior of dental caries and lack of implementation of preventive strategies.

During the community posting experience, The conduction of school health programme researcher found that the majority of the school children of Valsad district had dental caries and side effects like foul order, tooth discoloration ,pain etc due to irregular brushing and inappropriate brushing techniques, increased consumption of chocolates ,sugar etc. and children who took admission in international schools came from the various background, cultures and high class society where as state board school admission were mostly from middle class family, So these students had different life styles and less knowledge regarding health, Hence the researcher planned to conduct research as a comparative study between the international and state board school and the investigator planned a structured teaching programme regarding dental caries for prevention among primary school students.

Problem Statement

“A comparative study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of

dental caries among primary students at state board and international board schools of Valsad district”

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board schools of Valsad district.
- To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board schools of Valsad district
- To compare the association of knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board schools with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

- H₁- There will be a significant difference in knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board school after administering structure teaching programme.
- H₂- There will be a significant association between the knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries among primary students at state board and international board school with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: An Evaluative approach

Research Design: Experimental Design

Research Method: Quantitative, pre-experimental design i.e. “Pre-test, post test with two group”

Setting: Jainam International school and Gyan Ganga state board primary school

Population: Primary school children

Sample: primary school students studying in 5th to 8th standard at Valsad district

Sample Size: 60 (30 +30)

Sampling technique: convenient sampling technique was used.

Inclusion criteria: 5th to 8th std of students at primary school state board and international board.: Students available during study: Able to understand and speak English

Exclusion criteria: Students who had behavior problems
Students who were not willing to participate

Variables: Independent Variable: STP on Prevention of dental caries

Dependent Variable: Knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries.

RESULTS OF STUDY

The present study evaluates that Majority of the subjects 16(53.33%) and 19 (63.33%) belongs to age group of 11-12 years in group I and II, 21(70%) and 15(50%) were male students group I and II, 16(53.33%) and 19(63.33) belongs to std 7th -8th std in group I and group II, 23(46.66%) and 30(100%) belongs to >3000rs/- family in come in group I and

group II, 16(53.33%) and 23(63.33%) had knowledge from health personnel in group I and II, 30(100%) had father education graduate. In both group 29(96.6%) and 30(100%) had Mother education graduate in group I and II group, 18(60%) and 16(53.33%) had dental caries present In group I and II and 17(56.66%) had incidence of dental caries in family in both group.

The post test mean level (18.13) of group I was higher than pre test mean level (15.06) The obtained ‘t’ test value is 8.53 which is highly greater than table value ($t_{29, 0.001} = 3.66$ at 0.001 level. And This saws whereas post test mean level (21.2) of group II was higher than pre test mean level (16.2). The obtained ‘t’ test value is 8.84 which is highly greater than table value ($t_{29, 0.001} = 3.66$ at 0.001 level. This showed the gain in knowledge of group II. Hence, hypothesis H₁ is accepted It was evident for the group II that the obtained chi square value for age of the students $\chi^2_{cal} 10.74 > \chi^2_{tab} (df,2) = 9.21$, significant at $p < 0.01$ level, thus there was significant association between knowledge and age of the students. and group I $\chi^2_{cal} 11.49 > \chi^2_{tab}(df,3) = 11.34$ significant at $p < 0.01$ and group II $\chi^2_{cal} 5.87 > \chi^2_{tab}(df,3) = 7.82$ significant at $p < 0.05$ Hence hypothesis H₂ was accepted” There will be a significant association between the pretest knowledge about prevention of dental caries among primary students with the demographic variables of group I and group II” was accepted. whereas the obtained chi square value for the gender students, standard of students, income of family, source of previous knowledge, father’s education, mother’s education, present of dental caries, incidence of family of the group I and group II were less than the table values at $p (0.05)$ level of significance) hence there was no significance association between knowledge and selected demographic variables of primary teachers of both group I and group II.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the study stated that Primary school students were having less knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries, and knowledge of prevention of dental caries was increased after structured teaching program. And after comparison of international and state board primary school it was found that knowledge regarding prevention of dental caries was more in international school than the state board school.

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