

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of a Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident among Adults in Selected Place at Salem District

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Abstract

Background:

Road Traffic Accident

Road traffic accident are currently 9th leading cause of death globally and are expected to become the 2nd leading cause by the year of 2027.

SUNIL KUMAR PATHER

Road traffic accident have emerged as one of the major global public health challenges and have been associated with significant financial burden to the affected person their families and even the nation.

SAURABHRAM BIHARI LAL

Objectives

- To assess the pre level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults.
- To assess the post-test level knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults
- To assess the association between pretest and post-test level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults.

Methodology

An evaluation approach a **Quantitative research design** (one group pretest and post test design) was adopted for this study. **Simple random sampling method** used to select samples in this study. A checklist method to assess the knowledge regarding of prevention of road traffic accident among adults in selected place at Salem district.

Result

After administration of **structured teaching programme** post-test knowledge score regarding of prevention of road traffic accident results that 40%(12) adults had gain moderate knowledge and 60%(18) had gain adequate knowledge regarding prevention of road traffic accident.. This shows that the structured teaching programme on prevention of road traffic accident has more effective.

Conclusion

The study findings proved that the **structured teaching programme** administered by the researcher was effective to increase the prevention of road traffic accident among young adults in selected place at salem district. Through the project we have gain knowledge about Prevention of Road Traffic Accident more over the study made the subject to be acquired the adequate knowledge about prevention of road traffic accident.

Keywords-- structured teaching programme, PREVENTION OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT.

I. INTRODUCTION

Road Traffic Accident

A Road Traffic Accident is any injury due to crashes originated from terminating with or involving a vehicle partially or fully on a public road. It is projected by the road traffic accident will become third position by 2020 among leading causes of global disease burden. They are considerable economic loss of victims, their families and countries as a whole.

HALENE KIRCHNER (2020)

Road traffic injuries are the 8th leading cause of death. Death and injuries resulting from road traffic crashes remains a serious problem in globally.

GRIGDE ROSU (2021)



Road Traffic Accident in particular Is new acknowledgement to be global phenomenon with authorities in virtually all countries of world concerned about the growth in number of people killed and seriously injured on roads

CAROLYN TILTAL (2021)

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Practice Regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident among Young Adults in Selected Place at Salem District

III. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults.
- To assess the post-test level knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults
- To assess the association between pretest and post-test level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of Road traffic accident among adults.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design used in this study is a **Quantitative research approach**. In this study, pre-experimental one group pre and post -test research design was used. The study was conducted in Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital Salem. Population included in this study comprised of adults at selected hospital Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem. Sample size consists of 30 adults in Govt. Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital Salem. In this study the investigator was used **simple random sampling techniques, convenient sampling technique**. Formal approval was obtained from a selected private college Sri Krishna Institute Of Nursing Education And Research Salem. First investigators introduced herself to adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem and explained the purpose of the study and got consent from adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem. Demographic variables were collected. Pretest assessment of level of knowledge regarding **structured teaching programme** on prevention of road traffic accident among adults were assessed.

The intervention strategy was implemented on the next day for 30 minutes using **Structured teaching programme** which was prepared by the researcher after consulting with the specialist in **Adult Health Nursing**. The adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem with interest and they were alert and enthusiastic. After intervention post test was conducted on the same adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem using the same questionnaire and evaluated the effectiveness of **structured teaching programme** on adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics (distribution, mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (paired t test, and chi-square value test)

V. DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH TOOL TECHNIQUE

The tool was developed and standardized from extensive review of literature, internet research and discussion with experts. The tool consist of three sections

Section A

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge in selected demographic variables among adults.

Section B

Percentage distribution and frequency of knowledge among adults regarding prevention of road traffic accident.

Section C

Associate the level of knowledge and practice of adults with prevention of road traffic accident with selected demographic variables.

Section A

Part-A: Demographic variables

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge in selected demographic variables among adult include Age, Gender, Religion, Education, Language, Type of family, Residence, Marital status, Income, Personal habit

Section B

Assessment of the Level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on Prevention of Road Traffic Accident at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem. It consists of multiple choice questions which were prepared to assess the knowledge among adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem.

The questions were related to knowledge aspects of Prevention of Road Traffic Accident. It contains 20 multiple choice questions. The scores given for adults are as follows:

The correct answer is 1 mark and the wrong answer is 0 mark.

Scoring And Interpretation

Level Of Knowledge

1. Inadequate knowledge 1-8
2. Moderately adequate knowledge 8-14
3. Adequate knowledge 14-20

Validity:

Validity refers to the extent to which a research instrument measures what it is intended to measure. A valid tool accurately assesses the concept under study and provides meaningful and appropriate results. Validity ensures the accuracy and credibility of the data collected.

VI. PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Formal approval was obtained from selected college at Sri Krishna Institute Of Nursing Education and Research, Salem. First investigator introduced herself to the adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem and explained the purpose of the study and got consent from adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem.

Demographic variables were collected. Pretest assessment of level of knowledge regarding structured teaching programme on Occupational Stress and Emotional Intelligence among adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem were assessed.

Intervention: structured teaching programme on Occupational Stress and Emotional Intelligence among adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem.

The intervention strategy was implemented on the next day for 30 minutes by Structured teaching programme which was prepared by the researcher after consulting with the specialist in Adult Health Nursing. The adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem participated with interest and they were alert and enthusiastic. After intervention, post test was conducted on the adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem using the same questionnaire and evaluated the effectiveness of Prevention of Road Traffic Accident among adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem.

VII. RESULT

Section A: Description of samples according to their demographic variable

Description Of Samples According To Their Demographics Variables

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	NUMBER(n=30)	PERCENTAGE(%)
1.	AGE		
	a)18-21 years	4	13.34%
	b)22-25 years	8	26.66%
	c)26-30 years	18	60%
	d)30 above	-	-
2.	GENDER		
	a)Male	24	80%
	b)Female	6	20%
3.	RELIGION		
	a)Hindu	20	66.7%
	b)Christian	8	26.7%
	c)Muslim	2	6.6%
	d)Others	-	-
4.	EDUCATION		
	a)Uneducated	-	

	b)Primary education	1	3.3%
	c)Higher secondary	21	70%
	d)Graduate	8	26.7%
5.	OCCUPATION		
	a)Unemployed	-	-
	b)Coolie	18	60%
	c)Private job	5	16.7%
	d)Gpovernment job	7	23.3%
6.	LANGUAGE		
	a)Tamil	30	100%
	b)English	-	-
	c)Hindi	-	-
	d)Malayalam	-	-
7.	RESIDENCY		
	a)Rural	14	46.7%
	b)Urban	16	53.3%
8.	MARITAL STATUS		
	a)Married	18	60%
	b)Unmarried	12	40%
9.	INCOME		
	a)Rs.5000-10000/month		
	b)Rs.10000-20000/month	22	73.3%
	c)Rs.20000-30000/month	6	20%
	d)Above Rs.30000/month	2	6.7%
10.	PERSONAL HABIT		
	a)Smoking	8	26.7%
	b)Alcohol	6	20%
	c)Use of tobacco	4	13.3%
	d)No bad habits	12	40%

Above table shows the demographic variables of adults with respect age 13.34%(4)are at the age group between 18-21 years and 26.66%(8)werw at the age group between 22-25 years and 60%(18)were at the age group between 26-30years.

Considering gender of adults 18%(24) were belongs to male and 20%(6) were belomgs to female.

Considering the religion of adults 66.7%(20)belongs to hindu and 26.7%(8)belongs to christian and 6.6%(2)belongs tyo muslim.

Considering theeducation of adults3.3%(1)wereprimary education and 70%(21) were belongs to higher secondary education and 26.7%(8) were belongs to graduate.

Considering the occupation of adults 60%(18) belongs to coolie and 16.7%(5) belongs to private job and 23.3%(7) belongs to government job.

Considering the language of adults 100%(30)were belongs to Tamil.

Considering the living area of sduIts 46.7%(14)were belongs to rural and 53.7%(16)were belongs to urban.

Considering the marital status of adults 60%(18) were married and 40%(12) were unmarried.

Considering the income of adults 73.3%(22) were belongs to Rs.10000-20000/month and 20%(6) were belongs to

Rs.20000-30000/month and 6.7%(2) were belongs to more than Rs.30000/month.

Considering the personal habits of adults 26.7%(8) have somoking 20%(6) have alcohol 13.3%(4) have use of tobacco and 40%(12) have no bad habits.

Section- B

Description Of Percentage For Comparison Of Pretest And Post-Test Of Prevention Of Road Traffic Accident Among Adults At Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College And Hospital, Salem.

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLDGE	RANGE OF MARKS	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
			FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Inadequate	1-7	14	46.7%		—
2	Moderate	8-14	11	36.6%	12	40%
3	Adequate	14-20	5	16.7%	18	60%

The table shows the frequency and percentage distribution of the pretest knowledge score regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident 46.7% (14) had inadequate knowledge, 36.6% (11) had moderate Knowledge and 16.7%(5). The post-test knowledge score regarding Prevention of Road

Traffic Accident 40% (12) had moderate knowledge and 60%(18) had adequate knowledge regarding Prevention of Road Traffic Accident. This shows that the structured teaching program on Prevention of Road Traffic Accident has more effective for adults.

Section C

ASSES The Level Of Knowledge Of Prevention Of Road Traffic Accident

LEVEL	't' VALUE	Df	TABLE VALUE	'P' VALUE	INFERENCE
Knowledge	11.17	29	2.05	P>0.05	Significant

Description of paired t test value of pre test and post test level of knowledge.

The table show that the paired t-value was calculated to analyse the effectiveness between pre and post knowledge scores of adults at Govt.Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem.

The paired t-value for knowledge was 11.17 which is higher when compared with the table value 2.05 at 29 degree of freedom.

The structured teaching programme on prevention of road traffic accident among adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital,Salem was highly significant.

Section-D

Association Between Post-Test Knowledge Score Of Adults At Government Mohan Kumaramangalam Medical College And Hosspital, Salem

Chi square value of association between post-test knowledge score of adults regarding prevention of road traffic accident with their demographic variables.

S.NO	VARIABLES	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE				
		Chi-squre value	Df	Table value	P Value	Inference
1	Age	0.833	2	5.991	>0.05	Non-significant
2	Gender	0.139	1	3.841	>0.05	Non-significant
3	Religion	3,750	2	5.991	>0.05	Non-significant
4	Education	2.222	2	5.991	>0.05	Non-significant
5	Language	4.478	2	5.991	>0.05	Non-significant
6	Type of family	0	-	-	-	-
7	Residence	0.089	1	3.841	>0.05	Non-significant
8	Marital status	0.023	1	3.841	>0.05	Non-significant
9	Income	0.455	2	5.99	>0.05	Non-significant
10	Personal habit	1.528	3	7.815	>0.05	Non-significant

VIII. CONCLUSION

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that, More adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem had moderately adequate knowledge in pretest. More adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem had adequate knowledge in post test regarding "Prevention of road traffic accident". The mean post test knowledge was higher than the mean pretest knowledge. It is indicated that the "structured teaching programme" regarding "Prevention of road traffic accident " among adults at Govt. Mohan kumaramangalam Medical College and Hospital, Salem.

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