Effectiveness of Educational programme on Knowledge regarding Epilepsy in children among school teachers.

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Abstract: Introduction: Childhood is a alternative stage of child development. Children are the essential trait of each society as well as a future of a country. Epilepsy is a neurological problem of brain. Many of children are risk for low self confidence, low IQ level and poor academic performance. Method: Knowledge toward epilepsy in children among school teachers is evaluated by using self structured knowledge questionnaire. Result: After been analysed 5 articles, the findings have been shows that the majority of school teachers are having inadequate knowledge after giving educational programme increase the knowledge of school teachers regarding epilepsy in children.

1. INTRODUCTION

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder. 25% children are suffering with the seizure. Epilepsy is the treatable but it cannot be cured. People society is playing a important role to prevent a social stigma of epilepsy. Educating teachers is important to create awareness about the epilepsy.

When parents and teachers are not cooperating with negative attitude of the epilepsy .So, children will be neglected from the society and school .Worldwide myth that it is a punishment of the God. Epilepsy is the sudden excessive electric discharge from the brain. which is impairs the function of the body.

Epilepsy affecting the all group irrespective of the age, race, and religion gender .Epilepsy disturbs the children’s psychological and physical life style.
1.1 Aims:

It is to review the evidence of knowledge regarding epilepsy in children among school teachers.

1.2 Objectives:

- To search the evidence of effectiveness of educational program on knowledge regarding epilepsy in children.

2. METHODOLOGY:

2.1 Search strategy methods:

- Pub Med, Google scholar, Medline
- From the year of 2013 to 2019
- The search was confined to only English language.

2.2 Search strategy:


2.3 Types of studies: Pre-experimental one group pre-test post- test design,

- Non-experimental descriptive design, Experimental design.

2.4 Types of participants: School teachers, out patient

2.5 Settings: Schools, hospital

3. Outcome:

The outcome of this narrative shows that there is a significant improvement of knowledge among school teachers regarding epilepsy in children after giving educational program.
3.1 RESULT:

3.2 Prisma flow charts:

Online database search was done from Pub med, Medline, Google scholar, from the year 2013-2019.

The search was confined to only English language. Initial search found 24,000 articles no of records after screening 974. 23026 articles were excluded because they don’t match with the study criteria. 827 records excluded with the study variable. 147 records screened. 142 full text articles excluded due to not justify contextual irrelevance. 5 full text articles assessed for eligibility so 5 studies were included in qualitative synthesis.
**Figure 2.** PRISMA Flow chart shows selection process of study
### 3.3 DATA EXTRACTION TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL NO. &amp; AUTHOR</th>
<th>SOURCE &amp; TITLE</th>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>INSTRUMENTS</th>
<th>SAMPLE &amp; SAMPLING TECHNIQUE</th>
<th>DESIGN</th>
<th>FINDINGS</th>
<th>CONCLUSION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jose, J. (2019)</td>
<td>A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge of school teachers regarding epilepsy and its management in children at Hilton matriculation higher secondary school, Chennai</td>
<td>Chennai</td>
<td>Knowledge, educational Program</td>
<td>Self Administered Questionnaire</td>
<td>30 school teachers were involve by using non-probability convenience sampling technique</td>
<td>Pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design)</td>
<td>The result revealed that in pre-test majority of the school teachers 86.6% were having inadequate knowledge, 13.3% had moderate, adequate knowledge were as 0%. after post-test majority of school teachers 76.7% had adequate knowledge, 23.3% were having moderate knowledge regarding epilepsy in children.</td>
<td>Study findings shows that the school teachers are having insufficient knowledge regarding epilepsy in children and require an educational program to improve the knowledge of school teachers.</td>
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<td>2. Tasgandonkar, N. et. al. (2018)</td>
<td>Effectiveness Of planned teaching on knowledge regarding epilepsy in children among primary school</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Knowledge, Educational program</td>
<td>Structured questionnair</td>
<td>80 school teachers were selected by non-probability cluster random</td>
<td>Pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test design)</td>
<td>The result shows that in this study 56.3% of School teachers were having less of knowledge regarding epilepsy in children.</td>
<td>Unawareness are having seen in school teachers regarding epilepsy in children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers selected school of Maharashtra</td>
<td>Sampling technique</td>
<td>Epilepsy in children and post test score shows 57.5% were having good knowledge and 38.8% were having excellent knowledge.</td>
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<td>3. Shrikant Desai et al., (2015)</td>
<td>A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding epilepsy management in school children among primary school teachers working in selected primary schools at, Karnataka.</td>
<td>Karnata ka Knowledge, Education al Program Structured Self administered Questionnai re 50 school teachers were selected by stratified random sampling technique. Experimental design The study Finding revealed in pre-test 84% of school teachers were having inadequate knowledge, 16% were having moderate knowledge and no one had sufficient knowledge. post test experimental group had improve 66% good knowledge and control group had 84% inadequate knowledge regarding epilepsy in children. Study findings shows that the participant are having lack of knowledge regarding epilepsy which requires educationa l interventio n on epilepsy.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maharasht</th>
<th>Knowledge, educational Program</th>
<th>Structured questionnaire</th>
<th>Non-experimental descriptive design</th>
<th>These findings shows that after giving educational program increase the knowledge of participant on epilepsy.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>60 participant were selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique.</td>
<td>The result shows that in pre-test 80% participant had inadequate Knowledge, 17% had Moderate And only 3% Were having Sufficient Knowledge on epilepsy, post test shows that 63% of Participants were having adequate knowledge, 25% were having moderate knowledge and 11% were having inadequate knowledge on epilepsy.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Bangalore</th>
<th>Knowledge, Educational program</th>
<th>Self Administered questionnaire</th>
<th>Pre-experimental (one-group Pre-test post-test design)</th>
<th>School teachers are having 80% moderate knowledge regarding epilepsy in children.</th>
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<td></td>
<td>50 school teachers were selected by simple random sampling technique.</td>
<td>The study report that in pre-test 8% school teachers were having inadequate knowledge, 80% were having moderate and 12% were having adequate Knowledge. All over post test knowledge score was</td>
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3.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Obtain of 5 articles from the sources:

- Articles revealed that after educational program improve the knowledge.
- Knowledge has been provided regarding epilepsy, causes & management.

3.5 DISCUSSION:

Epilepsy is considered as a society stigma. Providing education is to create awareness to the school teachers. Many studies show that lack of knowledge about epilepsy in children. Education helps the school teachers to increase the knowledge. To provide information regarding epilepsy in children such as causes, management etc.

4. IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION:

Teachers do not have adequate information about the epilepsy in children. There is lots of misconception of the epilepsy in the society. Those who are suffering with epilepsy they are separated from the society. Education helps to create awareness among teachers. If teachers will have knowledge of epilepsy they can perform better management of epilepsy in children.

4.1 FUTURE SIGNIFICANCE:

Provide education about epilepsy to parents and teachers. Education helps the people to increase the knowledge of epilepsy in children.

4.2 LIMITATIONS:

- Database search was limited.
4.3 STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS:

STRENGTH:

- Search articles based on a significant criteria.

WEAKNESS:

- Only 5 articles were included
- Articles are focus on only knowledge regarding epilepsy in children
- Meta analysis not done.

CONCLUSION:

The review suggested that increased the knowledge of epilepsy among the school teachers. The pre-test and post-test comparison revealed that school teachers increased their knowledge of its management and causes of epilepsy.

REFERENCES

- Hiremath Prabhuswami et.al, (2014); A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and management of epilepsy among outpatient
department in Maharashtra, India. *IJHSR International journal of health sciences and research*, 4(10), 172-176.