

A Pre Experimental Study Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Childhood Obesity Among B.Sc. (N) Second Year Students In Selected Nursing In Kanpur.

Mrs. Anjulikayadav , Akash, Priti pal, Uma Charan Gupta, Ramratan

Pediatrics

(SCMAT)ChatrapatiSahu Ji Maharaj Kanpur vishwavidyalay
Kanpur

Abstract—This electronic document is a “live” template and Already defines the components of your paper [title, text, heads, Etc] in its style sheet. *CRITICAL: Do Not Use Symbols, Special Characters, or Math in Paper Title or Abstract. (Abstract)

Keywords

AIDS Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

BMI Body Mass Index

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IQ Intelligence Quotient

mmHg Millimeter of Mercury

REE Resting Energy Expenditure

RP Rural pupils

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science

TEE Total Energy Expenditure

Date of Submission: 15-03-2022

Date of Acceptance: 31-03-2022

I. Introduction:-

The global prevalence of childhood obesity is increasing. Over weight Children face risks of compromised physical and mental well being, Increased incidence of Disease processes, and increased risk of adult obesity. Pediatric Providers play a unique role In reversing the prevalence of obesity, yet there is little Understanding of what practices are Utilized to monitor children’s weight. PROBLEM: Identifying children who are obese or are

At risk for becoming obese may rely on Evidence based weight monitoring practices. For Many providers there may be a gap in Knowledge regarding recommended practices for Measuring growth in children. The Purpose of this study was to describe current practices for Monitoring obesity of children Used by Montana primary pediatric providers. METHODS: A descriptive, cross-sectional Study was conducted using a mailed pencil and paper survey, Sent to 300 primary Pediatric providers in Montana selected from 900 Child Health Insurance Plan (CHIP) Providers. Eighty-five surveys were returned for a response rate of 28%. Data Analysis Utilized SAS software; results were analyzed using frequencies and percentages.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

“A Pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching Program on Knowledge regarding prevention of childhood obesity among B.Sc. (N) second year student In selected nursing college in Kanpur”.

AIM OF STUDY

The series includes six lessons that cover background information for childhood obesity Prevention and the five best practice goals: increase physical activity, limit screen time, offer Healthy beverages, serve healthy food and support infant feeding.

II. Objectives

1. To assess the pre test knowledge regarding prevention of Childhood obesity among the Nursing students.
2. To develop and administer the planned teaching program regarding prevention of Childhood obesity among the nursing student.
3. To assess the post test knowledge regarding the prevention of childhood obesity among Nursing student.
4. To determine the post test knowledge score regarding prevention of childhood obesity

III. Methodology

(Polit D.F., Hungler B.P. 1999)", Research methodology indicates the generalized pattern of Organizing the procedure for gathering valid and reliable data for investigation. It includes the Strategies to be used to collect and analyze the data to accomplish the research objective and to Test research hypothesis. Methodology of research indicates the general pattern of organizing the Procedures of answering the research question.

IV. Review Of Literature

Review of literature is an important step in the development of any research Project. It helps the Investigator to analyze what is already known about the topic and do describe methods of inquiry Used in earlier work including the success and Short comings. This chapter deals with the Collected information relevant to the study through the published and unpublished materials.

These publications Were the foundation to carry out the research work. literature were reviewed and organized under the following headings.

- Studies related to prevalence of Childhood obesity .
- Studies related to knowledge regarding childhood obesity.
- Studies related to effects of obesity among children.
- Studies related to Effectiveness of Information Education Communication

MAJOR FINDINGS

Section -I Shows that the students were distributed into various categories according to sex, Standard of education , educational of father, occupation of father, educational status of mother, Family income per month, types of family, area of residence, religion, dietary pattern, do you Know obesity cause various health problems and tell about the previous knowledge about obesity.

According to standard of education,100% student's were in standard of education B.sc nursing Second year. According to gender, 16.6% (5) student's were males and 83.3% (25) students were Females. According to educational status of father, 13.3% (4) student's father were graduate,40% (12) student's father were intermediate, 33.3% (10) student's father were primary, 13.3% (4) Student's father were illiterate. According to father occupation, 53% (16) student's father were Self employee. 46.3% (14) student's father were private employee. According to education of, 3.3% (1) student mother were illiterate, 50% (24) student's mother were intermediate, 16.6% (5) student's mother were primary education According to residing area, 53.3% (16)Student's were live in urban area and 46.6% (14) student's were live in rural area.

Section II – out of 30 sample 4(13.3%) have good knowledge , 18 (60%) have average Knowledge and 8 (26.6%) have poor knowledge in pre test regarding prevention of child hood Obesity.

Section III – comparison of level of adjustment problem among nursing 2nd year student in Per test and posttest knowledge score. Mean knowledge score regarding comparison of level Adjustment problem among nursing 2nd year students in questions related to knowledge Regarding adjustment problem and childhood obesity pre was 11.6+ - 2.02 and post test was 22 +- 4.44 deference

Section iv-shows that the students were distributed into various categories to standard of Education, gender, religion, type of family, education of father, occupation of father, education Of mother, dietary pattern, medical illness.

V. Conclusion

Thus it is concluded that planned teaching programmed on prevention of childhood obesity Is effective strategy. All of the selected demographic variables do not show a major role in The pre- test knowledge score. Hence on the basis of above finding it could be concluded Undoubtedly that the written material preparation by the investigation in the from of Planned teaching program help the student to improvement their knowledge regarding Prevention of childhood obesity.

REFERENCE

The template will number citations consecutively within Brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a Sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...” Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the Actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was Cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for Table footnotes. Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ Names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, Even if they have been submitted for publication, should be Cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for Publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only The first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and Element symbols. For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language

- Dr. Suresh k Sharma , “ Nursing Research” 2nd Edition , jaypee Brother’s publication
- Black joyce M, “ Medication surgical Nursing Edition 8th , volume 1 Elsevier Publication new Delh in 2010 p2201- 2202
- B.T. Basvantthappa , “ Nursing research” Edition , jaypee Brother’s Publication new Delhi 2007
- Kozier&erb’s , fundamental of nursing – concepts process , and practice 8th edition , Pearson education.
- A.M. (2004). “Quantitative Techniques for Business Decisions”. Teaching Manual, Dar Es salaam, University of Dar es salaam
- American Council on Exercise. (2003). “Body Fat Percentage 7-Site Skinfolds”. ACE Personal Trainer’s Manual, 3rd Ed. www.quickmedical.com/healthinfo Retrieved on Thursday, 21st February, 2008

FORMULAS

1. Chi-square formula is a statistical formula to compare two or more statistical data sets. It is used for data that consist of variables distributed across various categories and is denoted by χ^2 . The chi-square formula is: $\chi^2 = \sum (O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$, where O_i = observed value (actual value) and E_i = expected value.

2. To do this, divide the frequency by the total number of results and multiply by 100. In this case, the frequency of the first row is 1 and the total number of results is 10. The percentage would then be 10.0. The final column is Cumulative percentage.

3. The mean (μ) is the sum of $f \cdot M$ divided by n , which is the sum of frequencies. The mean is the sum of the product of the midpoints and frequencies divided by the total of frequencies. Simplify the right side of $\mu = 31515$ $\mu = 31515$.

Mrs. Anjulikayadav, et. al. “A Pre Experimental Study Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Childhood Obesity Among B.Sc. (N) Second Year Students In Selected Nursing In Kanpur.” *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS)*, 11(02), 2022, pp. 11-13.