



“THE EFFECT OF DEMONSTRATION METHOD ON HAND WASHING TECHNIQUE AMONG CHILDREN 10-13 YEARS “

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Abstract

Hand washing is well recognized preventable tool in disease prevention. Handwashing is an increasingly significant issue. The relationship between handwashing and the spread of the novel coronavirus (Covid-19) is particularly important. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought unprecedented attention to the role of hand hygiene in controlling disease and has created a unique opportunity to position it as an important public policy issue. For instance, WHO states that control of COVID-19 requires a “comprehensive package of preventive measures, which includes frequent hand hygiene”. The aim was to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on hand washing technique among childrens 10-13 years of age at selected community areas of Indore. Data was collected from rural community area Asrawad . The study design used was one group pre-test, post-test design. 60 children 10-13 years of age were selected by convenient sampling technique. On the 1st day, predemonstration test was conducted by using modified observational checklist and demonstration of hand washing technique was administered. After 7 days post-demonstration test was conducted. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. The result showed that the mean pre-demonstration value was 11 and mean post-demonstration value was 19.64. The paired t' test value was 1.64, ($p < 0.0001$) showing a significant gain in the improvement of hand washing practice children 10-13 years of age. Chi-square test shows that there was a significant association of pre- demonstration practice score of children with class and religion. The study was concluded that the demonstration of hand washing technique was effective in improving the practices of children at home.

Introduction:

Coronavirus disease COVID-19 is an infectious disease caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome. The sudden outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome covid- 19 has had a profound impact on the world. World Health Organisation (WHO) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) advocate the use of non-pharmaceutical interventions such as handwashing to prevent the spread of infectious disease. A systematic review of the published literature suggested that efficacious handwashing interventions aimed at children have the potential to lead to significant health improvements.

Good hand hygiene is one of the most critical control strategies in outbreak. management. Hand hygiene is defined as any method that removes or destroys microorganisms on hands. It is well-documented that the most important measure for preventing the spread of pathogens is effective hand washing.

Hand washing helps to minimize the spread of influenza, diarrhea , respiratory infections. Hand hygiene is important at every age especially in children. Hand washing is something everyone learns at a very early age and yet many people just don't do it.

Hand washing is keep them clean, healthy and prevent infection. Keeping kids healthy and clean it is important to teach them hand washing technique.

Problem Statement

A study to assess the effectiveness of demonstration method on hand washing technique among children 10-13 years of age at selected community areas of Indore,

Objectives

1. To assess pre- demonstration score of hand washing technique before intervention among children 10-13 years of age at selected community areas.
2. To assess post- demonstration score of hand washing technique after intervention among children 10-13 years of age at selected community areas.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of demonstration method on hand washing technique among children 10-13 years of age at selected community areas
4. To find an association of the pre- demonstration score of children before intervention with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant difference between mean pre and post demonstration score regarding hand washing technique among children 10-13 years of age at selected community areas $P < 0.05$ level.

H₂: There will be a significant association of the pre- demonstration score of children before intervention with their selected demographic variables at $P < 0.05$ level.

Study Design

Pre-experimental, one-group pre-test post-test design.

Setting

rural community area Asrawad

Delimitation

The study was delimited to the children who were aged 10-13 years

Population

In present study, target population consisted of children who were aged 10-13 years

In present study accessible population consisted of children who were aged 10-13 years of rural community area Asrawad .

Sample and sample size

In this study, the sample comprised of total 60 children 10-13 years of age.

Sampling Technique

In this study Non- probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample from the population.

Tool

The tool consisted of two sections:

Section A: Demographic variables consist of age, gender, religion, type of family and class.

Section B: It consisted of observation checklist with 10 items.

Scores

8-10	Good
5-7	Average
0-4	Poor

Result**Section I : DESCRIPTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES****Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables**

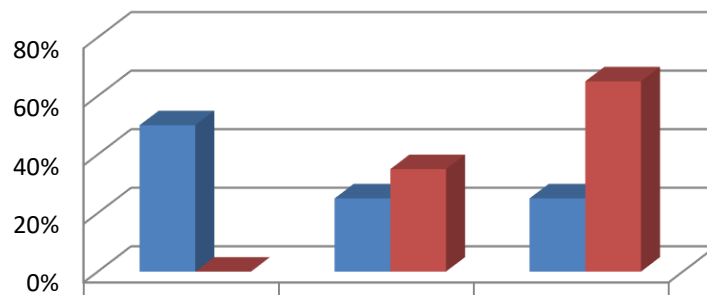
S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age in years		
a.	10 year	16	27 %
b.	11 year	14	23 %
c.	12 year	19	32 %
d.	13 year	11	18%
2.	Sex		
a.	Male	35	58 %
b.	Female	25	42 %
3.	Religion		
a.	Hindu	59	98 %
b.	Christian	00	00 %
c.	Muslim	01	02%
d.	Other	00	00%
4.	Type of Family		
a.	Nuclear	26	43%
b.	Joint	34	57 %
5.	Class		
a.	5 th	30	50 %
b.	6 th	14	23%
c.	7 th	10	17%
d.	8 th	06	10%
6.	Mothers Education		
a.	Primary Education	37	62 %
b.	Secondary Education	10	17 %
c.	Higher Secondary Education	06	10 %
d.	Post Graduate & above	01	01 %
e.	Illiterate	06	10 %
7.	Fathers Education		
a.	Primary Education	20	34%
b.	Secondary Education	23	39 %
c.	Higher Secondary Education	14	23 %

d.	Post Graduate & above	01	01 %
e.	Illiterate	02	03 %
8.	Mothers Occupation		
a.	Homemaker	53	89 %
b.	Service	02	03 %
c.	Business	02	03 %
d.	Any other	03	05 %
9.	Fathers Occupation		
a.	Unemployed	03	05 %
b.	Service	43	72%
c.	Business	10	17 %
d.	Any other	04	06 %

Section II : Comparison of pre and post demonstration score

S.No.	Demonstration Score		Pretest		Posttest	
			No.	%	No.	%
1.	Poor	0-4	30	50%	00	00%
2.	Average	5-7	15	25%	21	35%
3.	Good	8-10	15	25 %	39	65 %
	Total		60	100	60	100

Comparison of Pre & Post Demonstration Score



■ Pre demonstration Score	50%	25%	25%
■ Post Demonstration Score	0%	35%	65%

Comparison of mean pre and post demonstration score

Group	No.	Knowledge Score [Mean ± SD]	't' value	P value
Pretest	60	11± 3.46	1.64	P<0.05
Posttest	60	19.64± 0.60	df=59	

SECTION III: Association between the pre- demonstration score of children before intervention with their selected demographic variables

S. No	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	CHILDREN			Significant
		Frequency (n)			
		Poor	Average	Good	
1	Age In Years				$\chi^2=3.04$ df=1 P>0.05 NS
	A. 10 year	08	05	03	
	B. 11 year	05	04	05	
	C. 12 year	10	06	03	
	D. 13 year	07	00	04	
2	Sex				$\chi^2=0.3$ df=1 P>0.05 NS
	A. Male	18	12	05	
	B. Female	12	03	10	
3	Religion				$\chi^2=5.93$ df =2 P>0.05 S
	A. Hindu	30	15	14	
	B. Christian	00	00	00	
	C. Muslim	00	00	01	
	D. Other	00	00	00	
4	Type Of Family				$\chi^2=2.68$ df =1 P>0.05 NS
	A. Nuclear	20	03	03	
	B. Joint	10	12	12	
5	Class				$\chi^2=7.35$ df =2 P>0.05 S
	A. 5 th	12	08	10	
	B. 6 th	07	02	05	
	C. 7 th	10	03	02	

	D. 8 th	01	02	03	
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Conclusion :

The study was concluded that the demonstration of hand washing technique was effective in improving the practices of children at home.

References

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