"A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Systematic Role Play On Knowledge Regarding Immediate Care Of Seizures In Children Among School Teachers In Selected Primary Schools Of Waghodia, Vadodara."

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Abstract
Background of The Study: *Seizures are the most common pediatric neurologic disorder. 4% to 10% of children suffer at least one seizure in the first 16 years of life. The incidence is highest in children less than 3 years of age, with a decreasing frequency in older children. Epidemiologic studies reveal that approximately 150,000 children will sustain a first time unprovoked seizure each year, and of those, 30,000 will develop epilepsy. As many as 325,000 school-age children, ages 5–14, have epilepsy.*
Aims and Objectives: *The aim of the study was to assess the level of knowledge on immediate care of seizure among primary school teachers in selected primary schools of waghodiya, vadodara.*
Material and Methods: *Pre experimental one group pre test post-test research design, and a non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted to achieve the goal of the study. The tool consists of two parts. First part consists demographic data of the sample and second part consists of structured knowledge questionnaire. The sample was 60 primary school teachers those were taken from selected schools of waghodia, vadodara.*
Results : *The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. In the pretest mean score was 12.68 and post test mean score 27.05. The post test level of knowledge mean score is significantly greater than the pre test knowledge mean score. The 't' value 35.92 is more than tabulated value at 0.05 level of significance.*
Conclusion: *According to the calculation of both pre test and post test score it indicates that there was improvement in knowledge level among primary school teachers. Hence it indicates that systematic role play was effective.*
Key Words: *Knowledge, Effectiveness, Systematic role play, Primary School Teachers.*

I. Introduction

Epilepsy is the most common pediatric neurologic disorder. The world health organization estimates that 3 to 10 per 1000 of the total world population have epilepsy. However, epilepsy is a hidden disorder and many cases go unreported. There may be as 40 millions epileptics worldwide.4% to 10% of children suffer at least one seizure in the first 16 years of life. School age children are most affected with a slight male preponderance.

II. Objectives Of The Study

1. To assess the existing knowledge of primary school teachers regarding seizure and its management by pre-test.
2. To Plan and administer systematic role play regarding immediate care of seizure in children.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of Systematic Role-play by post-test.
4. To find out the association between pre-test level of knowledge of primary schools teachers with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES: There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding immediate care of seizure among primary school teachers.

III. Methodology

RESEARCH APPROACH: Quantitative Evaluatory approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN : One group pre test -post test pre-experimental research design.

VARIABLES UNDER THE STUDY

Independent variables: In the study, systematic Role-play on knowledge regarding immediate care of seizures in children is independent variable.

Dependent variables: In this study, Dependent variables refer to the knowledge of the primary school teachers regarding immediate care of seizure in children.

RESEARCH SETTING : Selected primary schools at Waghodia.

POPULATION: Comprising primary school teachers working in primary schools at Waghodia.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: The sample of the study comprised of 60 primary school teachers working in primary schools at Waghodia. In this study, Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS: Data collection instrument was structured knowledge questionnaire.

DATA COLLETION TOOL

Section 1: Demographic variable characteristics of primary school teacher such as age, education, experience of teaching, sex, number of children in family, previous knowledge regarding immediate care of seizure in children.

Section 2: Self structured questionnaire will be used to assess the knowledge regarding immediate care of seizures in children among primary school teachers in selected primary school of Waghodia,

IV. Results

FINDINGS ARE ORGANISED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS

SECTION I: Analysis of socio demographic characteristics of the respondent.

The distribution of primary school teachers according to their age shows that among 60 participants 17 (28.33%) belonged to the age group of 20-30 years, 25(41.67%) belonged to the age group of 31-40 years, 8(13.33%) belonged to the age group of 41-50 years, 10(16.67%) belonged to the age group of >50 years. The distribution of respondents according to their education shows that among 60 participants 35(58.34%) belongs to graduate, and 25(41.66%) belongs to post-graduate. The distribution of respondents according to sex shows that among 60 participants 25(41.66%) belongs to Male, and 35(58.34%) belongs to Female. The distribution of respondents according to their experience shows that among 60 participants 21(35%) belongs to 0-5 years experience, and 10(16.66%) belongs to 6-10 years experience, 14(23.34%) belongs to 11-15 years experience, and 15(25%) belongs to >16 years experience. The distribution of the respondents according to number of child present in family shows that among 60 participants 19(31.66%) belongs to one child in family, 28 (46.67%) belongs to two child in family, and 13 (21.67%) belongs to more than two child present in family. The distribution of respondents according to previous knowledge regarding immediate care of seizure shows that among 60 participants 31 (51.67%) belong to knowledge from any media, 5 (8.33%) belongs to from any seminar, and 24 (40%) belongs to knowledge through any health care centre.

SECTION II: Assessment of knowledge regarding immediate care of seizure.

The overall distribution of Pretest knowledge regarding immediate care of seizure Shows that among 60 participants 10 (16.67%) primary school teachers had inadequate knowledge, 49 (81.67%) primary school teachers had moderate knowledge, and 1 (1.66%) primary school teachers had adequate knowledge.

Distribution of consists for structured knowledge questionnaires of immediate care of seizure (pre-test)

N=60

	SCORE	FREQUENCY	%
Inadequate	00-10	10	16.67%
Moderate	11-20	49	81.67%
Adequate	21-30	01	01.66%

The overall distribution of Post test knowledge regarding immediate care of seizure shows that among 60 participants 0 (0%) primary school teachers had inadequate knowledge, 0 (0%) primary school teachers had moderate knowledge, and 60 (100%) primary school teachers had adequate knowledge.

Distribution of consists for structured knowledge questionnaires of immediate care of seizure (Post-test)

N=60

	SCORE	FREQUENCY	%
Inadequate	0-10	00	0%
Moderate	11-20	00	0%
Adequate	21-30	60	100%

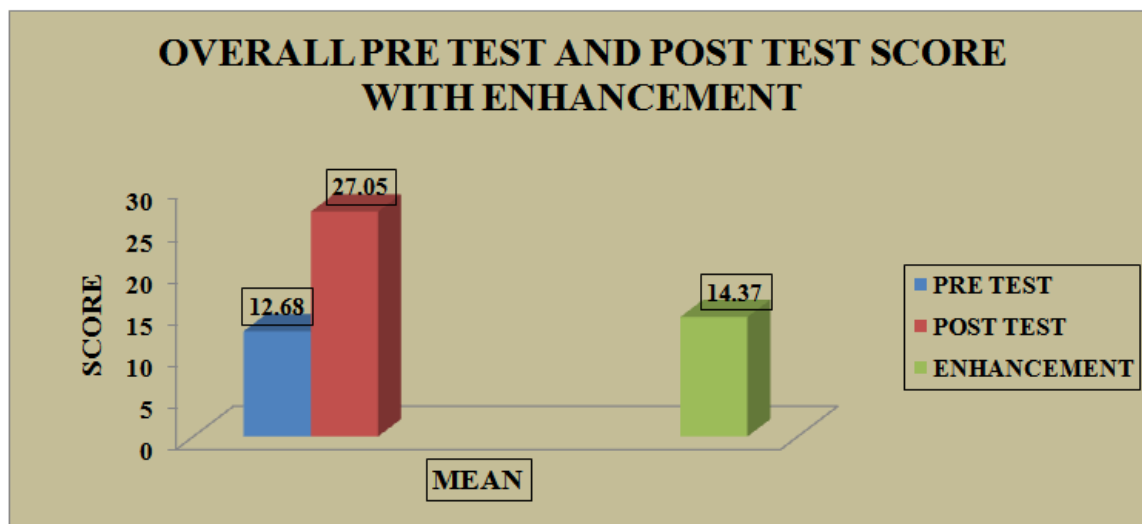**SECTION III:** Effectiveness of systematic role play on immediate care of seizure among primary school teachers.

Mean, Standard Deviation, Mean Difference and 't' value of pre test and post test score.

N=60

Variables		Mean	Mean Difference	SD	t-value	Inference
Knowledge	Pre test	12.68		2.53		
	Post test	27.05	14.37	1.49	35.92	S

t (0.05. df: 59)

The mean of the post test (27.05) is higher than the mean score (12.68) of pre test, were as the mean difference is 14.37 between pre test and post test and standard deviation of the pre test is 2.53 and 1.49 is of post test, with that the 't' value is 35.92 which indicates that the systematic role play was effective.

SECTION IV: Assessment of association between selected demographic variables and pre test knowledge score. The obtained χ^2 value for age 1.63 is less than the table value of χ^2 at 0.05 level. Hence the obtained χ^2 value is not significant. There is no association between Age and Knowledge. The obtained χ^2 value for education 0.35 is less than the table value of χ^2 at 0.05 level. Hence the obtained χ^2 value is not significant. There is no association between Education and Knowledge. The obtained χ^2 value for gender 0.91 is less than the table value of χ^2 at 0.05 level. Hence the obtained χ^2 value is not significant. There is no association between Gender and Knowledge. The obtained χ^2 value 14.1 is more than the table of χ^2 at 0.05 level. Hence the obtained χ^2 value is significant. There is association between Experience and Knowledge. The obtained χ^2 value 18.44 is more than the table of χ^2 at 0.05 level. Hence the obtained χ^2 value is significant. There is association between Number of children in family and Knowledge. The obtained χ^2 value 11.49 is more than the table of χ^2 at 0.05 level. Hence the obtained χ^2 value is significant. There is association between previous knowledge exposure and Knowledge.

V. Major Findings Of My Study:

1. Majority of the subjects 41.67% (21) belong to primary school teachers' age group of 31-40 years.
2. Majority of the subjects 58.34% belong to graduate primary school teachers.
3. All the subjects belong to 55.34% of female primary school teachers.
4. Majority of the subjects 35% of above 0-5 years experience in primary school teachers.
5. Majority of subjects 46.67% of primary school teachers belong to two number of child in family.
6. Majority of subjects 51.67% of previous knowledge got primary school teachers from any media.
7.

VI. Conclusion

According to the calculation of both pre test and post test score it indicates that there was improvement in knowledge level among primary school teachers. Hence it indicates that systematic role play was effective.

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