"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SNAKEBITE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN SELECTED AREA AT HONAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA"

BY

Ms. Ruth Jo

Submitted to

Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka

Under Short term Research Grands for Undergraduate Students of Institutions affiliated to RGHUS for the year 2023-24

And

In Partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Sciences in Nursing

Under the guidance of

Mr. Thirumurugan M

St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences,

Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

2023-24.

DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE

I hereby declare that this thesis titled **"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SNAKEBITE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN SELECTED AREA AT HONAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA"** is a bonafide and genuine workto carried out byme under the guidance of**MR. THIRUMURUGAN M,** Professor, St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar.

Date: Ms**.**Ruth Jo

Place: Third year B.Sc. Nursing

CERTIFICATE BY GUIDE

This is to certify that thesis **"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SNAKEBITE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN SELECTED AREA AT HONAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA"** is a bonafide and genuine work to carried out by**Ms. Ruth Jo** under the Short-term Research Grants for Undergraduate Students of Institutions affiliated to RGUHS for the year 2023-24.

Date: **Signature of the guide**

Place: **Mr. Thirumurugan. M**

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ENDORESEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL/ HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled **"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SNAKEBITE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN SELECTED AREA AT HONAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA"** is a bonafide and genuine work to carried out by**Ms. Ruth Jo** under the Short-term Research Grants for Undergraduate Students of Institutions affiliated to RGUHS for the year 2023-24 under the guidance of **Mr. Thirumurugan. M** Professor, St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar.

Date: **Signature of the principal**

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ST. IGNATIUS INSTITUTE OF HEALTH SCIENCES, HONAVAR.

SHORT TERM RESEARCH GRANT FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

2021-2022

FINAL REPORT

1.	**TITLE OF THE PROJECT**	**"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHINGPROGRAMME ON DO'S AND DON'TS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SNAKEBITE AMONG PEOPLE LIVING IN A SELECTED AREA AT HONAVAR, UTTARA KANNADA"**
2.	**RGUHS PROJECT CODE**	**UG23NUR311**
3.	**NAME OF THE STUDENT**	**MS. RUTH JO**
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5.	**NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT**	**NURSING**
6.	**DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE RESEARCH ACTIVITY**	**10/11/23**
7.	**DATE OF COMPLETION**	**20/2/24**

8.	**OBJECTIVES STATED**	**The objectives of the study** 1) To assess the pre- and post-intervention knowledge score of people regarding do's and don'ts in the management of the snakebite among people. 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of the video assisted teaching programme. 3) To find the significance association in the knowledge level of the people regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite with their selected demographic variables.
9.	**OBJECTIVE ACHIEVED**	1) Assessed the pre and post- test knowledge regarding of adults of Haldipur. 2) Video assisted teaching was effective. 3) There is significant association between the pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

9. FIELD/ EXPERIMENTAL WORK GIVING FULL DETAILS OF RESEARCH METHOD ADOPTED

METHODOLOGY:

This study is to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on Do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite among people living in the selected areas at Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

This includes the description of research approach, research design, research study setting, variables, target population, sample and sample size, sampling technique, sampling criteria, development and description of tools, data collection method and plan for data analysis.

RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative, evaluative research approach was adopted for this study and enables the investigator to evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme regarding the knowledge on Do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite among people living in selected area at Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

To attain the objectives of the study Experimental, randomized one group pre and post-test design was adopted which enables to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding the knowledge on do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite in selected area at Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY:

According to Polit and Hungler, (1990), variables are an attribute of person or object that

- **Demographic Variables:** Inthis the demographic variables are Age, Gender, Education, Occupation, Area of work, Type of family, Income, Region, Surroundings, Type of house, History of snakebite, Pets in house, Previous knowledge and sources of knowledge.
- **Independent Variables:** Video Assisted teaching programme on Do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.
- **Dependent Variables:** Knowledge level of people on Do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted in the Haldipur village, Honavar, Uttara Kannada. According to Polit and Hungler "Setting is the physical location and condition in which the data is collection takes place in a study."

POPULATION:

The population refers to the entire set of individual or subjects having common characteristics, sometimes referred to as universal. In this study adults.

- **Target population:** The target population of the study is adults residing at Honavar.
- **Accessible population**: In this study the accessible population is the people in selected area (Haldipur) at Honavar.

SAMPLE:

A sample is a small portion of the population selected to participate in the research study. The sample for this research is the people of Haldipur village, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size is taken for this study is 100 adults of Haldipur village, Honavar, Uttar Kannada,

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sampling defines the process of selecting a group of people or the other elements with which to conduct a study. In this study simple random sampling technique(lottery method) procedure is used to select the subjects.

SAMPLING CRIETERIA:

In sampling criteria, the researcher specifies the characteristics of the population under the study by dealing the inclusive and exclusive criteria which each sample elements must possess to be included as the sample

Inclusion criteria:

The study includes people of Haldipur area who will be

- Only 100 adults of the area.
- Adults residing in Haldipur
- Available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria:

The study excludes:

- Adults who are not interested to participate in the study.
- Adults who are not available at the time of the data collection process.

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL:

Tool is the instrument used to assess awareness by the researcher to collect data. The tools were prepared according to the objectives of the study**.**

The following steps were adopted in development of the tool. The tool was developed after

- A comprehensive review of research and non-research literature.
- Based on consultation with the experts in and related filed.
- Based on the opinion of the experts to ascertain for the clarity and appropriateness of the items of given structured questionnaire.
- Based on informal discussion with the peer group**.**
- Prepared in English and translated to kannada

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Self-structured knowledge questionnaire was developed to assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite among people living in a selected area at Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

Self-structured questionnaire of two sections-

- **Section I:**It consists of sample characteristics (16 Demographic Variables)

- **Section II:** It consists of 20 (MCQs)structured knowledge questionnaire regarding on do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.
- **SECTION III:** This section consisted of 16 items which obtains informations regarding Age, Gender, Education, Occupation, Area of work, Type of family, Income, Region, Surroundings, Type of house, History of snakebite, Pets in house, Previous knowledge.
- **SECTION II:** This section consists of 20 multiple choice questions covering definition causes, symptoms, management of snakebite. The questionnaire will have four options where the one is the correct answer and the other three are the distracters. Each correct answer score "1" mark and incorrect answer scores "0" marks.

CRITERIAN MEASURES

Knowledge level	Score range	Percentage
Poor	0-5	0-25%
Average	6-10	30-50%
Good	11-15	55-75%
Excellent	15-20	80-100%

Maximum score: 20 **Minimum score: 1**

CONTENT VALIDITY:

To ensure the content validity of the tool, the prepared tool along with the problem statement, objectives, operational definition, hypothesis self-structured questionnaire and video was submitted to 5 experts in the field of Medical Surgical

Nursing, Pediatrician, General Physician. The experts were requested to judge the items on the basis of their relevance, clarity, feasibility organization of the items in the study. As per expert's opinion few questions were modified and few were deleted and arrangement of the option was done in proper way according to the suggestions. Hence the tool was presented and finalized by the research committee of St. Ignatius Institute of Health Sciences, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

RELIABILITY OF TOOL:

According to Wood & Haber, (1994) "Reliability is defined as the extent to which the instrument yields the result on the repeated measures. It is often concerned with consistency, accuracy, stability and homogeneity. Procedure used for calculating the reliability of research instrument is Split Halfmethod. The reliability of the tool was tested by using Karl Pearson's correlation co-efficient formula. Hence the "r" value was found to be 0.81 it shows the tool found to be reliable.

PILOT STUDY:

According to Treece and Treece (1986) A pilot study is a small preliminary investigation of the same general as the major study. The purpose of this project is to find out feasibility of the study, clarity of language in the tool and finding the plan for analysis. The pre-test was conducted on 25/1/24among 10%(10) of the total sample. And the video assisted teaching programme on dos and don'ts in the management of snake bite was implemented followed by pre-test assessment on the same day and after on 1/2/24(after 7 days) was conducted.

The schedule ofpilot studyas follows

Pre -Test and Intervention			Post Test		
Date	**No of sample**	**Duration**	**Date**	**No of sample**	**Duration**
25/1/24	10	2hours	1/2/24	10	2hours

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS (MAIN STUDY):

Data collection is precise, systematic method of gathering information relevant to the research to conduct the main study in the Haldipur village, Uttara Kannada. A formal written permission was obtained from concerned authorities before data collection. Data collection period was from 2/2/24 to 10/2/24. The procedure was same as in the pilot study with valid and reliable structured knowledge questionnaire. Self-introduction and establishment of rapport with the 100 samples took place. The samples were explained about the importance of the study, confidentiality about their response was assured and consent was obtained from each participant.

The process of data collection was as follows:

- The research investigator gave brief introduction about themselves and explained the importance and purpose of the study to the adults.
- The written consent was obtained from the participants.
- The self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding the do’s and don’ts in management of snakebite.
- The participants were thanked for their cooperation and participation.
- The raw data was prepared for data analysis process.

Data collection process is scheduled as follows

Sl.No	Pre-Testand Intervention				Post-test			
	Date	Sample	Time	Area	Date	Sample	Time	Area
1	2/2/24	40	10AM-4PM	Haldipur	8/2/24	40	10AM-4PM	Haldipur
2	3/2/24	30			9/2/24	30		
3	4/2/24	30			10/2/24	30		

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

Analysis of the data was planned on the basis of objective and hypothesis. The data is planned to be analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics and the following would work out for the data analysis.

Descriptive statistics:

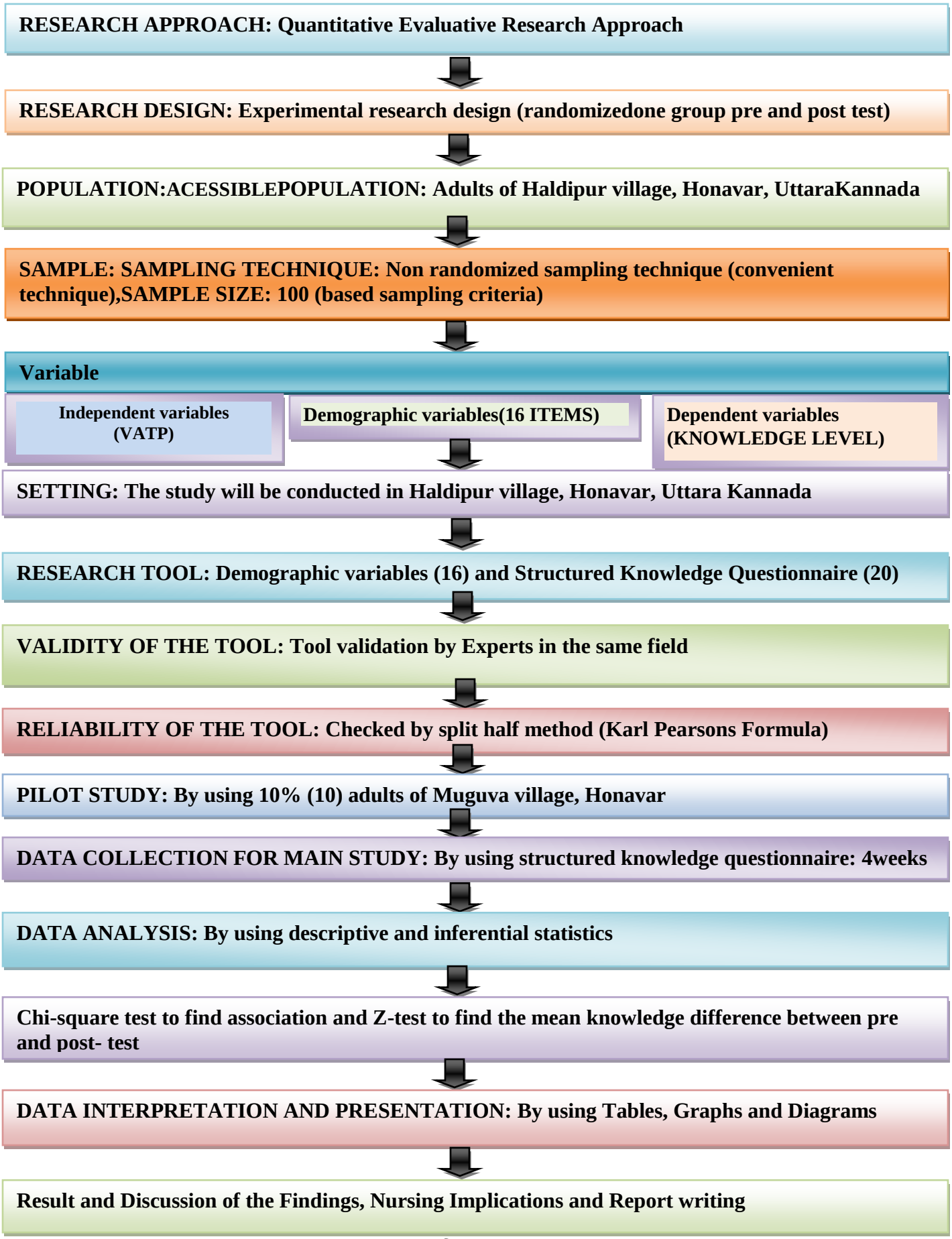
- Demographic variable was analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage.
- The knowledge level of adults on snakebite and its management was analyzed withMean, mean percentage and standard deviation.

Inferential statistics:

- **Z-test** was used to find the difference between population and sample mean.
- Chi-square(x^2) test is to find out the significant association between the selected demographic variables and level of knowledge regarding dos and don'ts in management of snakebite.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION:

- Permission was obtained from the research and Institutional Ethical committee (IEC) of SIIHS college of Nursing, Honavar.
- Due permission from the authorities of research setting was obtained.
- Informed written consent was taken from the participants.
- Anonymity of the participants was ensured.



FIQURE NO 1: SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

10. DETAILED DATA ANALYSIS:

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of assigning meaning to the collected information and determining the conclusions, significance and implications of the findings. It is an important and exciting step in the process of research. Statistical method is a method for rendering quantitative information meaningful and intangible. This enables the research to summarize, organize, evaluate, interpret and communicate numeric information (Polit and Hungler, 1999).

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of collected data among the people in Haldipur regarding the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on dos and don'ts in the management of the snakebite. The purpose of the analysis is to reduce the data into a manageable and interpretable form, so that the research problem can be studied and tested and analyzed according to the objectives and hypothesis.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre- and post-intervention knowledge score of people regarding dos and don'ts in the management of the snakebite.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of the video assisted teaching programme.
3. To find the significance association in the knowledge level of the people regarding dos and don'ts in the management of snakebite with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

- H_0: - There is no adequate knowledge regarding dos and don'ts in the snakebite management.
- H_1: - There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
- H_2: - There is significant association between the post-test knowledge score on dos and don'ts in the management of snakebite and selected demographic variables.

ORGANIZATION AND PRESENTAION OF DATA:

Analysis and interpretation were done as per the objectives of the study and thehypothesis formulated. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of the data.

The data and finding have been organized and presented in the following sections

- **SECTION I:** Frequency and Percentage Distribution of study objects according to demographic variables**.**
- **SECTION II:** Findings of overall pre and post-test knowledge regarding dos and don'ts in the management of the snakebite.
- **SECTION III:** Findings of mean difference in the pre and post-test knowledge regarding dos and don'ts in the management of snakebite.
- **SECTION IV:** Findings of Z-test showing the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program by finding themean difference in the pre and

post-test knowledge of people in Haldipur village regarding dos and don’ts in the management of snakebite.

- **SECTION V:** Findings of Chi-square test showingthe association between the pre-test mean knowledge levels of adults in Haldipur with their selected demographic variables.

SECTION-I

Table No1: Frequency and percentage distribution of adults in Haldipur according to their Demographic Variables.

n=100

Serial No	Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age in years		
	a) 25-34years	33	33%
	b) 35-44years	26	26%
	c) 45-55years	41	41%
2.	Gender		
	a) Male	51	51%
	b) Female	49	49%
	c) Transgender	0	0%
3.	Education		
	a) Illiterate	16	16%
	b) Primary or high school	48	48%
	c) Pre-university	29	29%
	d) Graduate	7	7%
4.	Occupation		
	a) Unemployed	21	21%
	b) Self employed	62	62%
	c) Private employee	17	17%
	d) Government employee	0	0%
5.	Working area		
	a) Field	67	67%
	b) Office	24	24%
	c) Institution	0	0%
	d) None	7	7%
6.	Type of family		
	a) Joint family	25	25%
	b) Nuclear family	72	72%
	c) Extended family	3	3%
7.	Income (monthly)		
	a) Rs. 5000-10000	28	28%
	b) Rs. 11000-15000	55	55%
	c) Rs. 16000-20000	12	12%
	d) Above Rs. 21000	5	5%
8.	Region		
	a) Urban	0	0%
	b) Rural	100	100%

9.	Near location		
	a) Forest area	51	51%
	b) River or any water resources	5 1	5% 1%
	c) Grassy and brushy empty land	43	43%
	d) Farm land		
10.	Type of house		
	a) Kutcha house	14	14%
	b) Semi-pucca house	17	17%
	c) Pucca house	49	49%
11.	Experience		
	a) Yes	11	11%
	b) No	89	89%
12.	Experienced by		
	a) Self	11	11%
	b) Parents	14	14%
	c) Siblings	9	9%
	d) Others	54	54%
	e) None	12	12%
13.	Pets		
	a) Yes	89	89%
	b) No	11	11%
14.	Specify		
	a) Cats or dogs	57	57%
	b) Chicks	18	18%
	c) Cows or goats	10	10%
	d) Others	3	3%
	e) None	11	11%
15.	Previous knowledge		
	a) Yes	81	81%
	b) No	19	19%
16.	Sources		
	a) Traditional practices	45	45%
	b) Books	13	13%
	c) Internet	5	5%
	d) Others	18	18%

Table 1: This table shows the demographic information of adults of Haldipur those who participated in the study. This includes Age, Gender, Education, Occupation, Area of work, Type of family, Income, Region, Surroundings, Type of house, History of snakebite, Pets in house, Previous knowledge.

Table 1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Age

n=100

Age In Years	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
24-34	33	33%
35-44	26	26%
45-55	41	41%

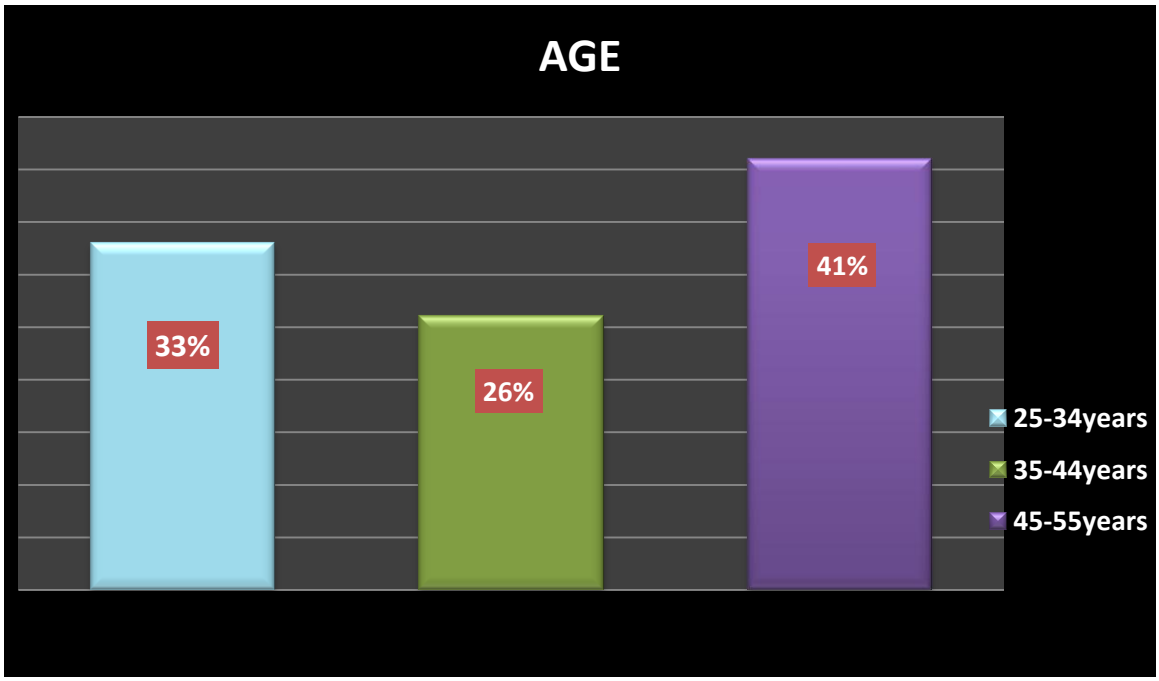


Figure 2.1- Column diagram representing the percentage distribution of subject according to Age in years of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.1 (Figure 2.1): Depicts that the majority of adults of Haldipur41(41%) belongs to 45-55years, 33(33%) belong to 25-34years and 26(26%) belongs to 35-44years of age group.

Table 1.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Gender

n=100

Gender	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Male	51	51%
Female	49	49%
Transgender	0	0

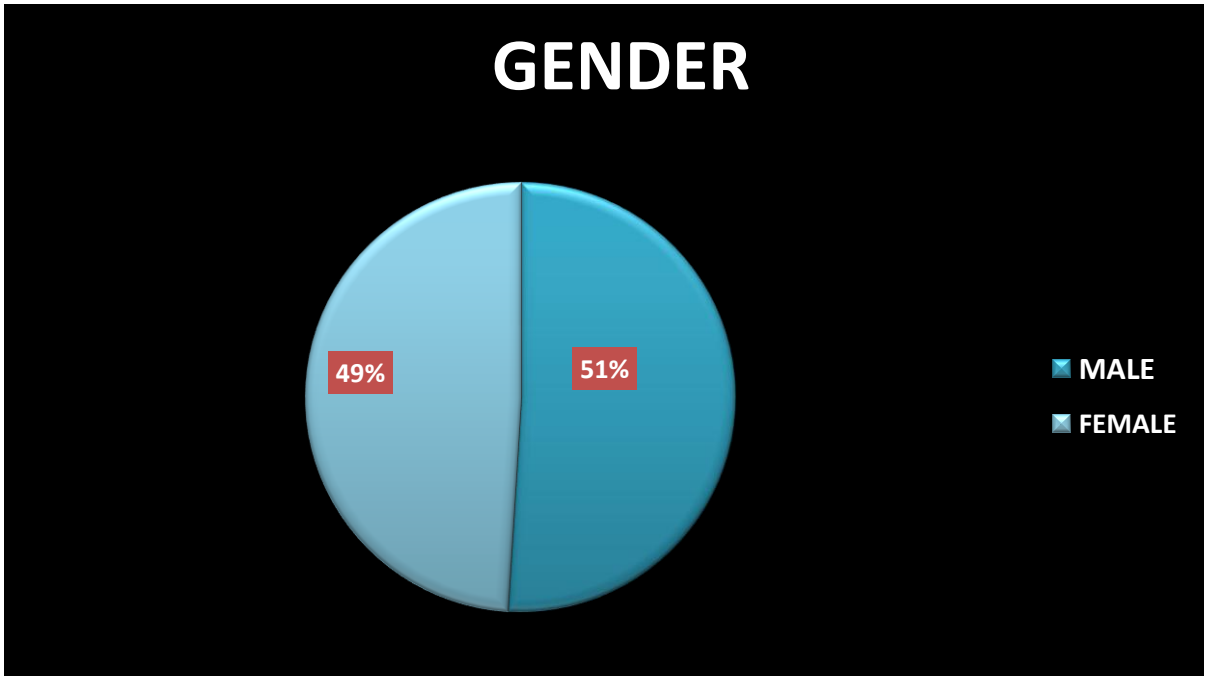


Figure 2.2- Pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of subject according to the gender.

Table 1.3(Figure 2.3): Depicts the majority of adults belongs to male 51 (51%) and female 49 (49%)

Table 1.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Education

n=100

Education	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	16	16%
Primary or High school	48	48%
Pre-university	29	29%
Graduate	7	7%

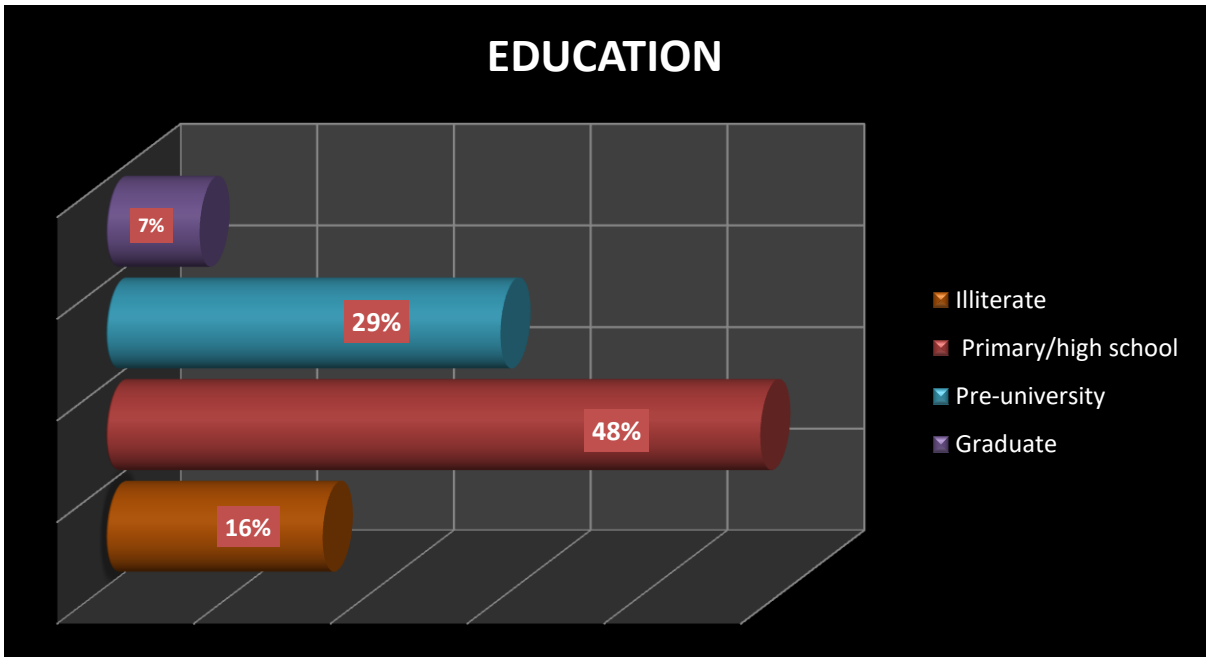


FIGURE 2.3: Bar diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the education level of adults in Haldipur**.**

Table 1.6 (Figure 2.6): Depicts that majority of adults are primary or high school education 48 (48%), pre-university education 29 (29%), illiterate 16(16%) and graduate 7(7%).

Table 1.4: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Occupation

n=100

Occupation	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Unemployed	21	21%
Self-employee	62	62%
Private employee	17	17%
Government employee	0	0

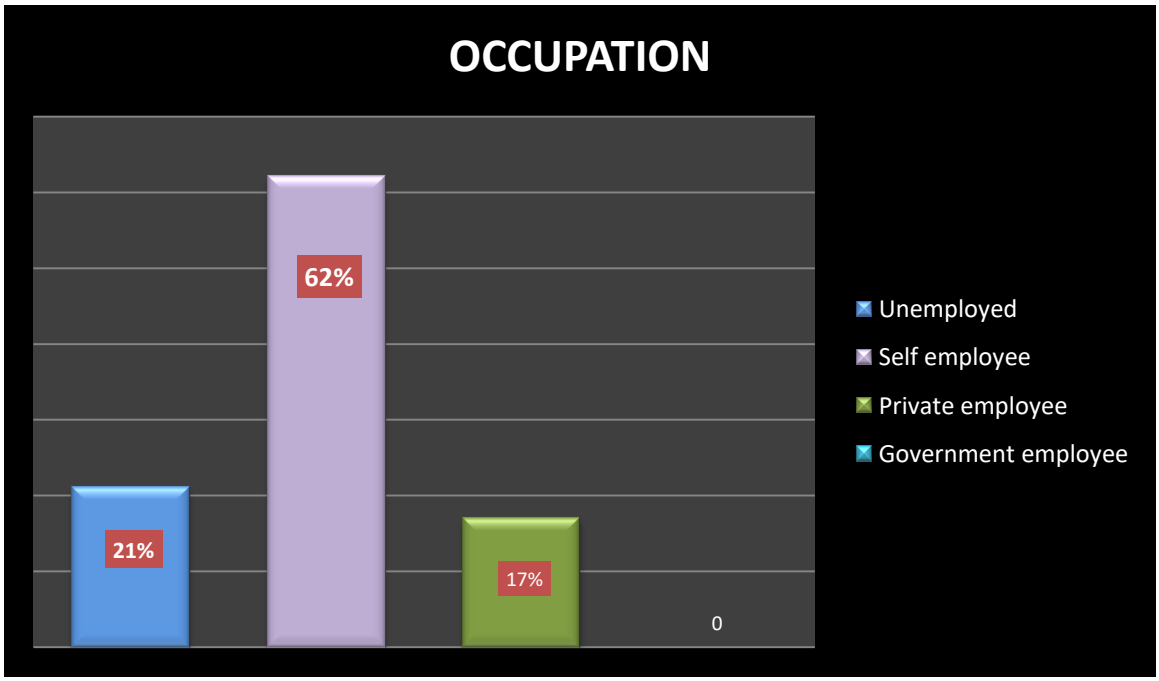


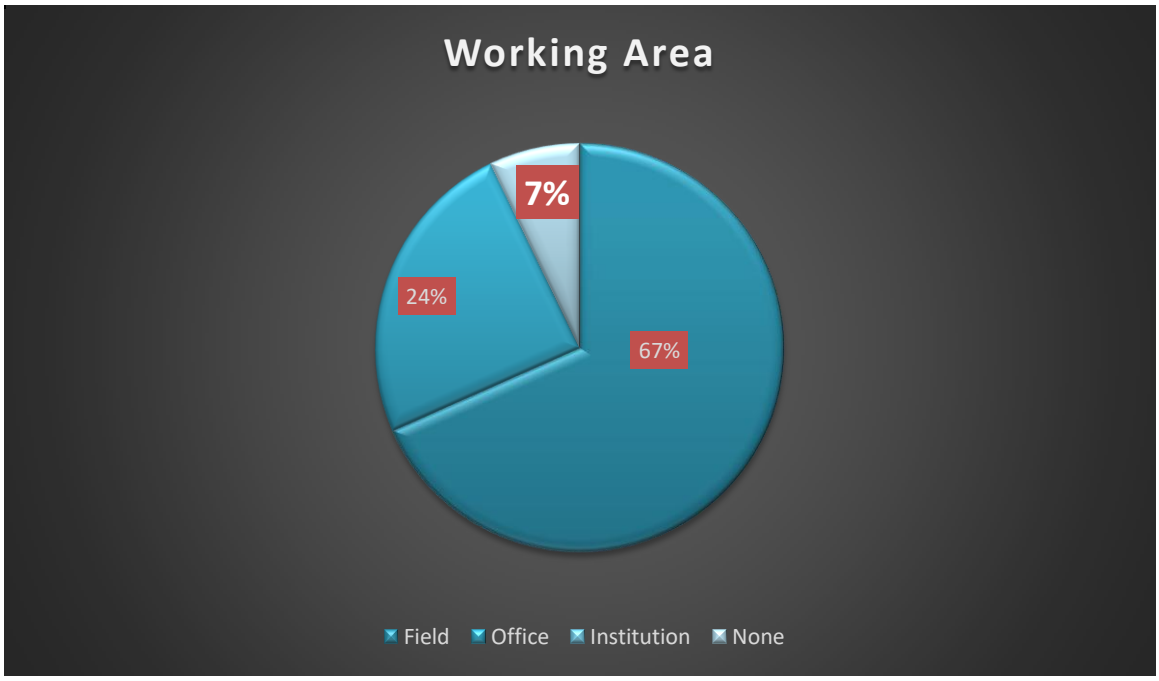
FIGURE 2.4: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the occupation of adults in Haldipur

Table 1.4 (Figure 2.4): Depicts that majority of adults are self-employee 62 (62%), unemployed 21 (21%), private employee 17 (17%).

Table 1.5: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Working area

n=100

Working area	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Field	67	67%
Office	24	24%
Institution	0	0
None	7	7%



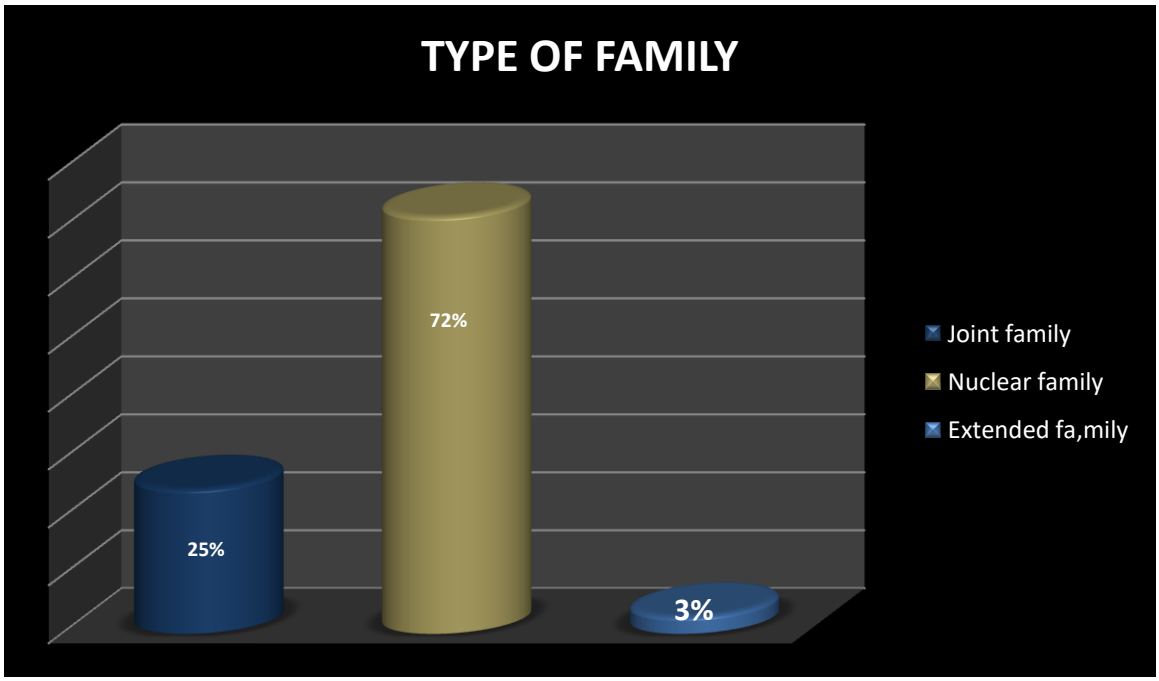
FIQURE 2.5: Pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the working area of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.5 (Figure 2.5): Depicts that the majority of the adults works in field 67(67%), office 24 (24%) and none 7 (7%).

Table 1.6: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Type of family

n=100

Type of family	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Joint	25	25%
Nuclear	72	72%
Extended	3	3%



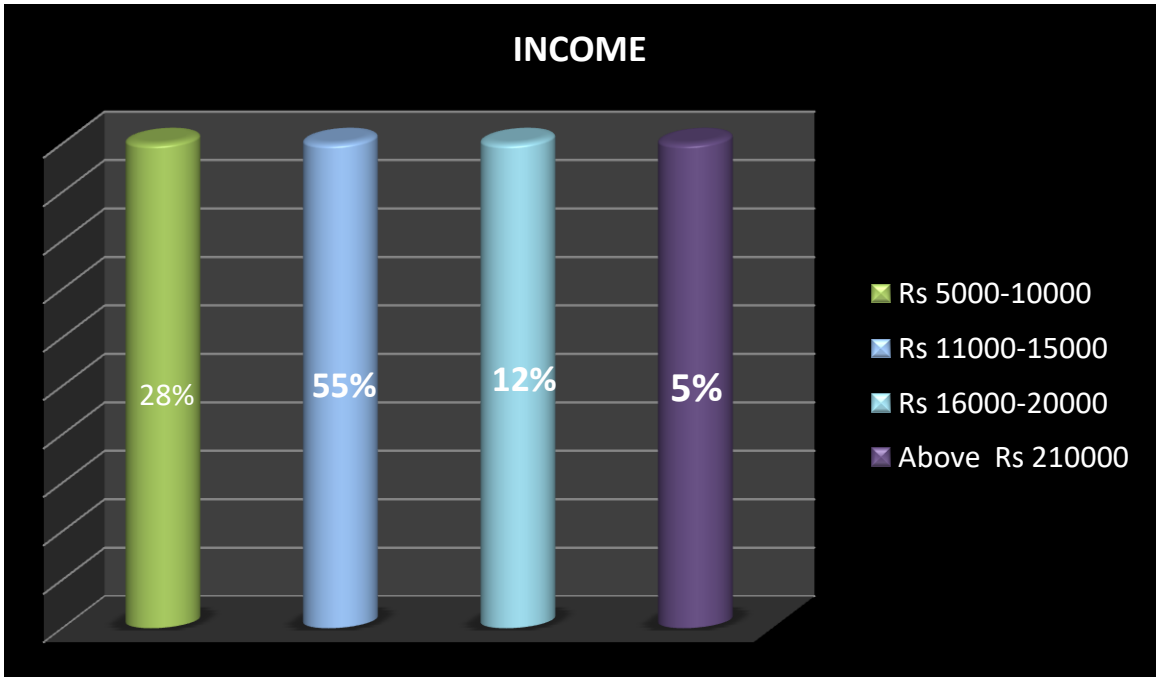
FIQURE 2.6: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the type of family of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.6 (Figure 2.6): Depicts that the majority of the adults belongs to nuclear family 72 (72%), joint family 25 (25%) and extended family 3 (3%).

Table 1.7: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Income

n=100

Income	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Rs. 5000-10000	28	28%
Rs. 11000-15000	55	55%
Rs. 16000-20000	12	12%
Above Rs. 21000	5	5%



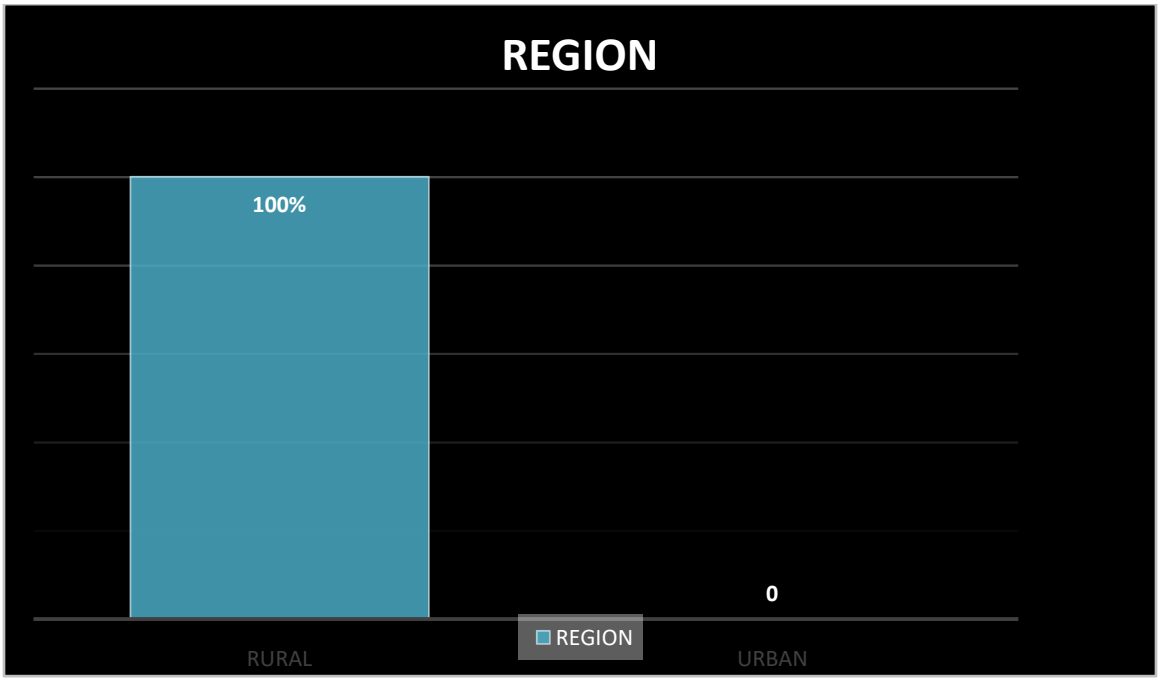
FIQURE 2.7: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the income of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.7 (Figure 2.7): Depicts that the majority of the adults has income of Rs.11000-15000 55 (55%), Rs. 5000-10000 28 (28%), Rs 16000-20000 12 (12%) and above Rs. 210000 5 (5%).

Table 1.8: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Region

n=100

Region	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Rural	100	100%
Urban	0	0



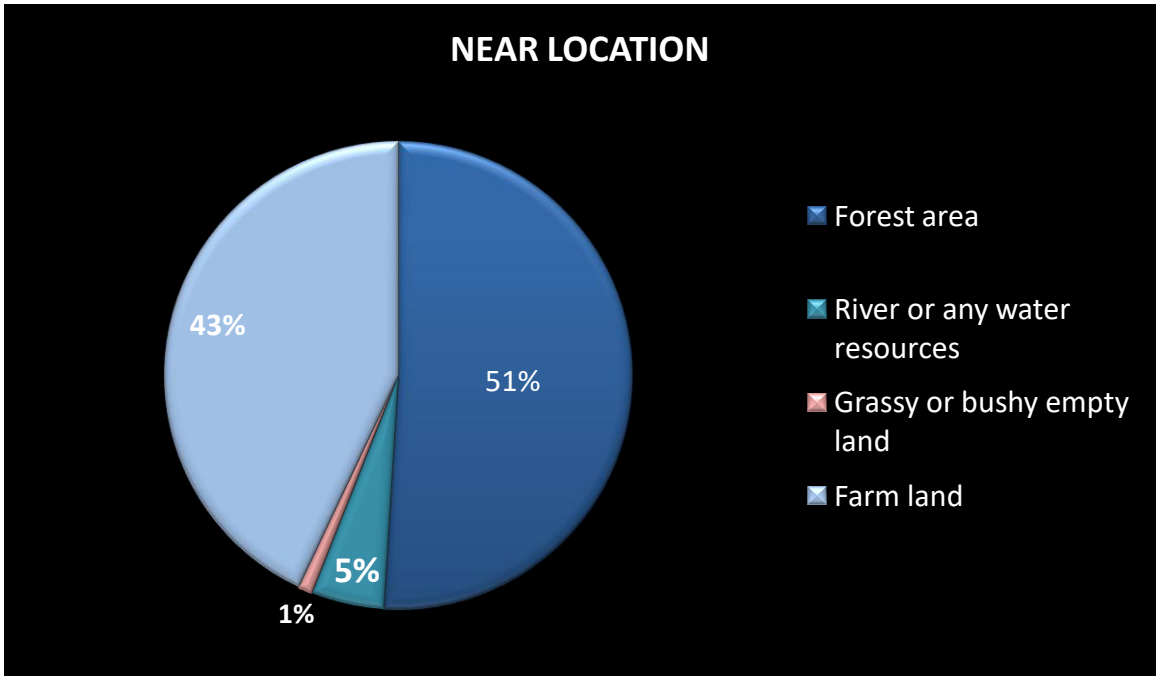
FIQURE 2.8: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the region of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.8(Figure 2.8): Depicts that the majority of the adults lives in rural 100 (100%).

Table 1.9: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Near location

n=100

Near income	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Forest area	51	51%
River or any water resources	5	5%
Grassy and bushy empty land	1	1%
Farm land	43	43%



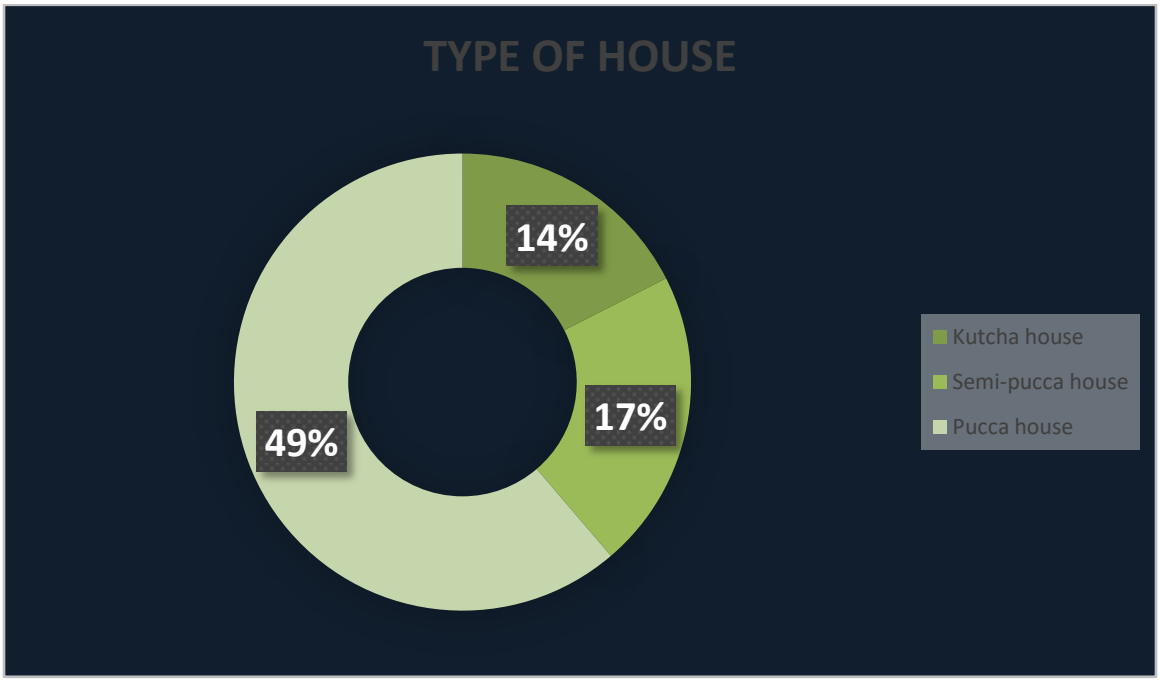
FIQURE 2.9: Pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the near location of residence of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.9 (Figure 2.9): Depicts that the majority of the adults lives near forest are 51 (51%), farm land 43 (43%), river or any water resources 5 (5%) and grassy bushy empty land 1 (1%)

Table 1.10: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Type of house

n=100

Type of house	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Kutcha house	14	14%
Semi-pucca house	17	17%
Pucca house	49	49%



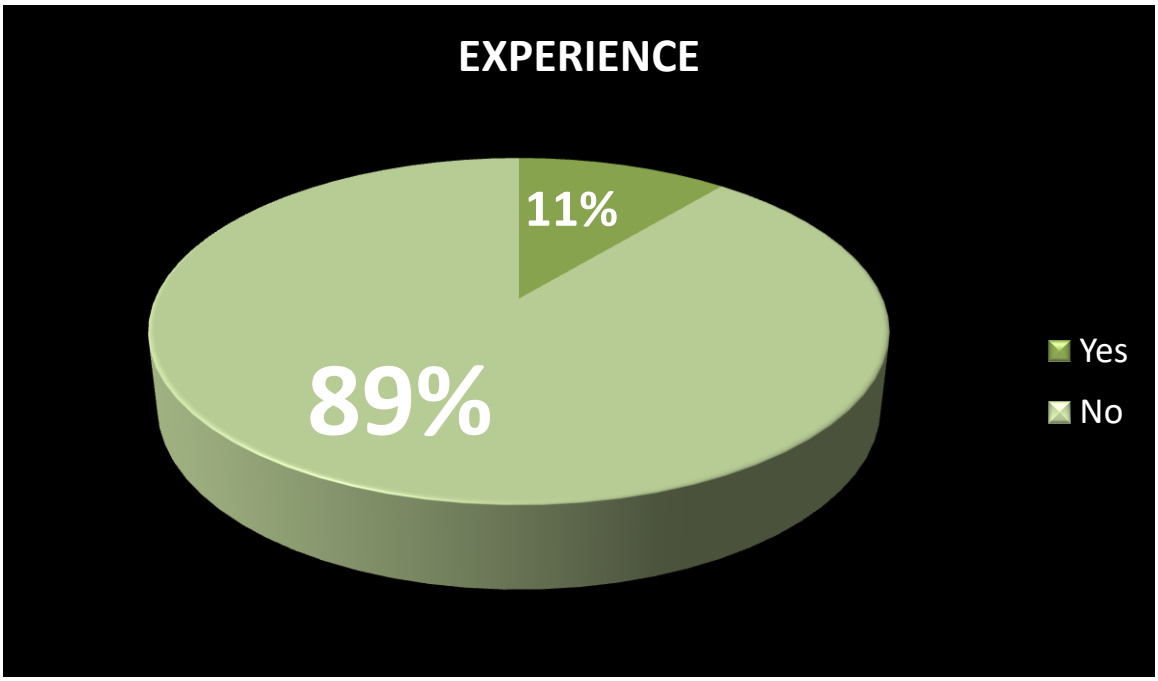
FIQURE 2.10: Donut diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the type of house of adults in Haldipur**.**

Table 1.10 (Figure 2.10): Depicts that the majority of the adults lives in pucca house 49 (49%), semi-pucca 17 (17%) and Kutcha house 14 (14%).

Table 1.11: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Experience

n=100

Experience	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	11	11%
No	89	89%



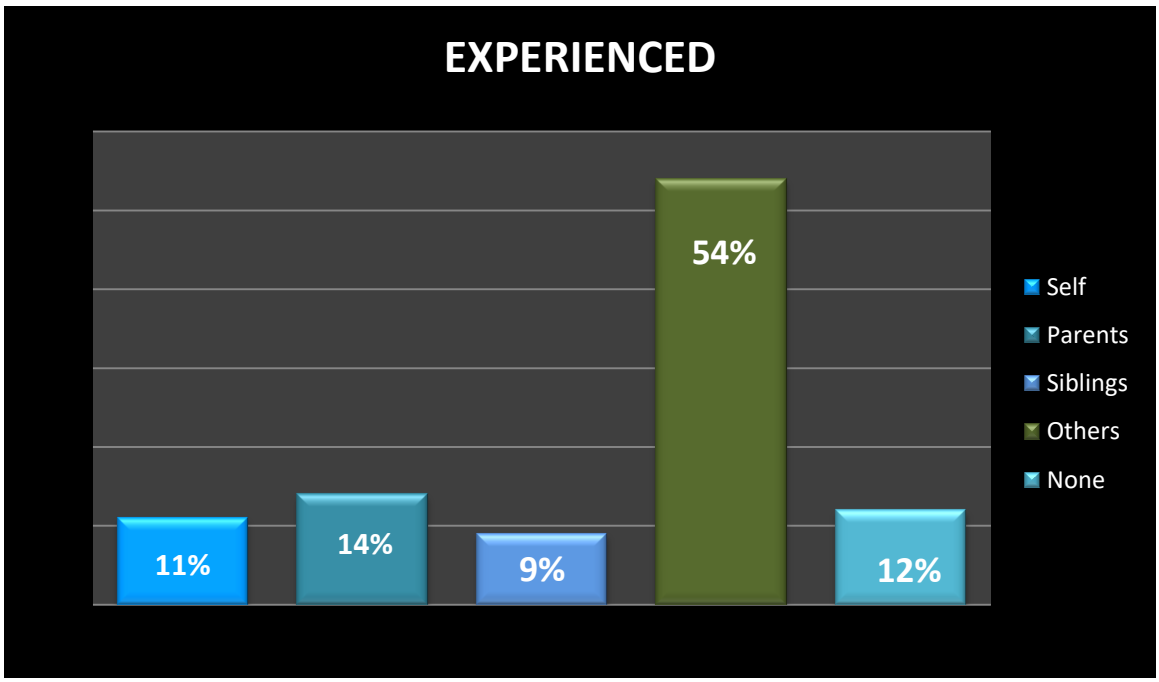
FIQURE 2.11: Pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the experience of adults in Haldipur**.**

Table 1.11 (Figure 2.11): Depicts that the majority of the adults has not experienced snakebite 89 (89%) and 11 (11%) has not experienced.

Table 1.12: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the experienced

n=100

Experienced	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Self	11	11%
Parents	14	14%
Siblings	9	9%
Others	54	54%
None	12	12%



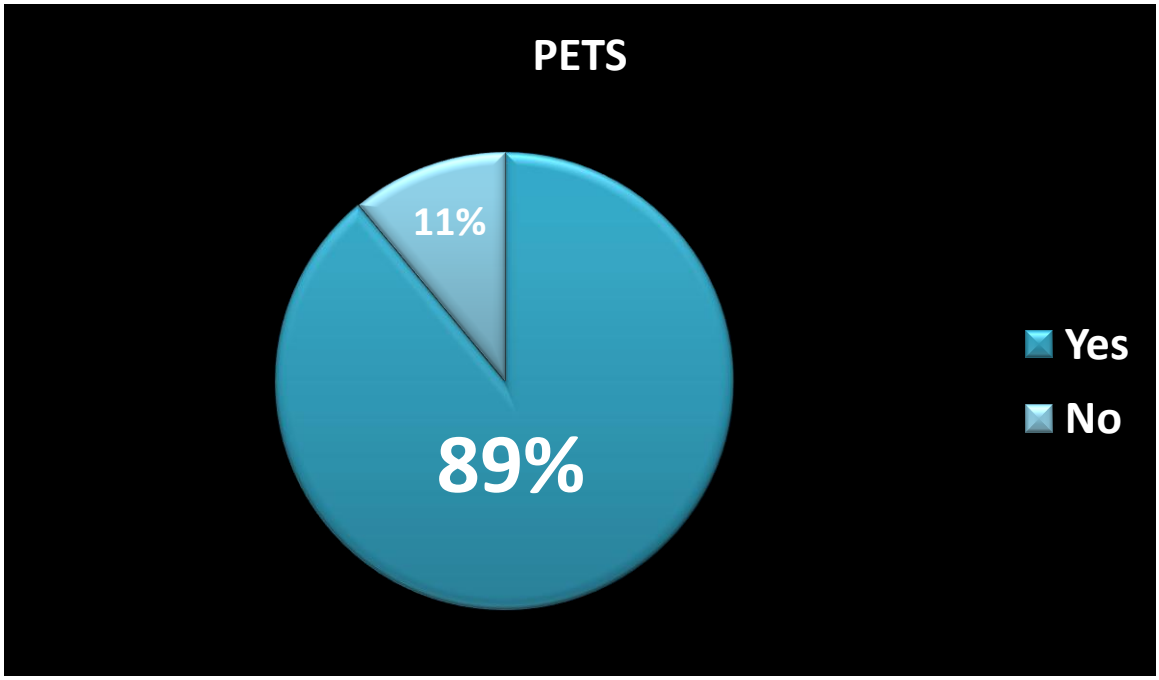
FIQURE 2.12: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to the experienced by of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.12 (Figure 2.12): Depicts that the majority of the adults has experienced by others 54 (54%), 14 (14%) by parents, 12 (12%) has not experienced, 11 (11%) by self and 9 (9%) by siblings.

Table 1.13: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the having Pets

n=100

Pets	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	88	89%
No	11	11%



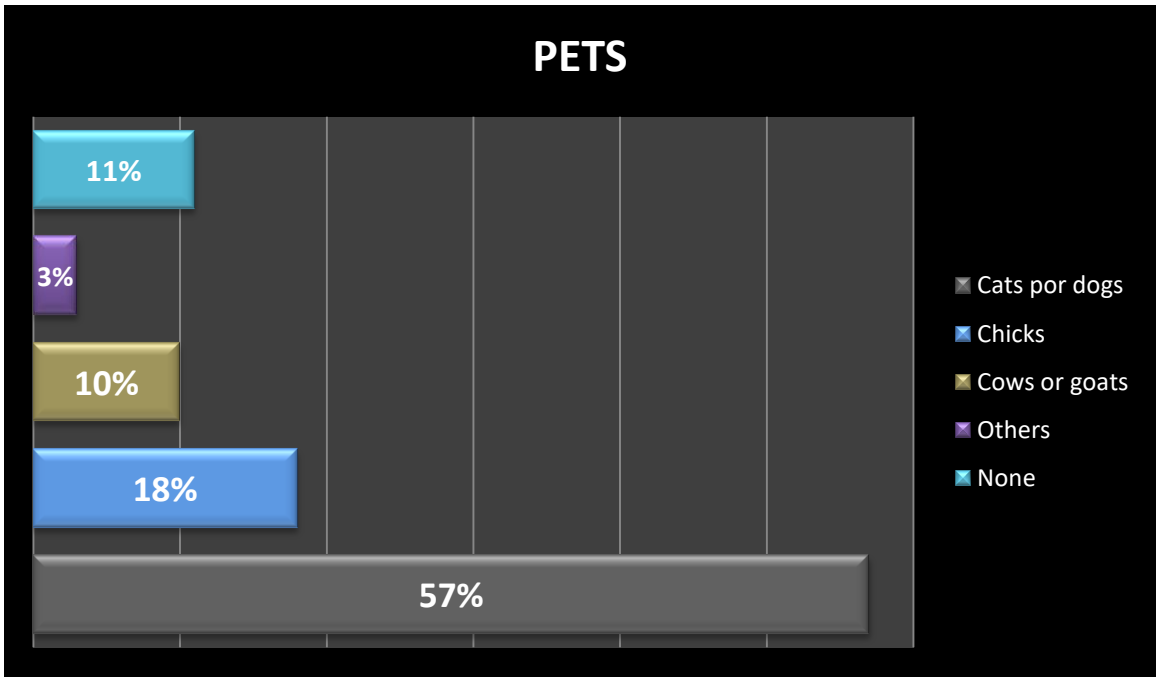
FIQURE 2.13: Pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to having pets in house of adults in Haldipur**.**

Table 1.13 (Figure 2.13): Depicts that the majority of the adults has pets in house 89 (89%) and 11 (11%) has no pets.

Table 1.14: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the pets

n=100

Pets Specify	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Cats or dogs	57	57%
Chicks	18	18%
Cows or goats	10	10%
Others	3	3%
None	11	11%



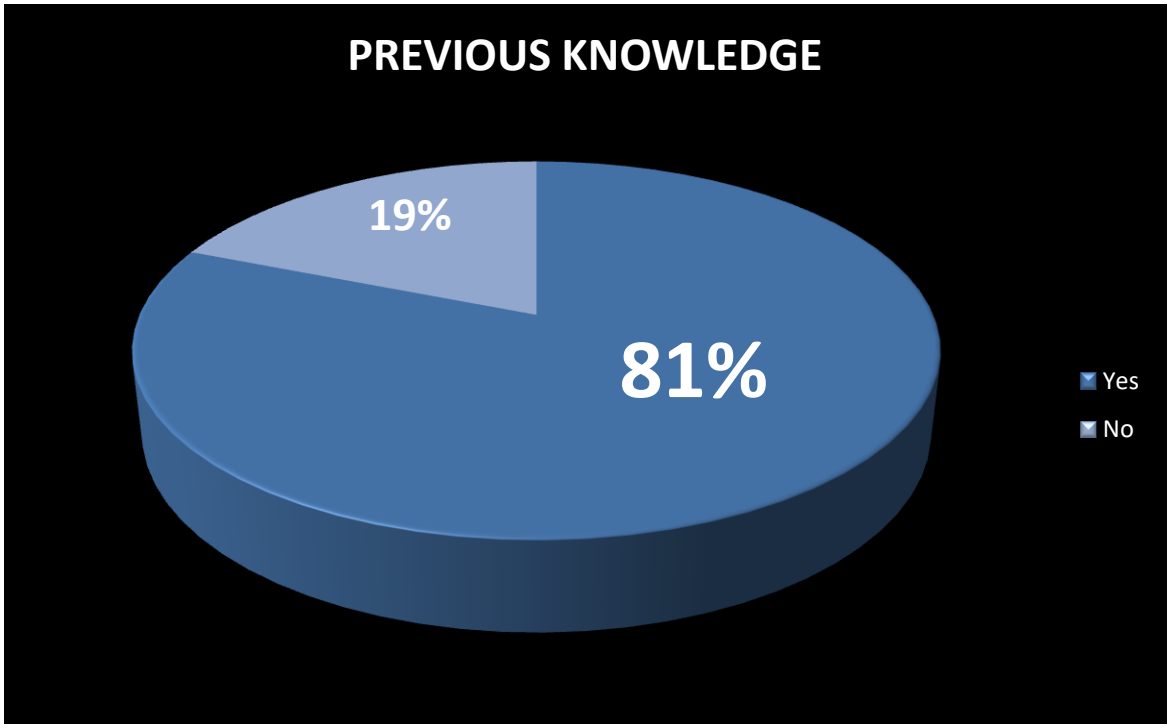
FIQURE 2.14: Bar diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to specifying the pets in house of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.14 (Figure 2.14): Depicts that the majority of the adults has 57 (57%) cats or dogs, 18 (18%) chicks, 11 (11%) has no pets, 10 (10%) has cows or goats and 3 (3%) has other pets.

Table 1.15: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the having Pets

n=100

Previous knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Yes	81	81%
No	19	19%



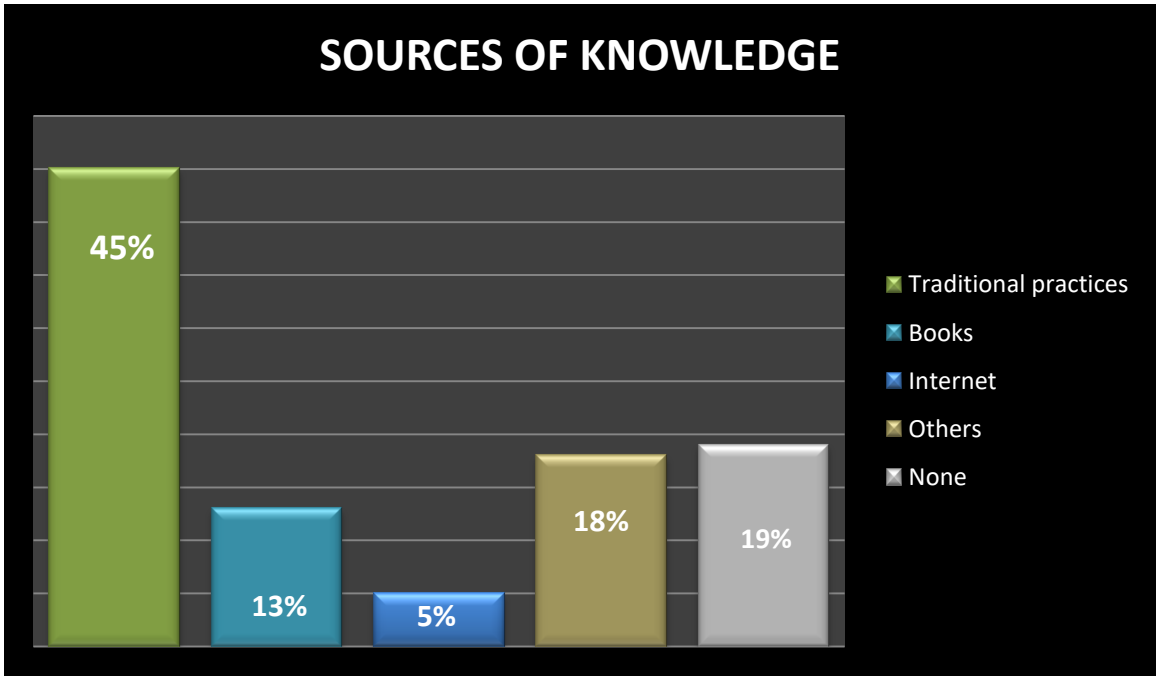
FIQURE 2.15: Pie diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to previous knowledge of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.15 (Figure 2.15): Depicts that the majority of the adults has previous knowledge 81 (81%) and 19 (19%) has no previous knowledge**.**

Table 1.16: Frequency and percentage distribution of the subjects according to the Sources of knowledge

n=100

Sources	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Traditional practices	45	45%
Books	13	13%
Internet	5	5%
Others	18	18%
None	19	19%
Total	**100**	**100%**



FIQURE 2.16: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to sources of knowledge of adults in Haldipur.

Table 1.16 (Figure 2.16): Depicts that the majority of the adults gained knowledge from traditional practices 45 (45%), 19 (19%) has no knowledge, 18 (18%) from others, 13 (13%) from books and 5 (5%) from internet.

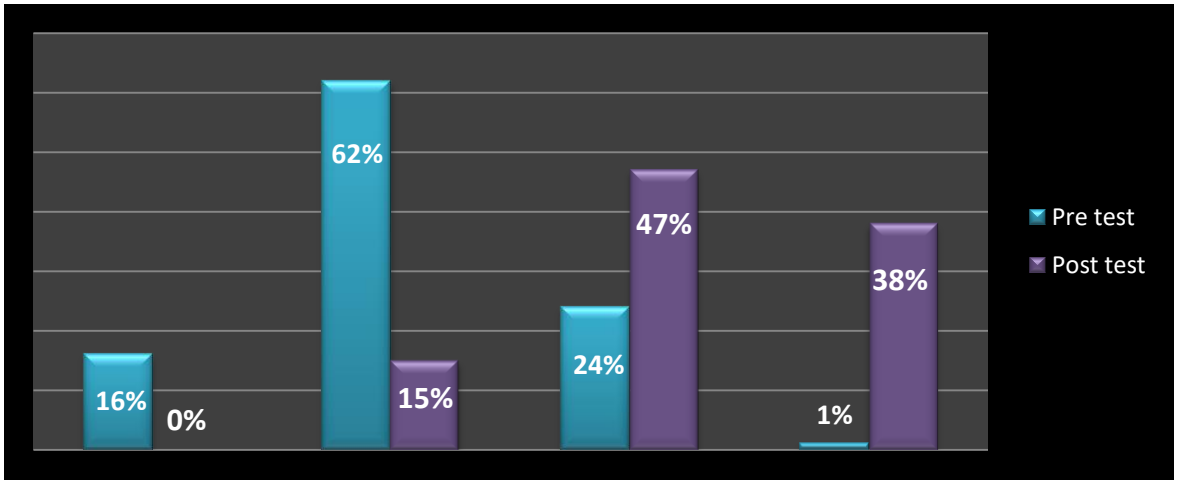
SECTION – II

Finding overall knowledge level of the adults of Haldipur regarding do's and don'ts in the management in snakebite.

Table No – 2 Shows the frequency and percentage distribution of overall knowledge level of adults of Haldipur.

n=100

Knowledge level	Pre-test		Post- test	
	Frequency	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Poor	16	16%	0	0
Average	62	62%	15	1%
Good	24	24%	47	47%
Excellent	1	1%	38	38%
Total	**100**	**100%**	**100**	**100%**



FIQURE 3: Column diagram represents the percentage distribution of subjects according to overall knowledge level of adults in Haldipur.

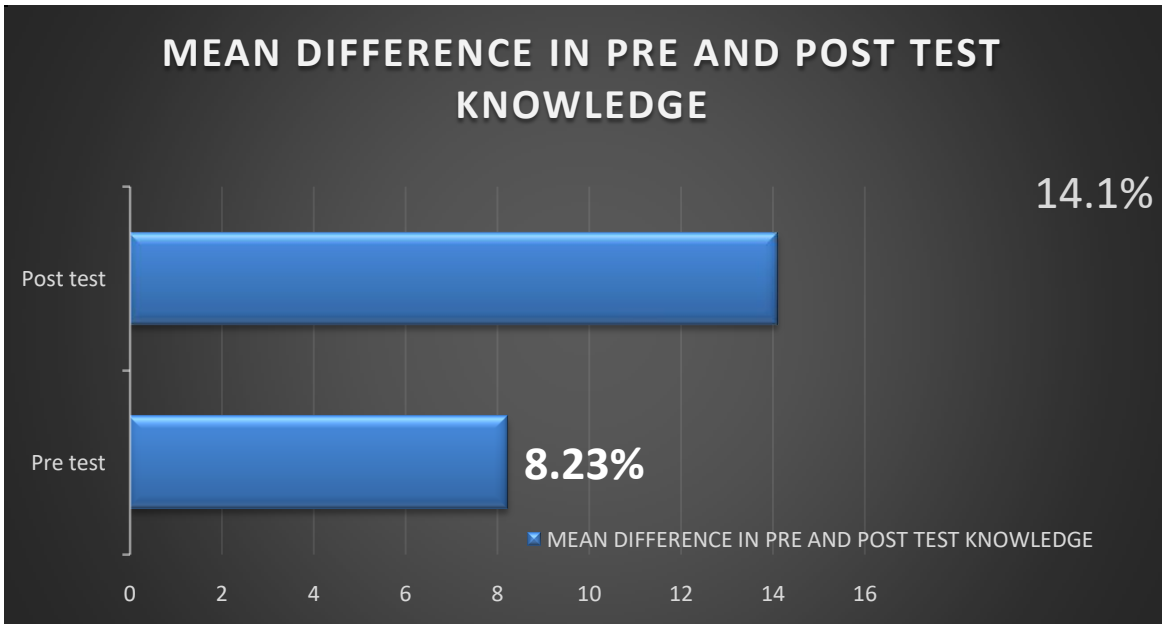
Table No. 2(Figure 3): Depicts that during pre-test the majority of the adults has average knowledge 62(62%), 24 (24%) has good knowledge, 16 (16%) has poor knowledge and 1 (1%) has excellent knowledge whereas during post-test majority has good knowledge 47 (47%), 38 (38%) has excellent knowledge, 15 (15%) has average knowledge and no poor knowledge.

SECTION-III

Finding of mean difference in the pre and post-test knowledge of the adults of Haldipur regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite.

Table No-3 Shows the mean difference in the pre and post-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite

Knowledge level	Mean score	Mean percentage	Standard deviation	Mean Percentage difference
Pre- Test	8.23	8.23%	2.64	5.87%
Post -Test	14.1	14.1%	2.72	



FIQURE 4: The mean percentage during pre-test was 8.23% and SD was 2.64 where as in post-test the mean difference was 14.1% and SD was 2.72 and the percentage difference was 5.87%

SECTION- IV

Z-Test findings for the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite.

n=100

Knowledge level	Mean	Standard deviation	Standard error	P	Z-test value	Inference
Pre test	8.23	2.64	0.37	2.0	-21.3	P<0.05
Post test	14.1	2.72				

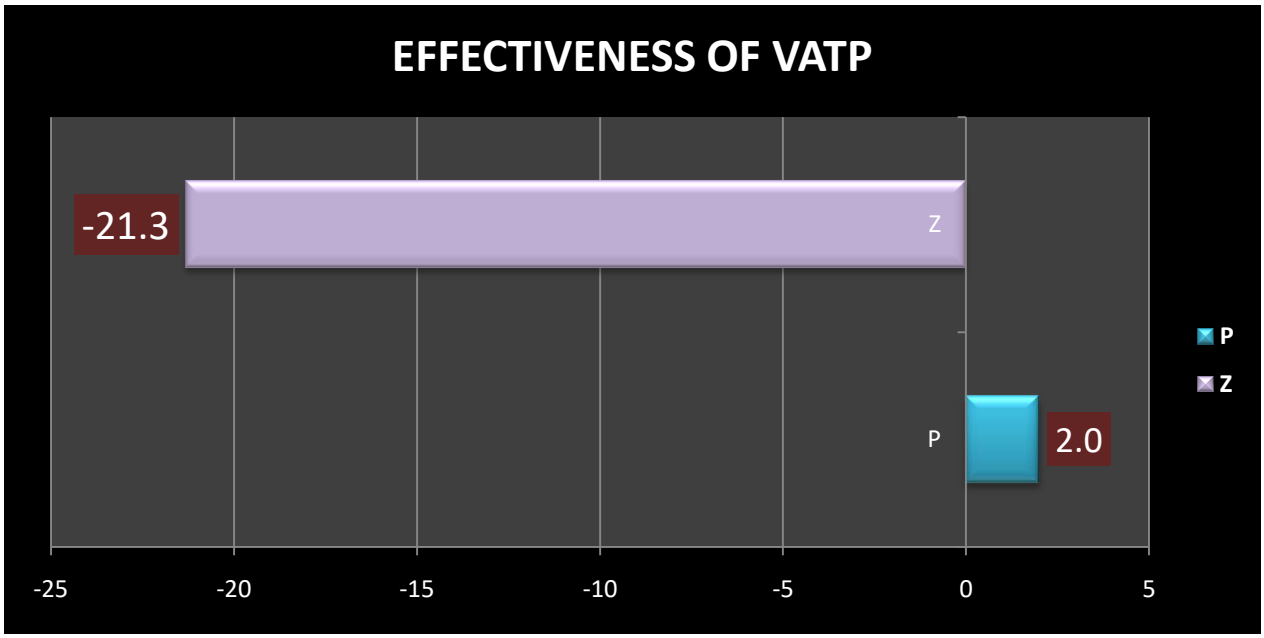


Figure No. 5- Bar diagram shows the effectiveness of Video assisted teaching program.

Table No-4 (figure no.5) Depicts that the pre-test mean knowledge score is 8.23, standard deviation was 2.64 whereas in post-test mean knowledge score is 14.1, standard deviation is 2.72 and standard error is 0.37. The calculated Z-test value is -21.3 (P=0.05) is greater than the table value 2.0 at 0.05 level of high significance

SECTION V

Chi square test finding of association between the pre- test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No- 5 Shows the chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Sl. No	Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
		P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
1	**Age**								
	25-34years	6	21	6	0	2.35	12.59	6	P>0.005 S*
	35-44 years	3	16	5	1				
	45-55 years	7	26	9	0				
2.	**Gender**								
	Male	10	31	8	1	3.18	7.82	3	P>0.005 S*
	Female	6	31	13	0				
3.	**Education**								
	Illiterate	1	10	3	0	6.85	16.92	9	P>0.05 S*
	Primary or high school	8	29	12	0				
	Pre-university	7	17	5	1				
	Graduate	0	6	1	0				
4.	**Occupation**								
	Unemployed	2	13	3	0	8.49	16.92	9	P>0.005 S*
	Self-employee	8	39	15	0				
	Private employee	6	10	3	1				
	Government employee	0	0	0	0				
5.	**Working area**								
	Field	11	33	14	0	11.41	16.92	9	P>0.005 S*
	Office	5	14	4	1				
	Institution	0	5	0	0				
	None	0	11	2	0				
6.	**Type of family**								
	Joint	5	14	7	0	7.21	12.59	6	P>0.05
	Nuclear	9	47	14	1				

	Extended	2	1	0	0				S*
7.	**Income per month**								
	Rs 5000-10000	7	17	4	0	10.17	16.92	9	P>0.005 S*
	Rs 11000-15000	8	34	12	0				
	Rs 16000-20000	1	9	2	1				
	Above 21000	0	2	3	0				
8.	**Region**								
	Urban	0	0	0	0	0	7.82	3	P>0.05 S*
	Rural	16	62	21	1				
9.	**Near location**								
	Forest area	6	28	16	0	20.14	16.92	9	P<0.05 NS*
	River or any water resources	2	0	0	0				
	Grassy and bushy empty land	2	3	0	0				
	Farm land	6	31	5	1				
10.	**Type of house**								
	Kutcha house	0	9	5	0	17.73	12.59	6	P<0.05 NS*
	Semi-pucca	12	16	5	1				
	Pucca	4	37	11	0				
11.	**Experience**								
	Yes	1	5	0	0	1.89	7.82	3	P>0.05 S*
	No	15	57	21	1				
12.	**Experienced by**								
	Self	3	2	0	0	12.002	21.03	12	P>0.05 S*
	Parents	4	65	3	1				
	Siblings	1	4	3	0				
	Others	7	40	10	0				
	None	1	11	5	0				
13.	**Pets**								
	Yes	14	52	20	1	1.79	7.82	3	P>0.005 S*
	No	2	10	1	0				
14.	**Specify**								
	Cats or dogs	8	32	15	1				

	Chicks	5	11	4	0	7.6	21.03	12	P>0.005 S*
	Cows or goats	4	8	1	0				
	Others	2	5	1	0				
	None	0	3	0	0				
15.	**Previous knowledge**								
	Yes	9	49	19	1	5.87	7.82	3	P>0.005 S*
	No	7	12	3	0				
16.	**Sources**								
	Traditional practices	9	28	10	0	9.45	21.03	12	P>0.005 S*
	Books	1	7	3	1				
	Internet	2	8	4	0				
	Others	2	4	1	0				
	None	4	14	2	0				

S* - Significant **NS* Not Significant**

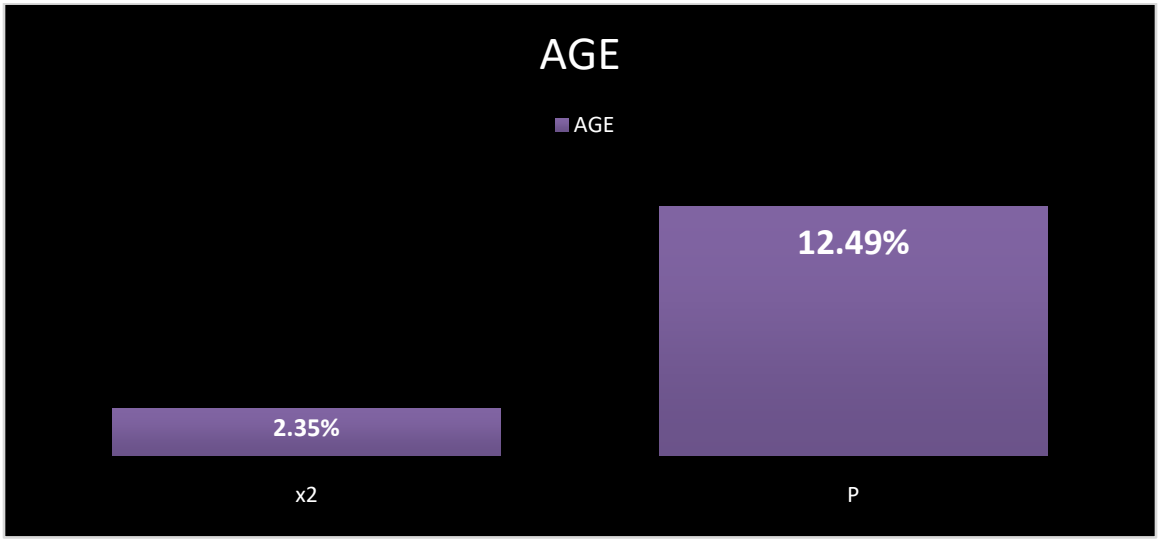
Table No- 5: Shows the chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite. Age x^2 df_6= 2.35(P>0.005), Gender x^2 df_3= 3.18(P>0.005), Education x^2 df_9= 6.85(P>0.005), Occupation x^2 df_9= 8.49(P>0.005), Working area x^2 df_9 = 11.45(P>0.005), Type of family x^2 df_6= 7.21(P>0.005), Income per month x^2 df_9=10.17(P>0.005), Region x^2 df_3=0(P>0.005), Experience x^2 df_3= 1.89(P>0.005), Experienced by x^2 df_{12}= 12.002 (P>0.005), Pets x^2 df_3=1.89(P>0.005), Specifying the pet x^2 df_{12}= 7.6(P>0.005), Previous knowledge x^2 df_3= 5.87(P>0.005), Sources x^2 df_{12}= 9.45(P>0.005).

SECTION- VII

FIQURE 5.1: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Age								
25-34years	6	21	6	0	2.35	12.59	6	P>0.005 S*
35-44 years	3	16	5	1				
45-55 years	7	26	9	0				



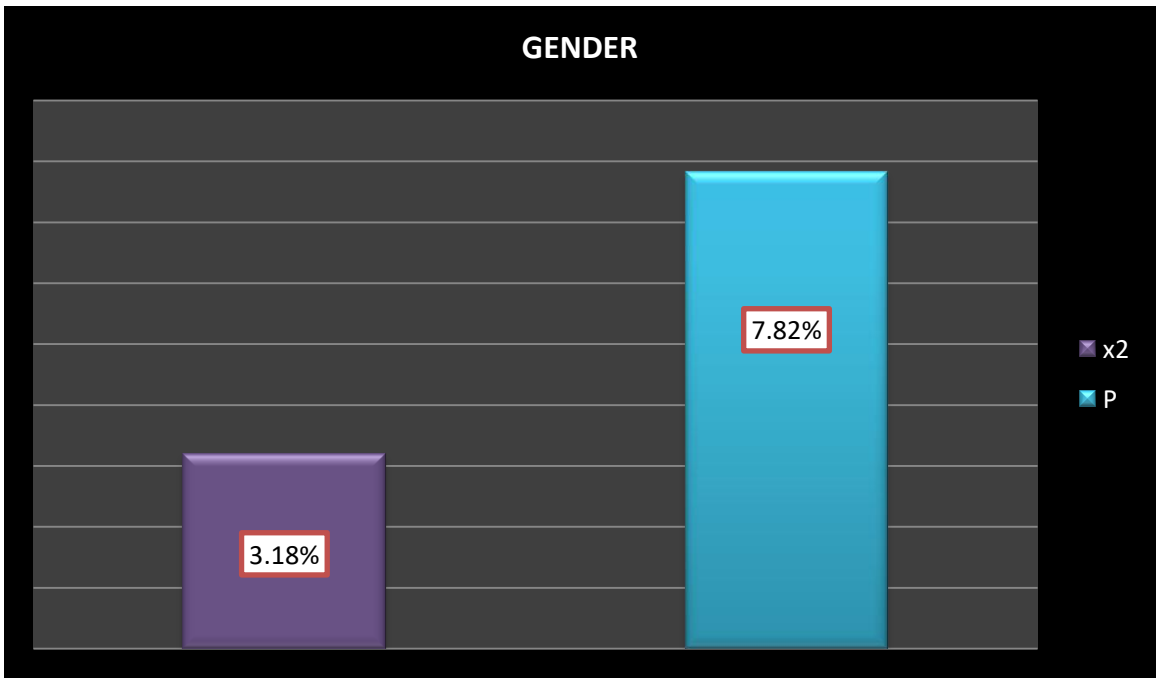
FIQURE 5.1: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.1: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and age. Hence the Chi square value (2.35) is lesser than the P value (P=12.59) at 0.005 level df= 12.49>2.35, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the age and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.2: Shows the Chi square test value of association between gender and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Gender								
Male	10	31	8	1	3.18	7.82	3	P>0.005 S*
Female	6	31	13	0				

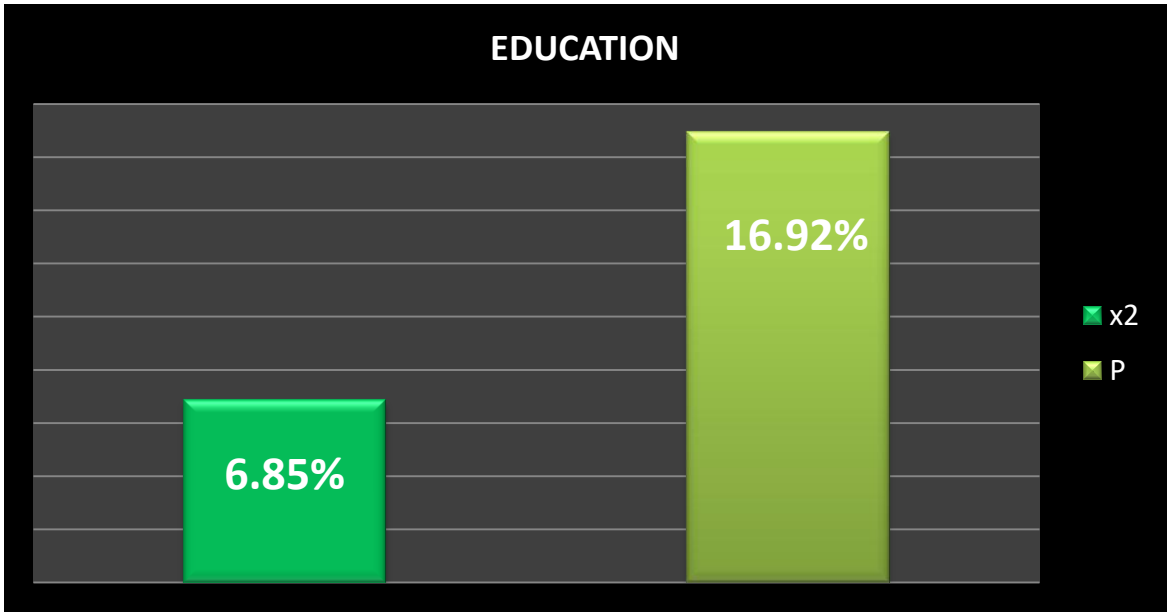


FIQURE 5.2: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.2: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and gender. Hence the Chi square value (3.18) is lesser than the P value (P=7.82) at 0.005 level df= 7.82>3.18, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the gender and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.3: Shows the Chi square test value of association between education and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Education								
Illiterate	1	10	3	0	6.85	16.92	9	P>0.05 S*
Primary or high school	8	29	12	0				
Pre-university	7	17	5	1				
Graduate	0	6	1	0				



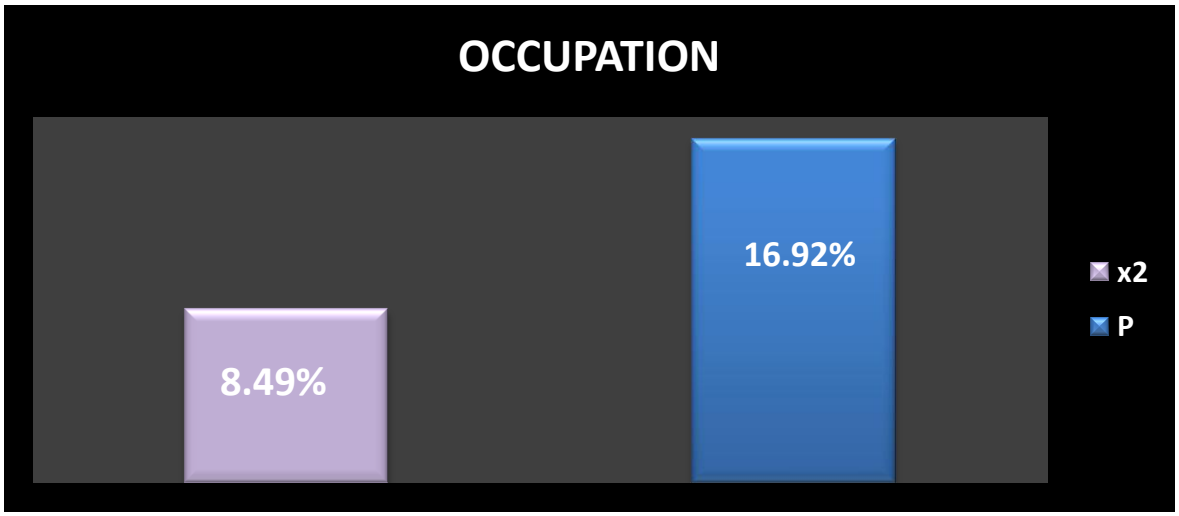
FIQURE 5.3: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.3: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and education. Hence the Chi square value (6.85) is lesser than the P value (P=16.92) at 0.005 level df= 16.92>6.85, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the education and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.4:Shows the Chi square test value of association between occupation and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Occupation								
Unemployed	2	13	3	0	8.49	16.92	9	P>0.005 S*
Self-employee	8	39	15	0				
Private employee	6	10	3	1				
Government employee	0	0	0	0				

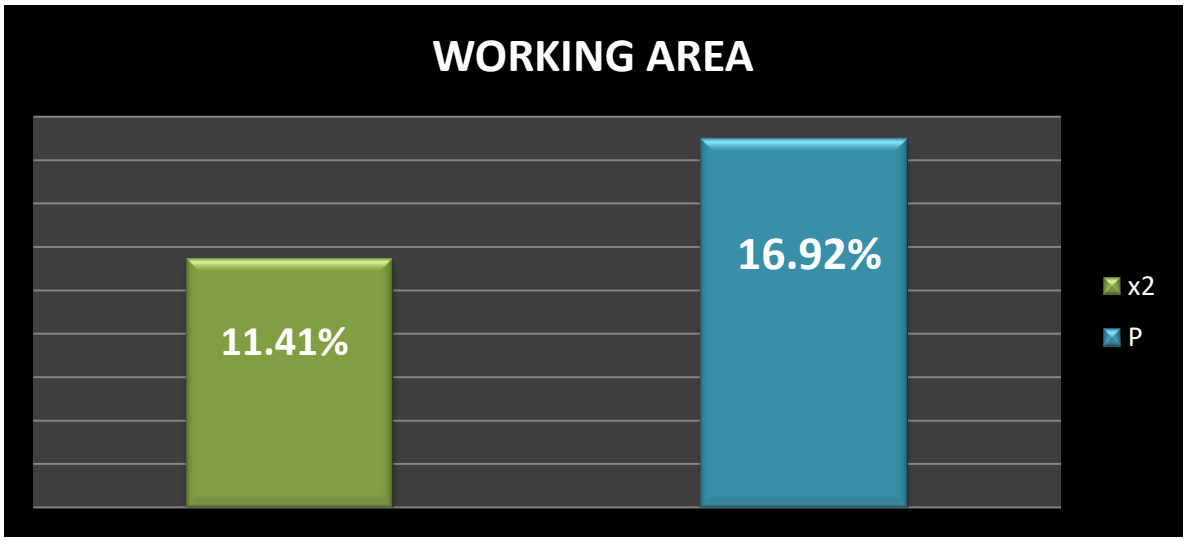


FIQURE 5.4: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.4: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and occupation. Hence the Chi square value (8.49) is lesser than the P value (P=16.92) at 0.005 level df= 16.92>8.49, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the occupation and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.5: Shows the Chi square test value of association between working area and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Working area								
Field	11	33	14	0	11.41	16.92	9	P>0.005 S*
Office	5	14	4	1				
Institution	0	5	0	0				
None	0	11	2	0				



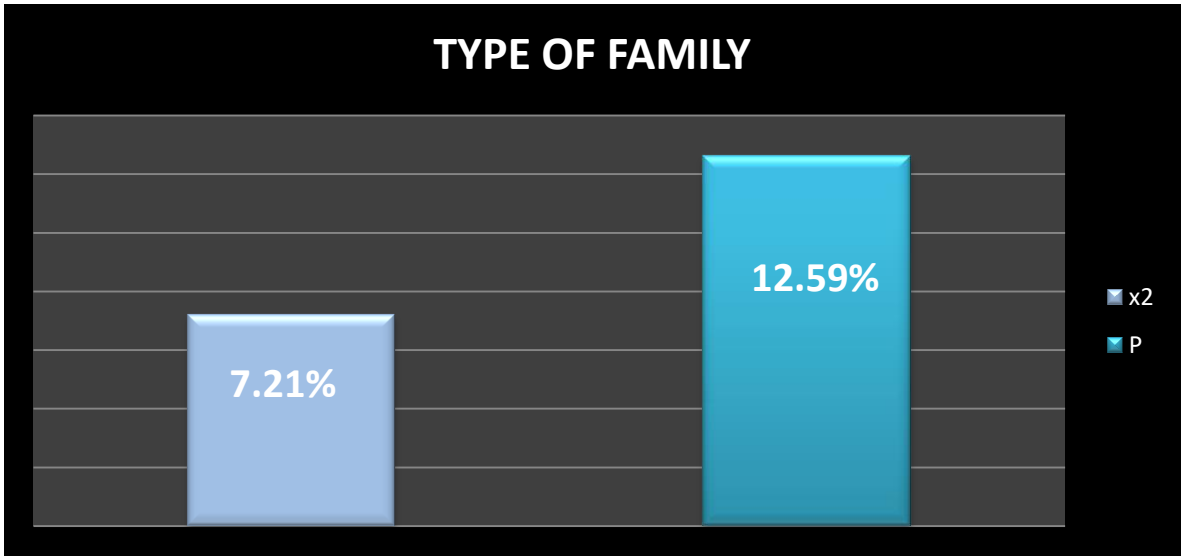
FIQURE 5.5: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.5: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and working area. Hence the Chi square value (11.41) is lesser than the P value (P=16.92) at 0.005 level df= 16.92>11.41, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the working area and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.6: Shows the Chi square test value of association between type of family and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Type of family								
Joint	5	14	7	0	7.21	12.59	6	P>0.05 S*
Nuclear	9	47	14	1				
Extended	2	1	0	0				



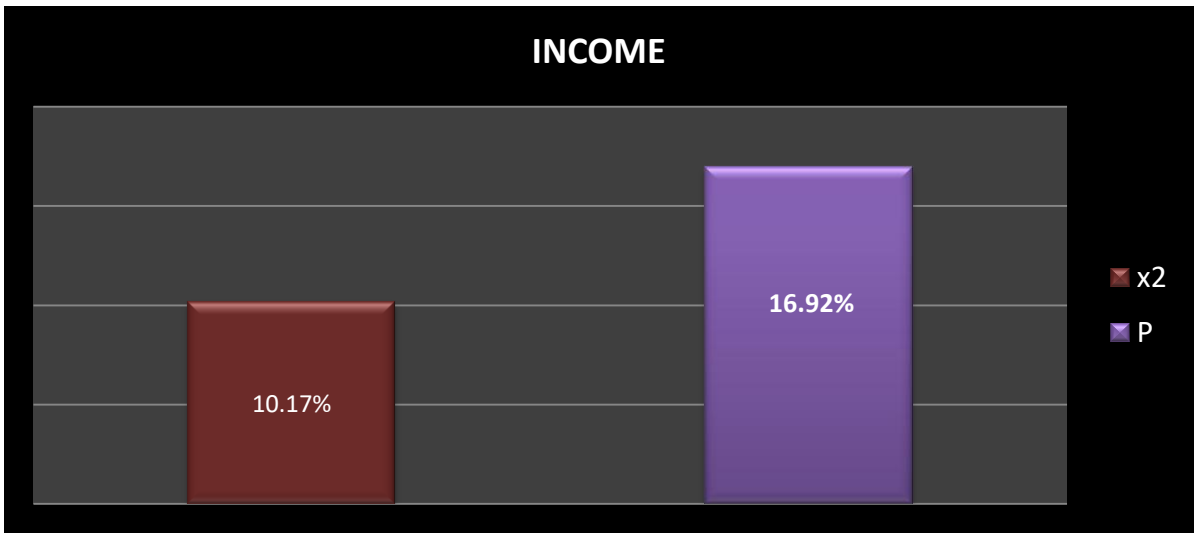
FIQURE 5.6: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.6: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and type of family. Hence the Chi square value (7.21) is lesser than the P value (P=12.59) at 0.005 level df= 12.59>7.21, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the type of family and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.7: Shows the Chi square test value of association between income and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Income per month								
Rs 5000-10000	7	17	4	0	10.17	16.92	9	P>0.005 S*
Rs 11000-15000	8	34	12	0				
Rs 16000-20000	1	9	2	1				
Above 21000	0	2	3	0				



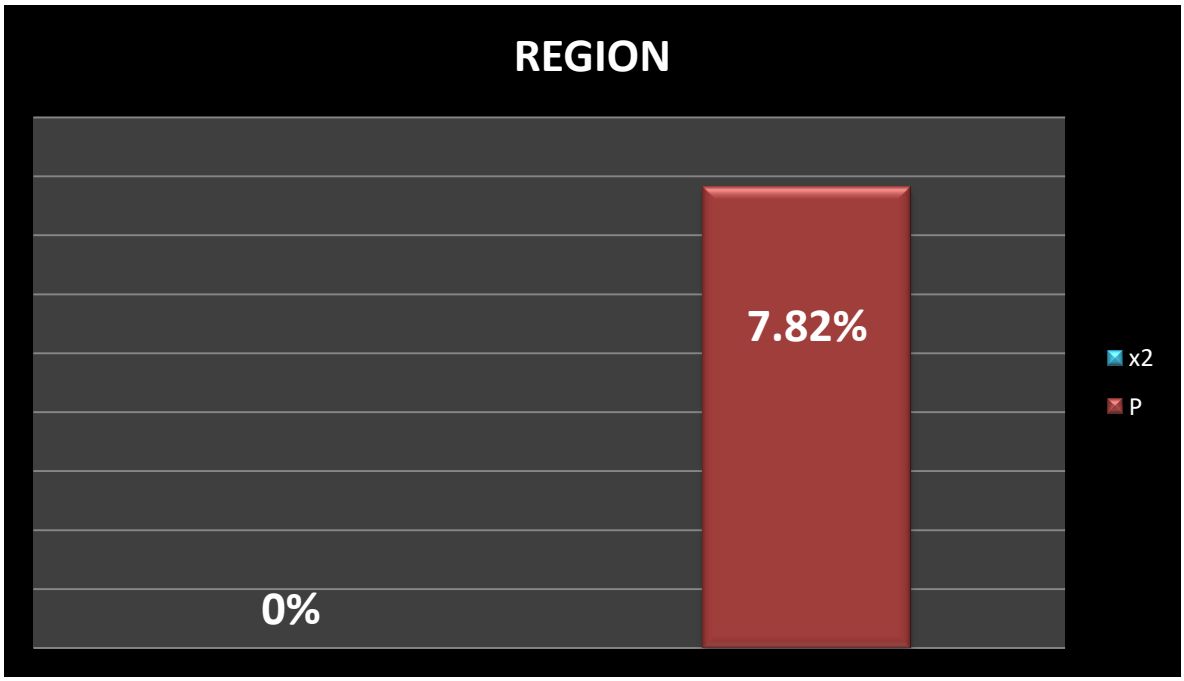
FIQURE 5.7: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.7: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and income. Hence the Chi square value (10.17) is lesser than the P value (P=16.92) at 0.005 level df= 16.92>10.17, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the income and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.8: Shows the Chi square test value of association between region and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Region								
Urban	0	0	0	0	0	7.82	3	P>0.05 S*
Rural	16	62	21	1				



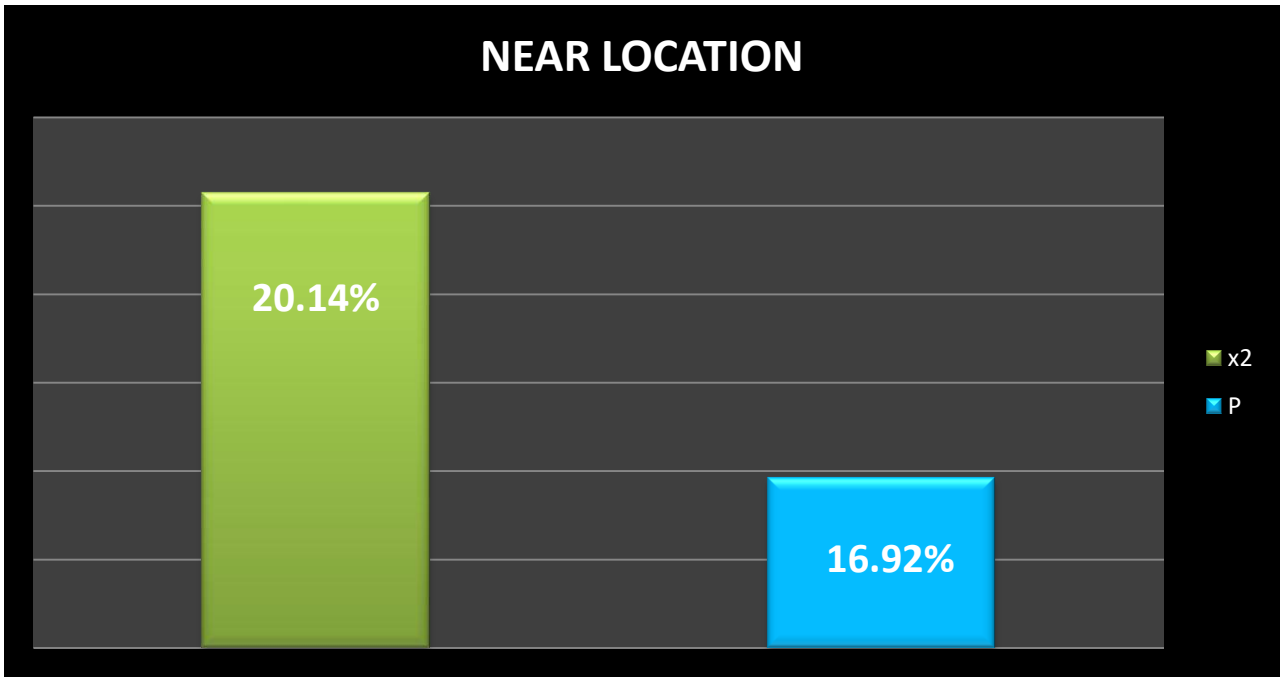
FIQURE 5.8: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.8: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and region. Hence the Chi square value (0) is lesser than the P value (P=7.82) at 0.005 level df= 7.82>0, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the region and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.9: Shows the Chi square test value of association between near location and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Near location								
Forest area	6	28	16	0	20.14	16.92	9	P<0.05 NS*
River or any water resources	2	0	0	0				
Grassy and bushy empty land	2	3	0	0				
Farm land	6	31	5	1				



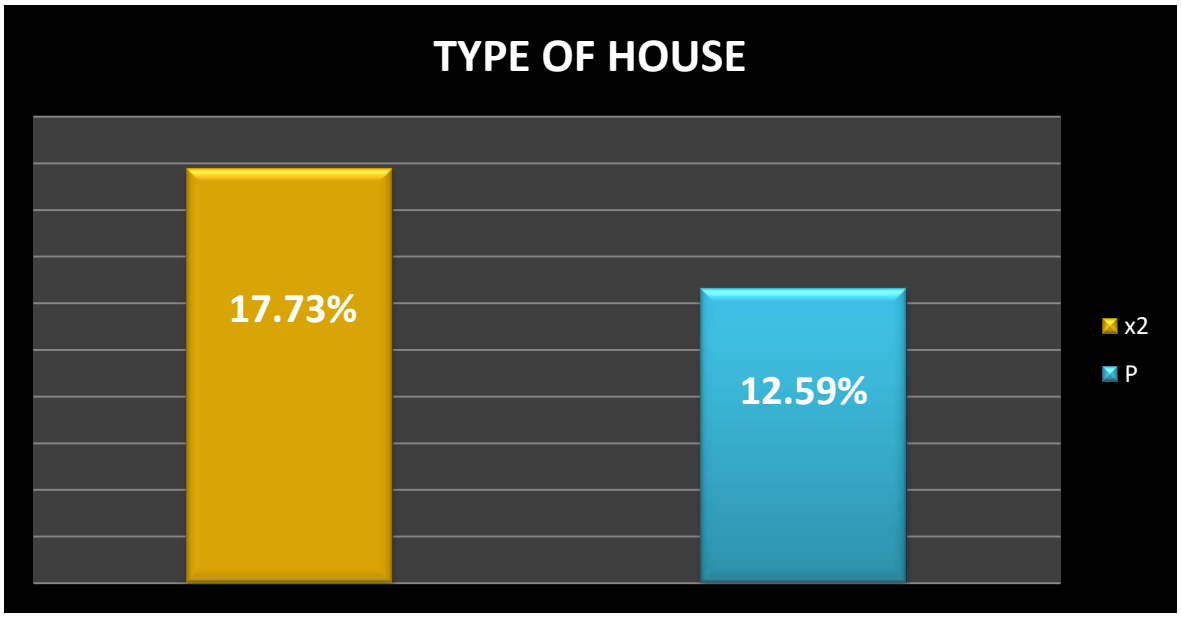
FIQURE 5.9: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.9: Depict that there is no association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and near location. Hence the Chi square value (20.14) is greater than the P value (P=16.92) at 0.005 level df= 16.92<20.14, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the near location of the residence and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.10: Shows the Chi square test value of association between type of house and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Type of house								
Kutcha house	0	9	5	0	17.73	12.59	6	P<0.05 NS*
Semi-pucca	12	16	5	1				
Pucca	4	37	11	0				



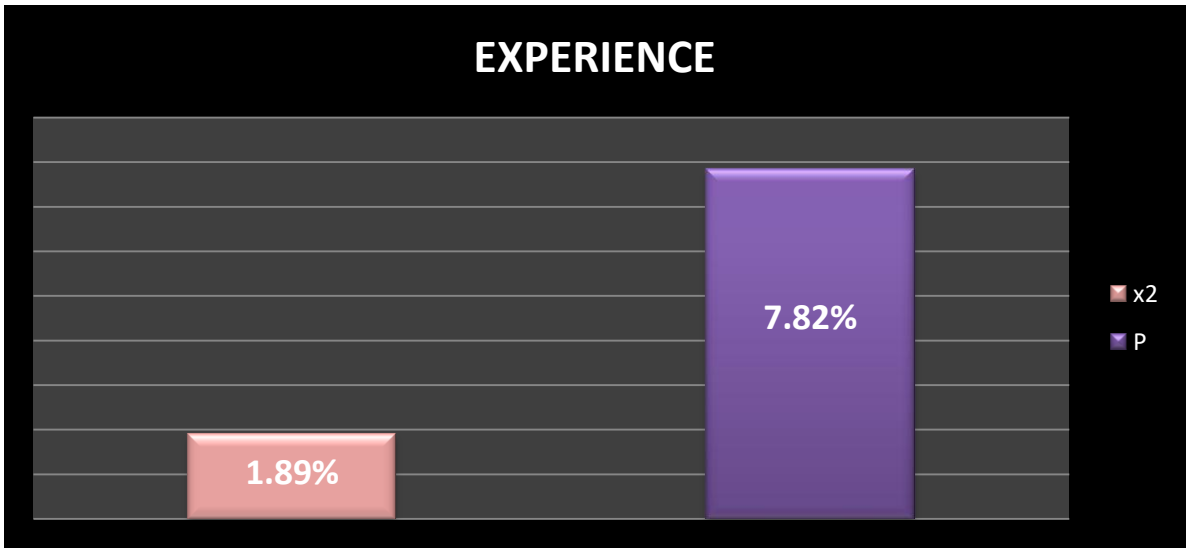
FIQURE 5.10: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.10: Depict that there is no association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and type of house. Hence the Chi square value (17.73) is greater than the P value (P=12.59) at 0.005 level df= 12.59<17.73, it is concluded that there is no significant relationship between the type of house and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.11: Shows the Chi square test value of association between experience and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Experience								
Yes	1	5	0	0	1.89	7.82	3	P>0.05 S*
No	15	57	21	1				



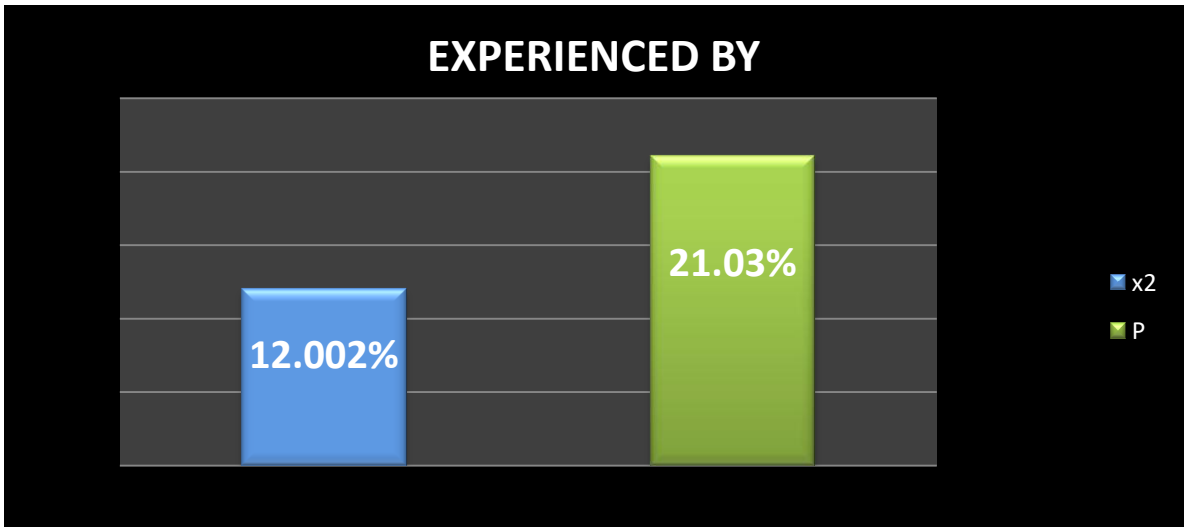
FIQURE 5.11: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.11: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and experience. Hence the Chi square value (1.89) is lesser than the P value (P=7.82) at 0.005 level df= 7.82>1.89, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the experience and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.12: Shows the Chi square test value of association between experienced by and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Experienced by								
Self	3	2	0	0	12.002	21.03	12	P>0.05 S*
Parents	4	65	3	1				
Siblings	1	4	3	0				
Others	7	40	10	0				
None	1	11	5	0				



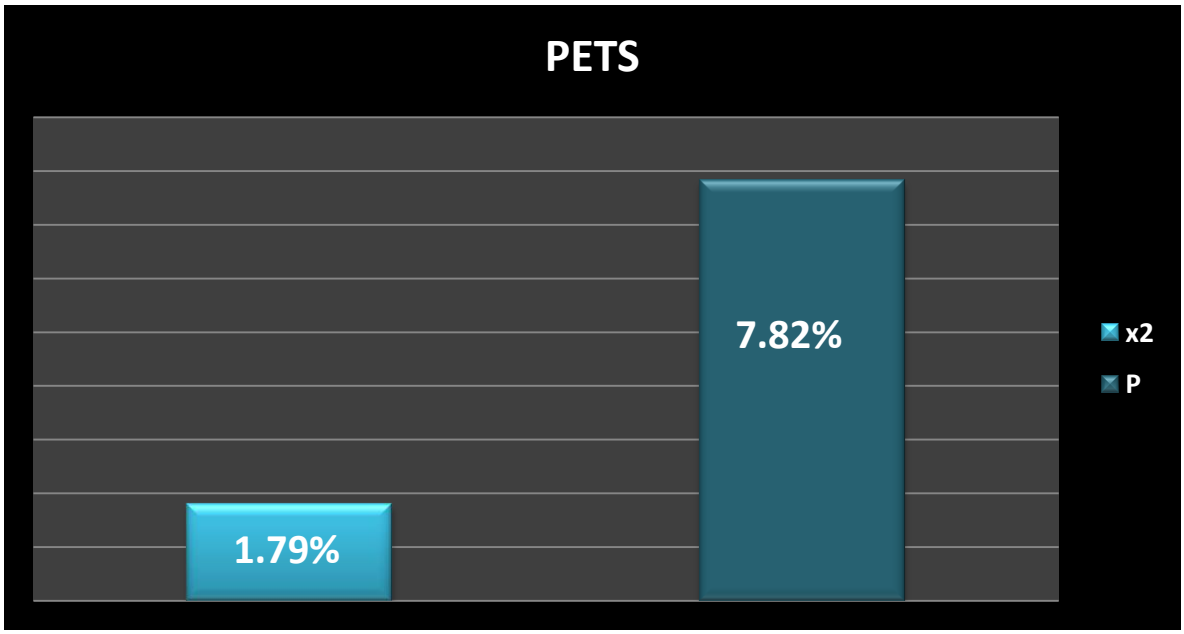
FIQURE 5.12: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.12: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and experience by. Hence the Chi square value (12.002) is lesser than the P value (P=21.03) at 0.005 level df= 21.03>12.002, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the experienced by and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.13: Shows the Chi square test value of association between pets and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Pets								
Yes	14	52	20	1	1.79	7.82	3	P>0.005 S*
No	2	10	1	0				



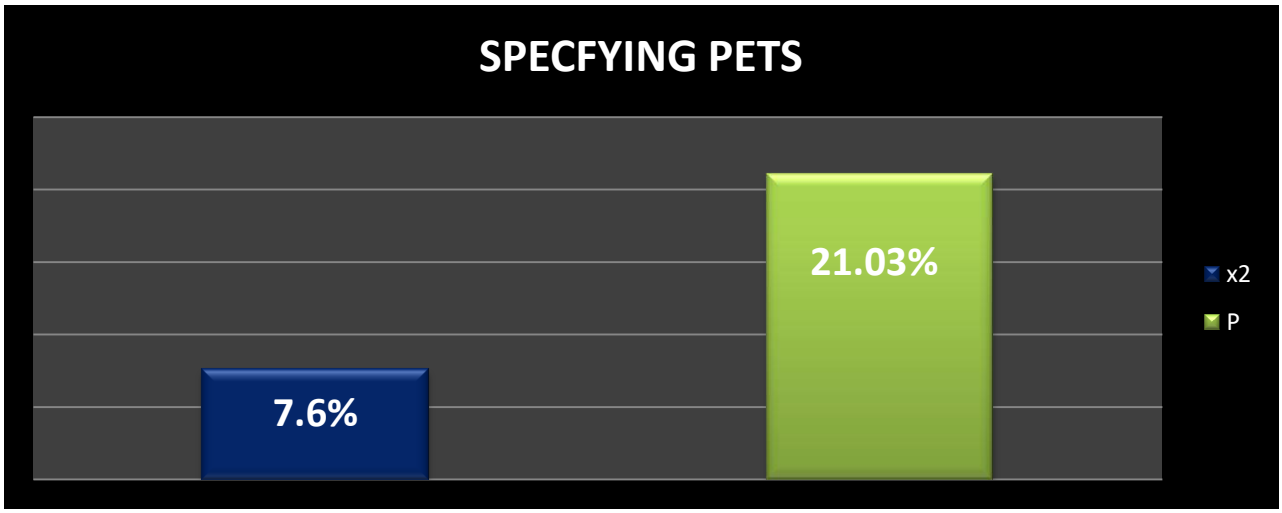
FIQURE 5.13: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.13: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and pets in the house. Hence the Chi square value (1.79) is lesser than the P value (P=7.82) at 0.005 level df= 7.82>1.79, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the presence of pets and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.14: Shows the Chi square test value of association between specific pets and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Specify								
Cats or dogs	8	32	15	1	7.6	21.03	12	P>0.005 S*
Chicks	5	11	4	0				
Cows or goats	4	8	1	0				
Others	2	5	1	0				
None	0	3	0	0				



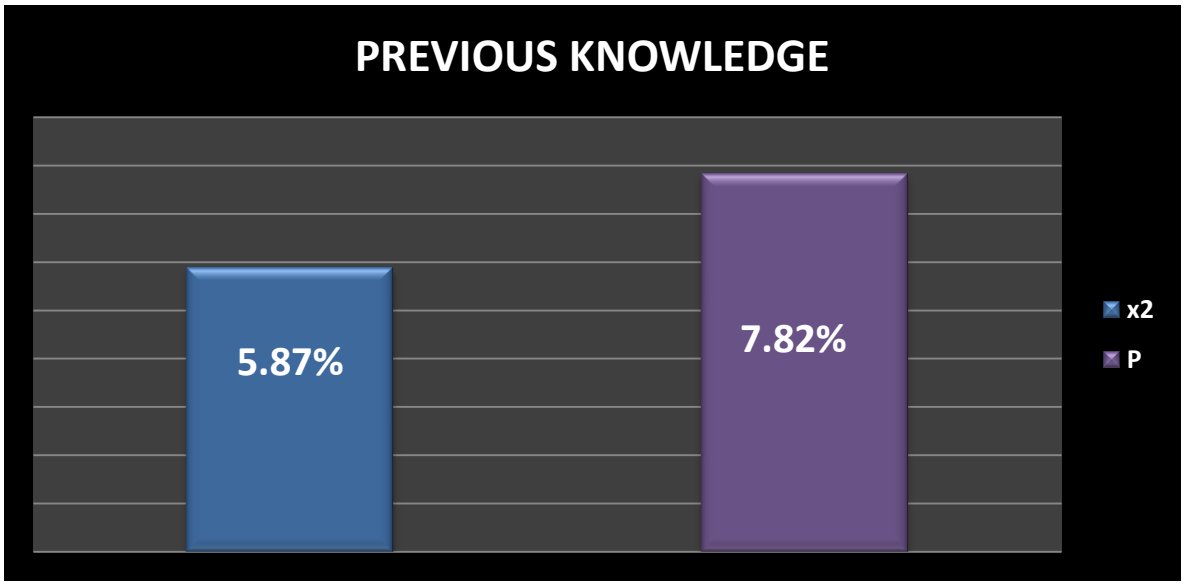
FIQURE 5.14: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.14: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and specific pets in the house. Hence the Chi square value (7.6) is lesser than the P value (P=21.03) at 0.005 level df= 21.03>7.6, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the presence of specific pets in the house and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.15: Shows the Chi square test value of association between previous knowledge and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Previous knowledge								
Yes	9	49	19	1	5.87	7.82	3	P>0.005 S*
No	7	12	3	0				



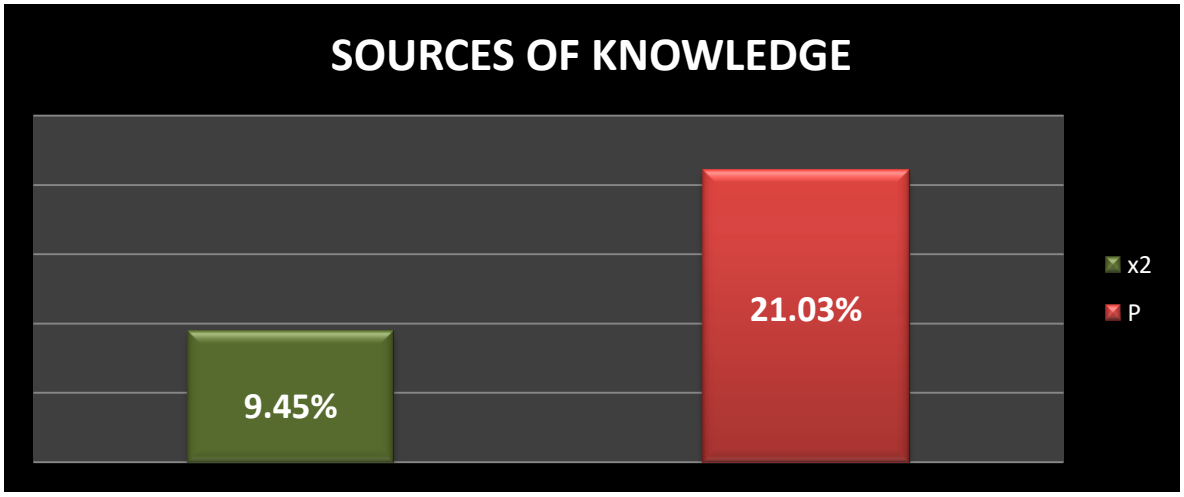
FIQURE 5.15: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.15: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and previous knowledge. Hence the Chi square value (5.87) is lesser than the P value (P=7.82) at 0.005 level df= 7.82>5.87, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the previous knowledge and with the knowledge level of the adults.

FIQURE 5.16: Shows the Chi square test value of association between source of knowledge and the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

n=100

Demographic variable	Criteria				Chi square		df	Inference
	P	A	G	E	x^2	P		
Sources								
Traditional practices	9	28	10	0	9.45	21.03	12	P>0.005 S*
Books	1	7	3	1				
Internet	2	8	4	0				
Others	2	4	1	0				
None	4	14	2	0				



FIQURE 5.16: Shows the Chi square test value of association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Table No 5.16: Depict that there is association between pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and sources of knowledge. Hence the Chi square value (9.45) is lesser than the P value (P=21.03) at 0.005 level df= 721.03>9.45, it is concluded that there is significant relationship between the sources of knowledge and with the knowledge level of the adult

11. CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TOWARD INCREASING THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL IN THE SUBJECT

I Ms. Ruth Jo, administered video teaching programme to improve the knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite to enhance their knowledge and awareness about snakebite management which helps them to handle the situation appropriately.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12. CONCLUSION AND SUMMARIZATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS.

CONCLUSION:

The present study was concluded that the Video Assisted Teaching was effective by proving with the statistical Z-test. The pre-test mean knowledge score was 8.23, Standard deviation was 2.64 whereas in post-test the mean knowledge score was 14.1 and standard deviation was 2.72. The calculated Z-test value is-21.3 (Z=2.0, P=0.05) is greater than the table value 2.0 at 0.05 level of highly significance. Hence the calculated value is lesser than the p value at the 0.05 level of significance; the Research Hypothesis (H_1) is accepted.

SUMMARY:

The present study was to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite. The researcher was successful in achieving the objectives and the video assisted teaching programme was found to be very effective in creating an awareness among the adults living at Haldipur village.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre- and post-intervention knowledge score of people regarding do's and don'ts in the management of the snakebite among people.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the video assisted teaching programme.
- To find the significance association in the knowledge level of the people regarding do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

- H_0: -There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
- H_1: - There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
- H_2: - There is a significant association between the post-test knowledge score on do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite and selected demographic variables.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The major findings show the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program in enhancing the knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite among the adults of Haldipur village, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.

The major findings are according to the first research objective that is to assess the pre and post-test knowledge level on do's and don'ts in management of snakebite among 100 adults of Haldipur. During pre-test 16 (16%) had poor knowledge, 62(62%) had average knowledge, 24(24%) had good knowledge and 1(1%) had excellent knowledge whereas in post-test 0 poor knowledge, 15(15%) had average knowledge, 47 (47%) had good knowledge and 38(38%) had excellent knowledge.

According the second objective to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on do's and don'ts in management of snakebite, the pre-test mean knowledge score was 8.23, standard deviation is 2.64 whereas in post-test mean

knowledge score is 14.1, and standard deviation is 2.72. The calculated Z-test value is -21.3 (Z=21.3, P=0.05) is greater than the value 2.0 at 0.05 level of significance.

According to the last objective to analyze the association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite with Age x^2 df_6= 2.35(P>0.005), Gender x^2 df_3= 3.18(P>0.005), Education x^2 df_9= 6.85(P>0.005), Occupation x^2 df_9= 8.49(P>0.005), Working area x^2 df_9 = 11.45(P>0.005), Type of family x^2 df_6= 7.21(P>0.005), Income per month x^2 df_9=10.17(P>0.005), Region x^2 df_3=0(P>0.005), Experience x^2 df_3= 1.89(P>0.005), Experienced by x^2 df_{12}= 12.002 (P>0.005), Pets x^2 df_3=1.89(P>0.005), Specifying the pet x^2 df_{12}= 7.6(P>0.005), Previous knowledge x^2 df_3= 5.87(P>0.005), Sources x^2 df_{12}= 9.45(P>0.005). There is no association between the pre-test knowledge,Near location x^2 df_9= 20.14 (P<0.05), Type of house x^2 df_6= 17.73 (P<0.05).

NURSING IMPLICATION:

Nursing education:

- Adding the research findings in nursing education is the vital step to educate a wide number of nurses. Through them the general public also will be aware about the do's and don'ts in the management of snakebite.

Nursing Practice:

- Application of research findings will enhance the nurses to be well known about the do's and don'ts in management of snakebite in their working environment.

Nursing Administration:

- The hospital Community health care setting can use the present research findings to create a new policy and protocols for the first aid management of snakebite in a right way.

Nursing Research:

Consideration of the findings of the recent study will be the review of literature and basis for the further nursing researches in same filed.

LIMITATION

The following factors were beyond the control of the investigator:

- This study is limited to adults.
- This study is limited to Haldipur.
- This study is limited to only 100 samples.

RECOMMENDATION:

- A similar study can be conducted in future with different group of people from different areas.
- This study can be studied in expanded way**.**

13. ABSTRACT

Background: *In India, over 64,000 people die of snakebite every 12 months. India accounts for almost 80% of world snakebite deaths but it isn't always classified as a notifiable disorder. The study is aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching programme on do's and don'ts in the,management of snakebite among the people living in selected area at Honavar, Uttara Kannada. The study focused to enhance the knowledge level of the adults regarding the do's and don'ts in management of snakebite.*

Objectives: *The study is aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of Video Assisted teaching Programme (VATP) regarding do's and don'ts among people living in selected area of Honavar, Uttara Kannada.*

Methodology: *An evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pre and post-test research design was adopted for this study. The sample size was100 from adults of Haldipur were selected by convenient sampling technique. Datawere collected by using self-administered structured knowledge questionnaire with 20multiple questions. Data is analyzed using Z-test to draw out the inference by comparing the mean score difference.*

Results: *The major findings show the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program in enhancing the knowledge regarding dos and don'ts in management of snakebite among the adults of Haldipur village, Honavar, Uttara Kannada. The major findings are according to the first research objective that is to assess the pre and post- test knowledge level on do's and don'ts in management of snakebite among 100 adults of Haldipur. During pre- test 16 (16%) had poor knowledge, 62(62%) had average knowledge,*

24(24%) had good knowledge and 1(1%) had excellent knowledge whereas in post-test 0 poor knowledge, 15(15%) had average knowledge, 47 (47%) had good knowledge and 38(38%) had excellent knowledge

According the second objective to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on do's and don'ts in management of snakebite, the pre-test mean knowledge score was 8.23, standard deviation is 2.64 whereas in post-test mean knowledge score is 14.1, and standard deviation is 2.72. The calculated Z-test value is -21.3 (Z=21.3, P=0.05) is greater than the value 2.0 at 0.05 level of significance.

According to the last objective to analyze the association between the pre-test knowledge regarding do's and don'ts in management of snakebite with Age x^2 df_6*= 2.35(P>0.005), Gender* x^2 df_3*= 3.18(P>0.005), Education* x^2 df_9*= 6.85(P>0.005), Occupation* x^2 df_9*= 8.49(P>0.005), Working area* x^2 df_9 *= 11.45(P>0.005), Type of family* x^2 df_6*= 7.21(P>0.005), Income per month* x^2 df_9*=10.17(P>0.005), Region* x^2 df_3*=0(P>0.005), Experience* x^2 df_3*= 1.89(P>0.005), Experienced by* x^2 df_{12}*= 12.002 (P>0.005), Pets* x^2 df_3*=1.89(P>0.005), Specifying the pet* x^2 df_{12}*= 7.6(P>0.005), Previous knowledge* x^2 df_3*= 5.87(P>0.005), Sources* x^2 df_{12}*= 9.45(P>0.005). There is no association between the pre-test knowledge Near location* x^2 df_9*= 20.14 (P<0.05), Type of house* x^2 df_6*= 17.73 (P<0.05).*

Conclusions: *The study concluded that video assisted teaching programme was effective to increase knowledge regarding the do's and don'ts in management of snakebite among the adults OF Haldipur, Honavar, Uttara Kannada.*

Recommendations: *The principal investigator recommend to the future researchers to carry out the study with different group of people from different areas. It also can be studied in expanded way.*

Keywords: *Evaluate, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Do's and don'ts, Video assisted teaching programme*

Name and Signature with date

(Ms. Ruth Jo)

(Name of the student)

(MR. THIRUMURUGAN. N)

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