

# Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Smoking Hazards among the School Boys

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**ABSTRACT:** The study was conducted to evaluate of structured teaching programme on smoking hazards among the School boys.

**KEYWORDS:** Effectiveness, Hazardss

## I. INTRODUCTION

Adolescents period is the second decade of life, marketing the transition from child wood which is an important cross road in every one's life **Benard.j (2004)**One third to one half of them within one year. **Agam Prakash,** detected an association between passive smoking in and /or out of the home and meningococcal disease in those aged, <18 years.**WHO(2001)** estimation, the one fifth of the world population consists of adolescents.In 1995, in the world population,19% are in the age in the age group of 10-19years. Astudy was done by those **Mc Carron p., et.al (2001)**, estimated that nearly 80% of lung cancer had linked with cigarette smoking. World health survey provides a valuable insight into the comparative prevalence among tool age 12-15 yrs. **World Health Organization** predict that smoking will be the leading single cause of death and disability in the world and by 2030 only 15% of the world smokers will live in developing countries. The level of Secondhand smoke a child is exposed to is directly proportional to the likelihood of the child becoming as an adolescent or an adult **Becklake, M.R.,(2005)**. Today the relationship between smoking and cardio vascular disease and lung cancer is well established, **Brunner and suddharths, (1996)**.

## II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

We have chosen 100 school boys in the age group between 13-17 years in community; the design used for this study is one group pre- test and post – test design.

PRE-TEST	Treatment(STP)	POST-TEST
Q1	X	Q2

The present study was conducted to evaluate of structured teaching programme on smoking hazards among the school boys . Pre-experimental, one group pre-test research design with evaluative approach was adopted. The sample was selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The sample comprises of 100 school boys in the age group between 13-17 years.

Part-I-Deals with demographic variables of sample such as age, education, religion, type of family, education status of father, educational status of mother, occupation, income, smoking habits in the family and previous information on smoking hazards

Part-II –deals with knowledge assessment on smoking hazards and consists of structure questionnaire which has 30 multiple choice questions.

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## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables shows among 100 adolescent boys there were 47% boys in 13-15 age groups, many of the boys 61% were Hindus. Regarding educational status 35% illiterates, and type of family many of boys 63% lived in nuclear. 50% of the fathers had primary school education. In regard to educational status of mothers there were 67(67%) illiterate, 59(59%) heavy workers. Smoking habits were present among fathers 56(56%) & sources of previous information on smoking hazards TV/Radio 57(57%)

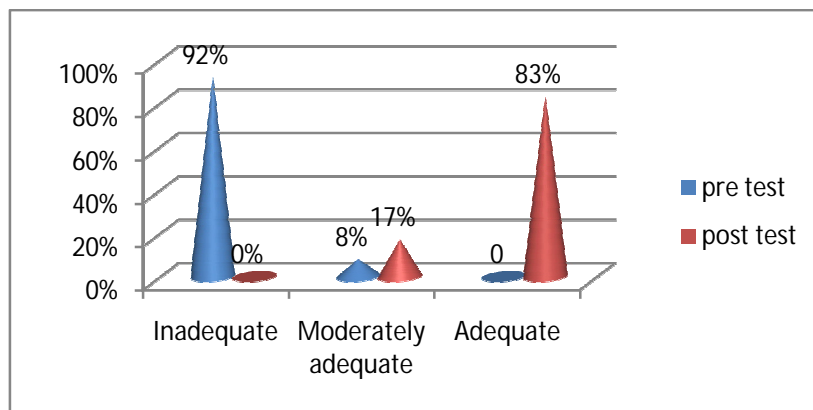
### Level of knowledge to the school boy's pre test and post test

s.no	level of knowledge	pre test	post test
1	In adequate	92	-
2	Moderately adequate	8	17
3	adequate	-	83

Reveals that 92(92%) of adolescent boys had inadequate knowledge, 8(8%) of adolescent boys had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the school boys had adequate knowledge on smoking hazards in pre test.

Reveals that none of the school boys had inadequate knowledge, 17(17%) of school boys had moderately adequate knowledge and 83(83%) of school boys had adequate knowledge on smoking hazards in post test.

### Comparison between pre test and post test score on knowledge of school boys on smoking hazards



Type of family and presence of smoking habits in the family were associated with the post test knowledge level of school boys which is highly significant at  $P < 0.05$  level.

### Mean and standard deviation of pre and post test scores of school boys on smoking hazards

N=100

Value	Pretest score		Post test score		Paired 't' value
	mean	S.D	mean	S.D	
Knowledge	9.65	3.00	25.44	2.48	41.137*

\*p value < 0.001

It shows that in the pre test the knowledge of school boys on smoking hazards, the mean value was 9.65 with a standard deviation of 3.00 in knowledge. In the post test the mean value of the overall knowledge of school

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boys on smoking hazards was 25.44 with a standard deviation of 2.48 which clearly indicates knowledge between the pre test and post test “t” value of 41.137 which is highly significant at  $P < 0.001$  level.

## IV. CONCLUSION

The present study assessed the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on smoking hazards among school boys. The knowledge teaching programme is an effective means to increase knowledge towards smoking hazards. Educating the school boys will influence the effect on their knowledge on smoking hazards. The nurse can listen to the younger person and provide opportunities for exchange of ideas and thoughts frequently, supply the support needed for the school children to give up addictive substances. Through this we can reduce the number of smoking related disease. Avoid new smokers and also improve the life expectation.

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