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Effects of tuberculosis prevention and control education on nurses at colleges in Taiwan

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Objective: This study investigated the effects of tuberculosis (TB) educational intervention on school nurses' knowledge, attitude, perceived behavioural control, and behavioural intention.

Methods: A quasiexperimental one-group pretest–posttest design was adopted in this study. Participants were nurses at colleges who had attended the TB prevention workshop. The educational intervention workshop program included TB diagnosis and prevention, TB control on campus, and sharing of practical experiences. Data were collected using pretest–posttest questionnaires, and SPSS 20.0 was employed for data analysis.

Results: There is significantly different between pre- and after test in knowledge (paired t=-9.41, p<.01), perceived behavioral control (paired t=-9.26, p<.01), and behavioral intention (paired t=-2.19, p<.05). However, attitude was non-significantly different between pre- and after test. The determinants that affected the behavioural intention in the post test were attitude and perceived behavioural control.

Conclusion: Continuously providing prevention programs contributes toward the school nursing personnel's knowledge, skills, and motivation for preventing tuberculosis. The major factors for behavioural intention were attitude and perceived behavioural control.

Keywords: tuberculosis, quasi-experimental study, knowledge, attitude, perceived behavioral control, behavioral intention

Biography

Hsiu Li Huang is a lecturer at National Taipei University of Nursing and Health Sciences, Taipei, ROC. She has practiced clinical and school nursing for 9 years and been involved in nursing education and research for 20 years.

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