

**SREE NARAYANA NURSING COLLEGE
CHINTHAREDDY PALEM, NELLORE.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING
FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
ON
COMPONENTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

Sree Narayana Nursing College , Department of Community Health Nursing organized Faculty development Programme on “**Components of environmental sanitation**” held on 22/03/2018 between 3 PM to 5 PM in seminar hall.

The programme started with prayer song by II year B.Sc. (N) students followed by welcome song by I year B.Sc. (N) students and lamp was lightened by Ms. Rajeswari, vice principal, Sree Narayana Nursing College , Mrs.B. Vanaja Kumari, vice principal, Sree Narayana Nursing College , Mrs. Latha, H.O.D, Dept of MSN, Mrs. Kalpana, vice principal, Sree Narayana Nursing College. Welcome address was given by Ms. B.Kalpana, Asst professor, Dept of Community health Nursing, Ms. Remya H.O.D, Dept of Child health Nursing, Ms. Elisabeth, HOD Department of Nursing Foundation, Ms. K.Kantha HOD Department of Nursing Research, Mrs. B. Bhanu Param Jyothi HOD, Department of Nursing Management. Before starting the session pre test was conducted for all the participants. The session was started at 3.00 PM.

Prof. Mrs B. Vanaja Kumari discussed about water sanitation regarding Water-borne diseases are infectious diseases spread primarily through contaminated water. Though these diseases are spread either directly or through flies or filth, water is the chief medium for spread of these diseases and hence they are termed as water-borne diseases. . Proper management of water resources has become the need of the hour as this would ultimately lead to a cleaner and healthier environment and water purification.

Prof. Mrs. B. Kalpana M.Sc(N) discussed about food sanitation. She explained about Food safety describing handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent food-borne illness. The occurrence of two or more cases of a similar illnesses resulting from the ingestion of a common food is known as a food-borne disease outbreak and five key principles of food hygiene and principles of food preparation.

Mrs. K. Kantha Asso. Prof M.Sc(N) discussed about Health Hazards of excreta disposal and different methods of Methods of Excreta Disposal like service type and non-service type of latrines and its advantages and draw backs.

Mrs. B. Bhanu param Jyothi Asso. Prof M.Sc(N) discussed about Sewage disposal regarding it is the process in which sewage is transported through cities and inhabited areas to sewage treatment plants, where it is then treated to remove contaminants to produce environmentally-safe waste. Disposal of sewage waste protects public health and prevents disease as well as water pollution from sewage contaminants. Many modern cities have sewage disposal systems, and advancing technology has allowed for more environmentally friendly and healthy solutions to disposing and treating sewage. Sewage systems are part of modern infrastructure and urban utilities, which also include gas, electric, and water supply.

Ms. K. Rameena M.Sc(N) 1st Year Student discussed about hazards of refuse collection sources of refuse collection like street waste and she also explained about different methods of refuse disposal like Dumping: A Simple method of refuse disposal and the most satisfactory method of refuse disposal where suitable land is available. It differs from ordinary pumping in that the material is placed in a trench or other prepared area adequately compacted and covered with earth at the end of working day.

Mrs. N. Jyothi M.Sc(N) 1st Year Student discussed about vector **control** methods to limit or eradicate the mammals, birds, insects or other arthropods (here collectively called "vectors") which transmit disease pathogens. The most frequent type of vector control is mosquito control using a variety of strategies. Several of the "neglected tropical diseases" are spread by such vectors.

Ms. P. Kalpana M.Sc(N) 1st Year Student discussed about housing standards like towards safe and adequate housing, WHO/Europe seeks to assess and quantify the effect on health of housing conditions and how housing risks contribute to environmental and health inequalities. With international experts, WHO/Europe evaluates the health gains from implementation of local plans for housing rehabilitation, and sets health priorities related to various technical aspects of

housing. Priority issues include thermal comfort and energy, indoor environmental conditions, home safety, and residential housing environments.

Ms. D. Pranavi , M.Sc(N) 1st Year Student discussed about air sanitation regarding health effects of air pollutants about Air pollutants consist of gaseous pollutants, odors, and SPM, (suspended particulate matter) such as dust, fumes, mist, and smoke. She explained about preventive measures of air pollution.

At the end of the session post test was conducted. Certificates were distributed to the participants, programme was ended with vote of thanks by Mrs. L. Alekya M.Sc(N) 1st Year student followed by National Anthem.

Pre test and post test analysis:

Table-1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge among Nursing Faculty N=40

GRADE	NURSING FACULTY AND STUDENTS			
	PRE-TEST		POST TEST	
	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
A+	02	5%	15	37.5%
A	04	10%	13	32.5%
B+	05	12.5%	09	22.5%
B	06	15%	03	7.5%
C	11	27.5%		
D	12	30%		
TOTAL	40	100	40	100

Table-1: shows frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among nursing faculty and students, out of 40 participants in pre test, 2(5%) were having A+ grade knowledge, 4(10%) were having A grade knowledge, 5(12.5%) were having B+ grade knowledge, 6(15%) were having B grade knowledge 11(27.5%) were having C grade knowledge 12(30%) were having D grade knowledge. Where as in posttest, 15(37.5%) were having A+ grade knowledge,

13(32.5%) were having A grade knowledge, 09(22.5 %) were having B+ grade knowledge, and 03(7.5%) were having B grade knowledge.

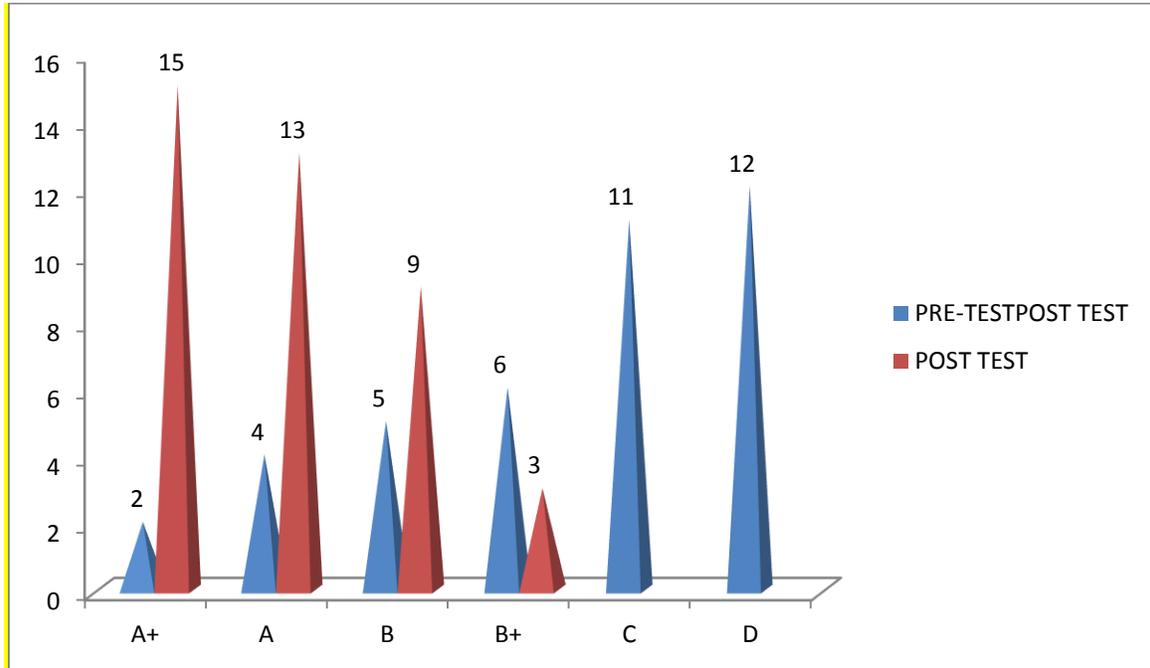


Fig-1: Comparison of Pre Test & Post Test Scores Among Nursing Faculty And Students

Table-2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of feedback analysis among Nursing Faculty and students

N=11

RATING	NURSING FACULTY AND STUDENTS	
	POST-TEST	
	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
EXCELLENT	18	45
VERYGOOD	16	40
GOOD	06	15
AVERAGE	-	-
TOTAL	40	100

Table-2: Shows frequency and percentage distribution of feedback analysis among nursing faculty and students, out of 40 participants, 18(45%) replied excellent,

16(40%) answered very good, 06(15%) said good and responded that faculty development programme on components of environmental sanitation.

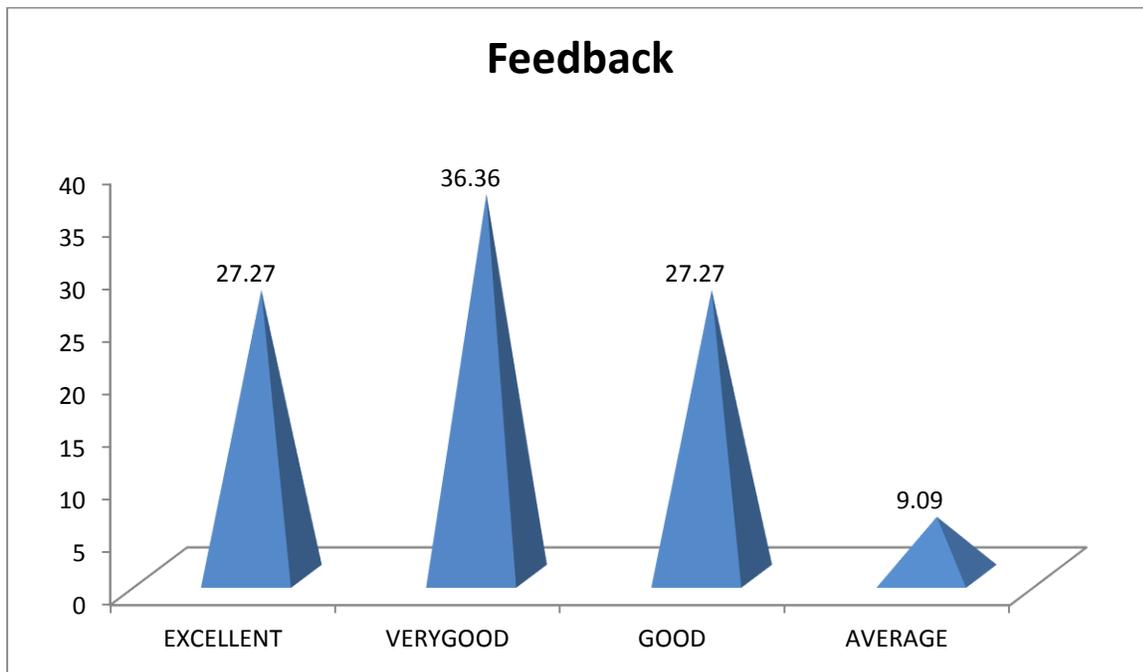


Fig-2: FEEDBACK ANALYSIS AMONG NURSING FACULTY AND STUDENTS

CONCLUSION:

The above result shows that there was significant effective in improving the level of knowledge among faculty and students in Sree Narayana Nursing College with faculty development programme on Components of Environmental sanitation.

Organizing secretary

Mrs.B. Kalpana

HOD of Community Health Nursing

Narayana College of Nursing

Organizing chairperson

Dr.Indira.S, M.Sc(N), ph.D

Principal

Sree Narayana Nursing College

Photos of the programme:



