

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MUMPS DISEASE AMONG THE
SCHOOL TEACHERS WORKING AT SELECTED GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS PALI,
RAJASTHAN IN VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATION BOOKLET.**

Author's Name Vivek Gehlot¹, Dr. B.L. Sharma², Dr. S.K. Singhal³, Dr. Aditi Agrawal⁴

Affiliation:

1. M.Sc. Nursing Student, Government College Of Nursing, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
2. Nursing Lecturer, Government College Of Nursing, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
3. Nursing Lecturer, Government College Of Nursing, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.
4. Professor , Institute of Medical Techanology and Nursing Education, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

Corresponding Author Name & E-Mail: Vivek Gehlot , vivekgehlot2015@gmail.com.

ABSTRACT

Mumps remains a significant public health concern, particularly in regions where vaccination coverage and knowledge levels are inadequate. It is a contagious viral disease primarily affecting children and young adults, characterized by swelling of the salivary glands, fever, and fatigue. The spread of mumps is influenced by factors such as lack of immunization, poor health education, and misconceptions regarding the disease and its prevention. Although effective vaccines are available, limited knowledge toward immunization contribute to periodic outbreaks. Lifestyle factors, hygiene practices, and timely vaccination play a crucial role in mumps prevention and control. This study aims to assess the knowledge of school teachers regarding mumps disease in selected government schools of Pali, Rajasthan, and to explore their association with selected socio-demographic variables. The findings emphasize the importance of health education programs to enhance school teachers' understanding of mumps transmission, prevention, and the significance of vaccination. The ultimate goal of the study is to develop an information booklet to improve knowledge among school teachers and promote preventive practices for better community health outcomes. To assess the the knowledge regarding mumps disease on school teachers of Govt schools Pali , an online Structured Knowledge Questionnaire was conducted from 17/10/2025 to 01/11/2025 collect the information. A structured knowledge questionnaire link in the form of 'Google form' were sent to school teachers through Whatsapp. A complete of 60 school teachers provided complete information regarding this. An average 58.33% of school teachers were average knowledge regarding mumps disease.

Keywords: Mumps disease, school teachers, government schools, information booklet

INTRODUCTION

Mumps is a highly contagious viral infection caused by single stranded RNA paramyxovirus (mumps virus). It is spreads through respiratory droplets, contact with contaminated surfaces, or direct contact with an infected person. It is especially transmit in crowded setting like schools. The infected person may have symptoms like Swollen salivary glands, fever, headache, muscle aches, and loss of appetite. Some complications such as Meningitis, encephalitis, pancreatitis, orchitis (inflammation of testicles), oophritis (inflammation of overy) may leads to infertility in some cases. The Vaccination (MMR vaccine) is highly effective in preventing mumps.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge regarding mumps disease among the school teachers working at selected government schools Pali, Rajasthan in view to develop an information booklet

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge regarding mumps disease among school teachers at selected government schools Pali, Rajasthan.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding mumps disease among school teachers at selected government schools Pali, Rajasthan with their selected socio-demographical variables.
- To develop an information booklet on mumps disease.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Quantitative research approach design was adopted to accomplish the study objectives. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 school teachers from selected Govt. schools district Pali. Permission was taken from the higher authorities of the college of nursing. The researcher approached the school teachers who comes under the selected Govt. schools district Pali. A sampling frame was prepared for those who fulfil the inclusive criteria of the current study. Researchers explained the main aim of the study.

Part A: Socio-demographic Performa.

Part B: Structured knowledge questionnaire. Instrument consists of 30 items with 1-point mark measurement related to mumps disease. The maximum score expected 30 and minimum score was 0. Measurement of knowledge score was divided into three categories like Good, Average, Poor.

RESULTS

Table 1: frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographical variables among school teachers

S.N.	Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	GENDER	MALE	50	83.33
		FEMALE	10	16.67
2	AGE	25 – 30 YRS.	11	18.33
		31 – 35 YRS.	13	21.66
		36 – 40 YRS.	14	23.33
		> 40 YRS.	22	36.66
3	QUALIFICATION	B.ED	35	58.33
		M.ED	1	1.66
		B.S.T.C	24	40
		M.phill / PhD	0	0
4	MARITAL STATUS	Unmarried	8	13.33
		Married	52	86.66
		Separated	0	0
		Divorced	0	0
		Widow	0	0
5	NUMBER OF CHILDREN	No Child	12	20
		1 Child	13	21.66
		2 Child	25	41.66
		> 2 Child	10	16.67
6	DO YOU HAVE THE VACCINATION OF MMR	Yes	26	43.33
		No	34	56.66

Table No. 2 frequency and percentage distribution of school teachers according to their level of knowledge regarding mumps disease among school teachers (N = 60)

S. No.	Level Of Knowledge	Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Good	23-30	13	21.66
2	Average	14-22	35	58.33
3	Poor	0-13	12	20

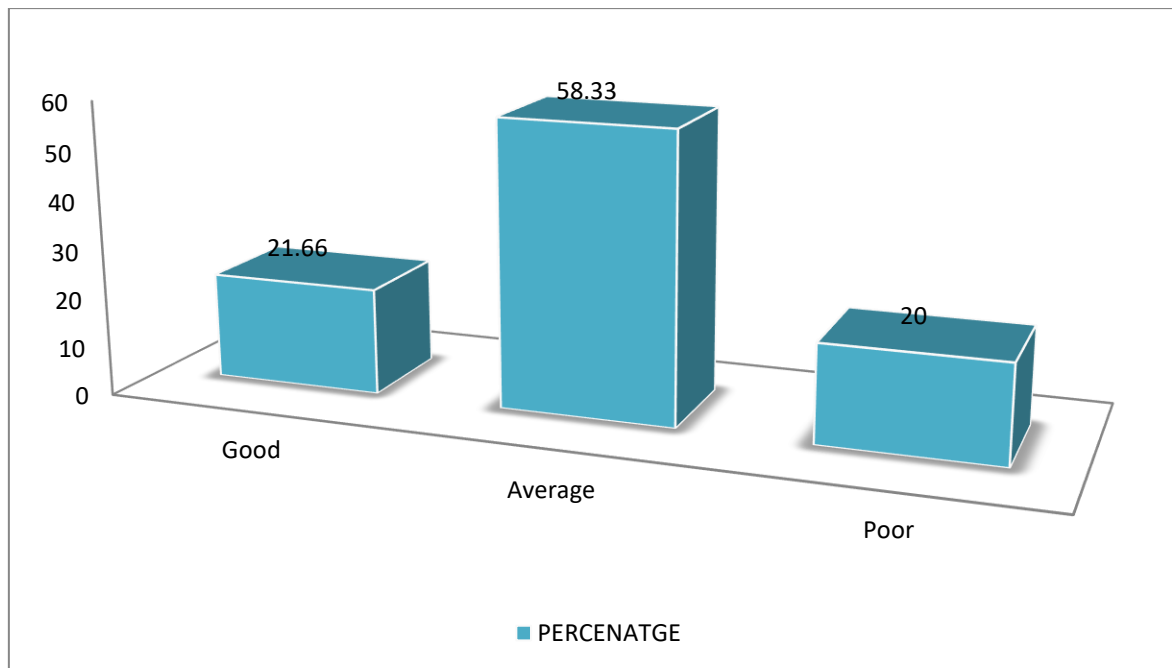


Figure No. 1 : Column diagram showing frequency and percentage distribution of school teachers of government school, Pali according to their knowledge score. Table No. 2 and Figure No. 7 illustrate that the level of knowledge among school teachers, in which 13 (21.66%) were good, 35 (58.33%) were average, and 12 (20%) were poor knowledge.

Table No. 3 MEAN, MEDIAN, MODE, AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS ACCORDING TO THEIR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MUMPS DISEASE AMONG SCHOOL TEACHERS (N = 60)

S. No.	Maximum Score	Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation
1	30	17.87	17.5	16	5.18

Table No. 3 represent the mean, mode, median, and standard deviation of school teachers according to their level of knowledge score regarding mumps diseases among school teachers. The overall mean score of the sample was 17.87. The maximum score of the school teachers was 30. The above table also showed that the mode and median were 16 and 17.5 respectively and the standard deviation was 5.18.

The obtained standard deviation considering the fact the mean, median and mode are close to each other, so the researcher can said the samples were homogenous in nature to their knowledge regarding mumps diseases.

Since the obtained mean 17.87 of stands in the pre-decided category of average level of knowledge (score 14 - 22) therefore the researcher can said that school teachers had average level of knowledge regarding mumps diseases.

DISCUSSION

The reviewed literature underscores that while mumps vaccination has dramatically reduced disease burden worldwide, elimination remains elusive. Waning immunity, viral genotype variation, and clustering in high-contact populations continue to fuel outbreaks, particularly among adolescents and young adults. These findings are well illustrated when compared with real-world outbreak scenarios reported in the literature. From a public health response perspective, real outbreak control measures also align closely with the reviewed evidence. During the U.S. campus outbreaks, targeted

interventions such as isolation of suspected cases, temporary exclusion from classes, enhanced surveillance, and administration of a third (booster) MMR dose to high-risk groups were implemented. Subsequent analyses showed a reduction in outbreak duration and secondary transmission following booster dose campaigns, lending practical support to the literature's recommendation for booster doses in outbreak-prone populations.

CONCLUSION

The study revealed that school teachers exhibited poor to good knowledge regarding mumps disease. However, there was no significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables such as age, gender, educational qualification, years of experience, and type of school. This indicates that knowledge about mumps disease was not influenced by these factors.

The findings highlight the need for planned health education programs and awareness campaigns to enhance school teacher's knowledge regarding mumps disease, its prevention, and control measures. Improving teacher's understanding can further help in promoting better health awareness among school children and the community.

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