



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING DRUG ADDICTION IN SELECTED PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES AT KARAD CITY

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ABSTRACT

Drug addiction among adolescents has become a global challenge and also an important public health concern and for the past two decades there has been a dramatic increase in the demand for interventions to address the substance abuse problem. ²Objectives of my studies was to assess pretest and posttest knowledge about drug addiction in professional college and compare pretest and posttest knowledge.

Methods: The data was generated by using the structured questionnaire. Purposive nonprobability sampling techniques were adopted to select 60 subjects. The data was obtained from the study subjects were analyzed and interpreted in terms of the objectives and hypothesis of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis and the level set at 0.05.

Results: The 62% respondent of professional students was male, 25% of professional students were Hindus, 35% of have joint families, 26.67% are self-employed. Majority of professional students' parents i.e, 25% monthly income is less than Rs.10, 000/. The pre-test depicts majority of professional students 43(71.67%) had inadequate level of knowledge about drug addiction Only 17(28.33%) of professional students had moderate level of knowledge. The post-test depicts that, majority of professional students 38(63.33%) had adequate level of knowledge about drug addiction whereas 22(36.67%) of professional students had moderate level of knowledge and none of professional students had inadequate knowledge.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, STP Drug addiction, professional college.

INTRODUCTION:

Drug addiction/abuse is a social problem, not in India alone, but the entire world. The use of drugs has its own culture and history, which varies from country to country. The problem of drug abuse is growing at an explosive rate and in just little over a decade it has spread its malevolent tentacles to almost every part of the globe surmounting almost all barriers of race, caste, creed, religion, sex, educational status, economic strata etc. ¹

Drug addiction among adolescents has become a global challenge and also an important public health concern and for the past two decades there has been a dramatic increase in the demand for interventions to address the substance abuse problem. This demand has led to the development of multiple primary, secondary and tertiary substance abuse prevention programmes. June 26, 1992 was declared by W.H.O as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. In addition, the years 1991-2000 were designated as the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse ²

Global trade and liberalisation of socio cultural interaction of the society has made easy access to use and spread of narcotic substances. ³

Drug addiction is a universal phenomenon with its roots in history and tradition. Drug abuse problem has become a global challenge. From a transit country India is fast becoming a major consumer of different kinds of drugs. It has become a worldwide phenomenon among students ⁴

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Sreevani R et al. (Feb 2005), conducted a study on "Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding adverse effects of tobacco smoking on knowledge gain of Xth

standard students in a selected school of Kolar district."

Investigator adopted quasi-experimental approach. Samples of 30 students were chosen using convenient sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used. The questionnaire was administered to the sample to assess their knowledge prior to the PTP. The students underwent the PTP on adverse effects of tobacco smoking. Effectiveness of PTP was assessed seven days later by administering same questionnaire. The difference between pre-test and post-test assessment scores were compared using paired 't' test. The findings revealed that a significant difference between pre and post knowledge scores of the students ($t=19.18, P<0.001$). So PTP was effective in gaining knowledge score on tobacco smoking among school students. ⁵

Griffin K W, Botvin GJ, Nichols TR, Doyle MM. (2004), conducted a study on, "Long-term follow-up effects of a school based drug abuse prevention programme on adolescent risky driving."

A study was conducted among students in USA to assess the effectiveness of a universal drug abuse prevention approach for youth at high risk for substance abuse initiation. The effectiveness of a universal drug abuse preventive intervention was examined among youth from 29 inner city middle schools participating in a randomized controlled prevention trial. A sub sample of youth (21% of full sample) was identified as being at high risk for substance use initiation based on exposure to substance using peers and academic performance in school. The prevention programme taught drug refusal skills, anti drug norms, personal self-management skills and general social skills. Findings of the study indicated that youth at high risk who received the programme (n=426) reported less smoking, drinking,

inhalant use and poly drug use at the one year follow-up assessment compared to youth at high-risk in the control condition that did not receive the intervention (n=332). Results indicated that a universal drug abuse prevention programme was effective for minority, economically disadvantaged, inner city youth. Findings suggest that universal prevention programmes can be effective for a range of youth along a continuum of risk.⁶

Ljubotina D, Galic J, Jukic V, (2004), conducted a study on "Prevalence and risk factors of substance use among Urban adolescents."

A study was conducted among urban adolescents in Zagreb, Croatia to examine the prevalence rate as well as to assess the knowledge and attitude about the substances. The sample consisted of 2404 elementary and high school students in the age range of 13-23 years. A multi-dimensional, self-reporting questionnaire was used. The result of the study revealed that 90% of all experimented with alcohol at least once, 80% with tobacco and 39% with marijuana, 9% with ecstasy. Results showed high degree of interconnection among the frequency of consuming tobacco, marijuana and alcohol. Knowledge about the consequences of consuming psychoactive substances positively correlated with the frequency of consuming alcohol (r=0.226, P<0.001), marijuana (r=0.320, P<0.001) and tobacco (r=0.213, P<0.001). The frequency of substance consumption implied a generalized tendency towards substance abuse among adolescents. Our findings could serve as empirical basis for the re-evaluation of the current drug prevention programmes and programmes aimed at preventing other forms of risk behaviour among children and adolescents.⁷

Hollar D, Moore D. (2004), conducted a study on "Relationship of substance use by students with disabilities to long-term educational, employment, and social outcomes."

A study was conducted among students with disability to long term educational, employment and social outcomes in USA to determine the relationship of substance abuse among them. The study results indicate that adolescents with disability who used either cigarettes or marijuana had significantly higher dropouts, lower high school graduation status, and lower college attendance and also were significantly more likely to engage in sexual activity at a younger age. The findings support the need for improved substance use prevention programme targeting the need of youth with disabilities.⁸

Ahmadi J, Maharlooy N, Alishahi M. (2004), conducted a study on "Prevalence of substance abuse among nursing Students." A study was conducted among Iranian nursing students in Iran to evaluate the prevalence of substance abuse. The sample consisted of 400 nursing students (85.25% were females and 14.25% were males). A questionnaire was used to assess the prevalence of substance abuse. The study findings revealed that mean age of the females was 20.3 and of males was 22.8 of the subjects reported usage of substance includes cigarette (25.3%), alcohol (5.8%), opium (8.5%), cocaine (1.5%), hashish (1.5%), marijuana (0.8%) and morphine (0.5%). Substance use was significantly related to sex, higher among males than females. Tobacco and opium were found to be the most prevalent form of substance abuse among students.⁹

METHODOLOGY:

This research held at professional colleges at Karad, with time of research one month. Experimental research method was used in this research. Formal written permission was obtained from the concerned authority of the college and participants. The sample consists of 60 students from professional college and will be selected on the basis of sampling criteria for

positive nonprobability sampling techniques. Sample was selected as per inclusion criteria of the study. Procedure was explained and consent was taken from all samples. The pre-test regarding knowledge of drug addiction was administered to sample. The intervention (i.e. STP on drug addiction) will then be administered to the sample by the investigator for 45 minute and only for one time. Then the post-test was assessed after the 1 week of intervention to sample.

RESULTS:

- Most of 62% respondent of professional students was male and the remaining 38% respondents of professional students were female.
- 25% of professional students were Hindus, 28.33% Christians and 21.67% Muslims and 25% others.
- 35% of professional students have joint families, 26.67% have extended families and 21.67% have nuclear families.
- Majority of professional students fathers are government servants i.e. 33.33%. Then, 26.67% are self-employed. 25% are in private service. Whereas Only 15% are agriculturists.
- Majority of professional students mothers are housewives i.e. 48.33%, 18.33% are in private service. Then, 15% are self-employed, 13.33% are government servants whereas only 5% are agriculturists.
- Majority of professional student's parent's i.e. 25% monthly income is less than Rs.10,000/- and Rs.20,001 - Rs.30,000/- . And 16.67% earn between Rs.10,001 - Rs.20,000/-.
- Majority of professional students i.e. 50% scored 40-50% marks in previous year. And 35% professional students obtained 51-60% marks in previous year. Then 15% professional students scored 61-70% marks in previous year respectively.
- Majority of professional students i.e. 38.33% of known person drug addict is from family and 23.33% from neighbors. And 30% and 8.33% known drug addicts are friends and colleagues respectively.
- Majority of professional students i.e. 31.67% gained knowledge about drug addiction from family members followed by 25% students gained knowledge from friends. Knowledge gained from peer groups' colleagues 20%, only 11.67% got information from books and internet each.

Table: Comparison of Knowledge of Professional Students Regarding Drug Addiction by Comparing Pre-Test with Post-Test.

N=60

Level of knowledge	Score	Pre Test		Post Test	
		No	%	No	%
Inadequate	0-10	43	71.67	0	0
Moderate	18-26	17	28.33	22	36.67
Adequate	19-25	0	0	38	63.33
Total		60	100	60	100

The comparison of pretest and post-test knowledge of professional students on drug addiction. The pre-test table depicts majority of professional students 43(71.67%) had inadequate level of knowledge about drug addiction Only 17(28.33%) of professional students had moderate level of knowledge and none of professional students had adequate knowledge regarding drug addiction before administration of structured teaching programme.

The post-test table depicts that, majority of professional students 38(63.33%) had adequate level of knowledge about drug addiction whereas 22(36.67%) of professional students had moderate level of knowledge and none of professional students had inadequate knowledge regarding drug addiction after administration of structured teaching programme. Hence the data reveals the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

Table: Determining the Knowledge of Professional Students Regarding Drug Addiction

The Mann-Whitney test was used to test the hypothesis and significant difference in the level of knowledge between pre-test and post-test by professional students regarding drug addiction and is significant ($p < 0.0001$).

Pre test	Mean	9.22
	Mean Percentage	38.87
	SD	2.03
Post test	Mean	19.2
	Mean Percentage	76.8
	SD	1.63
Mean gain percentage		37.93
Mann-Whitney U statistic		213.5
p-value		<0.0001

The mean and standard deviation of knowledge score obtained before and after the administration of the structured teaching programme.

In pretest the association of knowledge level of professional students regarding drug addiction before administering the structured teaching programme with their selected demographical variables, using Chi-square test. The analysis revealed that there is significant association was found with occupation of father ($p < 0.05$) and no association could be found with other demographic variables of professional students.

In Posttest the association of knowledge level of professional students regarding drug addiction after administering the structured teaching programme with their selected demographical variables, using Chi-square test. The analysis revealed that there is significant association was found with type of the family, ($p < 0.05$) and no association could be found with other demographic variables of professional students.

CONCLUSION:

The findings of the study showed that majority of the sample from professional college having inadequate level of knowledge about drug addiction. After structured teaching programme level of knowledge about drug addiction among sample from professional college was adequate. So this indicates structured teaching programme about drug addiction was effective to improve knowledge.

Future Scope:

Keeping in view the findings of the present study, the following future scope were made:

1. A similar study can be conducted with a view to develop and implement new techniques to improve knowledge about drug addiction.
2. A similar study can be replicated on other professional colleges in different areas.

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