



## EFFECTIVENESS OF FLASH MOB ON THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ILLICIT USE OF DRUGS AMONG ADOLESCENTS.

**Mrs Padmaja V S**

Assistant Professor, NIMS College of nursing

### ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the effectiveness of flash mob on knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among first year adolescent students in UIT College, pallichal. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among adolescents. To evaluate the effectiveness of flash mob on the level of regarding illicit use of drugs among adolescents. To find out the association between pretest score on knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among adolescent with their demographic variables. The data was obtained by descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean value of score was 6.33. The result of the study revealed that there is average knowledge the student have. There will significant difference on the level of knowledge regarding oroblems of illicit use of drugs of adolescents before and after vedio assisted teaching programme.

### KEYWORDS :

### INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse also known as drug addictions defined as chronic, relapsing brain diseases that ids chracterised bycompulsive drug seeking and use, despite is harmful consequences. The initial decision of drug taking is voluntary but repeated uses leads to its addiction

Normally available drug include alcohol, cannabis, ketamine heroin, morphin, codein and these drugs are consumed by the route of oral, inhalation and injection method

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design selected for the present study was pre experimental where one group pretest and post test design. The research settings of the present study was UIT College Pallichal. Total 60 samples were selected for the study. Simple random sampling technique was used to select the study. The structured questionnaire was used to collect the datas.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Sample characteristics based on demographic datas and clinical variables

The majority of the sample) (60%)belongs to the age group 20yrs. minority of the samples belongs to 12-13 yrs40%. Majority of the samples belongs to Christian community 50%,47% samples are Hindus and 3% samples are Muslims. Majority of samples from rural area (70%),20% from urban area and 7% from slum area. Educational status of parents of 43% of samples were professionals, 30% are literate and 27% are illiterate. Monthly income of 77% of samples were <3000. 16% were Rs 3000-10,000 and 7% were >10,000.

#### Level of knowledge on illicit use of drugs adolescent students

Majority of samples have adequate knowledge on illicit use of drugs(40%).20% has a average knowledge and minority of samples 30% have poor knowledge after structured teaching programme.

#### Association between the post test scores of knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene with their selected demo graphic variables

Chi square test was employed to find out association between level of knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs and selected demographic variables. No Significant association found between post test scores of knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs with their demographic variables except educational qualification.

| Level of knowledge | Frequency(n) | Percentage(%) |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Poor               | 1            | 3             |
| Average            | 5            | 17            |
| Adequate           | 24           | 80            |

### DISCUSSION

The present study focused on to assess the effectiveness of vedio assisted teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding, illicit use of drugs among adsolescent students. From the study revealed that there is adequate level of knowledge on illicit use of drugs among 80% of adolescent, 17% have average knowledge and 3% have poor after knowledge Chi square test was employed to find out association between level of knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs with their selected demographic variables except educationa status. Significant association found between post test scores of knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene with their demographic variables.

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Majority of samples have adequate knowledge on illicit use of drugs(80%). 17% has a average knowledge and minority of samples 3% have poor knowledge after vedio assisted teaching programme

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