Original Research Paper

Nursing

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON EFFECTS OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG ADOLESCENCE

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ABSTRACT Substance abuse is a serious public health problem that affects all most every community and family in some way, each year substance results in around „40'' million serious illness or injuries among people in the status. Adolescents drug abuse is one the major areas of concern in adolescents and young people''s behavior. it is estimated that, in India by the time most boys reach the 9th grade, about 5o% of them have tried at least substance of abuse nature. The present study aim is to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescence. An experimental approach with pre-experimental design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. A non-probability purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the sample; the size consists of 100 intermediate students. Analysis of data was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Knowledge levels among adolescent boys in pre-test interventional group 66(66.0%) were having inadequate knowledge and post-test interventional group 25(25.0%) were having moderate knowledge. There is a significant association between the demographic variable on pre-test to Residential area, Place of stay at p<0.05 level and habituated with tobacco chewing at p<0.01level. There is a significant association between the demographic variable on post-test to Father Occupation at P<0.05level. Type of family, Residential area, habituated with tobacco chewing at p<0.01. The study concluded revealed that majority of intermediate students in pre-test 66(66.0%) were having inadequate knowledge and in post-test 25(25.0%) were having moderate knowledge.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION:

Drug abuse has become a global phenomenon. It has affected almost every country, although its extent and characteristics differ from region to region. It is estimated that at least 40 million people throughout the world are regular drug abusers.[1] The period of adolescence is a vulnerable period in the life of an individual. The increased vulnerability in this period is related to psychological factors like curiosity, poor impulse control, run away from reality, psychological distress and so forth. The social factor like peer influence, lack of clearly identify, and self/intra-familial conflict also expose to drug abuse.[2]

The problem of drug abuse is a significant problem among adolescents in our societies as the problem is increasing day by day to various like easy availability and rapid socio economic and demographic changes.[3]In terms of initializing drug abuse a significant percentage drug abuser (85%) has started using and other substances between 16-20 years followed by under 15 years.[4] Drug abuse is associated with a variety of negative consequences. Including school failure, and poor judgment which put adolescents at risk for accidents, violence, and unplanned sex. These dangerous consequences of drug on human life identify the need for the prevention of drug abuse.[5]

People abuse substance such as alcohol tobacco, and other drugs for varied and complicated reasons but our society plays a significant cost. The toll for this abuse can be seen in our hospitals and emergency departments both through direct damage to health by substance abuse and its link to coronary artery disease, cardiovascular and other vascular effects.

The objectives of the study were:

- To assess the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescents in pre-test.
- To identify the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescents in post-test.
- To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse.
- To associate the demographic variables of adolescence

with their pretest and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse.

Null Hypotheses:

- $H_0 1$- There is no significance between the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels.
- $H_0 2$- There no significant of pre-test and post-test knowledge levels with demographic variables of adolescents.

Research Methodology
Research Approach

The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative approach.

Resaerch Design

The research design adopted for the study to achieve the objective was pre experimental design (one group pre-test post-test study).

Variables Of The Study
Dependent variables:-

In this study knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents boys aged in between 15-19 years at dependent variables.

Independent variables: -

A video assisted teaching regarding substance abuse and its prevention.

Demographic variables:-

Age, religion, educational status, Type of family, Residential area, Mother educational status, Mother occupation, Father educational status, Father occupation, Monthly income in rupees/month, Place of stay, habituated with alcohol consumption, Habituated with tobacco chewing and Habituated with smoking.

Setting Of The Study

The study was conducted at S.V. Inter junior college at Tirupati, Chittoor

(district), A.P.

Population
The selected population for the study was Inter colleges at S.V.Junior College, Tirupati, Chittoor (Dist).

Sampling Technique
In the present study, purposive sampling technique was adopted as sample techniques for the selection of sample.

Sample Size
The sample size consist of „100 Inter college students at S.V Junior college, Tirupati, Chittoor (Dist).

Criteria For Sample Selection
a. Inclusion criteria:
Inter students who are:
• aged in between 15-19 years.
• willing to participate in the study.
• Available at the time of data collection.
• able to speak and understand telugu language.

b. Exclusion criteria:
Inter students who are:
• Not able to understand and speak Telugu language.
• Not willing to participate in the study.

Description of the tool
Part-A-
It deals with socio-demographic variables.

Part-B-
It deals with the knowledge questionnaires regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescence.

Score Interpretation:
The multiple-choice questions consist of „35″ items related to knowledge regarding substance abuse and its prevention. A score of „1″ was awarded for each correct answer and „0″ for the wrong answers.

Data Analysis And Interpretsation
I. Distribution of levels of knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse in pre-test among adolescents in S.V Junior College.
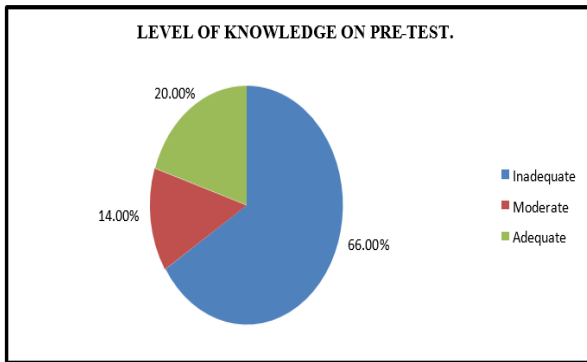

Fig:1. Percentage distribution of level of knowledge of Prevention of substance abuse among adolescent boys.

The data presented in the above figure shows that the level of knowledge in Pretest Regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents, 66(66.0) had Inadequate Knowledge14(14.0) had Moderate Knowledge20(20.0), had Adequate Knowledge and computed Pre-test mean was 1.540 and computed Pre-test standard deviation was 0.809.

II. Distribution of levels of knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse in Post-test among adolescents in S.V Junior College.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	POSTTEST MEAN	POST-TEST STANDARD DEVIATION
Inadequate	25	25.0	2.250	0.833
Moderate	25	25.0		
Adequate	50	50.0		

The data presented in the above table shows that the level of knowledge in Post-test regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents boys 25(25.0) had Inadequate knowledge,25(25.0) had moderate knowledge,50(50.0) had adequate knowledge and computed Post-test mean was 2.250 and computed post-test standard deviation was 0.833.

III. Comparison of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge regarding prevention of substance abuse among adolescents in S.V Junior College.
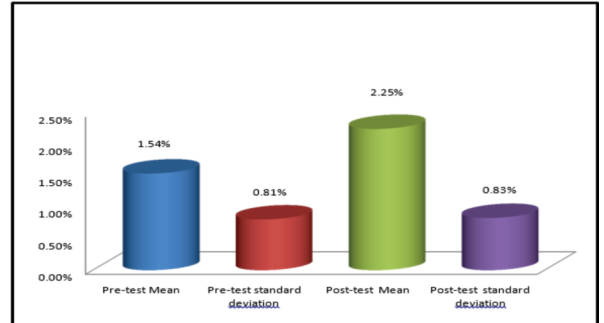

Fig.2 Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on substance abuse and its prevention among adolescent boys in pre-test and post-test.

The pre-test mean value was 1.540, the post-test mean value was 2.250 and standard deviation was 0.728 the „t″ value obtained from calculation was 9.741 (table value), which is highly significant at 0.01 level.

IV.Association between the demographic variables of the adolescents with their Pre-test and Post-test knowledge levels scores regarding substance abuse.

A.Level of Knowledge as Determined by Chi-Square (X^2) Pre-test.
In pre-test there are is significant association between residential area and place of stay at P < 0.05 Level and Are you habituated with tobacco chewing at P< 0.01 level. Hence research hypothesis was accepted.

In pre-test that there were non-significant association age, religion, educational status, Types of family, mothers educational status, mother occupation, father educational status, father occupation, monthly income, habituated with alcohol consumption, habituated with smoking. Hence research hypothesis was rejected.

B. Level of knowledge as determined by chisquare(x^2) post-test
In post-test, that there is significant association Father Occupation at p<0.05 level and type of family, Residential area, habituated with tobacco chewing at p<0.01 level. Hence research hypothesis was accepted.

In post-test, that there were non-significant association Age, Educational status, Mother educational status, Mother occupation, Father educational status, Monthly income, Place of stay, Habituated with alcohol consumption, habituated with smoking. Hence research hypothesis was rejected.

DISCUSSION
H1: There is significant association in between pre-test and post-test knowledge level regarding substance abuse and its

prevention among adolescence.

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescents in pre-test. pre-test results 66(66.0%) had inadequate knowledge, 14(14.0%) had moderate knowledge, 20(20.0%) had adequate knowledge and computed pre-test mean was 1.540.

The second objective of the study was to identify the knowledge regarding effects of substance abuse and its prevention among adolescence in post-test. post-test results 25(25.0%) had inadequate knowledge, 25(25.0%) had moderate knowledge, 50(50.0%) had adequate knowledge and computed post-test mean was 2.250.

The third objective of study was to compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse. The pre-test results 1.540(0.809%) and post-test results 2.250(0.833%).

The fourth objective of the study was to associate to demographic variables of the adolescence with their pre-test and post-test knowledge levels regarding substance abuse.

There is a significant association in pre-test between age at the level -0.00, Religion educational status at the level of the supported study was reveals,

CONCLUSION:
The study findings revealed that majority of intermediate students in pre-test 66(66.0) were having inadequate knowledge and in post-test 25(25.0)were having moderate knowledge.

Recommendations:
• A similar study can be conducted on large population.
• The study can also be done in substance abuse among in Rural and Urban adults.
• A experimental study can conducted in Rural population at different intermediate college

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