



A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Towards People Living With Hiv/Aids Among The Students Of Selected +2 Science Colleges At Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha,India.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge,attitude,HIV/AIDS,student.

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ABSTRACT *A descriptive survey approach was used to assess the knowledge and attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS among the students of selected +2 science colleges, Bhubaneswar, odisha. 50 samples were selected randomly. Data were collected through structured questionnaire and were analyzed by descriptive statistics. It was found that students were average knowledge and negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS peoples.*

INTRODUCTION

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a disease of the human immune system caused by the human immune deficiency virus (HIV). The illness interferes with the immune system making people with AIDS much more likely to get infections, including opportunistic infections and tumours that do not affect people with working immune system. This susceptibility gets worse as the disease continues.¹

HIV spending increased in India from 2003 to 2007, and fell by 15% in 2008 to 2009. Currently, India spends about 5% of its health budget on HIV/AIDS. Spending on HIV/AIDS may create a burden in the health sector which faces a variety of other challenges like malaria, diabetes, heart disease and cancer. Thus, it is crucial for India to step up on its prevention efforts to decrease its spending of the health budget on HIV/AIDS in future.²

India is one of the largest and most populated countries in the world with over one billion inhabitants of this number it's estimated that around 2.4 million people are currently living with HIV. The states with high HIV prevalence rate include Manipur (1.40%) Andhra Pradesh (0.90%) Mizoram (0.81%) Nagaland (0.18%) Karnataka (0.63%) and Maharashtra (0.55%).³

As per the statistics provided by the international secretariat and NACO for the year 2009-2011, there are 2.4 million people living in India with HIV, out of which 4.45% of cases are reported to be children less than 15 years. Karnataka has the third rank among Indian states, in reference to the number of people living with HIV and has 11,000 children living with HIV positive status.¹

The stigma attached to infected people affects the treatment and management of HIV/AIDS because the regimen may require a holistic approach and most of the infected people are mostly neglected by their loved ones.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:-

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS among the students of selected +2 science colleges at Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha,India.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:-

- To assess the knowledge of students regarding HIV/AIDS.
- To assess the attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS among the students.

DELIMITATION:-

The study is limited to the:

- Student who are studying in +2 sciences Royal College.
- Those who were present during the period of data collection.

METHODOLOGY:

Research approach: Descriptive survey approach.

Research design: Descriptive study design.

Setting: Royal +2 Sc College at Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar, odisha.

Sample and sampling technique: 50 samples and random sampling technique were adopted to select the samples.

Selection and development of research tool: The instruments used for the study was a structured questionnaire.

Section-A:

Consists of items that record demographic characteristics likes, age, residential status, economic status, occupation of parents.

Section-B:

Consist of items which assess the knowledge & attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

DATA COLLECTION:

The data was collected from students of Royal +2 Sc College at Mancheswar, Bhubaneswar, odisha by using structured questionnaire.

DATA ANALYSIS:

The data was collected, coded, grouped, tabulated, and interpreted according to the objectives of the study. Descriptive statistics was used for data analysis.

FINDINGS:

Figure: 1 Percentage wise distribution of students' according to their age.

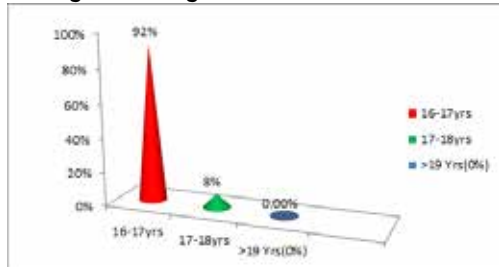


Fig: 1: Reveals that highest 92% of the samples are in the age group of 16-17yrs.

Figure-2: percentage wise distribution of students according to their religion.

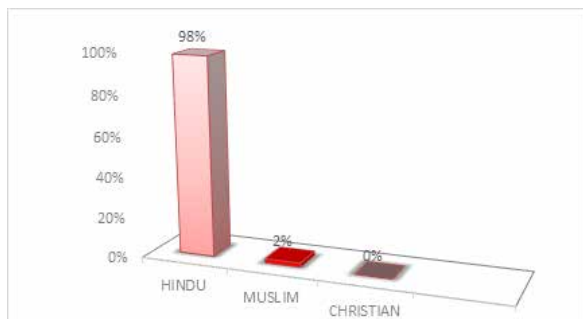


Fig-2 Depicts that highest level of students was belongs to Hindu. Whereas only 2% sample from Muslim.

Figure-3: Percentage wise distribution of students according to their sex.

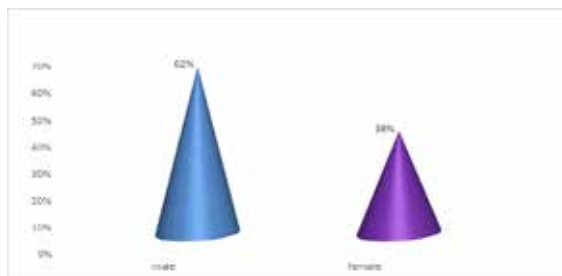


Figure-4: percentage wise distribution of students according to their area of living.

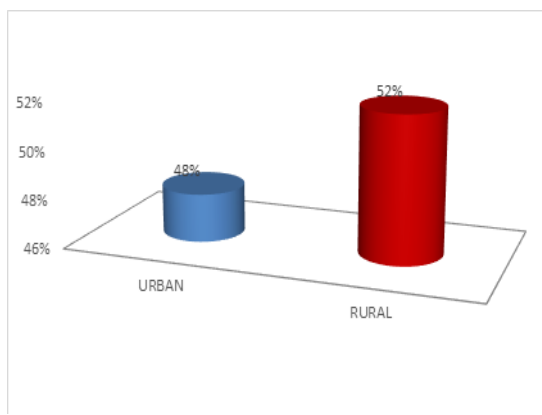


Figure-5:Percentage wise distribution of students according to their previous knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS.

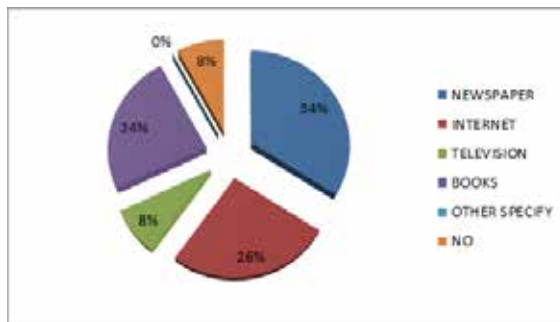


Fig-5 Reveals that majority of samples 34% are gain knowledge from newspaper, whereas 26% were gain from internet, 24% from books, only 8% from television.

Table no: 1: Percentage wise distribution of students according to their knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS.

Items	TRUE		FALSE		DON'T KNOW	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1. HIV & AIDS are the same thing.	14	28	34	68	2	4
2. There is a cure for AIDS.	15	30	20	40	15	30
3. A person can get HIV from a toilet seat.	14	28	30	60	6	12
4. Coughing & sneezing don't spread HIV.	25	50	15	30	10	20
5. HIV can be spread by mosquitoes.	19	38	30	60	1	2
6. AIDS in the cause of HIV.	33	66	9	18	8	16
7. A person can get HIV by sharing a glass of water with someone who has HIV.	17	34	29	58	4	8
8. It is possible to get HIV when a person gets a tattoo.	21	42	19	38	10	20
9. A pregnant woman with HIV can give the virus to her unborn baby.	43	86	3	6	4	8
10. A woman can get HIV if she anal sex with a man.	30	60	16	32	4	8
11. Eating healthy foods can keep a person from getting HIV.	7	14	39	78	4	8
12. All pregnant women infected with HIV will have babies born with AIDS.	33	66	10	20	7	14

13. Using a latex condom or rubber can lower a person's chance of getting HIV.	30	60	14	28	6	12
14. A person with HIV can look & feel healthy	10	20	37	74	3	6
15. There is a vaccine that can stop adults from getting HIV.	20	40	10	20	20	40
16. A person can get HIV even if she or he has sex with another person only one time.	11	22	31	62	8	16
17. A person can get HIV by giving blood.	35	70	11	22	4	8

Items	True	(%)	False	(%)	Don't Know	(%)
18. A woman cannot get HIV if she has sex during her period.	14	28	20	40	16	32
19. There is a female condom that can help decrease a woman's chance of getting HIV.	33	66	11	22	6	12
20. A person will not get HIV if she or he is taking antibiotics.	19	3	22	44	7	14
21. Having sex with more than one partner can increase a person's chance of being infected with HIV.	39	78	6	12	5	10
22. A person can get HIV by sitting in a hot tub or a swimming pool with a person who has HIV.	16	32	24	48	10	20
23. A person can get HIV through contact with saliva, tears, sweat or urine.	27	54	18	36	5	10
24. A person can get HIV from a woman's vaginal secretion / wetness from her vagina.	19	38	10	20	21	42
25. If a person test positive for HIV, then the test site will have too few all of his / her partner.	17	34	11	22	22	44
26. Using vase line or baby oil with condoms lower the chance of getting HIV.	17	34	14	28	19	38
27. Taking vitamins keeps a person from getting HIV.	17	34	23	46	10	20
28. HIV can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.	29	58	11	22	10	20
29. AIDS is an infective disease caused by a virus.	40	80	6	12	4	8
30. There is no cure for AIDS at present	26	52	14	28	10	20

Table no: 1: Depicts that most of the samples were average knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS, whereas maximum

samples are don't know the right answers.

TABLENO: 2 Percentage wise distributions of students' attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS of HIV/AIDS.

Items	Positive attitudes		Negative attitudes	
	Frequency	percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1. Most People who have AIDS deserve what they get.	31	62	19	38
2. Patients who are HIV positive should not be put in rooms with other patient.	27	54	23	46
3. If I were assigned to a patient with AIDS, I would worry about putting my family and friends at risk of contracting the disease.	31	62	19	38
4. Young children should be removed from the home if one of the parents is HIV positive.	14	28	36	72
5. I think that people who are taken IV drugs were deserved to get AIDS.	29	58	21	42
6. If I found out that a friend of mine was a homosexual, I would not support.	27	54	23	46
7. I'm worried about getting AIDS from social contact with someone.	32	64	18	36
8. I would be worried about my child getting AIDS If I knew that one of his teachers was a homosexual.	28	56	22	44
9. I think that patients with AIDS have the right to the same quality of care as any.	18	3	32	64
10. Homosexuality should be illegal.	22	44	28	56
11. I feel more sympathetic towards people who get AIDS from blood transfusion that those who get if from IV drug abuse.	15	3	35	70
12. A homosexual patient's partner should be according the same respect and courtesy as the partner of a heterosexual patient.	23	46	27	5
13. Patients with AIDS should be treated with the same respect as any other patient.	14	28	36	72
14. I am sympathetic towards the misery that people with AIDS experience.	15	30	35	7
15. I would like to do something to make life easier for people with AIDS.	13	26	37	74
16. Children or people who get AIDS from blood Trans fusions are more deserving of treatment than those who get if from IV drug abuse.	17	34	33	66

Table no: 2: Consists of 16 nos. Questions, out of them first 8 questions are negative attitude question and last 8

questions are positive attitude questions. Most of the students were shown negative attitude towards peoples living with AIDS. That means students needs educational programme regarding HIV/AIDS.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings of the study the investigator proposes the following recommendations for future research

- The study can be conducted on larger samples.
- Similar study can be conducted among nursing students.
- STP can be conducted in similar topic.

REFERENCE

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