



NURSING

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECT OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF PARENT TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV AMONG ANM IN SELECTED RURAL AREA.”

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is a major route of new infections in children. However, out of an estimated 27 million pregnancies in a year, only about 52.7% attend health services for skilled care during child birth in India. To enhance this coverage, a joint directive from the National AIDS Control Programmed (NACP) and the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) regarding convergence of the two programmed components was issued in July 2010, explicitly stating that universal HIV screening should be included as an integral component of routine ANC check-up. The objective of the study were assess to the effectiveness of Planned teaching program on Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM.

Materials and Methods: Quasi Experimental one group pre- test & post – test design was used. As the research problem was aimed at enhancing the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM in selected rural area. The sample for the study was n=40 Auxiliary Midwifery Nurse (ANM) selected by Non-Probability convenient sampling technique. The pre-test was introduced to assess the knowledge among the group of samples on the basis of pre-test result Planned Teaching Programme was formulated and introduce to the sample after that the post-test was conducted and the result were evaluated through the structured questionnaire. The data was analyzed paired t-test and ANOVA.

Results: The average pre-test knowledge score of ANM found 21.20. After the Planned Teaching Programme; the mean post-test knowledge score was 28.50. Thus the difference in level of the knowledge was confirmed by the obtained paired t-test test value (13.34). This was statistically significant (P<0.001)

Conclusion: The Planned teaching program was effective in improving knowledge regarding regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM.

KEYWORDS : Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT),HIV, Auxiliary Midwifery Nurse (ANM)

INTRODUCTION:

Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is a major route of new infections in children. However, out of an estimated 27 million pregnancies in a year, only about 52.7% attend health services for skilled care during child birth in India. The NACO Technical Estimate Report (2015) estimated that out of 29 million annual pregnancies in India, 35,255 occur in HIV positive pregnant women. In the absence of any intervention, an estimated (2015) cohort of 10,361 infected babies will be born annually.

The PPTCT programmer aims to prevent the prenatal transmission of HIV from an HIV infected pregnant mother to her newborn baby. The programmer entails counseling and testing of pregnant women in the ICTCs. Mother-to-child transmission of HIV is the most common way young children contract the virus and happens when HIV is passed from a mother to her unborn baby during pregnancy, birth or breastfeeding. An effective Prevention of Mother to Child Transmissions (PMTCT) programme. As access to prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) efforts has increased the total number of children being born with HIV has significantly decreased.

Zeng H, 2015 mentioned in their study no systematic review of prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) in China has been performed. We aimed to estimate the uptake of PMTCT programs services in China. Only descriptive epidemiological studies were eligible for this study. There were bigger gap of uptake of PMTCT programs between income levels, and cities with a low income level had a higher percentage of initiating ART in HIV-positive women (80%) and ARP in exposed infants (85%) compared to cities with high-middle income (57% and 65%, respectively) (P<0.05) Dako-Gyeke P stated in their study Current guidelines recommend inclusion of HIV testing in routine screen in tests for all pregnant women. For this reason, antenatal care (ANC) represents a vital component of efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) of HIV. To elucidate the relationship between ANC services and HIV testing among pregnant women in sub-Saharan Africa, we undertook an analysis of data from four countries.

The present study was developed to assess the knowledge regarding

Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM in selected rural area after a structured teaching program.

OBJECTIVE:

1. To assess the existing knowledge on prevention of parent to child transmission among A.N.M.
2. To evaluate the effect of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission among A.N.M.
3. To determine the association between knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission among A.N.M. in their selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESIS

H0 -There will be no significant differences between pretest and post test knowledge score regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among ANM.

H1 - There will be significant differences between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among ANM

Materials and Method:

The present study was carried out with a quantitative pre-experimental approach where in the investigator applied one group pretest ,post test research design .40 subjects were selected by Non-Probability convenient sampling and study was carried out at selected health set up . A structured questionnaire tool was developed for the study, alone with a planned teaching programme by extensive literary search. The tool and the teaching plan were validated from the experts, and the tool was found to be reliable on the basis of the 'r, value, calculated by the test –retest method. A pilot study was conducted to evaluate the feasibility of the main study .the main study was conducted within the stipulated time frame for the data collection. A self –report method for the data collection was used. Investigator conducted a pre test- post test for the subjects followed by a planned teaching session for the subjects. After this, the subjects were administered with the post-test. The data was compiled, coded, analyzed and interpreted on the basis of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result:

Demographic Profile of the ANM Indicated that, the majority of the subjects (53.3%) belonged to age group of 20-25 years. Religion- The finding of the study indicated that, the majority of the subjects (93.3%) belong to Hindu religion. Education- The finding of the study indicated that, the majority of the subjects (100%) had completed training course of ANM. Occupation- The finding of the study indicated that, the majority of the subjects (66.7%) were homemakers. Information source of HIV/AIDS- Majority of the ANMs i.e. a 46.7% had information about HIV/AIDS from the health personnel.

Table: 1 - Assessment Level of the Knowledge scores regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM N=40

Groups		Pre-test		Post-test	
		Frequency (f)	%	Frequency(f)	%
Poor	0 – 8	0	0	0	0
Average	9-17	6	15.5	0	0
Good	18 – 26	33	83.5	6	15.0
Excellent	27 - 34	1	2.5	34	85.0
Total	40	100	40	100	100

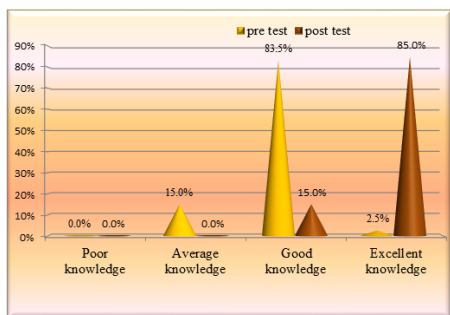


Fig.No.1- Knowledge scores pre & post-test regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM.

Hypothesis tested

The mean post test knowledge and practice score regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM was significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge and practice score of ANM who had structured teaching program on Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV .That means structured teaching programme regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM was effective.

Table: 2 Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM.

Comparison of Overall knowledge		Mean	S. D.	M.d.	Semd	T value	p value
Overall knowledge	Pre test	21.20	3.39	7.35	0.55	13.34	0.00
	Post test	28.55	2.74				

df= 39, level of significance is 0.05 for table value of 2.02

Conclusion:

The study concluded that the structured teaching program was effective in improving knowledge regarding Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV among ANM.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE:

Nurses have an important role to play in the care of HIV ANC mother and baby in hospital as well as community health

1. This study can be used as an informative illustration for staff nurses working in ANC Intra-natal and PNC area for care of HIV ANC mother and baby
2. This study can be used as an informative illustration for community health nurses working in community for taking care of HIV ANC mother and baby
3. This study brings to light the effectiveness of Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV and prevention of complication and HIV in baby
4. Thus the nurses working in OPD. Wards, day care centers, community area, can make use of this intervention and stress the health education on above aspect.
5. This study can be used as an informative illustration for staff nurses to remove social stigma and fear.

FOR PALLIATIVE CARE CENTERS

Palliative centers have an important role to play in the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV and prevention of complication and HIV in baby and the promotion of health of the mother and child .this study brings to light the effectiveness of planned teaching programmer on Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission of HIV. Thus the health workers working in palaver centers , community area can make use of this intervention in their day today's life and stress the health education on above aspect and give care to the HIV mothers and baby . Helps the Health workers in implementing PPTCT therapy and protocol. This study can be used as an informative illustration for health workers to remove social stigma and fear.

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