

Effectiveness of The Structured Teaching Programme on Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (Aids) Among Women Working in A Selected Garment Textile Industry at Tiruvellore District



Paramedical

KEYWORDS : AIDS, Effectiveness, structured teaching programme

Mahalakshmi.T

Assistant Professor, Community Health Nursing Department, Saveetha college of Nursing, Saveetha University, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: the epidemic of HIV/AIDS has various dimensions to it. While no clinical cure is available for the disease till date, only solace a patient of HIV/AIDS can get by good care and compassion. HIV/AIDS affects all the aspects of the society. It affects during the bread winning years of the life, so not only the patient and family, but the country also suffers. WHO reported AIDS kills more than 8000 people every day, one person for every ten seconds, every year as estimated three million people die of AIDS of whom 5, 00,000 are children under the age of 15 years. Statement of the problem: A study to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on Acquired Immuno deficiency syndrome (AIDS) among women working in a selected garment textile industry at Tiruvellore District. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the knowledge regarding aids among women working in garment industry. 2. To assess the effectiveness of teaching programme regarding AIDS. 3. To find out the association between knowledge of women working in garment industry regarding AIDS and demographic variables. **Methodology:** a quasi experimental design was chosen for study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding AIDS. **Materials and methods:** A pre – experimental research approach with one group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the study. The samples were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The sample consisted of 60 women. **Results:** The overall pre-test level of knowledge on women working in the garment industry a majority of 100% women had in adequate knowledge regarding AIDS. The overall post test level of knowledge regarding AIDS 76.7% women had moderately adequate knowledge & 23.3% had adequate knowledge on AIDS and also there is a significant improvement between pre and post test knowledge at $p < 0.001$. **Conclusion:** the overall findings of the study showed that the structured teaching programme regarding AIDS among women working in garment company was effective and had brought about change in the level of knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

AIDS/HIV affects all aspects of the society. It affects during breadwinning years of the life, not only the patient and the family, but the country also affects. Park (2001) had stated that AIDS sometimes called as "Slim Disease". Strictly speaking The term AIDS refers only to the last stage of HIV infection. AIDs can be called our "Modern Pandemic" affecting both industrialized and developing countries. Susan Dewit (2001) had stated that more than 60% of the reported cases of HIV infection and AIDS have been homosexual and bisexual men. The greatest identified risk factors for HIV transmission in this group is anal intercourse.

WHO (2003) stated that AIDS kills more than 8000 people everyday, one person for every ten seconds, every year as estimated three million people die of AIDS whom 5,00,000 are children under the age of 15 years. Nearly five million persons are newly infected with HIV every year. Almost 50% of newly HIV infected adults in 2003 were women and 50% were young adults in the age of 15-44 years. As per AIDS sentinel Surveillance Survey in Chennai. (2002) report there are about four million persons living with HIV/AIDs. Since HIV infection was identified in Chennai in the year of 1986, the epidemic had spread from the high risk population like commercial sex workers and intravenous drug users to general population. Initially it was with high risk population then to bridge population like truckers and clients to general population. India is experiencing HIV epidemic at various magnitudes in various states, like Tamilnadu, Maharastra, Andrapradesh, Karnataka are having high prevalence of infectio

In India so far 3,00,117 cases had been reported as AIDs (November 2001) out of which 26,530 people are in the age group of 15-44 years. Among them Tamil Nadu accounts 14,265 cases. The sexual transmission is the most common mode of transmission in India.

Efficacy of different routes of HIV transmission and their contribution to total number of cases in World and in India

Sl.No	Exposure	Percentage of cases in the world	Percentage of cases in the India
1.	Blood Transfusion	90-95	3.33
2.	Perinatal	20-40	2.13
3.	Sexual intercourse	0.1-0.2	84.34

4.	Injecting drug use	0.5-1.0	3.50
5.	Needle stick Injuries	Less than 0.5	-

The United Nation Strategic Approach to prevention of HIV transmission in pregnant women and their children has four aspects.

1. Prevention of HIV infection in general especially in young women.
2. Prevention of unintended pregnancies among HIV infected women.
3. Prevention of HIV transmission from HIV infected women to their infants.
4. Provision of care, treatment, support to HIV infected women and Families.

When the investigator was working in Tiruvellore District Hospital, she had observed the number of antenatal mothers with HIV positive were attending the Prevention of parent to child transmission clinic (PPTCT). So the investigator decided to assess the knowledge of women about AIDS and to impart knowledge about AIDS with emphasis on preventive measures.

OBJECTIVES

1. To Assess the knowledge regarding AIDS among women working in Garment Industry.
2. To assess the Effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding AIDS.
3. To Find out the association between knowledge of women working in garment Industry regarding AIDS and demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

There will be a significant increase in the knowledge of women regarding AIDS after Structured Teaching Programme.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Quasi Experimental Design was chosen for this study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding AIDS. The Study was conducted in Kalai Garment Export company at Tiruvellore where totally 350 people were working, among which 200 women were working. The population of the study were women between the age group of 15-35 years. The investigator selected of 60 sample out of 200 women were

selected by using simple random Technique (Lottery method) every day four samples selected who met the inclusion criteria.. The study was conducted by using structured interview schedule ,based on the review of books and related journals the tool was developed.

Inclusion criteria;

1. Women age between 15- 35 years, working in the garment factory.
2. Women who can understand Tamil.
3. Women who were willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Women the age of above 35 years.
2. Women who are not willing to participate.
3. Women who did not understand Tamil.

Description of the instrument: The study was conducted by structured interview schedule and based on the review of books and related journals the tool was developed.

The instrument consists of two parts.

Part-I Consists of demographic data which includes Age, marital status, education, income etc.,

Part-II Consists of 20 multiple choice questionnaire regarding general information on AIDS, causes, signs & Symptoms ,treatment& prevention of AIDS.

The Score Interpretation:

<50% - Inadequate knowledge

50-75% - Moderately adequate knowledge

>75% - Adequate knowledge.

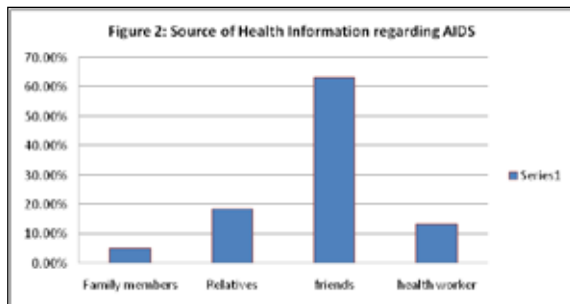
Data analysis and statistical methods used:

After scoring pre test and post test, the results were tabulated the statistical methods used for analysis were mean, standard deviation, paired t'test and chi-square test.

ANALYSIS AND FINDING:

Distribution of demographic variables among women working in garment industry among 60 samples 26 women (43.3%) in the age group of 15-19 years. Regarding marital status 34 (56.7%) women were married, regarding occupational status, the majority of women 51(85%) were tailors, regarding media available at home 47(78.3%) women have television as a media in their home. Regarding source of information of AIDS have (63.3%) women gained source of information from their friends.

Figure 1: shows distribution of age of women



RESULTS

Effectiveness of structured teaching programme in pre-test and post test regarding AIDS among women working garment industry

Knowledge in various aspects	Improvement score		Paired t- test (p-value)
	Mean	Standard deviation	
General information	41.30	11.59	27.60
Cause, signs and symptoms	55.00	13.48	31.60
Prevention	49.00	21.30	94
Overall	47.42	8.66	42.41

There is a significant improvement between pre and post test knowledge at $p < 0.001$ level in all aspects like general information , causes, signs and symptoms & prevention on AIDS. The mean value of general information on AIDS is 41.30 with a standard deviation of 11.59. The mean value of causes ,signs & symptoms of AIDS is 55.00 with a standard deviation of 21.30. Regarding overall knowledge on AIDS among women the mean value was 47.42 with a standard deviation of 8.06 & paired test value is 27.60 and it was significant at $p < 0.001$ level

The study results also found that statistically there was significant association between education & knowledge at the level of $p = 0.022$. But there was no significant association between knowledge of women & their demographic variables such as religion, marital status, occupation, income.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the present study was to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on AIDS among women working in the garment factory at Tiruvallur District.

The first objective was to assess the knowledge of women working in garment industry regarding AIDS. In assessing the knowledge on AIDS among women in pre test it was found that 60 (100%) women had inadequate knowledge.

The second objective was to assess the post test knowledge regarding AIDS among women working in garment industry after structured teaching programme, in post test 23,% women had moderately adequate knowledge & 76.7% had adequate knowledge. So the findings of the study indicate that the structured teaching programme on AIDS among women is effective in improving the knowledge.

The third objective was to find the association between the demographic characteristics & the knowledge of women working in garment industry regarding AIDS before & after the structured teaching programme. By using chi-square test it was found that statistically there was significant association between education & knowledge at the level of $p = 0.022$. But there was no significant association between knowledge of women & their demographic variables such as religion, marital status, occupation, income. The overall findings of the study showed that the structured teaching programme on AIDS among women working in the garment factory was effective and had brought about a change in the level of knowledge.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on finding , the following recommendations a can be are made:-

1. The study can be replicated with large sample size
2. The same study can be conducted as a comparative study between the urban & rural garment industry.
3. A study can be done to assess the knowledge of school teachers & parents regarding HIV/AIDS.
4. Educational programme on HIV/AIDS to be conducted for the school teachers.

5. Structured Teaching programme regarding HIV/AIDS can beel. included in the curriculum from the higher secondary school lev

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

- # The present study underline the need for preventive education regarding AIDs by the public health personnel.
- # This study will motivate the working women there by tp prevent & control the AIDS.
- # This study also motivate the nursing personnel to educate the rural working women & their parents about AIDS.

SUGGESTIONS

Health care personnel can conduct camps, role play, puppet shows to create awareness regarding AIDs among public.

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