

Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Vaginitis and its Prevention Among Adolescence



Nursing

KEYWORDS :

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ABSTRACT

Adolescence is the period of bloom of life. Adolescent girls form a substantial and vital component of our country's population. Adolescence is the period of rapid physical growth, sexual and psychological changes. According to WHO, 10% vaginitis is seen among adolescents in world wide. In India the prevalence of vaginitis is 32%. Objectives: 1. assess the level of knowledge on vaginitis and its prevention among the adolescents. 2. Determine the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on vaginitis and its prevention among adolescents. Methods/approach: Evaluative approach, Pre experimental, one group pre-test, post-test design. The data was collected by questionnaire. Results: The knowledge improvement mean score was 86.11 and standard deviation is 17.61 and Paired t-test value is -16.075 and P value is 0.0001 and there is significant effectiveness of Planned teaching programme for knowledge on vaginitis (P<0.005)

Introduction

Vaginitis is the inflammation of the vagina. Discharge flows from the vagina daily as the body's way of maintaining a normal healthy environment. Normal discharge is usually clear or milky with no malodour. A change in the amount, color, or smell, irritation or itching or burning could be due to an imbalance of healthy bacteria in vagina leading to vaginitis. Adolescent girls suffer on account of lack of adequate and correct information about sexual and reproductive health. They don't feel comfortable to seek healthcare because of the lack of confidentiality and privacy regarding reproductive health. **Statement of the problem:**

Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge of Vaginitis and its Prevention among Adolescence in a selected college Chennai.

Objectives:

1. assess the level of knowledge on vaginitis and its prevention among the adolescents.
2. Determine the effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on vaginitis and its prevention among adolescents.

Research methodology

Approach and design: Evaluative approach, Pre experimental, one group pre-test, post-test design.

Setting- Saveetha College of nursing

Sample- adolescents

Sample size-20

Sampling technique- convenient sampling technique

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria

Adolescent girls who were:

1. Who are willing to participate in the study.
2. Who are available during the period of data collection.
3. Adolescents in the age group of 17-19 years.

Exclusion criteria:

Adolescent girls who were:

1. Already exposed to awareness programme on vaginitis and its prevention

Data collection tool:

Part I: Demographic Data

It contains 5 items for obtaining information regarding Age, religion, Type of family, income of the family, area of residence, and previous source of information.

Part II: structured questionnaire

The structured questionnaire regarding vaginitis and its prevention consisted of multiple-choice questions

Score interpretation = obtained score × 100

Totalscore

The score is interpreted as

- Adequate knowledge – 76-50%
- Moderately adequate knowledge – 51-75%
- Inadequate knowledge – below 50%

Analysis and Interpretation

Table-1 frequency and percentage of selected demographic variables on Vaginitis

Demographic variables	Adolescents girls	
	(f)	(%)
1. Age in years		
a) 17	4	20%
b) 18	12	60%
c) 19	4	20%
2. Religion		
a) Hindu	13	65%
b) Christian	7	35%
c) Muslims	0	0%
3. Income		
a) Below 5000	0	0%
b) 5001-10000	2	10%
c) Above 10001	18	90%
4. Area of Residence		
a) Rural		
b) Urban	0	0%
c) Semi-urban	5	25%
	15	75%
5. Type of family		
a) Nuclear		80%
b) Joint	16	20%
	4	

Table-2 percentage distribution of level of knowledge on vaginitis and its prevention among adolescence

Pre test	(f)	(%)
Inadequate	16	80
Moderately adequate	3	15
Adequate	1	5
Post test	(f)	(%)
Inadequate	2	10
Moderately adequate	3	15
Adequate	15	75

Table-3 Mean and standard deviation of pretest and post test knowledge regarding vaginitis and its prevention among adolescence

Knowledge aspects	Mean	Standard deviation	Paired 't' test
pretest	50.55	18.90	t = 16.075
Post test	86.11	17.67	p = 0.0001s

The major findings of the study:

The study reveals the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding vaginitis and its prevention among adolescence in Saveetha nursing college. The knowledge improvement mean score was 86.11 and standard deviation is 17.61 and Paired t- test value is -16.075 and P value is 0.0001 and there is significant effectiveness of Planned teaching programme for knowledge on vaginitis ($P < 0.005$)

Nursing Implications

1. The present study can help nurses to enrich their knowledge on vaginitis among students.
2. The study may help the nurses to provide effective teaching to enrich the knowledge of prevention measures to prevent vaginitis.

Nursing Education

1. Efforts should be made to improve and expand nursing curriculum for the prevention of vaginitis.
2. Conference, workshops, seminars can be given for nurses to improve the preventive measures on vaginitis.

Nursing Service

1. Nurse working in private organization provide awareness on vaginitis.
2. Nurse provides care for vaginitis patients

Nursing Administration

1. Nurse Administrators can make necessary policies to implement the awareness programme on vaginitis
2. Nurse Administrators can organize in-service education program on vaginitis and adequate staffing for an effective nursing care to prevent vaginitis .
3. The nurse administrator should arrange seminar, conference and workshop related to awareness on vaginitis to prevent complications.

Nursing Research

1. The findings of the study help the students to develop the inquiry by providing baseline.
2. A nurse researcher can provide supportive care measures which may improve knowledge on vaginitis among students to prevent the complications

Recommendations

1. Preventive measures should be mandatory for all adolescent girls.
2. Education on vaginitis should be inculcated to all nursing students.

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