

A Study To Assess The Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module on The Knowledge Regarding Ill Effects of Alcoholism Among Autorikshaw Drivers of Vidarbha Region.



Nursing

KEYWORDS : Self instructional module, Effectiveness, Knowledge, ill effect, Alcoholism, Autorikshaw drivers

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ABSTRACT

Background : The chronic consumption of alcohol can result in psychological and physiological disorders. Impairment by alcohol is an important factor influencing both the risk of a road crash as well as the severity of the injuries that result from crashes. The frequency of drinking and driving varies between countries but it is almost universally a major risk factor for road traffic crashes. The investigator on many occasions had to travel in an Autorikshaw, on these journeys he had found that many of the Autorikshaw drivers were driving under the influence of consumption of alcohol, which also imparts negative influences in their behavior with the passengers. This practice of alcohol consumption is not only found widespread but also considered common by the Autorikshaw drivers. On communicating, many of these drivers were found to be ignorant about the ill effects of alcohol. So the investigator found that conducting a study and imparting knowledge on the ill effects of alcohol was necessary.

Objectives :

1. To assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of alcoholism among Autorikshaw drivers.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding ill effects of alcoholism.
3. To associate the knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

Method : this study based on interventional evaluative approach with Quasi experimental one group pretest post test research design The population was all the autorikshaw drivers form vidharbha region. the sample consist of 60 autorikshaw drivers willing to participate in study. the sampling technique used in the study was non probability convenient sampling. The tool was structured questionnaire.

Result : The overall mean score knowledge at pre-test is 16.21 ± 5.56 and after the self instructional module, the overall mean score knowledge at post-test was 28.60 ± 3.50 . The t-value calculated was 16.05 and probability value was 0.000 i.e. less than table value hence it shows high significance increase in knowledge resulting in effectiveness of self instructional module.

Conclusion: The self instructional module significantly brought out their improvement in the knowledge regarding ill effects of alcoholism among Autorikshaw drivers of Vidarbha region. Analysis of data showed that there is significant increase in the post test knowledge.

Introduction :

The chronic consumption of alcohol can result in psychological and physiological disorders. Adverse consequences of alcohol misuse can be life threatening. Increased risks for certain cancers can occur-especially cancers of the liver, esophagus, throat, larynx, and breast. Heavy drinking can also lead to liver cirrhosis, gastric disease, anemia, immune system problems, pancreatitis, brain damage, and harm to the fetus during pregnancy. Along with its impact on the health of the individual consuming increased alcohol, drinking increases the risk of death for others because of alcohol-related automobile crashes and homicides.

Injuries are increasingly recognized as a global public health epidemic. Around the world, almost 16,000 people die every day from all types of injuries. Injuries represent 12% of the global burden of disease, the third most important cause of overall mortality and the main cause of death among 1-40 year age groups. The category of injuries worldwide is dominated by those incurred in road crashes. According to WHO data, deaths from road traffic injuries account for around 25% of all deaths from injury

India has one of the highest road accident rates in the world. There has been a steady rise in the casualties in road accidents in the country and their proportions in total deaths due to all accident have also increased considerably in the past. In India, nearly 80,000 get killed and 340,000 are injured every year in about 300,000 accidents on road network of just 22,00,000 km. There is an accident every minute and death every 8 min.

Social consequences affect individuals other than the drinker e.g. passengers involved in traffic casualties, or family members affected by failure to fulfill social role obligations, or incidences of violence in the family. Ultimately, however, these events have an impact on society as a whole insofar as they affect economic productivity or require the attention and resources of the criminal justice or health care system, or of other social institutions.

Materials & methods : The Quasi experimental design, one group pre-test post-test design was chosen for study. This study

used experimental evaluative approach. The investigator selected different areas of Wardha city for conducting research. The sampling technique used in this study was non-probability convenient sampling. In this study, the sample size consisted of 60 Autorikshaw drivers which fulfill the criteria. A structured questionnaire of all close ended questions was prepared to determine the knowledge of Autorikshaw drivers regarding ill effects of alcoholism.

Pilot study: The pilot study was conducted in Karanji (Bhoge) which is in Wardha district from 31st Jan. to 5th Feb., to assess the feasibility of the study and to decide the statistical analysis and practicability of research. It was found feasible. 6 Autorikshaw drivers nurses were selected for pilot study using convenience sampling technique. The subjects included in pilot study are excluded in final study. The association between demographic variables and knowledge was analyzed by Guttman split half and all the tests were set at $p < 0.05$. The results showed that the statistical test chosen to test the results was appropriate.

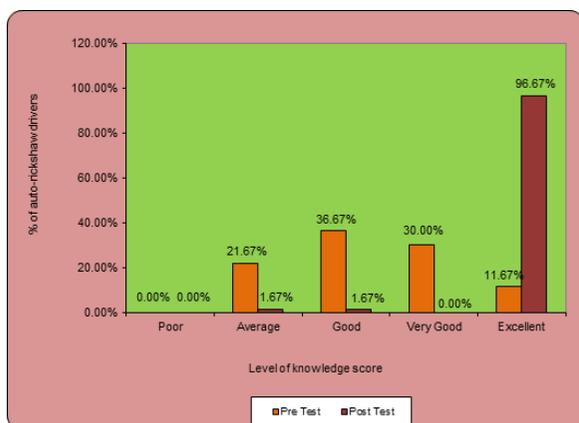
Data collection :

The data gathering process began from 21 Feb. to 12 March 2011. The investigator visited the Autorikshaw stand of Wardha city in advance and obtained the necessary permission from the concerned authorities. The investigator introduced himself and informed them about the nature of the study so as to ensure better cooperation during the data collection.

The investigator personally approached each subject and explained the purposes of the study and explained how it will be beneficial for them. He confirmed their willingness to participate in the study. The investigator collected a group of subjects, made them comfortable and oriented them to the study and administered questionnaire to them, instructed them not to interact with each other and their doubts were clarified. Once the questionnaire was completed, investigator collected them back. The subjects required mean time of 30 min. to complete the structured questionnaire. After the pretest self instructional module was given by the investigator. They were instructed to read the self instructional module carefully at their convenient time and they were informed

to take retest after 7 days. Post test was administered with the same questionnaire on the 7th day. The collection of data was performed within the stipulated time. The collected data was coded, tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and statistics (mean percentage, standard deviation) and inferential statistics. To associate the demographic characteristics, one way ANOVA test was used

Result : Majority of the samples under study were 45.0% from age group of 21-30 years. Majority of 55.0% of samples belonged to rural area. Majority of 65.0% of samples were to Hindu. Majority of 66.7% of samples were married. Majority of 60.0% of samples belonged to joint family. Majority 70.0% of the samples having education up to SSC. Majority of 46.7% of samples had 2500-5000 Rs income per month. Majority of 43.3% of samples had 6-10 years experience of driving Autorikshaw. Majority of 80% of samples said; yes, they consumed alcohol. Majority of 93.3% of samples had got the information about ill effects of alcoholism. Majority of 45.6% of samples' source of information was friends.



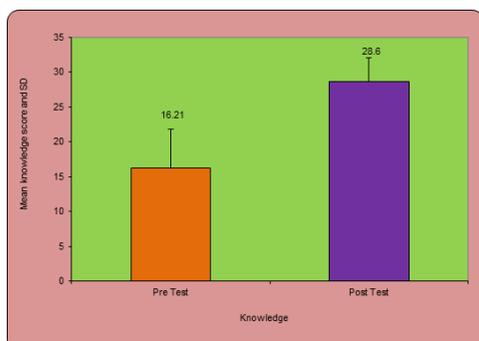
General assessment with pre test and post test knowledge score

The overall mean score knowledge at pre-test is 16.21 ± 5.56 and after the self instructional module, the overall mean score knowledge at post-test was 28.60 ± 3.50 . The t-value calculated was 16.05 and probability value was 0.000 i.e. less than table value hence it shows high significance increase in knowledge resulting in effectiveness of self instructional module.

Comparison of pre and post test knowledge score

Table no : 1

AUTORIKSHAW DRIVERS [n=60]				
Knowl- edge score	Pre test	Post test	t-value	p-value
overall	16.21 ± 5.56	28.60 ± 3.50	16.05	0.00 S,p<0.05



Association of post test knowledge scores with the source of information of study participants. The tabulated 'F' (one way ANOVA) value was 3.34 which was less than the calculated 'F' = 6.22 at 5% degrees of freedom. Also the calculated 'p' = 0.000 which was much less than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p' = 0.05. This indicates that there is significant association of post test knowledge scores with source of information of the study participants

There is no significant association between age, residence, religion, marital status, type of family, education, income, years of driving Autorikshaw, consumption of alcohol, information about ill effects of alcoholism

Discussion:

under general assessment in pre test scores, 36.67% of subjects were having good knowledge, 30% having very good knowledge, 21.67 % having average knowledge and 11.67 subjects were having excellent knowledge.

In post test scores 96.67% of subjects were having excellent knowledge, 1.67% of subjects were having average knowledge and 1.67% subjects were having good knowledge.

The overall mean score knowledge at pre-test is 16.21 ± 5.56 and after the self instructional module, the overall mean score knowledge at post-test was 28.60 ± 3.50 . The t-value calculated was 16.05 and probability value was 0.000 i.e. less than table value hence it shows high significance increase in knowledge resulting in effectiveness of self instructional module.

Conclusion :

There was a significant increase in the knowledge of subjects after the introduction of self instructional module.

After the post test most of subjects were having excellent knowledge that is 96.67%, 1.67% having average knowledge and 1.67% having good knowledge.

It is observed by the study that there is no significant association between age, residence, religion, marital status, type of family, education, income, years of driving Autorikshaw, consumption of alcohol, information about ill effects of alcoholism

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