



EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING AIDS AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is a health condition that results from the deficiency in the body's immunity following HIV infection. HIV attacks human body by breaking down its immune system to fight disease, then immune system weakens and body loses its natural ability to fight diseases. At this stage, various diseases affect infected person. Aim of study was to determine pre-test knowledge among adolescent in selected colleges of Moodbidri, determine post-test knowledge among adolescent in selected colleges of Moodbidri, evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of gain in knowledge scores, find out association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables. An evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design were used. System Theory was used. 100 Samples were selected by using Simple random sampling technique. Data collected were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Study findings revealed that, mean percentage of post-test knowledge score (96.23%) was higher than mean percentage of pre-test knowledge score (59.67%). There was a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adolescents ($t_{99}=52.100$, table value $t_{99}=1.96$, $P<0.05$). There was no significant association between the pre-test knowledge scores and posttest knowledge scores of the adolescents and selected demographic variables except education ($\chi^2(1)=21.569$, table value $\chi^2(1)=3.84$, $P<0.05$) and posttest knowledge score. Based on study findings, it can be concluded that mean percentage of post-test (96.23%) knowledge score was higher than mean percentage of pre-test (59.67%) knowledge score of adolescents.

KEYWORDS

AIDS; Adolescents.

1. INTRODUCTION

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

- Nelson Mandela

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), a health condition in which a person is affected by a series of diseases because of poor immunity. HIV by itself is not an illness and does not instantly lead to AIDS. An HIV infected person can lead a healthy life for several years before developing AIDS [1] HIV attacks human body by breaking down its immune system to fight diseases. Afterwards immune system weakens and body loses its natural ability to fight diseases. stage, [1]

It is one of most serious public health problems in India and rest of world. It is highly contagious disease that has reached pandemic proportion in many areas and most devastating disease humankind has ever faced. According to the Global Forum for Health Research (2004) AIDS is the 5th leading cause of death worldwide [2]

CDC estimated approximately 56,300 people were newly infected with HIV in 2006. Over half (53%) of these new infections occurred in Gay and bi-sexual men. African American men and women were also strongly affected and an incidence rate that was 7 times greater than the incidence rate among whites [3]

Globally in the year 2005 there were 2.3 million children under 15 who had been infected with HIV, 15.2 million under 18 who had lost one or both parents to AIDS and millions more at risk [4] Until a vaccine or cure for AIDS is found, the only means available is health education to enable people to make life-saving choices.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

"A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding AIDS among adolescents in selected colleges of Moodbidri."

1.2 OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of study are to:

1. determine pre-test knowledge among adolescents in selected colleges of Moodbidri.
2. determine post-test knowledge among adolescents in selected colleges of Moodbidri.
3. evaluate the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme in terms of gain in knowledge scores.

4. find out the association between knowledge scores and the selected demographic variables – age, sex, religion and education.

1.3 Hypotheses

- H₁: The mean post-test knowledge score of adolescents will be significantly higher than that of their mean pre-test knowledge score.
H₂: There will be a significant association between the knowledge scores of adolescents and selected demographic variables like age, sex, religion, and education.

2. METHOD

2.1 Design

Evaluative approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design used.

2.2 Samples, Sampling Technique and Setting

100 adolescents were selected by Simple random sampling technique from selected colleges of Moodbidri

2.3 Assessment Tools

- Demographic data analysed using frequency and percentage.
- Knowledge score analysed by computing frequency percentage, mean, median, mean percentage.
- Paired 't' test to find the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.
- Chi-square test used for finding association.

2.4 Duration of the Study

1st to 10th September 2008 (Alva's Pre-university College, Moodbidri)

2.5 Validity and Reliability

After validation tool was tested for its reliability. Reliability was established using split-half technique by Spearman's Brown Prophecy formula. It was found to be $r_{(20)}=0.92$. Since computed correlation of knowledge above was high, the tool was found to be reliable.

2.6 Data collection Procedure

After obtaining permission Pre-test was administered on first day (1st September 2008) and teaching programme given 45 minutes on the second day (2nd September 2008). Post-test on eighth day (10th September 2008)

3. RESULT

Section 1: Findings related to sample characteristics

79% adolescents were in the age group of 17-18 years, Both boys and

girls were 50%, 87% were Hindus, 50% of them were from 1st PUC and 2nd PUC, 69% adolescents' fathers and 51% adolescents' mothers were graduates. 100% of adolescents had information on AIDS.

Section 2: Distribution of subjects according to their knowledge scores (2.1) Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of adolescents.

89% of adolescent having average knowledge in pre-test and 100% of samples had good knowledge in post-test.

Section 3: Test to find out the significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores

(3.1): Overall mean, standard deviation (SD), paired t value between pre-test and post-test knowledge N=100

Knowledge scores	Mean	Standard deviation	't' value	Remarks
Pre-test knowledge scores	17.90	1.732	*52.10	Highly significant
Post-test knowledge scores	28.87	1.433		

Table value $t_{(99)} = 1.96$ *significant, $P < 0.05$

Paired 't' test computed between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance. The calculated 't' value (52.10) is greater than table value ($t_{(99)} = 1.96$). Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. This shows that the planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of adolescents regarding AIDS.

Section 4: Association between the knowledge score and selected demographic variables

In Pre-test knowledge scores there was no significant association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables like age, sex, religion, education, fathers' education, mothers' education. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted and the research hypothesis is rejected.

In Post-test knowledge scores there was no significant association between knowledge scores and other selected demographic variables except education. Hence the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted.

3.DISCUSSION.

Today's young generation has never known a world without AIDS. Yet it is today's young people, who will be responsible for sustaining responses to the epidemic [5]

The findings revealed that the mean percentage of post-test (96.23%) knowledge scores were higher than the mean percentage of pre-test knowledge scores (59.67%) analysed by using paired 't' test and was found significant ($t_{(99)} = 52.10$, table value $t_{(99)} = 1.96$, $P < 0.05$).

Result showed very highly significant ($t_{(99)} = 52.10$, table value $t_{(99)} = 1.96$, $P < 0.05$). A very high increase in the post-test score revealed that planned teaching programme was very effective in college students.

This study findings are inconsistent with the study conducted by Prof. (Mrs.) N. Kokilavani in Melmaruvathur to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on awareness of AIDS among 100 higher secondary school students observed that in pre-test 78% of the higher secondary school students had adequate moderate knowledge, 14% had adequate knowledge and 8% had inadequate knowledge, but in the post-test 92% had adequate knowledge and 8% had moderate knowledge regarding AIDS which concluded that planned teaching programme was effective. [6]

4.CONCLUSION

- Adolescents had an average (89%) knowledge before the administration of planned teaching programme.
- Planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of pre-university college students.
- There was no significant association between pre-test knowledge score of the adolescents and selected demographic variables.
- There was no significant association between the post-test knowledge scores of the adolescents and other selected demographic variables except education

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