



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

“ EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF INDORE.”

KEY WORDS: Structured teaching programme; knowledge; HIV/AIDS; High school children.

Mrs. Julie Thomas Clinical Instructor, Bombay Hospital College of Nursing, Indore, India

ABSTRACT

A pre-experimental study was done to evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of (HIV/AIDS) among high school children in selected schools of, Indore. The main objectives of the study were: 1.To assess the knowledge level of high school children regarding transmission and prevention HIV/AIDS. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among high school children.3. To find out the association between pre- test knowledge score of high school children regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS with their selected socio- demographic variables. The conceptual framework adopted for the study was based on Imogene Theory. An quantitative approach with Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The sample consists of 50 high school children were selected by using simple Random sampling technique with Lottery method. Structured questionnaires were administered to evaluate the knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among high school children. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result shows that pre-test and post-test knowledge score is statistically significant, i.e. $t = 10.14$. There was significant association of pre-test knowledge score with their selected socio- demographic variables of high school children. So it concluded that H2 hypothesis was accepted.

INTRODUCTION

HIV/AIDS is without doubt the worst epidemic to hit humankind since the Black Death. As of 2006 an estimated 40 million people were living with this disease worldwide, and about 20 million had died. Despite rapid scientific advances there is still no cure and the drugs are expensive and toxic. In the developing world, especially in parts of Africa, life expectancy has plummeted to below 35 years, causing a serious decline in economic growth, a sharp increase in orphans, and the imminent collapse of health care systems. There have been unprecedented breakthroughs in understanding diseases and developing drugs.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding transmission and prevention Of HIV/AIDS among High School Children in selected schools of Indore.”

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge level of high school children regarding transmission and Prevention HIV/AIDS.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among high school children.
3. To find out the association between pre- test knowledge score of high school children regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS with their selected socio- demographic variables.

HYPOTHESES

- H1:** There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among high school children at $p < 0.05$.
- H2:** There will be significant association of the pre-test knowledge score of high school children with their selected socio - demographic variables at $p < 0.05$.

METHODOLOGY

A Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for the study. The present study was conducted at Bicholi Hapsi Indore, with a sample size of 50 High school children were selected through Simple Random Sampling Technique. The investigator used a demographic variable Performa and structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among high school children to collect the data. The data collection tools were validated and reliability was established. After the Pre-test, structured Questionnaire was administered to the high school children. A Post-test was conducted to determine the knowledge of the subjects on 7th day by using same questionnaire. The data collected was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Section-I: Description of demographic variables

- With regards to the age group of school going children, (60%) of them belonged to the age group of 12 - 13years, whereas (20%) were from the age group of 14 -17 years. Hence it is to interpret that most of the school going children with in the age group of 12 -13 years.
- Most of the selected high school children, (80%) were male and (20%) were female. It seems that most of the school children were male.
- (72%) of children are studying in 8th standard, (20%) are in 9th standard, and (08%) are in 10th standard.
- Majority of the children (28%) are belonging to Hindu religion, (28%) are belonging to Christian, (22%) are belonging to Muslim religion, and (22%) belonging to other cast children.
- Regarding education status of Father/mother were (20%) in primary,(12%) in secondary,(16%) in higher secondary,(12%) in undergraduate, whereas (20%) in graduate and doctorate found.
- Regarding occupation status of Mother/father were (20%) were in private & govt. employees, whereas (30%), were in semiprivate and other work found.
- As per the Socio – economic status of high school children, (38%) were in below 30,000/-(42%) were in salary of 30 to 50 thousand present whereas (20%) were salary above 50,000/.
- Regarding family pattern of high school children, (60%) belongs to nuclear family,(30%) belongs to joint family whereas (10%) belongs to extended family.
- Regarding personal habits of high school children,(2%) uses substance abuses,(40%) drinks alcohol,(36%) used to smokes whereas (22%) uses others.
- The data depicts that majority of high school children (80%) are having previous knowledge whereas (20%) are not having previous knowledge.
- Regarding sources of information of high school children, (60%) from magazines & newspaper, whereas 20(%) from internet and health care members.

Section- II: Findings related to the effectiveness of structured teaching programme by comparing the pre and post test level of knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of hiv/aids among high school children.

N=50

Domain	Mean	SD	Mean%	Paired 't' Test	Mean Difference
Pre-test	10.98	6.95	21.96%	10.14*	12.8
Post -test	23.78	4.075	47.56%		

Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

The above table 6 findings calculated 't' value 10.14 is greater

than p value at 0.05 level of significance. So H1 is accepted i.e. there is a significant difference between the pre and post test level of knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of an HIV/AIDS among high school children.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study There was a significant difference between the pre and post test knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among high school children. 't' value computed between pre-test and post-test knowledge score is statistically significant, i.e. $t = 10.14$. There was significant association of pre-test knowledge score with their selected socio- demographic variables of high school children. So it concluded that H2 hypothesis was accepted.

References

1. Rita Black Mansen. (2003). To assess the Effectiveness of an awareness programme for Sexual decision making in early Adolescence. Journal of Paediatrics. Vol -3 (1). 8
2. Ganga Mahat.(2006). Preliminary evidence of an Adolescent HIV/AIDS. Journal of Paediatric Nursing.Vol.4. 22
3. Karla A.Haynes. "An Update of emergency contraception use in adolescents Journal of Pediatric Nursing.Vol.22 - 5
4. Anita Nath. "A study of awareness about HIV/AIDS among senior secondary school children of Delhi. Vol.33 – 12
5. Alexandra MCManus. " Study of knowledge perception and attitude of adolescent girls towards STI/HIV, safer sex and sex education.Vol. 15 - 10
6. Becker ML, (2013) A Study to assess the comparative study of the awareness and attitude of HIV/AIDS among students living in India. Indian journal online Vol.5 -3
7. Long H.J. et al (2006). Prevention, Diagnosis and treatment of Hiv/AIDS. Mayo clinic Proceeding 34.
8. Madhavi J. Mankar, (2005) conducted a Pre – experimental study in PHC to determine Practice of women for cervical screening. Indian Journal of Gynecology and Oncology. Vol.32 -3.
9. Jayakumari H.(1987) A study to assess the Prevalence of HIV infection in Risk Groups in Tamil Nadu, India. Vol.4 -35
10. Paul Dinesh.(1999) A study to assess the Role of Integrated Child Development Services in Strengthening HIV prevention and Control. Nursing Research Journal.Vol.2 - 8.