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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Health Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding AIDS among the Students of Selected Secondary and Higher Secondary School in Bharuch

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ABSTRACT

A Study titled "A study to assess the effectiveness of planned health teaching programme on knowledge regarding AIDS among the students of selected secondary and higher secondary school in Bharuch."

Methods:

A total of 60 students were selected by non-probability purposive sampling method. The study adopted one group pre-test post-test design. Data were collected by using structured questionnaire method to assess knowledge among students of secondary and higher secondary selected schools in Bharuch.

Results:

The results of the study revealed that students gained knowledge after the structured teaching programme. Analysis of data shows that the post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the pre-test knowledge score at <0.05 level of significance. The present study assessed the knowledge of students HIV/AIDS and found that none had adequate knowledge, 9(15%) had moderate knowledge and 50(83.33%) had inadequate knowledge in the pre- test. The overall mean percentage for knowledge scores in the pre-test was 9.36 (37.44%) with standard deviation of 3.21and in the post-test it was 15.35(61.04%) with the standard deviation (2.93) with a positive difference of 5.99(23.96) with standard deviation of (3.64). Then the investigator concluded that the structured teaching programme was a good method of conveying information and changing the attitude of students of secondary and higher secondary school regarding the effects of HIV/AIDS.

KEYWORDS

Students, HIV/AIDS, Knowledge, Structured Teaching Programme

INTRODUCTION

AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is a fatal disease caused by the HIV virus (Human Immunodeficiency virus), which attacks the immune system of body. The first case of AIDS were reported in the US in 1981.First case of HIV was reported from Chennai in India in 1986.In 1986, the first known case of HIV was diagnosed by Dr.Suniti Solomon among female sex worker in Chennai. To control the spread of the virus, the Indian Government has set up the National AIDS Control Programme in 1987. AIDS day is December 1st celebrating," AIDS is a chronic, potentially, life threatening condition caused by HIV by damaging body's immune system and interferes with body's ability to fight with the diseases." Typically, this is followed by a prolonged period with no symptoms, as the infection progresses, it interferes more with the immune system, increasing the risk of common infections like Tuberculosis as well as other opportunistic infections. If you develop an AIDS related illness including infections called "Opportunistic infections", you are then diagnosed with

AIDS. If you have HIV, but don't have an illness associated with AIDS, you can still be diagnosed with AIDS based on blood test .The HIV/AIDS epidemic represents the most serious public health problem in India

NEED OF THE STUDY

The prevalence of the infection in all parts of the country highlights the spread from urban to rural area and high risk to general population. The latest WHO estimates reveals that in just another 15 years India will emerge as an epicenter of AIDS and other STD's. If effective steps are not taken urgently, cannot prevent spread of the disease. Twenty years ago one gynecologistMrs.Ashwini examined the physical effects of pregnancy on 200 teenage girls admitted at Mumbai Nowrosjeewadia maternity hospital of their 200 girls only six were unmarried. But today as a practicing gynaecologist at Mumbai P.D. Hinduja hospital sees five to six cases of teenage girl pregnancy every month and in this, all girls were unmarried and most have had multiple sexual encounter.

India is in the grip of HIV/AIDS epidemic, with an increasing number of infections being reported among youth, who compromise a quarter of the population but account for almost 1/3rd of the HIV/AIDS burden. The prevalence in young women appears to be on the rise, although the majority of youth are aware of the disease, the number of myths and misconceptions still prevail. furthermore, or as a consequence, a higher percentage of young males report engaging in premarital sexual activity compared with females. Indian youth appear to hold negative attitude towards HIV testing.

Most young people become sexually active during adolescence. In the absence of right guidance and information at this stage they are more likely to have multi-partner unprotected sex with high risk behaviour groups. India has the world's third largest population suffering from HIV/ AIDS, after South Africa and Nigeria. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in India is relatively lower. In 2007, India's HIV/AIDS prevalence rate stood at approximately 0.30% the 89th highest in the world.3 nd people living with HIV/AIDS.

OBJECTIVES

1) To determine the pre-test knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS amongstudents of secondary and higher secondary school in Bharuch.

2) To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on post-testknowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among students of secondary and

highersecondary by comparing pre-test and post test scores.

3) To find the association of mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores on HIV/AIDS with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H 1: The mean post test knowledge on HIV/AIDS among students of secondary andHighersecondary school will be significantly higher than that of their pre testknowledge scores.

H 2: There will be significant association between the pre test level of knowledgeRegarding HIV/AIDS with selected variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research design: One group pre-test, post test research design

Location: Welfare School, Bharuch

Population: 60 students

Samplings technique: Non probability purposive sampling technique

Data analysis: The demographic variables were organized by using descriptive measures (frequency and percentage).The association between the level of knowledge and attitude and the selected demographic variables were assessed by Chi-square test.

FINDINGS:

1. The mean post-test knowledge score 15.35(61.04%) was found to be Significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score was 9.36 (37.44%) at 0.05

Level of significance (t 1.67= p < 0.05)

2.Paired‘t’ value of the students was found to be significant at P 1.67. Therefore, the studies revealed that the structured teaching programme on knowledge of HIV/AIDS diseases is an effective teaching strategy as revealed by statistical results. Hence, research hypothesis H2 is accepted i.e., there is significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores of students of welfare school after administering structured teaching programme.

3. There is a significant association between demographic variables and Pre-test knowledge score on HIV/AIDS diseases among students of welfare school in Bharuch. Here, source of information is found to be significant at P<005 level. Hence research hypothesis H2 is accepted..The other demographic variables such as family structure residing place, type of diet, religion had no significant association in pre-test. Hence the null hypothesis, H0 is accepted. Research hypothesis H2 is rejected i.e., there is significant association between knowledge scores of students of welfare school inbharuch on HIV/AIDS diseases with selected demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

The studyreveals that knowledge of the students was moderate in pre – test and the students gained adequate knowledge after the administration of structured teaching programme on obesity HIV/AIDS in the post test. Secondly, it was clearly stated that to acquire maximum level of knowledge, effective structured teaching programme is essential.

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