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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

**“A Study to evaluate effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls in Sardar Patel high school at Boriavi Village in Anand district of Gujrat”.**

**Mr. Vipin Vageriya**

Asst. Professor cum Head of Department Child Health Nursing Manikaka Topawala Institute of Nursing A constituent of Charotar University of Science and Technology CHARUSAT Campus- Changa Ta- Petlad Dist- Anand (Gujarat)

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**\*Corresponding Author**

**Mr. Vipin Vageriya**

**Abstract**

India has contributed enormously to the AIDS disease. It said a total 17 lakh people had died across the world due to AIDS related illness. In India, the figure for such deaths reaches at 1.7 lakh.

As per survey it is observed that we can reduce this death rate by creating awareness among people. Adolescent girls are more prone to suffer with AIDS because they are in the age of sexually activeness (16-18 yr) so it is our primary concern to educate adolescent girls about AIDS.

In this study total 40 samples were selected by using non probability convenient sampling. The finding showed that Post test mean knowledge score (84.7%) was higher than pre test score (65%) and computed “t” value was 21.85 which was found significant at level of  $P \leq 0.001$  which indicate effectiveness of STP.

In literature it's written that mass media & public awareness is the best way to eradicate AIDS. The investigator felt strong need to evaluate knowledge on AIDS among adolescent girls of rural India.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Youth enjoys experimentation. They are trying out different life styles with different view. Sex for many youth is an adventure. This is the stage of development where they can fall prey to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including HIV.

The rate of HIV infection is rapidly increasing and more and more people are getting ill and dying from AIDS. Trends in HIV incidence show important difference between the regions of the world with more than 95% of new cases remaining in the developing countries. The HIV/AIDS epidemic continues to spread with alarming rates in many parts of the South-East Asia and the number of reported cases continues to increase. The main cause of HIV is unprotected sex.

**Objective of Study:**

- 1) To assess the pre test level of knowledge on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls.
- 2) To assess the post test level of knowledge on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls.
- 3) To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls.
- 4) To find out association between pre test and pos test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

❖ **Research hypothesis**

- H1-There will be a significant increase in the post-test knowledge score on transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls after intervention.

❖ **Methodology**

The study research design is pre experimental design with one group pre-test and post – test.

**Sampling—**

The non probability convenient samplings method was used to select the sample for the study. The sample consists of the 40 adolescent girls those were Studying in the Sardar Patel high school at Boriavi Village in Gujrat.

**Research tool--**

Tool was consist of two part--

Part-I --Socio-Demographic Data

Part-II --- 25 semi structured questionnaire were prepared by the researcher to measure the knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls. Each correct response carry 1 marks and wrong answer carry zero marks.

**Reliability of the tool:**

Content validity of tool was done by 8 experts in the field of nursing. Reliability of the questionnaire assessed by using split half technique and Pearson's Product moment correlation method Where  $r =$  Correlation coefficient computed on spilt half technique. The obtained value by using Pearson's Product moment correlation method  $r = 0.9$ . The reliability coefficient indicated that questionnaire found to be reliable and feasible to carry out the study.

**Method of data collection—**

The data collection was scheduled from June 2013 to July 2013. Before data collection the prior permission was obtained from concerned authority. The investigator established good rapport with adolescent girls before starting data collection.

The data collection procedure started after obtaining the oral and written consent from each participant.

The socio demographic profile and pre-test knowledge assessed by using the semi structured questionnaire. The structured teaching program was administered soon after pre-test. The adolescent girls were eager to know and took active participation in asking questions, seeking clarification. Post-test was conducted on the seventh day by using the same semi structured questionnaire to find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program.

❖ **Results/ findings—**

- ❖ **Section I:** Description of demographic variables of adolescent girls

❖ **Table: 1-**

Sl. No.	Demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage
1	<b>Age</b>		
	15-16	10	25%
	17-18	30	75%
2	<b>Family Income</b>		
	1000-1500	10	25%
	1500-2000	7	17%
	2000-2500	11	28%
	Above 2500	12	30%
3	<b>Religion</b>		
	Hindu	34	85%
	Muslim	6	15%

4	<b>Type of Family</b>		
	Nuclear	35	87%
	Joint	5	13%
5	<b>Place</b>		
	Rural	34	85%
	Semi Urban	4	10%
	Urban	2	5%
6	<b>Educational Status of Family head</b>		
	Illiterate	1	2%
	Primary Education	11	28%
	High school	22	55%
	College & above	6	15%
7	<b>Health Resources</b>		
	Television	20	50%
	News paper/ Magazine	7	17%
	Health personnel	9	23%
	Relatives	4	10%

After pre test, score of each participant calculated and categorised into inadequate, moderate and adequate knowledge.

**Table-2** The scoring interpretation on the level of knowledge as follows.

Knowledge Score	Percentage	Level of knowledge
0 - 12	50%	Inadequate
13-20	51-80%	Moderate
21-25	81-100%	Adequate

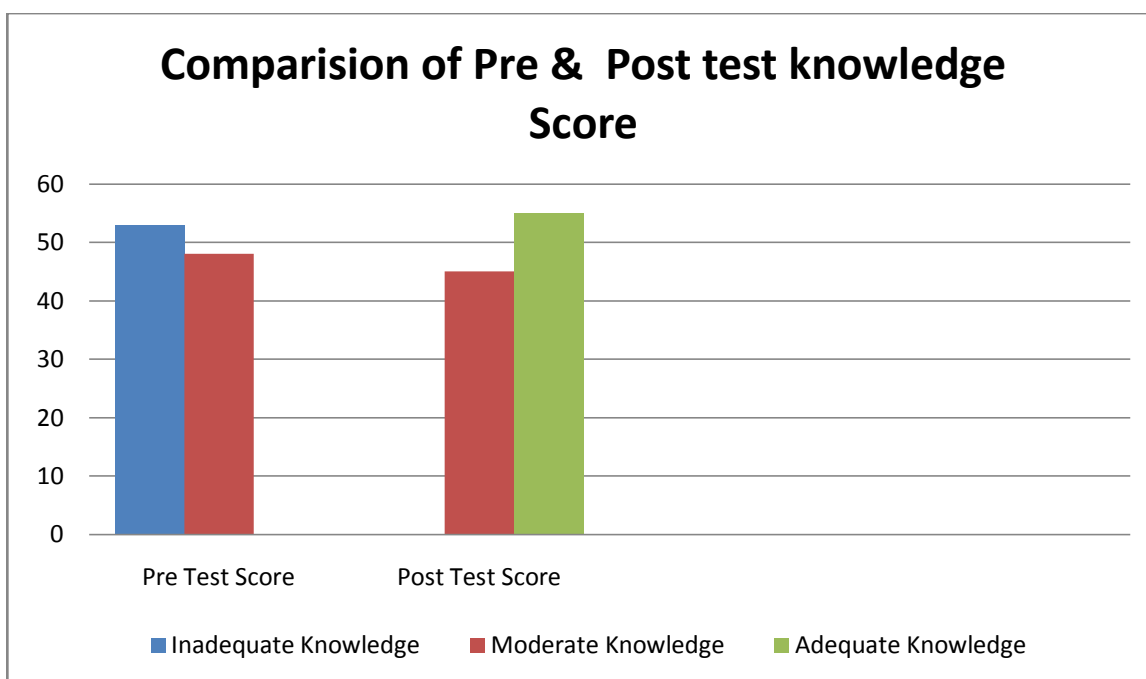
## Section II: Knowledge level of adolescent girls regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/ AIDS.

**Table: 3**

	Mean	S.D	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
			No. of adolescent girls	%	No. of adolescent girls	%	No. of adolescent girls	%
<b>Pre test</b>	12.35	2.87	21	53%	19	47%	0	0%
<b>Post test</b>	21.18	2.00	0	0%	18	45%	22	55%

<b>Enhancement</b>	8.83	0.87	-	-	-	-	-	55%
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- 1) Over all pre test knowledge of mean 12.35, SD 2.87 and mean Percentage is 65%.
- 2) Over all post test knowledge of mean 21.18 SD 2.00 and mean percentage is 84.70%.
- 3) The mean difference being 8.83.
- 4) In pre test, 53% of the adolescent girls having inadequate knowledge, 48% are having moderate knowledge and 0% is having adequate knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/ AIDS among adolescent girls.
- 5) Similarly in post test 0% of the adolescent girls having inadequate knowledge, 45% are having moderate knowledge and 55% are having adequate knowledge.
- 6) Therefore the enhancement of the adequate knowledge of the adolescent girls is 55%. Inadequate knowledge decreasing in post test is 0% from 55%.(t=21.85)
- 7) Therefore the null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. Therefore the teaching programme is effective.



**Section III: To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on transmission and prevention of HIV/ AIDS among adolescent girls.**

**Table 4: Paired’ test value between pre test and post test knowledge scores—N=40**

	Minimum Score	Maximum Score	Range	Mean	S.D	Mean percentage	Paired ‘t’ test
<b>Pre - test</b>	6	19	6 -19	12.35	2.87	65.00	P<0.001
<b>Post - test</b>	17	25	17 -25	21.18	2.00	84.70	

Above table show the paired' value obtained is 21.85 which is significant at 0.05 level.

**Section IV: To find out the association between pre test and knowledge on transmission and prevention of HIV/ AIDS among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.**

- a. The association between age and pre test knowledge levels is significant ( $\chi^2= 7.02$ ) at 5% level of significance.
- b. The association between religion and pre test knowledge levels is significant ( $\chi^2= 6.98$ ) at 5% level of significance.
- c. The association between education of family head and pre test knowledge levels is significant ( $\chi^2= 13.67$ ) at 5% level of significance.

**Section: V-- To find out association between demographic variables and post test knowledge scores of adolescent girls regarding transmission and prevention of HIV/ AIDS.**

- a. The association between type of family and post test knowledge levels is significant. ( $\chi^2= 6.07$ )
- b. The association between education status of Head of Family member and post test knowledge levels is significant. ( $\chi^2= 12.86$ )
- c. The association between health resources and post test knowledge levels is significant ( $\chi^2= 15.89$ )

**Discussion--**

In the present study it is observed that there is significant increase in the knowledge of adolescent girls regarding AIDS knowledge after STP. School girls reported that everybody talks about AIDS and its way of transmission but few people talk about preventive aspects of AIDS.

During pretest the knowledge score was very poor (0% adequate) but after intervention the score was significantly increased (55%). Study shows that age, religion and education status of family head directly related to girl's knowledge on AIDS. So such type of small scale study would be helpful to create awareness among school children specially those are in adolescent age.

**❖ Conclusion and Recommendation**

The Findings of the study recommended for conducting further interventional approaches regarding the transmission and prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent girls. Special health education campaign related to transmission and prevention of AIDS among the adolescent girls will create awareness, minimize the level of transmission and prevention of AIDS. The present study proved that structured teaching program is effective among the adolescent girls to enhance the knowledge about AIDS.

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**Ethical clearance—**

It has been obtained from ethical committee.

**Source of funding-** there was no any financial support from any agency to conduct this research work.

**Potential conflict of interest-**

There was no conflict among any one because of the result of this study.

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