A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG THE WOMEN IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF BHILWARA, RAJASTHAN

Mrs. Meenu Yadav* & Dr. Rajesh G Konnur**

** Ph. D. Scholar, Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.*

** Associate Professor, Kurji Holy Family Hospital College of Nursing, Patna, Bihar, India.

ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of reproductive tract infections was conducted among women of selected rural areas in Bhilwara Rajasthan. RTIs including STIs presents huge burden of disease and adversely impact the reproductive health of people. They cause suffering for both men and women around the world, but their consequences are far more devastating among women than among men. The disease prevalence is estimated to be 6% in India and total of 30 more than 30 million people may be affected out of 340 million worlds over. The estimate also indicate that about 40% of women have RTI/STI at any given point of time but only 1% completes the full treatment of both partners. Even the menstruation can be a monthly disaster for women who are still invisible to the larger world. The lack of menstrual hygiene is still a major factor for RTIs in today's scenario. Among women, non-sexually-transmitted RTIs are usually even more common. STIs/RTIs are among the most important causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. Serious complications of STIs/RTIs—ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease.

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About Authors

Author, Mrs. Meenu Yadav is a research scholar in Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Author Dr. Rajesh G Konnur Associate Professor, KHFHCON, Patna, Bihar, India**.** He has been awarded Bhartia Shikha Ratan award – 2007 for 'individual achievements and national development" by the economic for health and educational growth." New Delhi. Shikha Bharati award – 2007 for Excellency in education by Indian achievers forum. New Delhi. He has presented more than 25 papers in various conferences.

INTRODUCTION

Reproductive tract infections are the most common factors, affects the reproductive health of women. Any type of RTI is a threat to women's lives & well-being throughout the world. A high incidence of infertility tubal pregnancy and poor reproductive outcome in an indirect reflection of high prevalence of RTI's in rural areas of India. The married women or we can say sexually active women are highly prone to get infection, especially in the form of STDs, which may be due to sex partner, use of contraceptives, menstrual irregularities, abortion, unsafe delivery, lack of menstrual hygiene and other factors may include illiteracy and lack of awareness etc.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding reproductive tract infections among women in selected rural areas.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding reproductive tract infections among women in selected rural areas.

In the present study the independent variable is age, religion, education, occupation, marital status, family income, age at marriage and duration of marriage, menstrual history, no of living children, staying with Spouse, no. of abortions, uses of contraceptives

METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

Research approach keeping in view the nature of problem and objective of the study a pre-experimental approach was found to be the most appropriate. Pre experimental research approach, which is a subset of quasi experimental research using the one group pretest post test design, was adopted for the study.

Setting Of The Study

Setting is the physical location and condition in which data collection takes place in a study **(Polit and Hungler, 1999)**. The present research was conducted on married women of 15-45 years age, who are residing at Suwana village, Bhilwara.

Population

Married women 15-45 years. Who are residing at Suwana village, Bhilwara.

Sample

Sample consists of the subject of the population selected to participate in the research study. Sampling refers to the process of selecting the portion of population to represent the entire population. In my study, the sample comprise of all married women 15-45 years

Sample Size

The sample for the present study comprises of 200 women Married women 15-45 years, who are residing at Suwana village, Bhilwara.

Data Collection Tools And Techniques

Data collection method used for the present study was structured interview technique with the help of structured knowledge questionnaire

Data Analysis And Interpretation

In order to meaningfully answer the research questions, the data must be presented and analyzed in some order, so that relationship can be described. Analysis is described as "categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing the data to obtain answer to research questions.

The purpose of analysis is to reduce the data to an intelligible and interpretable form so that the relation of research can be studied. The analysis and interpretation of data of this study were based on the data collected through structured questionnaire schedule from the subjects before and after administration of the planned teaching programme regarding reproductive tract infection in women. The collected information were organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted in the light of the objectives of the study.

1 Table: Distribution of women in experimental group and control groups by socio-demographic characteristics

Factors	Experimental group	%	Control group	%
Age groups				
18-24yrs	14	14.00	14	14.00
25-31yrs	24	24.00	23	23.00
32-38yrs	40	40.00	40	40.00
39-45yrs	24	24.00	25	25.00
Marital status				
Unmarried	29	29.00	27	27.00
Married	30	30.00	34	34.00
Divorce	22	22.00	25	25.00
Widow	19	19.00	12	12.00
Place of Residence				
Urban	52	52.00	48	48.00
Rural	48	48.00	45	45.00
Education				
Illiterate	18	18.00	18	18.00
Primary	19	19.00	19	18.00
Matriculation	20	20.00	21	19.00
Secondary	16	16.00	15	15.00
Graduate	12	12.00	12	12.00
Post Graduate	15	15.00	15	16.00
Occupation				
Housewife	25	25.00	25	25 .00
Daily Wages	23	22.00	23	23.00
Self employed	27	27.00	27	28.00
professionals	25	25.00	23	23.00
Monthly Income of family				
Below 1500/-	21	21	10	69.00
1501-3000/-	19	19	20	20.00
3001-5000/-	25	25	25	25.00
5001-10000/-	20	20	25	25.00
10000/- or above	15	15	20	20.00
Type of family				
Nuclear	48	48.00	55	55.00
Joint	32	32.00	25	25.00
Extended	20	20.00	20	20.00

Factors	Experimental group	%	Control group	%
Type of Information				
Mass Media	29	29.00	20	22.00
Relatives	31	31.00	30	30.00
Health Surveys	20	20.00	25	25.00
Medical Checkup	20	20.00	25	25.00
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00

2 Table: Comparison of levels of knowledge at pretest and posttest by chi-square test

Levels of knowledge	Experiment group	%	Control group	%	Total	Chi-square	p-value
Pre test							
Inadequate level	68	68.00	85	85.00	163	1.6252	0.2020
Moderate level	32	32.00	15	15.00	37		
Adequate level	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		
Posttest							
Inadequate level	0	0.00	81	81.00	81	138.2972	0.0001*
Moderate level	82	82.00	19	19.00	101		
Adequate level	18	18.00	0	0.00	18		
Total	100	100.00	100	100.00	400		

*p<0.05

Findings about the comparison of level of pre-test & post test knowledge regarding reproductive tract infections among women in experimental group shows that, in pre-test the majority (68 %) of women had Inadequate level of knowledge and 32 % percent of them had moderate level of knowledge. In post-test, the most (82%) of women had moderate level of knowledge and remaining 18 percent of them had adequate level of knowledge.

Where as in the control group, in pre-test the majority (85 %) of women had Inadequate level of knowledge and 15 % percent of them had moderate level of knowledge. In post-test, most (81%) of women had inadequate level of knowledge and remaining 19 percent of them had moderate level of knowledge.

The above table summarizes that there is no significant difference un pre test knowledge levels [$x2 = 1.62$, $P > 0.05$] between experimental group and the control group amounting tp proper selection and distribution of subjects to both the groups

The overall experience of conducting this study was satisfying one, as there was good co-operation from women and higher authority. The study was a new learning experience for the investigator. The result of the present study showed that women lack adequate knowledge regarding reproductive tract infections.

CONCLUSION

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Analysis clearly depicts that, there is a significant difference between post-test knowledge levels [$x2 = 138.3$, $P < 0.05$] of women in experimental group and control group

Hence clearly suggest that women of experimental group had experienced gain in knowledge in post Intervention assessment compared to control group. Thus knowledge regarding role of reproductive health in prevention of regarding reproductive tract infections among women of experimental group was successful in increasing the level of knowledge regarding prevention of reproductive tract infections.

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