



Informational booklet on drug abuse and its harmful effect on health among adolescents

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Abstract

Quasi- experimental one-group pre-test post-test research design was adopted and the study was conducted among adolescents in selected higher secondary school of Mahisagar District, Gujarat. 60 adolescents were selected by using Probability simple random sampling method. Pre-test level of knowledge of adolescents of regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects on health were assessed. Informational Booklet was given for 30 minutes regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects on health. After 7 days post-test was conducted. The same questionnaire was used to assess the posttest knowledge of adolescents. The data gathered was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistical method and interpretations were made based on the objectives of the study. The major findings of the study the mean knowledge pre-test score was 11.97 and mean knowledge post-test score is 19.77 regarding Drug Abuse and its Harmful Effects on Health. The mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score with the mean difference of 7.79 and calculated 't' value (t= 16.77) was greater than tabulated 't' value (t= 2.00) which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis H01 was rejected and research hypothesis H1 was accepted and it revealed that the Informational Booklet was effective in increasing knowledge among adolescents of higher secondary school. The study findings show that There was no significant association between the age of student, sex, religion, education of father, occupation of father, education of mother, occupation of mother, income of family member, previous source of information regarding Drug Abuse with the pre- test score of the adolescents of higher secondary school.

Keywords: Evaluate, effectiveness, information booklet, adolescent, high secondary, drugs abuse

Introduction

Drug is a chemical substance, it's known structure, which when "administered to a living organism, produces a biological effect". A pharmaceutical drug, also called a medication or medicine, is a chemical substance used to health treat, cure, prevent, promotive and diagnose a disease promote well-being. Traditionally drugs were obtained through extraction from medicinal plants, but more recently also by organic synthesis.

Substance abuse, also known as drug abuse, is the used drug in amounts and different methods which are harmful effects to the individual or others. It is a developer of substance abuse -related disorder. Different ways to drug abuse are used in public health, medical and criminal justice contexts. In some cases, criminal or anti-social behaviour developed when the person is under the influence of a drug, and long-term uses personality changes in individuals may also occur. In addition to possible physical, social, and psychological harm, the use of some drugs may also lead to criminal penalties, although these vary widely depending on the local jurisdiction.

Statement problem

"A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Informational Booklet on Drug Abuse and Its Harmful Effect on Health Among Adolescents in Selected Higher Secondary Schools of Mahisagar District, Gujarat".

Aim of Study

To evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet on drug abuse and its harmful effect on health among adolescents.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge score of adolescents regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects on health before and after administration of information booklet.
2. To assess the effectiveness of an information booklet on knowledge regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects among adolescents.
3. To find out the association between selected demographic variables with pre-test knowledge score among adolescents in selected higher secondary schools of Mahisagar District, Gujarat.

Metgodology

Research Approach

In this study, quantitative research approach was adopted.

Research Design

In this study, Quasi- experimental one-group pre-test post-test research design was adopted to determine informational booklet on drug abuse and its harmful effect on health among adolescents in selected higher secondary schools.

Research Setting

In this study will be conducted in selected higher secondary schools.

Variables under study

Dependent Variable

Knowledge of adolescent about Drug abuse and Its Harmful effects on health.

Independent Variable

Information booklet on Drug Abuse and Its Harmful Effect on Health was the independent variable.

Population

In the present study, population comprised of adolescents in selected higher secondary schools.

Sample size and Sampling technique

The sample size for the study was 60 adolescents was selected and using Probability simple random sampling techniques.

Description of tool

Section A

Demographic variables It consists of demographic variables such as Age of student, sex, religion, education of father, occupation of father, education of mother, occupation of mother, family income, previous source of information regarding drug abuse.

Section B

It consists of 30 items about drug abuse and its harmful effect on health related questions including Introduction, Risk factors and factors affecting drug abuse, drug category and drug administration, effects of drug abuse, prevention and rehabilitation of drug abuse.

Reliability

The reliability of semi structured knowledge questionnaire was established by testing the stability. The stability for semi structured knowledge questionnaire was determined by Test Re-test Method (Karl's parsons correlation formula) using this formula and it was 0.8.

Results and Discussion

Finding related to the demographic variables of samples

1. In Age 15 (26.67%) samples were of 15 years, 17 (28.33%) samples were 16 years, 16(26.67%) samples were 17 years and 11 (18.33%) were in 18 years and above age.
2. In Sex 35 (58.33%) were boy 25 (41.67 %) were Girls, 00 (00.00%) were Transgender.
3. In Religion 32 (53.33%) were Hindu, 22 (36.67%) were Muslim, 06 (10.00%) Christine. 00 (00.00%) were others.
4. In education of Father 00 (00.00%) fathers had Illiterates, 18 (30.00%) fathers had up to Primary school, 22 (36.67%) fathers had up to High school, 20 (33.33%) had up to Graduate and above.
5. In occupation of Father 13 (21.67%) fathers were Unemployed, 16 (26.67%) fathers were government employee 15 (25.00%) fathers were private employees 16 (26.67%) fathers were self-employee.
6. In education of mother 16 (26.67 %) mothers had up to illiterate, 08 (13.33%) mothers had up to primary and 29 (48.33%) mothers had up to high school and 07 (11.67%) had up to Graduation and above.
7. In occupation of mothers 34 (56.67%) mothers were unemployed, 05 (11.67%) mothers were Government employee, 15 (25.00%) were private employee, 06 (10.00 %) were Self employee.
8. In income of family 11 (18.33 %) were earning Rs.5000 Per month, 11 (18.33%) were earning Rs. 10,000 per

month 10 (16.67%) were earning Rs. 15,000 were earning Per month and 28 (46.67%) were earning 20,000 or above per month.

9. In previous source of information regarding Drug Abuse 12 (20.00%) have no information, 13 (21.67%) have known from Friends, 04 (6.67%) have known from Teacher and 37 (54.67%) have known from Mass Media

Findings related to knowledge of sample regarding drug abuse and its harmful effects on health

The mean knowledge pre-test score was 11.97 and mean knowledge post-test score is 19.77 regarding Drug Abuse and its Harmful Effects on Health. The mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score with the mean difference of 7.79 and calculated 't' value ($t= 16.77$) was greater than tabulated 't' value ($t= 2.00$) which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis H_0 was rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted and it revealed that the Informational Booklet was effective in increasing knowledge among adolescents of higher secondary school.

Association with pre-test knowledge scores adolescence of higher secondary school and demographic variables

There was no significant association between the age of student, sex, religion, education of father, occupation of father, education of mother, occupation of mother, income of family member, previous source of information regarding Drug Abuse with the pre- test score of the adolescents of higher secondary school.

Conclusion

The present study assessed the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding drug abuse and its harmful effect on health among adolescence in selected higher secondary school of Mahisagar District, Gujarat. Based on statistical findings, it is evident that, the total 39 (65.00%) of the samples had average, and 21 (35.00%) of samples had poor knowledge regarding Drug Abuse and its Harmful Effects on Health in pre-test, where as in post-test knowledge level improved after administration of informational booklet about 05 (08.33%) sample had poor knowledge 22 (36.67%) had average and 33 (55.00%) had good knowledge in post test score. Thus, investigator concluded that informational booklet was effective in gaining knowledge regarding Drug Abuse and its Harmful Effects on Health.

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