



A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers in selected community area of Rajkot district

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Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers in selected community area of Rajkot district. The objectives were to assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother, To assess the post-test knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother, To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers, To find out association between post-test level of knowledge with their selected socio demographic variables. The researcher also found that knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers. India has also the third largest number of people living with HIV/AIDS. The participation of antenatal mothers in the process and accessibility to prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) information can prevent serious implication. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome epidemic is the greatest challenge to human kind in the 21st century. Mother to child transmission (MTCT) of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection is the transmission of the virus from HIV infected mother to child during pregnancy, labor, delivery or breastfeeding.

Keywords: effectiveness, structured teaching programme, HIV/AIDS, antenatal mothers, knowledge, Rajkot district

Introduction

Over the past several decades, researchers have learned a lot about the human immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and the disease causes, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). But still more research is needed to help the millions of people whose health continues to be threatened by the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. At the National institutional of Health, the HIV/AIDS research effort is lead by the National institute of Allergy and infectious Disease (NIAID). A vast network NIAID - supported, located on the NIH campus in Bethesda, Maryland, and at research centers around the globe, is exploring new ways to prevent and treat HIV infection, as well as to better understands the virus with the goal of finding a cure. For example, in recent months, NIAID and its partners made progress toward finding a vaccine to prevent HIV infection. Check out other promising areas of NIAID funded research on HIV/AIDS in the three decades since the first cases of AIDS were reported, federal investment in basic, biomedical, behavioral, and social science research have led to numerous HIV prevention intervention and lifesaving treatments. Several federal agencies conduct or support HIV research activities.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers.
3. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers.
4. To find out association between post-test level of knowledge with their selected socio demographic variables

Materials and Methods

Research Design: Pre-experimental research design - one group pre-test, post-test design.

Settings: The study was conducted community area.

Population: In this study population consisted of antenatal mothers.

Sample: Totally 60 samples were collected.

Sampling Technique: The samples were selected for this study by "Non-probability convenient sampling technique."

Data Analysis: The data were analysed by using both descriptive and inferential statistical methods.

Ethical Consideration

Approval of the Research Committee of Kamdar Collage of Nursing. Written Permission Was Sought From The Concerned Authority. Anonymity And Confidentiality Of The Subjects Were Maintained And The Sample For The Research Study Were Made Clear That Data Will Be Used For The Research Purpose Only.

Result

Section - I

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables. N=60

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years		
	18-21 years	2	3.3
	22-25 years	29	48.4
	26-30 years	24	40
	Above 30 years	5	8.3
2	Religion		
	Hindu	45	75
	Muslim	12	20
	Christian	3	5
3	Type of family		
	Nuclear family	32	53.3
	Joint family	28	46.7
4	Education		
	Primary	11	18.3
	Secondary	29	48.4
	Graduation	15	25
	Illiterate	5	8.3
5	Family income(Rs)		
	5000-10000	7	11.7
	10000-20000	12	20
	20000-30000	22	36.6
	Above 30000	19	31.7
6	Occupation		
	Working	26	43.3
	Home maker	34	56.7
7	Source of information		
	Newspaper	8	13.3
	Television	27	45
	Peer group	19	31.7
	Public health programme	6	10

Table 4 depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of antenatal mother. According to their age, majority 29 (48.4%) were in 22-25 years of age, followed by 24 (40%) were in 26-30 years of age, 5(8.3%) were in above 30 years of age and 2 (3.3%) were in 18-21 years of age.

Section – II

Table 2: Pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother. N=60

Level of Knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
	F	%	f	%
Poor knowledge (0-7)	31	51.6	0	0
Average knowledge (8-14)	25	41.7	16	26.7
Good knowledge (15-20)	4	6.7	44	73.3

Table 2 depicts the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother. Results revealed that in pretest majority 31(51.6%) had poor knowledge, 25(41.7%) had average knowledge and only 4(6.7%) had good knowledge where as in posttest majority 44(73.3%) had good knowledge and 16(26.7%) had average knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Section - III

Table 3: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother. N=60

Level of Knowledge	Mean	SD	Mean D	t value	df	P value
Pre-test	8.45	3.218	6.82	12.97	59	0.001*
Post-test	15.27	2.122				

*p<0.05 level of significance

Table 3 shows the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother which was tested by using paired t test. Mean pretest knowledge score was 8.45 ± 3.218 and in posttest mean knowledge score was 15.27 ± 2.122 with mean difference of 6.82 and (t=value 12.97, df=59, p=0.001) was found statistically highly significant at p<0.05. Findings indicate that structured teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of antenatal mother regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS.

Table 4: Association between post-test knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother with their demographic variables N=60

S. No	Demographic Variables	Post-test knowledge		x ² value df p value
		Average	Good	
1	Age in years			
	18-21 years	1	1	0.842
	22-25 years	7	22	3
	26-30 years	7	17	0.839 ^{NS}
	Above 30 years	1	4	
2	Religion			
	Hindu	13	32	1.222
	Muslim	3	9	2
	Christian	0	3	0.543 ^{NS}
3	Type of family			1.097
	Nuclear family	8	24	1
	Joint family	8	20	0.755 ^{NS}
4	Education			
	Primary	3	8	3.279
	Secondary	7	22	3
	Graduation	6	9	0.351 ^{NS}
	Illiterate	0	5	
5	Family income(Rs)			
	5000-10000	1	6	2.637
	10000-20000	4	8	3
	20000-30000	4	18	0.451 ^{NS}
	Above 30000	7	12	
6	Occupation			0.302
	Working	6	20	1
	Home maker	10	24	0.582 ^{NS}
7	Source of information			
	Newspaper	3	5	2.784
	Television	8	19	3
	Peer group	5	14	0.426 ^{NS}
	Public health programme	0	6	

*p value < 0.05 level of significance NS-Non Significant

Table 4 depicts the association between pre-test knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother with their demographic variables which was tested by using chi-square test. Result revealed that demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, education, family income, occupation and source of information were not found any significant association with pre-test knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mother.

Summary

The present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers in selected community area of Rajkot district. The samples

were selected for the study by adopting non probability convenient sampling technique. The samples for presence study to decide to be among 60 antenatal mothers. The data was collected by using knowledge questionnaire.

Conclusion

The main conclusion from the study is there is effectiveness of structured teaching programme is effective to gain the knowledge regarding awareness of HIV/AIDS among antenatal mothers.

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