



“Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Urinary Tract Infection Among Adoloscnet Girls in Selected College of Varanasi Uttar Pradesh”

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ABSTRACT

A Experimental study to “Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in selected colleges of Varanasi Uttar Pradesh” objective of the study were 1. To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding prevention of Urinary Tract Infection among adolescent girls 2.To find out the relationship between pre test & post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adoloscnet girls 3. To find out the association between the post test knowledge level regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with socio demographic variables

The study made use of Experimental pre- test and post- test research design. Total 30 samples were taken with convince sampling technique.

The finding related to socio demographic data Majority (33.33) were in the age group of 13 to 14 years, majority of student (43.33%) were of 12th standard. Majority (73.33%) are Hinduism, majority of students (70%) were unmarried, majority (56.66%) students joint family majority of place of residential (40%), monthly income (33.33%) were lived in rural areas, source of information regarding urinary tract infection (56.66%).

The knowledge level of pretest score (0%) was grading of very poor (36.6%) was poor (60%) average (3.33%) good (0%) pretest and post test score (0%) was very poor and poor (0%) and (50%) was average (43.33%) was good (6.67%) was grading of very good.

The pretest mean score and post test pre score was **(13.5)** and **(19.43)** respectively. The calculated 't' value was **(7.781)**. at the degree of freedom **(29)** . the pos- test knowledge score of the sample with the number of days that the student is receiving knowledge in a week as shown by obtained chi value of Marital status **8.16** at the degree of freedom **(2)** at **0.016** level of significance, Type of family **77.71** at the degree of freedom **(2)** at **0.001** level of significance, Place of residential **10** at the degree of freedom **(2)** at **0.0067** level of significance, Source of information **9.2** at degree of freedom **(3)** at **0.267** level of significance

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

According to WHO 'health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well – being not merely an absence of disease or infirmity.' In recent years this statement has amplified include the ability to lead and economically productive life. Adolescence period is the time of transition from childhood to adulthood. The term adolescence literally means 'to emerge' or 'to achieve identity'. During this period social psychological and physical transformation and maturation occur in adolescence.

Urinary tract infection is common disease affecting all the age group, from new born to old age. Among adolescent girls acute uncomplicated urinary tract infection is more prevalent. This is the fourth main reason for outpatient visit among adolescent girls. In USA urinary tract infection causes one million hospital admission per year. 1% of school girls in the age group of (5-14years) have bacteria which increases up to 4% in young adulthood and then by additional 1-2% with every decade of age. Young women have 30 times more prevalence than that of young men.

A study conducted among 1817 school going children age 11-15years Mangalore district shows that 192 (10.57%) children were affected with symptomatic bacterial infection in which 53(27.6%) were boys 139 (72.4%) were girls . the main organism isolated was E. coli. There was a gradual increase incidence asymptomatic bacteria in girls from 11years (7.5%) to 15years (13.66%) of age. The study result reveals that while age increases incidence rate of urinary tract infection also increases.

A syndromic approach conducted among 134 females adolescent aged 10 -19 years in Howrach district to determine reproductive tract infection shows that 64.01% were suffering with reproductive tract infection, 3.82% with urinary tract infection and 15.92% with dysmenorrhea. It is found that there was significant association between reproductive tract infection and religion and higher prevalence rate were found in family size of T.

Urinary tract infection in young children is mainly due to auto infection from intestinal tract whereas in adolescent girls often due to sexual activity.

A Dutch National survey of general practice to find the incidence rates and management of urinary tract infection among 82,053 children aged 0-18 years shows that 1.15% were diagnosed as having urinary tract infection and the incidence rate were 19 episodes per 1000 persons per year. Incidence rate in girls were 8 times higher than boys which gradually increased after the 12 year. Smaller cities and rural areas had the incidence rate 2 times as high as in the 3 largest cities. The incidence rate was lowest in summer time among children below 12 years.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

A cross sectional comparative study was conducted to determine the perception and practices regarding menstruation among 94 girls from urban schools and 74 from rural school aged 10-19 years. Data collected by using questionnaire revealed that the adolescent girls who do not practice taboos more in rural areas (21%) AS compared to urban areas (4.3%). Restriction of physical activities during (20.3%) and restriction in type of clothing (35.1%) during menstruation found to be more in rural girls than in urban girls (10.6%) and (23.4%) respectively.

Among adolescent girls, lower urinary tract infections are very common. At least one episode of urinary tract infection will occur in nearly 5-6% of girls during first grade to graduation from high school. Compare to boys, the recurrence rate is 50% greater in girls. Due to urinary tract infection every year nearly 6-7 million young women visits physicians.

A study reported that, out of 147 women aged between 17 to 34 year, 15.6% had urinary tract infection caused by coagulase – negative staphylococcus. All the patients who were having urinary tract infection due to coagulase – negative staphylococcus were found to be more sexually active as compared to 84.7% Of those who had urinary tract infection due to other causes. Patients with urinary tract infection due to coagulase – negative staphylococcus had increased amount of vaginal discharge and some of the patients used tampons and oral contraceptives for menstrual protection.

Knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene among 65 high school girls aged 14-15 years was assessed in century district. Data collected by administering interview schedule revealed that, 51 girls had adequate knowledge regarding the process of menstruation. Out of 64 girls, who were using old cloth, 25 (39.06%) were reusing it, 52 (81.25%) girls were taking special bath during menstruation. External genitalia cleaning with water was restricted by 27 (41.53%) girls whereas only 3 (4.62%) girls restricted with soap and water, and 20 (31.25%) members were restricted for taking milk and milk products during menstruation.

Silent urinary tract infection may occur among school girls which is due to inadequate intake of water and infrequent passage of urine. The main reason for this is unhygienic school toilets and improper teaching regarding menstrual hygiene. Dehydration can cause urinary tract infection.

A study conducted among 107 people with symptoms of urinary tract infection and 250 non infected people selected randomly within the community. Among infected members 27.85% were men and 72.2% were women. The study showed that, there was a highly significant difference between fluid intake among non infected (4 pints/day) and infected (2 pints/day) persons.

Urinary tract infection may progress into renal damage, renal failure, and sepsis. Early recognition and prompt treatment help to prevent occurrence of recurrent urinary tract infection and possibility of complication.

Based on 2001 census among 33% of Indian population belongs to age group between 10 to 24 years. 20% of adolescents have sexual workers. It is important to provide education and involvement of both medical and health professionals to improve the health status of the adolescents.

Personal experience of the investigator and review of literature revealed that lack of adequate knowledge and hygienic practice are most common causes for urinary tract infection among adolescent girls. Nurses being the parts of health team have responsibility to educate the adolescent girls and show correct pathway to prevent urinary tract infection. Hence, the above – mentioned factors motivated the investigator to undertake the study.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Urinary Tract Infection Among Adoloescent Girls in Selected College of Varanasi Uttar Pradesh”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls.
- To find out the relationship between pre-test and pos-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls.
- To find out the association between the post-test knowledge level regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girl and with socio demographic variable.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Effectiveness:- It refers to the gain in knowledge level after administration structured teaching programme on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls.

Structured teaching program:- It refers to systematically developed instructions designed to provide information and improve knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls.

Knowledge :- It refers to the level of information regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls.

Prevention:- It refers to taking the measure to study the spread of urinary tract infection among the adoloescent girls

Urinary tract infection :- In this study Urinary tract infection refers to infection of lower urinary tract such as urethritis.

Adolescent girls:- In this study adolescent girls means girls who are in the age group of between 13 to 19 year

HYPOTHESIS-

H1- There will be increased knowledge level of the college students regarding urinary tract infection after the structured teaching programme.

H2- There will be an association between posttest knowledge levels college students regarding urinary tract infection with their selected sociodemographic variables.

ASSUMPTION

It is assume that-

1. College student may have some knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.
2. Structured teaching programme may improve the knowledge of the college student regarding urinary tract infection.

DELIMITATION

The study is limited to-

1. The student between the age group of 13-19 years college students in selected student in selected college at Varanasi, U.P.
2. The study period 3 months.
3. Sample size 30.

SUMMARY

The chapter deal with the background of the study, need of the study, statement of the problem, objectives, hypothesis, assumption, delimitations, and operational definitions of term.

CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature is an essential aspect of scientific research. The investigator to gain insight into the selected problem did an extensive review of literature. Review of Literature is categorized under the following headings.

- ❖ Studies related to incidence and prevalence of urinary tract infections among adolescent girls.
- ❖ Studies related to causes, manifestation and diagnosis of urinary tract infections among adolescent girls.
- ❖ Studies related to management and preventive measures of urinary tract infection among adolescents.

Reviews related to incidence and prevalence of urinary tract infection

Wang LP, et.al,(2016), A Study was conducted on prevention of urinary tract infection with the instillation of hyaluronic acid with the objective to evaluate the efficiency of vesicles instillation of hyaluronic acid against urinary tract infection. The sample of this study was 20 adolescent girls with the history of urinary tract infection. The result obtained from the study was 65% of the samples were free from the recurrence of urinary tract infection until the end of the study. One had recurrence during treatment and 30% during follow up. The conclusion of this study was intravesical instillation of hyaluronic acid is effective in preventing occurrence and recurrence of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls

Clothe, et.al,(2015), A study was conducted on the prevalence of urinary tract infection in adolescent girls with the objective to detect urinary tract infection in adolescent girls and the other was to identify the causative organism of urinary tract infection in adolescent girls. 502 samples of adolescent girls from the school was obtained for this study. The result obtained from the above study was out of 502 samples 8.4 % grew the bacterial pathogens that cause urinary tract infection among them 57.14% was E.Coli .The conclusion of this study was in India the incidence rate of urinary tract infection is 8.4% in every 500 adolescent population and the main causative organism(57.14%) was E.Coli.

Ray Sueshnal, et.al(2015), A study was conducted on clinical symptoms predictive of urinary tract infection with the objective to evaluate clinical predictors that help to diagnose urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with irritative voiding symptoms. The design of this study was case control study. The samples were adolescent girls with irritative voiding symptoms. The result of this study was, prompt resolution of symptoms with antibiotics and absence of nocturia are significant predictors for adolescent girls with urinary tract infection. The conclusion of this study was among adolescent girls with irritative voiding symptoms, clinical symptoms can help to identify urinary tract infection at the initial presentation even if urine culture reports are not available.

Dongle AR1,et.al, (2015), A study was conducted on the incidence adolescent urinary tract infection (UTI). The abstract of this study was whereas most infections in the young patient demand an extensive radiologic work-up; the teenager with a urinary tract infection is not so straightforward. Urinary tract infections occur most frequently among adolescent females and are usually uncomplicated and not associated with underlying anatomical abnormalities. Smaller numbers of adolescent males suffer from urinary tract infections, and the need to search for underlying abnormalities is not clear. Adolescent urinary tract infection is associated with nascent sexual activity and is also more common in voiding/elimination syndromes.

Abhijit V, et.al(2014), A study was conducted on cranberries for prevention of urinary tract infection in females especially in adolescent girls with the objective to assess the effectiveness of cranberry juice and other cranberry products in preventing urinary tract infection among adolescent girls. The randomized control trails were used in this study.100 females from 13-25 years were the sample in this study. The result of this study was cranberry products significantly reduced the incidence of urinary tract infections at 12 months compared with placebo/control in females. The conclusion of this study was there is some evidence that cranberry juice may decrease the number of symptomatic urinary tract infections over a period of one year in adolescent girls.

AdhikariP, et.al,(2013), A study was conducted on the incidence and cause of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with the aim: to determine the most frequent causes and the incidence of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls .The samples used in this study was 299 children with urinary tract infections with the age group of 7-16 years. The result obtained from this study was there were 54.58% females and 45.15% males in the research group. In the age group of

7-16 years where more female patients (56.07% female, 43.93% male) E.Coli was the most frequent cause of urinary tract infection (74.12%) in the age group of 7-16 years. The conclusion of this study was, urinary tract infection was generally more present in female patients especially children between the age group of 7-16 years. E. coli was the most frequent cause of urinary tract infection in children of all age, while the second most frequent cause of urinary tract infection in children was Klebsiella.

Tania Sunita, et.al, (2012), A study was conducted on the incidence of urinary tract infection a population based study with the objective to examine the incidence rate of urinary tract infection due to gram negative bacilli. The method used in this study was Kaplan –Meier. The median ages of patients were 25 years and 75% were females. The age adjusted incidence rate per 100, 000 populations. The results obtained from the above study were about 55.4% females and 44.6% males are getting urinary tract infection caused by E.Coli. The conclusion of this study was the urinary tract infection among adolescent girls are occurring due to gram negative bacilli.

Reviews related to the causes, manifestations and, diagnosis of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls

Dogut, et.al (2012) A study was conducted on the role of hematuria and dysuria in the self-diagnosis of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with the objective to assess the value of self reported hematuria and dysuria in the diagnosis of urinary tract infection at the individual level. A sample of 1000 adolescent girls of 13-18 years from 20 schools was selected. The result of this study was among various indicators of urinary tract infection micro hematuria had highest sensitivity (76%) followed by self reported hematuria (65%) and dysuria. The study concluded with specificity was highest for self reported hematuria or dysuria the efficiencies of self reported hematuria or dysuria increased with the intensity of infection and has highest for heavy infections.

Reviews related to the management and preventive measures of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls

Kamath R. et.al, (2016), A study was conducted on the role of uroflowmetry biofeedback and biofeedback training of the pelvic floor muscles in the treatment of urinary tract infection in adolescent girls with dysfunctional voiding: a randomized controlled prospective study, with the objective to evaluate the efficacy of a training program with uro flowmetr and pelvic floor

relaxation on urodynamic and voiding parameters in adolescent girls with dysfunctional voiding. The methods were 86 adolescent girls aged between 13-25 years with dysfunctional voiding were randomly received the treatment schedule. The result of this study was the prevalence of storage and emptying symptoms decreased at 3, 6, 12, months and remained steady during the study period. Mean flow rate, flow time, voiding volume increased and post void residual urine decreased. The conclusion of this study was training the voluntary control of pelvic floor seems essential in obtaining control over the bladder function. This result reinforces the importance of pelvic floor therapy in the resolution of urinary tract infections.

Mc person, et.al,(2012), A study was conducted on the effectiveness of five different approaches in management of urinary tract infection a randomized control trial with the objective to assess the impact of different management strategies in urinary tract infection in adolescent girls. The sample was 300 adolescent girls of 13-24 years presenting with suspected urinary tract infection. The result of this study was patients had patients had 3-5 days of moderately bad symptoms if they took antibiotics immediately. Patient who waited at least 48 hours to start antibiotics re- consulted less. Average had symptoms for 37% longer than those taking immediate antibiotics. The conclusion of this study was all management strategies were achieves similar symptom control. And also they came to the conclusion that routine sending urine samples for testing will not have any use for the management of urinary tract infection.

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative evaluation research approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN

pre- experimental one group pretest post test research design.

VARIABLES

The variables includes in this study are dependent and independent variable. Dependent variable explains effect of independent variable demographic variable.

- a) Independent variable of the study is Structured Teaching Programme
- b) Dependent variable; knowledge and among adolescents on urinary tract infection.
- c) Demographic variables; Its includes the characteristics of adolescents such as Age, Educational status, religion, types of family, Age, educational status, religion, marital status, type of family, place of residential, monthly income of family, source of information.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted at inter college Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Population

The population of the present study comprises of 30 students.

Sample and sampling technique

The researcher selected of 30 students. Non-provability convenient sampling technique

Criteria for selection of samples

A-Inclusive criteria-

- Adolescent girls

- The willing to participate in study.
- Present at the time of study.

B-Exclusive criteria-

- Not willing to participate in study.
- Those who are not available at the time of study.

Description of the tool

In this study the tool was divided into two parts-

Part 1- This part consisted of 8 items for obtaining personal information from research subjects e.g. Age (in year), Educational status, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Place of residential, Monthly income of family, Source of information regarding urinary tract infection.

Part 2- Multiple choice questionnaires was used with one correct answer. One (1) mark was awarded for correct answer and zero (0) mark for wrong answers. The maximum source of the tool was 30 and minimum was 0.

Table shows the distribution of questions along with their numbers and scores for right and wrong answer.

Sr. no	Assessment of variables	Number of Questions	Score of wrong answer	Score of right answer
1.	Socio demographic Variables	8	-	-
2.	Structured knowledge questionnaire	30	0	1

Table: 1 Table shows the distribution of questions along with their number and scores for right and wrong answers. This tool was observe by the investigator through questionnaire method.

The score was converted into percentage using the formula percentage = obtain score X 100 total score.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Obtained score} \times 100}{\text{total score}}$$

Total score

Knowledge score

Grading score	Grading of knowledge
0-6	Very poor
7-12	Poor
13-18	Average
19-24	Good
25-30	Very good

Table :2showing the grading scores of Knowledge**Summary**

This chapter dealt research approach, research design, variables, setting of the study, schematic diagram showing research design, population, sample and sampling technique, criteria for selection of sample, development and description of tool, steps in the construction of tool, description of tool, validity and reliability of tool, pilot study, data collection procedure, plan for data analysis, ethical consideration, ethical issues, summary.

CHAPTER-IV

ANALYSIS INTERPRETATION

The analysis of data was done in accordance with objective of the study the data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics (frequency and percentage distribution, mean standard deviation, graphs, charts) and inferential statistics chi square test

Objective

1. To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding prevention of Urinary Tract Infection among adolescent girls
2. To find out the relationship between pre test & post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls
3. To find out the association between the post test knowledge level regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with socio demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₁- Mean, post test knowledge score of students regarding urinary tract infection will be significantly higher than there pre-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significant.

H₂- There will be significant relationship between pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score of students regarding urinary tract infection.

H₃- There will be a significant association between post-test knowledge score and demographic variables.

Organization of data analysis

The data will be planned to analyze terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The plan for data analysis was as fallow

Section 1:- Findings related to compute the frequencies and % of demographic sample characteristics.

Section 2:- Finding the level of pre-test level score.

Section 3:- Mean, mean difference, SD, and 't' value were used to describe the pre-test or post-test score of knowledge.

Section 4:- Chi, square was used to described associate between the post test score of knowledge and their selected socio demographic variables.

SECTION - I

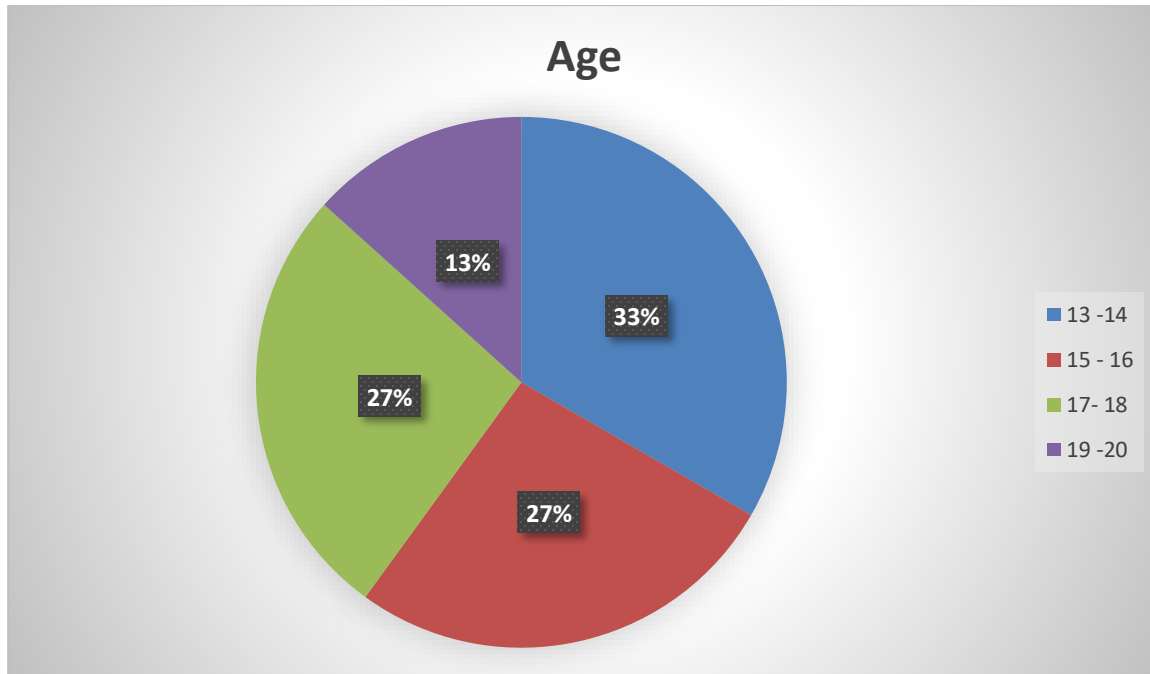
TABLE:3 - Frequency and percentage distribution of students according to socio-demographic variables

N-30

Sr. No.	Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in year)		
	a) 13- 14	10	33.33%
	b) 15- 16	8	26.66%
	c) 17- 18	8	26.66%
	d) 19- 20	4	13.33%
2	Gender		
	a) Secondary education	13	43.33%
	b) Higher secondary	11	36.66%
	c) Other (if others specify).....	6	20%
3	Religion		
	a) Hindu	22	73.33%
	b) Muslim	6	20%
	c) Christian	1	3.3%
	d) Other (if others specify).....	1	3.3%
4	Marital status		
	a) Married	5	16.66%
	b) Unmarried	21	70%
	c) Divorcee	4	13%
5	Type of family		

	a) Nuclear b) Joint c) Extended family	7 17 6	23.33% 56.66% 20%
6	Place of residential a) Urban b) Rural c) Semi urban	12 10 3	40% 33.33% 10%
7	Monthly income of family a) Less than 2000 b) 2000-3000 c) 4000-5000 d) 6000 or above	12 10 3 5	40% 33.33% 10% 16.66%
8	Source of information a) Television b) News paper c) Book d) Others	7 17 4 2	13.33% 56.66% 13.33% 6.66%

Majority (33.33) were in the age group of 13 to 14 years, majority of student (43.33%) were of 12th standard. Majority (73.33%) are Hinduism, majority of students (70%) were unmarried, majority (56.66%) students joint family majority of place of residential (40%), monthly income (33.33%) were lived in rural areas, source of information regarding urinary tract infection (56.66%)



Figure,1- pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their age.

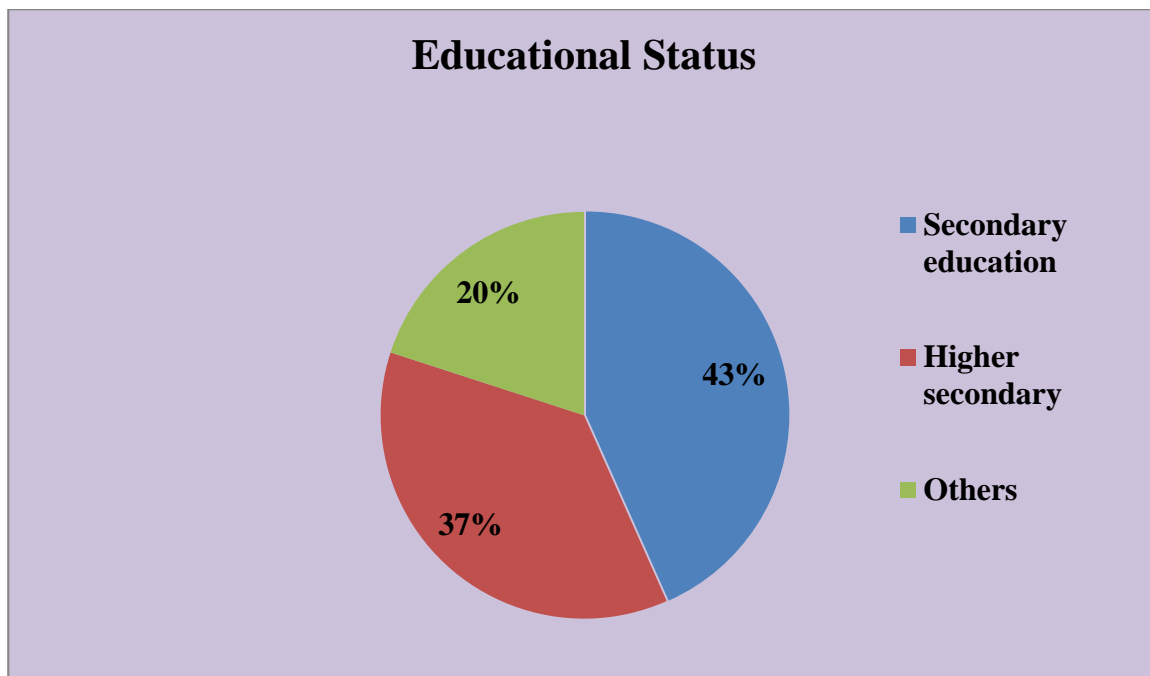


Figure.2- Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their education level.

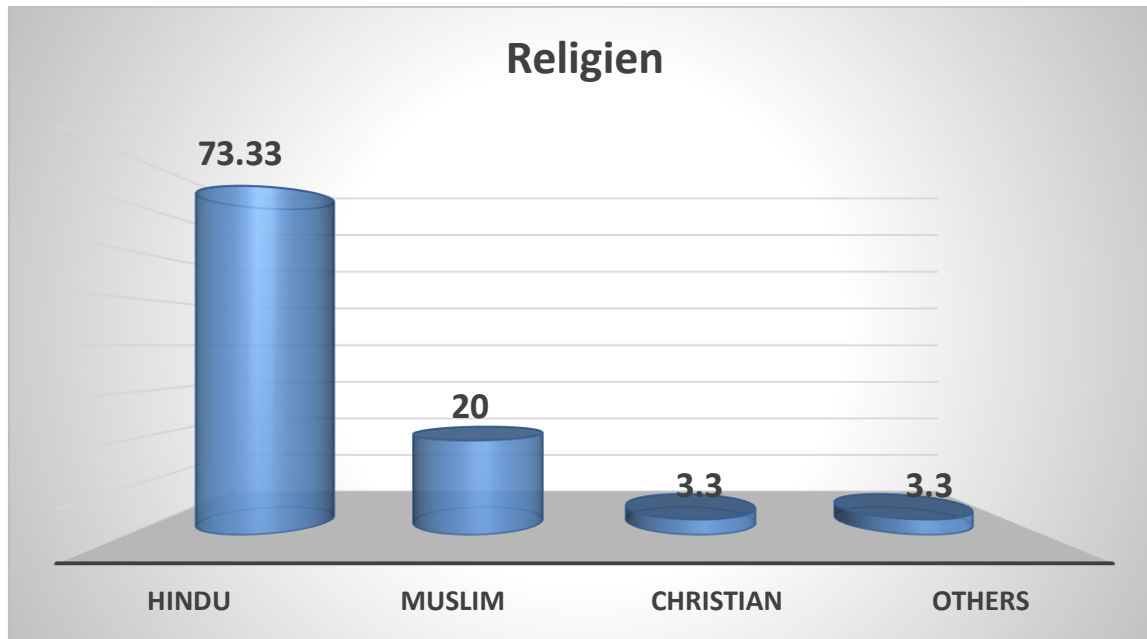


Figure.3- Column diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their religion.

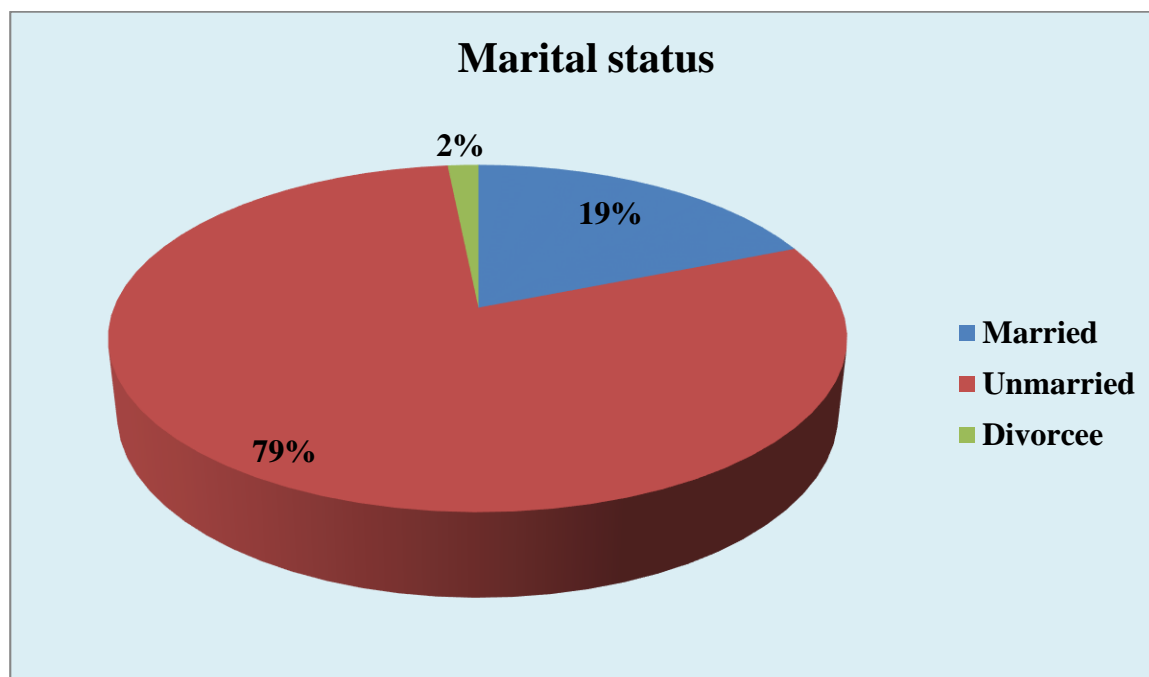


Figure.4- Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their marital status

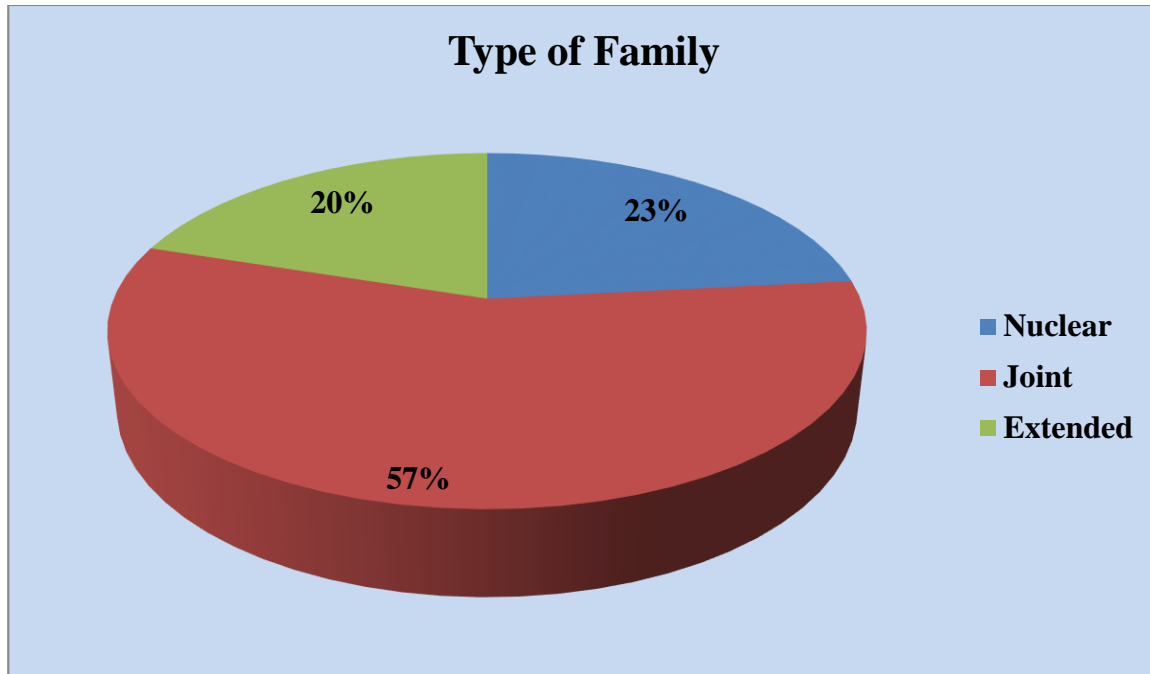


Figure.5- Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their type of family

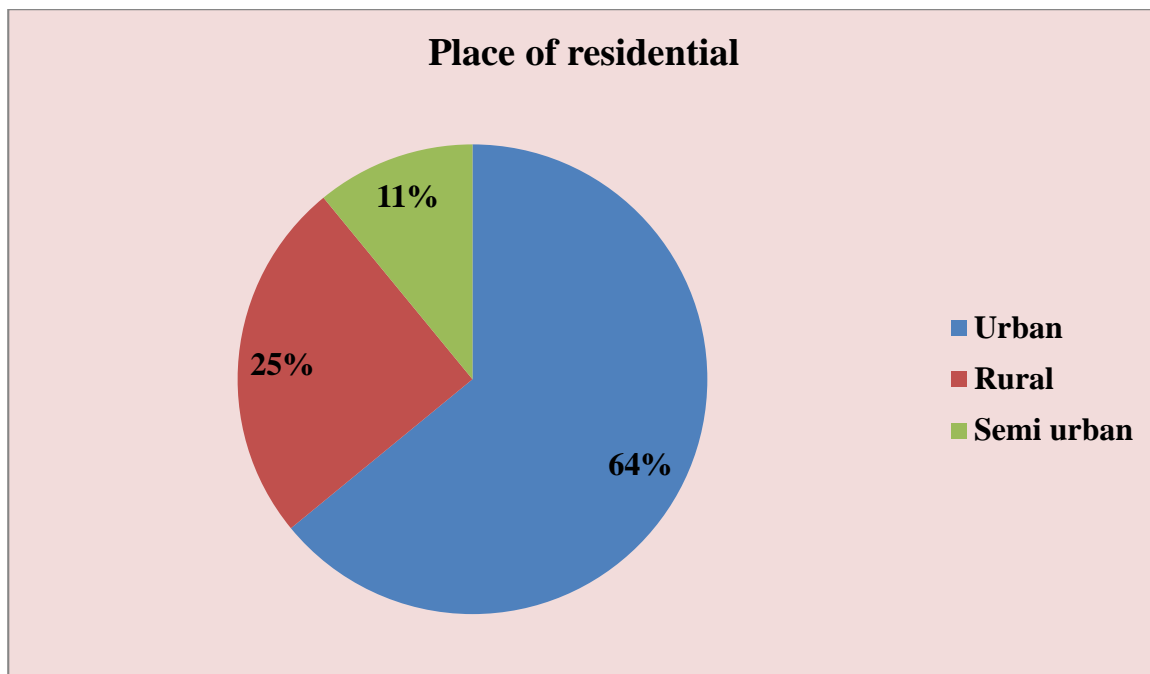


Figure.6- Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their place of residential

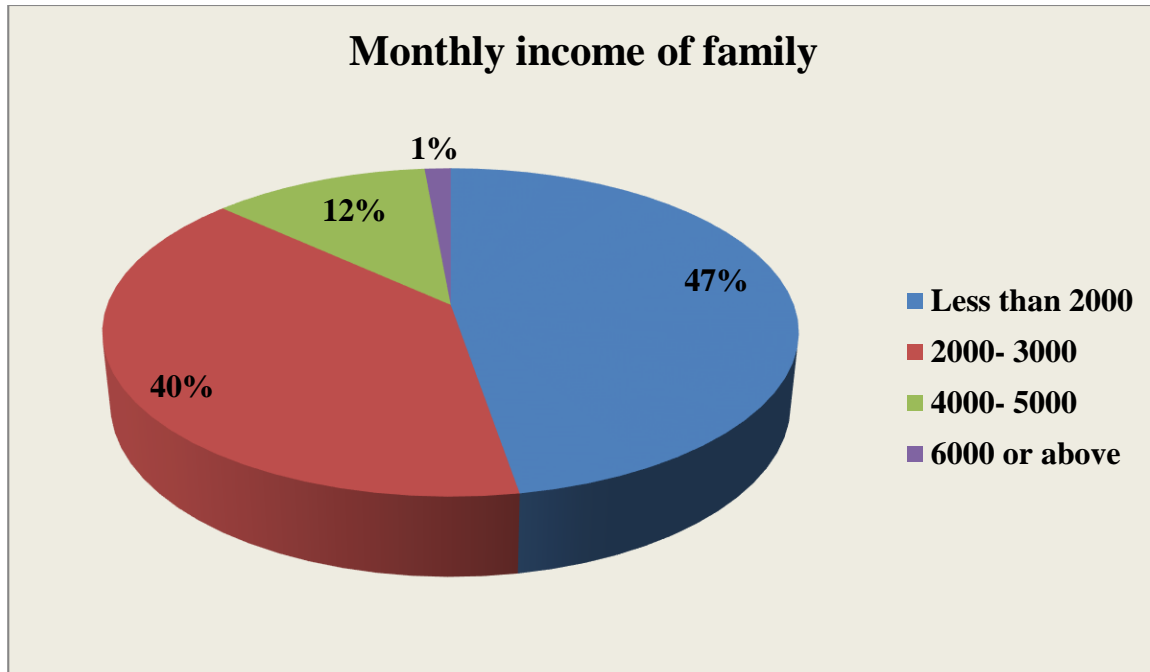


Figure.7- Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their monthly income of family.

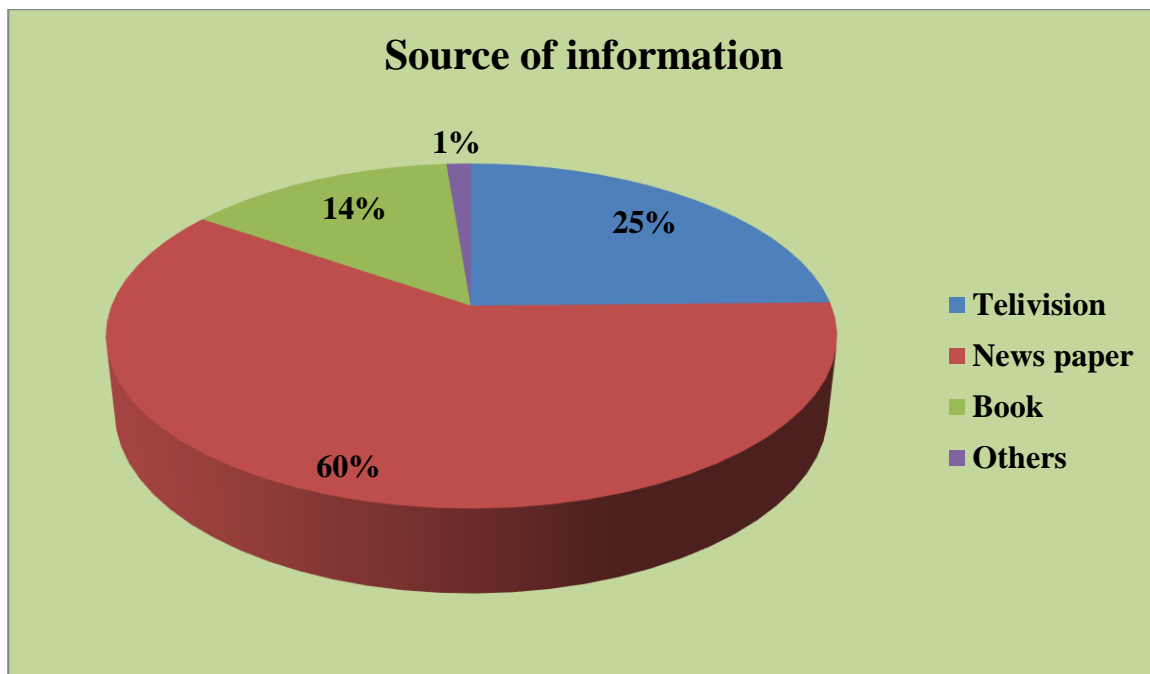


Figure.8- Pie diagram showing the percentage distribution of adolescent according to their source of information.

SECTION -II**FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PRE TEST AND POST TEST OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE**

Table: 4 Frequency and percentage distribution of students according to their pretest and post test knowledge score

N-30

Grading of scale	Grading of knowledge	Pre- Test		Post- Test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
0 - 6	Very poor	0	0	0	0
7- 12	Poor	11	36.6%	0	0
13-18	Average	18	60%	15	50%
19-24	Good	1	3.33%	13	43.33%
25-30	Very Good	0	0%	2	6.66%

The table shows that the knowledge of pre – test score (0%) was grading at very poor 36.6% Poor, 60% average, 3.33% good and 0% belongs from very good and post- test score at knowledge are 10% very poor, 0% poor 50% average, 43.33% good and 6.66% belong from very good grading at knowledge.

SECTION -III

TABLE: 5 This table describe the finding of Mean, Mean difference, Standard deviation and ‘t’ value was used to describe the pretest and post test score of knowledge.

N-30

Sr. No	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation	Standard Deviation Error	Calculated ‘t’ Value	Tabulated ‘t’ Value	P value
Pre - Test	13.5	5.93	2.825	0.77	7.781	2.05	.00001
Post- Test	19.43		3.136				

Show that the pre-test mean score and post-test mean score was (13.5) and (19.43) respectively. The calculated‘t’ value was (7.781). At the degree for freedom (29) this finding revealed that there was significant difference exists among mean pre-test and mean post-test knowledge score .It conclude that the structured teaching programme is effective to the U.T.I thus research H1 is accepted

SECTION -IV**Table: 6 This section describes the findings of Chi-square was used to describe the association between the post-test knowledge score selected demographic variables.**

N=30

Sr. No	Characteristics	Df	Chi square value	P Value	S/NS
1.	Age (in year) a) 13-14 b) 15-16 c) 17-18 d) 19-20	3	3.94	0.268	NS
2	Educational status a) Secondary education b) Higher secondary c) others (if other specify).....	2	3.38	0.184	NS
3	Religion a) Hindu b) Muslim c) Christian d) others (if other specify).....	3	4.84	0.088	NS
4.	Marital status a) Married b) Unmarried c) Divorce	2	8.16	0.016	Significant
5	Type of family a) Nuclear b) Joint c) Extended family	2	77.71	0.0001	Significant
6	Place of residential a) Urban b) Rural c) Semi urban	2	10	0.0067	Significant
7	Monthly income of family-				

	a)Less than 2000 b) 2000- 3000 c)4000- 5000 d)6000 or above	3	3.7	0.295	NS
8	Source of information a)Television b) News paper c) Book d) Others	3	9.2	0.267	Significant

The data presented in table shows that chi square value obtained to find out association between post- test score of the knowledge with demographic variable there was a positive significant association between the pos- test knowledge score of the sample with the number of days that the student is receiving knowledge in a week as shown by obtained chi value of Marital status **8.16** at the degree of freedom (**2**) at **0.016** level of significance, Type of family **77.71** at the degree of freedom (**2**) at **0.001** level of significance, Place of residential **10** at the degree of freedom (**2**) at **0.0067** level of significance, Source of information **9.2** at degree of freedom (**3**) at **0.267** level of significance. This indicated that the student grasping the knowledge and their post-test knowledge had significant association and were dependent on the each other.

On computation it was found that there was no significant association between the post- test knowledge score with demographic variable of (Age, Educational status, Religion, Monthly income of family).This indicated that these demographic variable of a student and their knowledge level did not have significant association and were independent of each other.

SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data. Quantitative and inferential statistics were used in the analysis of baseline characteristics using frequency and percentages presented graphically. the analysis and interpretation of the data focused on the result of the study. It helps to identified whether the objectives of the study have been met. The chapter leads the investigator to the next chapter.

CHAPTER- V

RESULTS

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding prevention of Urinary Tract Infection among adolescent girls.
2. To find out the relationship between pre test & post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls.
3. To find out the association between the post test knowledge level regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with sociodemographic variables.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

Section- I finding related to socio demographic data

Majority (33.33) were in the age group of 13 to 14 years, majority of student (43.33%) were of 12th standard. Majority (73.33%) are Hinduism, majority of students (70%) were unmarried, majority (56.66%) students joint family majority of place of residential (40%), monthly income (33.33%) were lived in rural areas, source of information regarding urinary tract infection (56.66%).

Section-II Finding related knowledge of urinary tract infection according to their pretest or posttest

The knowledge level of pretest score (0%) was grading of very poor (36.6%) was poor (60%) average (3.33%) good (0%) pretest and post test score (0%) was very poor and poor (0%) and (50%) was average (43.33%) was good (6.67%) was grading of very good.

H₁- There will be a significant gain the knowledge score after the administration of structured teaching programme regarding urinary tract infection.

Section- III Finding of mean, mean differences, standard deviation, and “t” value was used to describe the pretest and post test score.

The pretest mean score and post test pre score was (13.5) and (19.43) respectively. The calculated 't' value was (7.781). at the degree of freedom (29) . This finding revealed that there was a significance difference exists among mean pretest and mean post test knowledge score. it conclude that the structured teaching programme is affective to the urinary tract infection. Thus research hypothesis H_2 is accepted.

Section –IV Findings related to association between socio demographic data and post test knowledge scores.

The data presented in table shows that chi square value obtained to find out association between post- test score of the knowledge with demographic variable there was a positive significant association between the pos- test knowledge score of the sample with the number of days that the student is receiving knowledge in a week as shown by obtained chi value of Marital status 8.16 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.016 level of significance, Type of family 77.71 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.001 level of significance, Place of residential 10 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.0067 level of significance, Source of information 9.2 at degree of freedom (3) at 0.267 level of significance. This indicated that the student grasping the knowledge and their post-test knowledge had significant association and were dependent on the each other.

There will be a significant association between post-test knowledge score and demographic variables, Thus research hypothesis H_3 is accepted

SUUMARY

This chapter deals with discussion of findings of the study which was significant and there was improvement of knowledge of college student regarding urinary tract infection.