



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SUBSTANCE ABUSE AMONG ADOLESCENTS STUDYING IN A PRIVATE NURSING COLLEGE” THRISSUR DISTRICT, KERALA.

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Abstract: Alcoholism and drug abuse is the major health and social problem all over the world. The study in the global burden of disease identified alcohol as one of the global risk A survey to assess the knowledge regarding substance abuse among adolescents studying in a private Nursing college, Thrissur district, Kerala. The objectives of the study are 1. To assess the knowledge of adolescents regarding substance abuse.2. To determine the association between the knowledge of adolescents regarding substance abuse with their selected socio demographic variables. Descriptive research design is used was used to collect the data by purposive sampling method. The data analyzed revealed that 20 adolescents have average knowledge (19%),51 adolescents have good knowledge (47%),26 adolescents have very good knowledge (24%),11 students have excellent knowledge (10%). The chi-square value showed that there was no association between knowledge of adolescents and the age, gender, order of family and exposure to drugs.

Key Words: Assess, Knowledge, Substance Abuse, Adolescent

1. INTRODUCTION

“EVERY HUMAN BEING IS THE AUHTOR OF HIS OWN HEALTH AND DISEASE”

The most common substance abuse in patients presenting for treatment is alcohol and drug abuse. Drug abuse and alcoholism are of the major health and social problem of all over the world. Increased use of substances (alcohol, drugs, and tobacco products) as adversely affect the man in every perspective of his life. Continuous use of alcohol adversely affects the brain and its efficiency¹.

NEED FOR THE STUDY NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE

The second national of family survey result indicate among of Indian population, 17% men, 2% women, aged above 15 years are consumed alcohol and drugs. Adolescents are adversely affected by serious health and safety in us such as motor vehicle cracks, violence and sexual behavior etc².

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The research approach adopted for the present study was quantitative research approach and the research design is descriptive research design. The data were collected through the questionnaire from 108 adolescents studying in a private nursing college Thrissur District. The subjects were selected through purposive sampling. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Inclusion criteria

1. Students who are willing to participate in the study.
2. Students who are available on the data collection day.

Exclusion criteria

1. Students who are not available during the study.
2. Students who are not willing to participate in the study.

3.1- Description of sample characteristics

TABLE -1

Frequency and percentage distribution of adolescents according to their selected demographic variables

n=108

Selected demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18 years	8	7.4%
19 years	20	18.5%
20 years	47	43.6%
21 years	8	7.4%
22 years	11	10.2%
23 years	9	8.3%
24 years	4	3.7%
25 years	1	0.9%
Gender		
Male	6	5.5%
Female	102	94.5%
Order of family		
1	26	24%
2	26	24%
3	21	19.5%
4	35	32.5%
Exposure to drugs		
Yes	5	4.6%
No	103	95.4%

INFERENCE

From the above table, 47 students (43.6%) are 20 years old, 102 students (94.4%) students are females, order of family of 35 students (32.4%) is 4 and 103 students (95.6%) has not been exposed to drugs.

SECTION II

Description of knowledge regarding substance abuse among adolescents in a selected private nursing college.

Knowledge of adolescents regarding substance abuse was assessed using structured knowledge questionnaire. Mean, median, range and standard deviation of knowledge scores of adolescents were calculated and presented in the table 2.

TABLE 2

Mean, median, range and standard deviation for knowledge score of adolescents

n-108

Mean	Median	Range	Standard deviation
11.94444	12	16	3.805049

It is evident from table 2 that knowledge score of adolescents is ranged from with a mean of 11.9444 and standard deviation of 3.805049.

Table 3:
Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge of adolescents
n-108

Sl.no	Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-5(Average)	20	19%
2	6-10(Good)	51	47%
3	11-15(Very good)	26	24%
4	16-20(Excellent)	11	10%

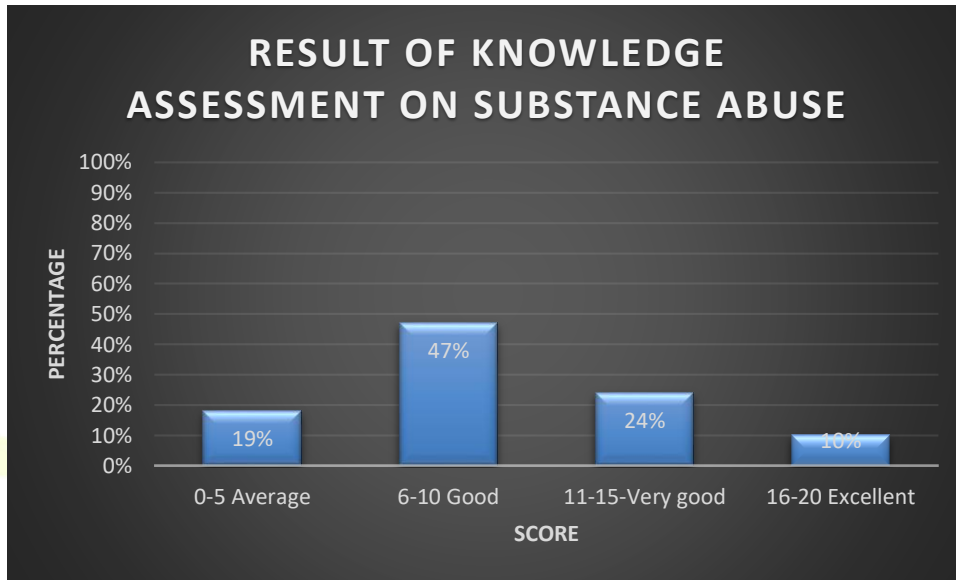


FIGURE 1

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge of adolescents

From the above graph only 10% have only excellent knowledge regarding substance abuse.

SECTION III

Association between the level of knowledge of adolescents and their selected demographic variables.

TABLE 4

Association of level of knowledge of student’s nurses and their selected demographic variables.

Sl.no	Selected demographic variables	Level of knowledge				Chi square	Degree of freedom	Table value	Level of significance at 0.05
		Average	Good	Very good	Excellent				
1	Gender					1.009	3	12.838	NS
	Male	0	3	2	1				
	Female	6	37	29	30				
2	Order of family					10.826	9	23.589	NS
	1	1	11	8	7				
	2	1	5	9	10				
	3	0	7	7	7				
	4	4	17	7	7				
3	Age								

	18 years	0	3	1	4				
	19 years	1	5	3	11				
	20 years	5	21	14	7				
	21 years	0	2	4	2	24.718	21	41.401	NS
	22 years	0	3	4	4				
	23 years	0	5	3	1				
	24 years	0	1	2	1				
4	Exposure to drugs								
	Yes	0	3	1	1	1.314	3	12.838	NS
	No	6	37	30	30				

NS : Not significant $p > 0.05$

Data presented in table 4 shows that the computed chi-square value of association between the level of knowledge of adolescents and their selected demographic variable is found to be statistically not significant. Hence the H1 is rejected.

4.CONCLUSION

The present study aims to assess the knowledge regarding substance abuse among adolescents in a private nursing College, Thrissur district. Collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics and are presented in the form of tables and graphs. Chi square was computed to find out the association between the level of knowledge of adolescents and their socio demographic variables. Data revealed that 20 adolescents had average knowledge (19%), 51 adolescents had good knowledge (47%), 26 adolescents had very good knowledge (24%), 11 students had excellent knowledge (10%).

Keeping in the view of the findings of the present study, the following recommendations were made:

- A similar survey may be replicated on a large sample for better generation of results.
- An experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of educational interventions of knowledge of adolescents regarding substance abuse.

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