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Effectiveness of Information booklet on knowledge regarding outcome of Teenage pregnancy among B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students at KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram.

AFFILIATION DETAILS

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ABSTRACT

A quasi experimental study was conducted "A study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students at KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram". **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**: 1. To assess the knowledge regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc Nursing 1st year students. 2. To assess the effectiveness of information booklet regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students. 3. To associate the post test knowledge regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students with their selected demographic variables. The reason approach used for this study was quasi approach and the design selected Pre experimental study with one group pre test-post test design. A total of 50 nursing students were participated in the study. The data was entered in the master sheet for analysis and interpretation. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures such as frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation, paired t-test and chi square tests were used.

KEYWORDS

f –frequency

SD – standard deviation

df– degree of freedom

% - percentage

STQ – Structured Teaching questionnaire

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

"IT'S HARD TO RAISE A CHILD, WHEN YOU'RE A CHILD". According to World Health Organisation (WHO), "Teenage Pregnancy defines as any pregnancy of a girl aged 10 to 19 years. This is also called as Adolescent Pregnancy". This is the period when structural, functional and psychological development occurs in a girl to prepare her foe assuming the responsibility of motherhood. Teenage

pregnancy is socially and economically a social problem because of the implications deriving from the mother's status; psychologically immature, having no consistent skills nor the ability to ensure a steady income, so unable to raise and educate her own child, the pregnant teenager faces multiple medical risks and complications at birth or affecting child's constitute and health. Pregnant teenagers face many obstetrics issues as women in their 20's and 30's. However, there are additional medical concerns for younger mothers, particularly those under 15 years and those living in developing countries. A report by 'save the children' found that annually, 13 million children are born to women under age 20 worldwide more than 90% in developing countries. Complications of pregnancy and childbirth are the leading cause of mortality among between the ages of 15 and 19. Teenage pregnancy was associated with a significantly has a higher risk of PIH (Pregnancy Induced Hypertension), eclampsia, premature onset of labour, fetal deaths and premature delivery, increased mortality and morbidity of the neonates, who were delivered to teenage mothers. Nowadays, the prevention of teenage pregnancies is a priority for public health in nearly all developed and increasingly in developing countries. Teenage mothers have a higher incidence of low birth babies, these babies are usually associated with birth injuries, serious childhood illness and mental and physical disabilities. It is associated with higher risk of morbidity and mortality foe both the mother and baby. Prevention of adolescent pregnancy is to prevent the marriage at teenage can only eliminate in developing countries where early marriage is a common practice, directed at delaying the initiation of early marriages. Early childbearing can be postponed by delaying early marriage and delaying the timing of the first birth through the effective use of family planning methods. Early childbearing is associated with various health risks for both mother and child, teenage pregnancies are considered problematic because complications from pregnancy and childbirth are the leading causes of death in teenage girls aging between 15 and 19 years in developing countries. It is estimated that 70,000 female teenagers die each year because they are pregnant before they are physically mature. In recent decades, adolescent pregnancy has become an important health issue in a great number of countries, both developed and developing. Most teenage marriages lead to the teenage motherhood. The latest international estimates indicate that worldwide >60 million women aged 20-24 years were married before the age of 18 years and about 16 million women 15-19 years old give birth each year, representing 11.0% of all births worldwide. Ironically, half of all adolescent births occur in just seven countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria and the United States.

METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH APPROACH: The investigator selected ''Quasi experimental approach'' as research approach on the basis of problem and objectives to be accomplished. In this study knowledge regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy is assessed before and after administration of information booklet among B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students at KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN: Quasi experimental study with one group pre test- post test design was adopted for the present study.

3.3 SETTING OF THE STUDY: KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram.

3.4 SAMPLE SIZE: 50 B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students in KIMS College of Nursing.

3.5 CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE SAMPLE: The sample of this study includes all the first year B.Sc Nursing students those who are in KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram.

Inclusive criteria:

- B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students who are willing to participate in this study.
- B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusive criteria:

- Those who are not co-operative
- Those who are not available at the time of data collection.

3.6 SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: Simple random technique sampling was used in this study.

3.7 VARIABLES OF THE STUDY: Variable is a measurable or potentially measurable component of an object or event that may fluctuate in quality or   quantity or that may be different in quality and quantity from one individual object or event to another individual object or event of the same general class.

- ♣ **Independent variable:** Information booklet regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy.

- ♣ **Dependent variable:** In this study, dependent variable is knowledge regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy.

3.8 DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL: Tool development is the complex and time consuming process. It consists of defining the construct to be measured, formulating the items, assessing the items for content validity, estimating the reliability and conducting the pilot study. The tool use for research study was structured knowledge questionnaire which was prepared to assess the knowledge on outcome of teenage pregnancy.

3.9 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION: The questionnaire consists of Section I, Section II.

Section-1: It comprised or 8 items seeking information on demographic data such as age, residence, religion, monthly income, occupation, age of menarche, source of information.

Section-2: It consisted of (30) structured questions on knowledge on outcomes of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc.Nursing 1st year students in KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram.

SCORING KEY: The knowledge questionnaire consisted of (30) closed ended -multiple choice questions with a single correct answer. Every correct answer was accorded a score of one (1) and every incorrect / unanswered item was accorded zero (0).

3.10 CONTENT VALIDITY: When an instrument measures what it is supposed to be measuring it is valid. Content validity refers to the degree to which the items in an instrument adequately represent the universe of content. To obtain content validity of the tool, prepared tool with objectives, operational definition and criteria checklist was submitted to experts.

3.11 RELIABILITY: The reliability of the tool was tested by using split half technique employing spearmen Brown's prophecy formula.

3.12 DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE: A formal permission was obtained from Principal of KIMS College of Nursing. Data was collected from 50 nursing students by using non probability convenient technique. All the selected students are requested to assemble in the classroom; then the investigator given self-introduction, explained the purpose of data collection to the student's willingness to participate in the study was ascertained.

3.13 PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS: The data was edited, coded and entered in excels sheet. The data were analyzed, using SPSS version 10 and the probability of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

The data was organized and presented under the following section.

Section I: Description of demographic variables of B.Sc Nursing 1st Year students. It was analysed by frequency and percentage distribution.

Section II: Analysis of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of B.Sc Nursing 1st Year students regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy. It was analysed by frequency and standard deviation.

Section III: Effectiveness of information booklet regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc Nursing 1st year students by comparing pre-test and post-test scores. It was analysed by Mean, Standard Deviation and Paired t-test.

Section IV: Association between level of post-test knowledge scores of B.Sc Nursing 1st year students with theirdemographic variables. It was analysed by Chi-square test.

ANALYSIS

Data analysis based on following hypothesis:

H₁: There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores among B.Sc Nursing 1ˢᵗ year students.

H₂: There will be significant association between knowledge of students with selecting demographic variables.
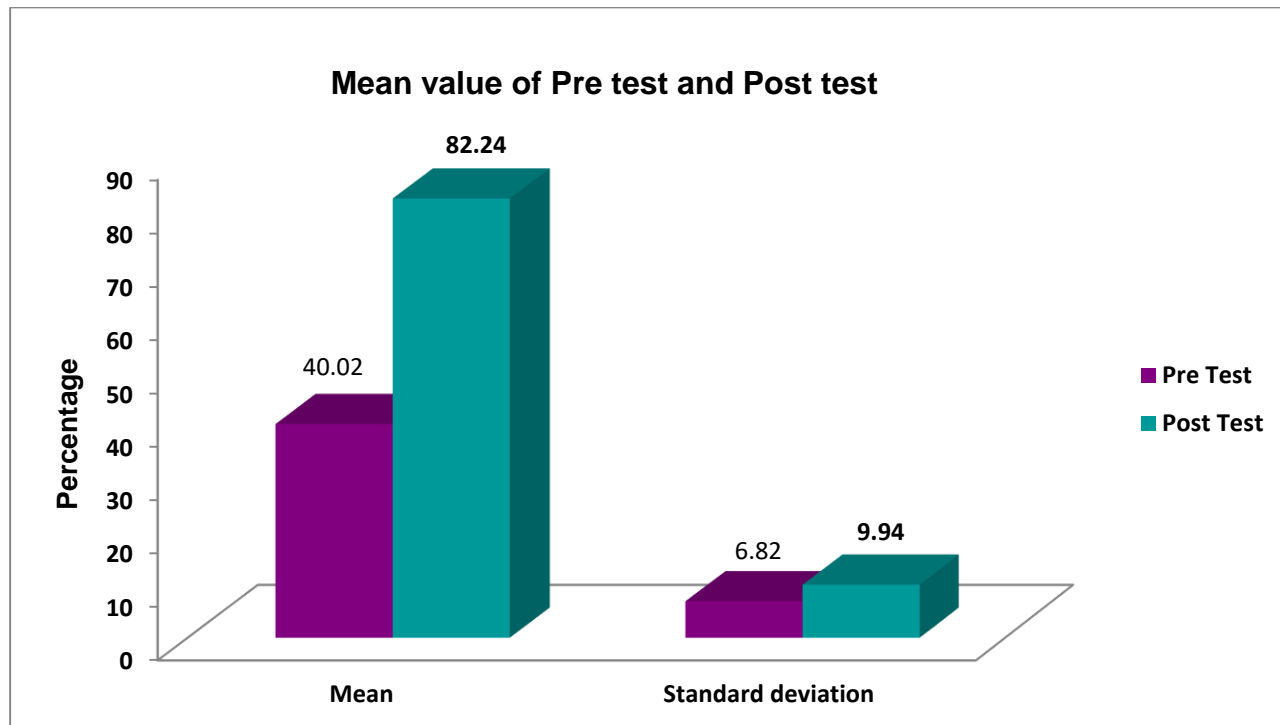
The data was entered in the master sheet for analysis and interpretation. Descriptive and inferential statistical procedures such as frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation, paired t-test and chi square tests were used.

TABLE-1

Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students according to demographic variable.

S. No	Demographic variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	**Age in years**		
	18-19 years	25	50%
	19-20 years	25	50%
	20-21 years	0	0
2	**Residence**		
	Rural	30	60%
	Urban	20	40%
3	**Religion**		
	Hindu	26	52%
	Christian	20	40%
	Muslim	4	8%
4	**Family Income per month**		
	Less than Rs.5000/-	8	16%
	Rs.5000/- to Rs.10000/-	28	56%
	Rs.10000/- to Rs.15000/-	7	14%
	Rs.15000/- and above	7	14%
5	**Occupation**		
	Government employee	7	14%
	Private employee	28	56%
	Business	7	14%

	Daily wage labourer	8	16%
6.	**Age of Menarche**		
	10-13 years	20	40%
	14-16 years	30	60%
	Above 16 years	0	0
7	**Previous Knowledge**		
	Yes	22	44%
	No	28	56%
8	**Source of Information**		
	Mass media	15	30%
	Health care professionals	22	44%
	Family members	9	18%
	Others	4	8%

The above table shows that out of 50 subjects, 25 (50%) were in the age group of 18-19 years and 25 (50%) students were in the age group of 19-20 years. Regarding residence, majority 30 (60%) of the students are living in Rural areasand 20 (40%) are living in Urban areas. Regarding religion, majority 26 (52%) students are Hindu, 20 (40%) are Christians and 4 (8%) are muslims. In regard to income of the family, 8 (16%) of the students had an incomeof Rs. less than 5000/- and 28 (56%) of the students had an income of Rs. 5000-10000/- and 7 (14%) of the students had an income of Rs. 10000-15000/- and 7 (14%) of the students had an income of Greater than 15000/- . Regarding occupation 7(14%) of the students parents were Government employees, 28(56%) of them were private employees, 7(14%) of them belongs to business and 8(16%) of them were daily wage laborer. According to age of mrnarche, 30 (60%) of the students had menarche at the age of 14-16 years, 20 (40%) of them had menarche at the age of 10-13 years and none of them had at the age of above 16 years. In view of previous knowledge among nursing students, majority 28 (56%) of the students are not having any knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy and 22 (44%) of them are having knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy from 22 (44%) of the students obtained information from health care professionals followed by 15(30%) of the participants obtained information from mass media and 9(18%) of the participants obtained information from family members while 4 (8%) of the participants obtained information from other sources.

Mean value of Pre test and Post test

The above figure shows that the pre test mean was 40.02 with 6.82 standard deviation and that of post test was 82.24 with 9.94 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 30.27 with 0.001 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference (p<0.001) in pre test and post test knowledge scores.Hence it concluded after information booklet on outcome of teenage pregnancy and the knowledge scores of the Nursing students have been increased. The positive result gives a clear indication of effectiveness of information booklet on outcome of teenage pregnancy. Hence H1 was accepted.

DISCUSSION

An Quasi experimental study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of information booklet regarding outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc Nursing 1ˢᵗ Year students at KIMS College of Nursing, Amalapuram." The sample size was 50 nursing students. Data was collected by using structured questionnaire form. The discussion of the study is based on findings obtained from the statistical analysis. The findings were discussed in relation to the objective of the study. Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students according to their selected demographic variables. Related to out of 50 nursing students, 25 (50%) were in the age group of

18-19 years and 25 (50%) were in the age group of 19-20 years. Frequency and percentage distribution of Knowledge scores according to level of pre test and post test on outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc Nursing 1st Year students. It shows that inadequate knowledge (<50%) indicates the scores in between 0 to 15, moderately adequate (51-75%) indicates the score between 16-25 and adequate (>75%) indicates the scores between 25-30. Pre-test knowledge scores shows that, 7 (14%) had adequate knowledge, 25 (50%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 18 (36%) had inadequate knowledge. Post-test knowledge scores shows that, 32 (64%) had adequate knowledge, 18 (36%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge. These differences indicate that information booklet was highly effected the students. Pre test and post test mean knowledge scores and paired t-test of significance on outcome of teenage pregnancy among B.Sc Nursing 1st Year students shows that the pre test mean was 40.02 with 6.82 standard deviation and that of post test was 82.24 with 9.94 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 30.27 with 0.001 level of significance.

CONCLUSION

Out of 50 students, 25 (50%) were with the age age group of 18-19 years, and 25 (50%) students were in the age group of 19-20 years. Regarding religion, majority 26 (52%) students are Hindu, 20 (40%) are Christians and 4 (8%) are muslims. In regard to residence, majority 30 (60%) of the students are living in Rural areasand 20 (40%) are living in Urban areas. In respect of income of the family, 8 (16%) of the students had an incomeof Rs. less than 5000/- and 28 (56%) of the students had an income of Rs. 5000-10000/- and 7 (14%) of the students had an income of Rs. 10000-15000/- and 7 (14%) of the students had an income of Greater than 15000/-. In view of occupation 7(14%) of the students parents were Government employees, 28(56%) of them were private employees, 7(14%) of them belongs to business and 8(16%) of them were daily wage laborer. Pertaining to age of menarche, majority 30 (60%) of the students had menarche at the age of 14-16 years, 20 (40%) of them had menarche at the age of 10-13 years. In view of previous knowledge, majority 28 (56%) of the students are not having any knowledge and 22 (44%) of them are having knowledge regarding teenage pregnancy among them 22 (44%) of the students obtained information from health care professionals followed by 15(30%) of the participants obtained information from mass media and 9(18%) of the participants obtained information from family members while 4 (8%) of the participants obtained information from other sources.It shows that the pre test mean was 40.02 with 6.82 standard deviation and that of post test was 82.24 with 9.94 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 30.27 with 0.001 level of significance.

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