



“A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELF MANAGED ABORTION PILLS AND IT’S COMPLICATIONS AMONG REPRODUCTIVE AGE WOMEN IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREAS OF AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT”

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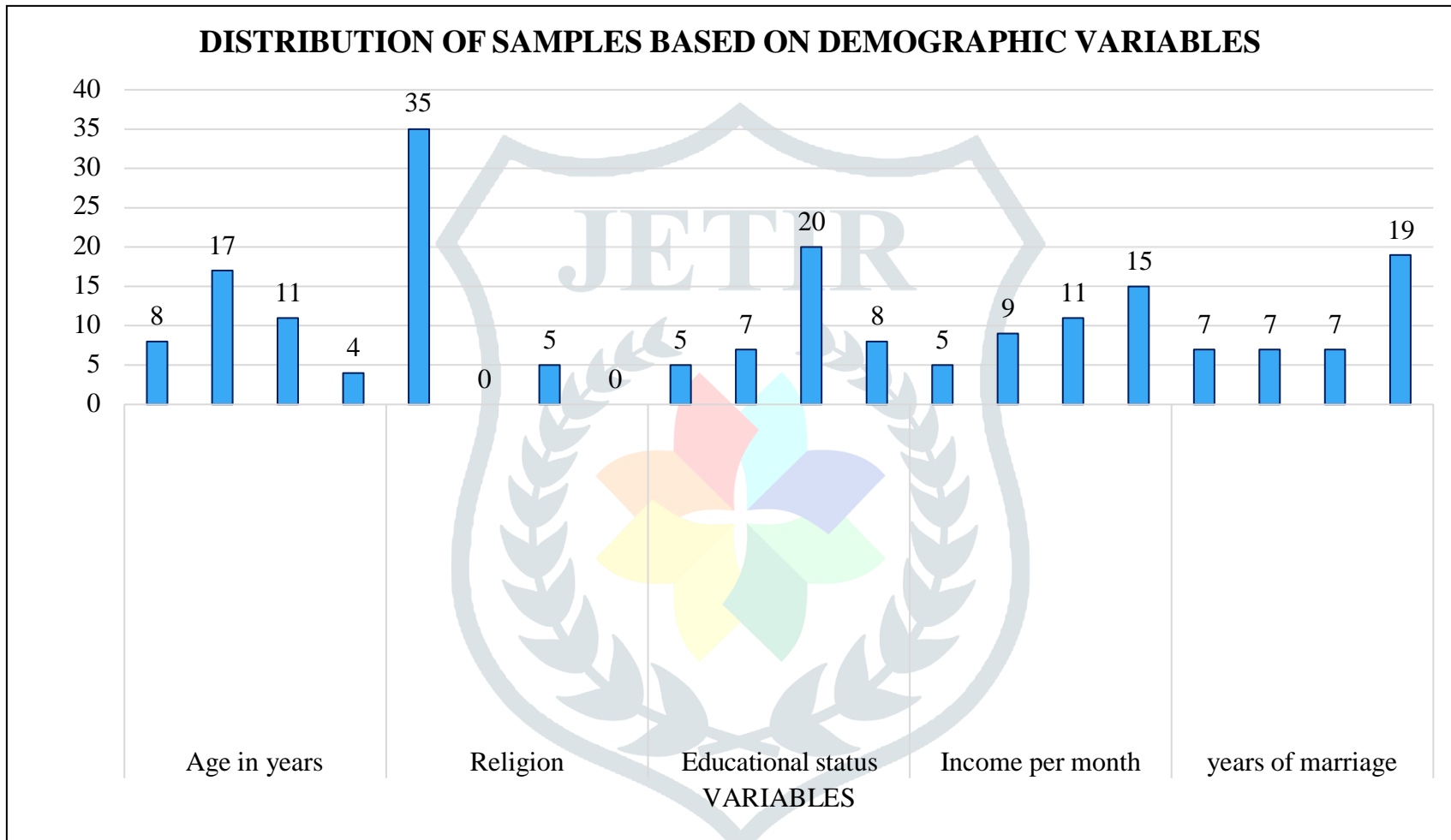
OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- 1.To assess the pre test Knowledge score regarding self managed abortion pills and it’s complications among reproductive age women.
- 2.To assess the post test Knowledge score regarding self managed abortion pills and it’s complications among reproductive age women.
- 3.To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on Knowledge regarding self managed abortion pills and it’s complications among reproductive age women.
- 4.To find association between pre test knowledge score and selected demographic variables of reproductive age women.

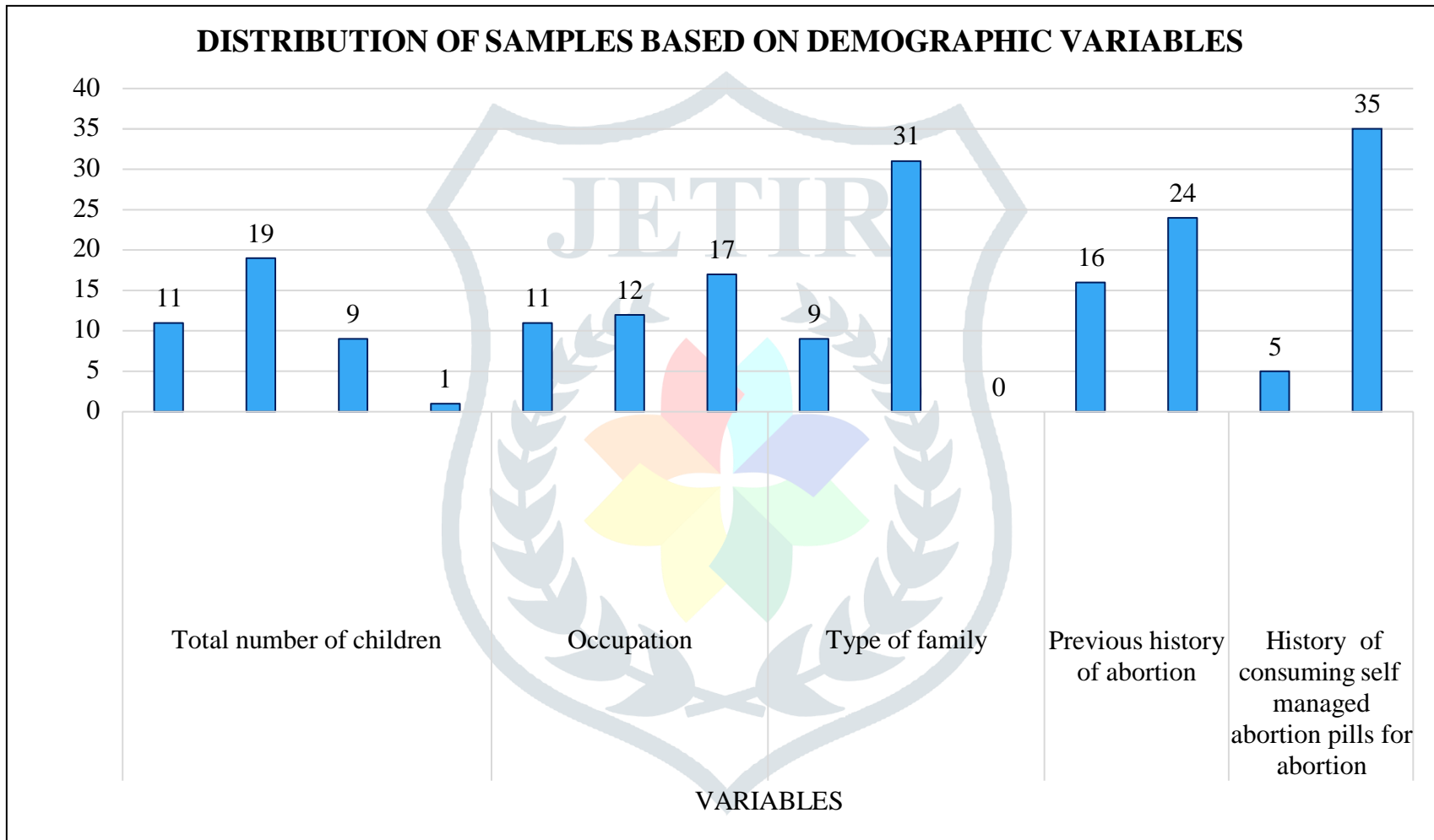
METHODS

Quasi-experimental approach was used with one group pre-test post-test design. The investigator used convenient sampling technique for selecting 40 samples. A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the samples. The reliability of the structured knowledge questionnaire was determined by 'test-retest method' and using 'Karl Pearson’s correlation co-efficient formula'. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyze the data.

BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES BASED ON DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES



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RESULTS

Majority of the samples 17 (42.5%) belong to the age group of 26-30 years, majority of the samples 35 (87.5%) were Hindu, majority of the samples 20 (50%) were under graduate, majority of the samples 15 (37.5%) had >21000 income per month, majority 19 (47.5%) **had >4 Years of marriage, majority 19 (47.5%) had 1 child,** majority of the samples 17

(42.5%) were house wife, majority 31 (77.5%) were from joint family, majority 24 (60%) had no previous history of abortion, majority 35 (87.5%) had no history of consuming selfmanaged abortion pills for abortion.

The mean pre-test knowledge score of samples was 12.05 whereas mean post-test score knowledge score of samples was 18.73 with mean difference of 6.68 and SD for pre- test was 2.50 and for post-test was 1.97. The calculated 't' value was 21.471 greater than the tabulated 't' value 2 which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. It revealed that the Planned Teaching Programme was effective in terms of knowledge among the samples.

The association between the pre-test score and demographic variables was tested using the chi-square test. There was significant association found between pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables such as educational status, occupation and type of family. Thus, it was concluded that there was significant association between pre- test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables.

Table: 1.1 Level of knowledge before and after administration of Planned Teaching Programme.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
	Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
POOR(1-10)	11	27.5	0	0
AVERAGE (11-20)	29	72.5	31	77.5

30)				
TOTAL	40	100.0	40	100.0

Table 1.2 Mean, Mean Difference, Standard Deviation (SD) and „t“ test value of the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of the samples.

KNOWLEDGE TEST	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	„t“	DF	TABLE VALUE	SIG/NON SIG
PRE-TEST TOTAL SCORE	12.05	2.50	21.471	39	2	Sig
POST-TEST TOTAL SCORE	18.73	1.97				

Analysis and interpretation of the data related to the association of pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable. (N=40)

Age group with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 3.616 was less than 7.82, the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, age was non-significant for the

knowledge of the samples. Under the religion of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi-square 0.448 was less than 3.84 the table value of chi-square at the 1 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the religion of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the educational status of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi-square 8.33 was more than 7.82 the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the educational status of samples was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under income per month of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 0.523 was less than 7.82 the table value of chi- square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the income per month of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under total year marriage of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 5.833 was less than 7.82 the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the total year marriage of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under total number of children of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 2.68 was less than 7.82 the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the total number of children of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the occupation of samples

with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi-square 8.42 was more than 5.99 the table value of chi-square at the 2 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the occupation of samples was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the type of family of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi-square 4.585 was more than 3.84 the table value of chi-square at the 1 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the type of family of samples was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the previous history of abortion of samples with pre- test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 0.188 was less than 3.84 the table value of chi-square at the 1 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the previous history of abortion of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under the history of consuming self managed abortion pills for abortion of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of chi- square 0.161 was less than 3.84 the table

value of chi-square at the 1 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the history of consuming self managed abortion pills for abortion of samples was non- significant for the knowledge of the samples.

CONCLUSION:

This indicates that the Planned Teaching Programme was effective to enhance the level of knowledge regarding self managed abortion pills and it's complications among reproductive age women.

