



A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme (STP) on knowledge regarding leucorrhoea among of B.Sc. Nursing 4th Year students in selected college, college of nursing Adesh University Bathinda.

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Abstract:

Background: Leucorrhoea is a medical condition where women experience thick whitish or yellowish colour discharge from the vagina which is mainly experienced during puberty, when sexual organs are developing in a woman. It is a frequent gynecological complaint of women that accounts for more than 25% patient's visits to the gynecologists. **Objectives:** To assess and improve the knowledge of students regarding leucorrhoea. **Material and methods:** In present study quantitative research approach and pre-experimental research design was used. The data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire which were designed to assess the knowledge among B.Sc. Nursing 4 th year students regarding leucorrhoea. **Results:** Findings related to the assessment of pre-test and post-test mean \pm SD scores of knowledge were 10.25 ± 1.791 and 17.43 ± 1.609 suggests that B.Sc. Nursing 4th year students responded to structured teaching programme and level of Knowledge among B.Sc. Nursing 4TH year students was improved significantly.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Knowledge, Leucorrhoea.

I. INTRODUCTION

Leucorrhea is strictly defined as an excessive normal vaginal discharge. The symptom of excessive discharge is a subjective one with individual variation, while to declare it to be normal and not an infective one, requires clinical and laboratory investigations. The term leucorrhea should fulfill the following criteria, The excess secretion is evident from persistent vulvae moistness or staining of the undergarments (brownish yellow on drying) or need to wear a vulvae pad. It is non-purulent and nonoffensive. It is nonirritant and never causes pruritus.¹ It is generally defined as white fluid discharged from female genital. Sometime it flows as liquid and sometime it is sticky and thick. Its property changes according to the age of the women or when they travel too much. Vaginal discharges up to a certain extent are normal and healthy as they flush out the dead cells of reproductive organs and other toxic organisms.² Globally, Leucorrhoea occurs in 1- 14% of all the women in the reproductive age group and is responsible for 5- 10 million OPD visits per year the prevalence of excessive vaginal discharge in India is estimated to be 30%.³ The discharge may be accompanied with foul smelling and itchy sensation or a pain at the infected area. Others associated symptoms of the disease with excessive vaginal discharge are Pain, heaviness in lower abdomen, constipation, anemia, local soreness malaise breathlessness, indigestion, anorexia, polyuria and pruritis.⁴ In the treatment of the disease, digestion should be maintained and constipation in patients should be removed. Maintain and strengthen all vital organs of body to improve the general health of the patient. Sympathetic attitude must be kept towards the patient and the anxiety state should be removed if the patient is anxious. Loose fitting undergarments preferably cotton made should be used by the patients to keep the area aerated. Local hygiene is to be taken care of and sanitation should be maintained always.⁵

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme (STP) on knowledge regarding leucorrhoea among students of B.Sc. 4 th year students in selected college, College of Nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of students regarding leucorrhoea by conducting pre- test.
2. To assess the knowledge of students regarding leucorrhoea before and after administration of STP.
3. To find the association of pre-test knowledge scores regarding leucorrhoea with their selected variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H_{0.1}: There will be no significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding leucorrhoea among students of B.Sc. Nursing 4th year students.

H_{1.1}: There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score regarding leucorrhoea among students of B.Sc. Nursing 4th year students.

H_{0.2}: There will be no significant association between the post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables regarding leucorrhoea among students of B.Sc. 4th year students.

H_{1.2}: There will be a significant association between post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables regarding leucorrhoea among students of B.Sc. 4 th year students.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Approach: In the present study, the research approach was evaluative research approach.

Research Design: Pre- experimental research design was employed for this study.

Setting: The study was conducted in College of Nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda , Punjab.

Population: A total of 60 B.sc Nursing 4th year students., who were in the College of Nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda were the population for research study.

Sample and Sampling Technique: Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 B.sc Nursing 4th year students.

Description of the data collection Tool

In this study, the data collection tool was divided into two parts:

Part-A:- Include demographic data such as age, religion, area of residence, staying, family history, knowledge gain from social media, attended any seminar related to leucorrhoea, history of leucorrhoea, myth related to leucorrhoea.

Part-B:- Self- structured questionnaires knowledge regarding leucorrhoea among B.sc nursing 4 th year students. It consist of 22 multiple choice question.

Scoring:

The self-structured questionnaire administered by research. There were 22 questions, correct answer was given a score of “1” and wrong answer was given score “0”

Maximum knowledge score-22

Minimum knowledge score-0

Knowledge Score

Level of knowledge	Score
Poor	0-7
Average	8-14
Good	15-21

III.RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The data findings have been organized and finalized according to plan for data analysis and results are presented as under the following.

SECTION A: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables of 4th year B.Sc. .nursing students in college of nursing students in college of nursing, Adesh University, Bathinda, Punjab.

SECTION B: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post test level of knowledge regarding leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.

SECTION C: Comparison of descriptive statistics of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.

SECTION D: Association of knowledge scores with their demographic variables.

Section A: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables.

Table No: 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables.

N=60

S.No.	Variables	Options	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	16-20Years	1	1.7%
		21-25Years	58	96.7%
		26-30Years	1	1.7%
		31-35Years	0	0.0%
2	Religion	Sikhism	16	26.7%
		Hinduism	4	6.7%
		Muslim	37	61.7%
		Christian	3	5.0%
3	Area ofResidence	Rural	45	75.0%
		Urban	15	25.0%
4	Staying	Hostel	52	86.7%
		Day-Scholar	8	13.3%
5	MaritalStatus	Married	6	10.0%
		Unmarried	54	90.0%
6	Familyhistory	Yes	9	15.0%
		No	51	85.0%
7	KnowledgeGain from SocialMedia	Yes	43	71.7%
		No	17	28.3%
8	Attend AnySeminar	Yes	7	11.7%
		No	53	88.3%
9	History ofleucorrhoea	Yes	9	15.0%
		No	51	85.0%
10	Myth related toleucorrhoea	Agree	21	35.0%
		Disagree	39	65.0%

SECTION- B**Table – 2: Frequency & Percentage distribution of pre-test level of knowledge regarding leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.**

N=60

Level of knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor(0-7)	8	13.3%
Average(8-14)	52	86.7%
Good(15-21)	0	0%

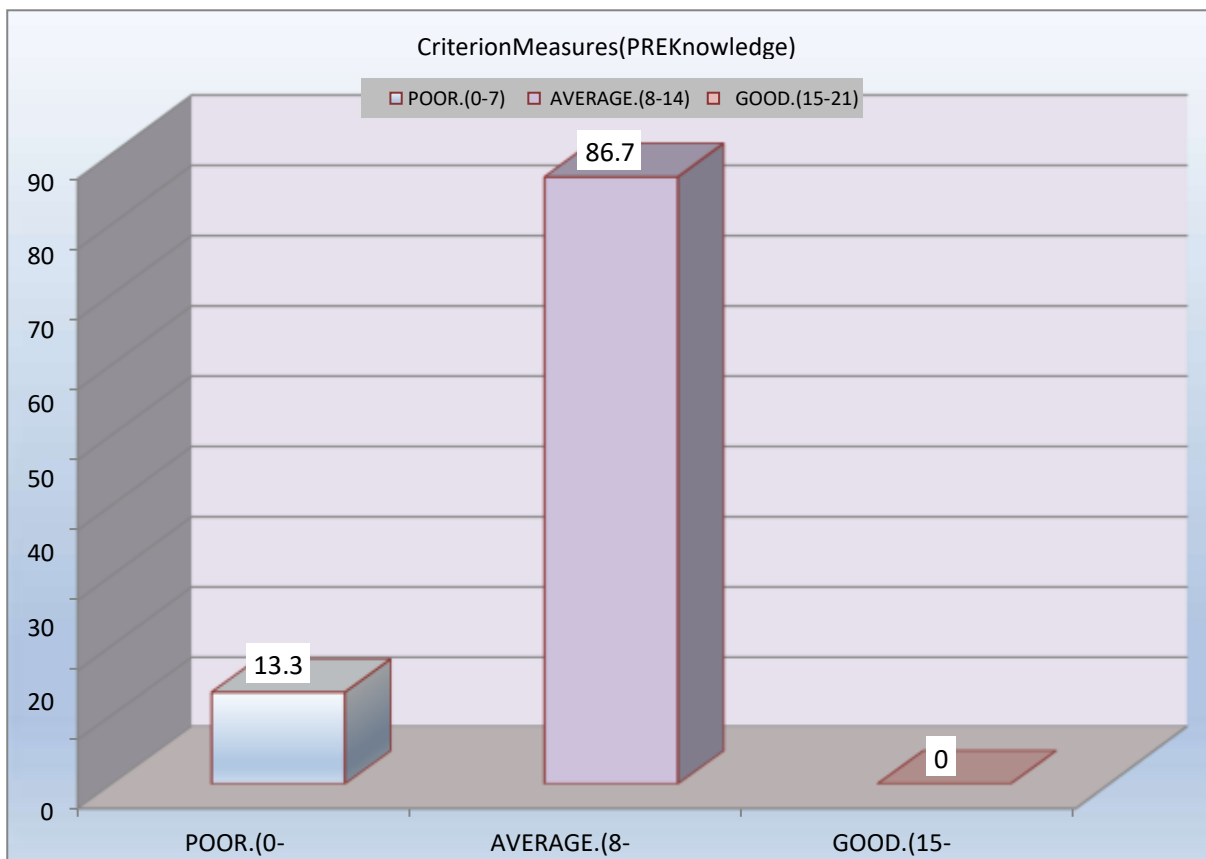


Figure: 1 Frequency & Percentage distribution of pre-test level of knowledge regarding leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.

Table-3: Frequency & Percentage distribution of post-test level of knowledge regarding Leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc Nursing.

N=60

Level of knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-7)	0	0%
Average (8-14)	3	5%
Good (15-21)	57	95%

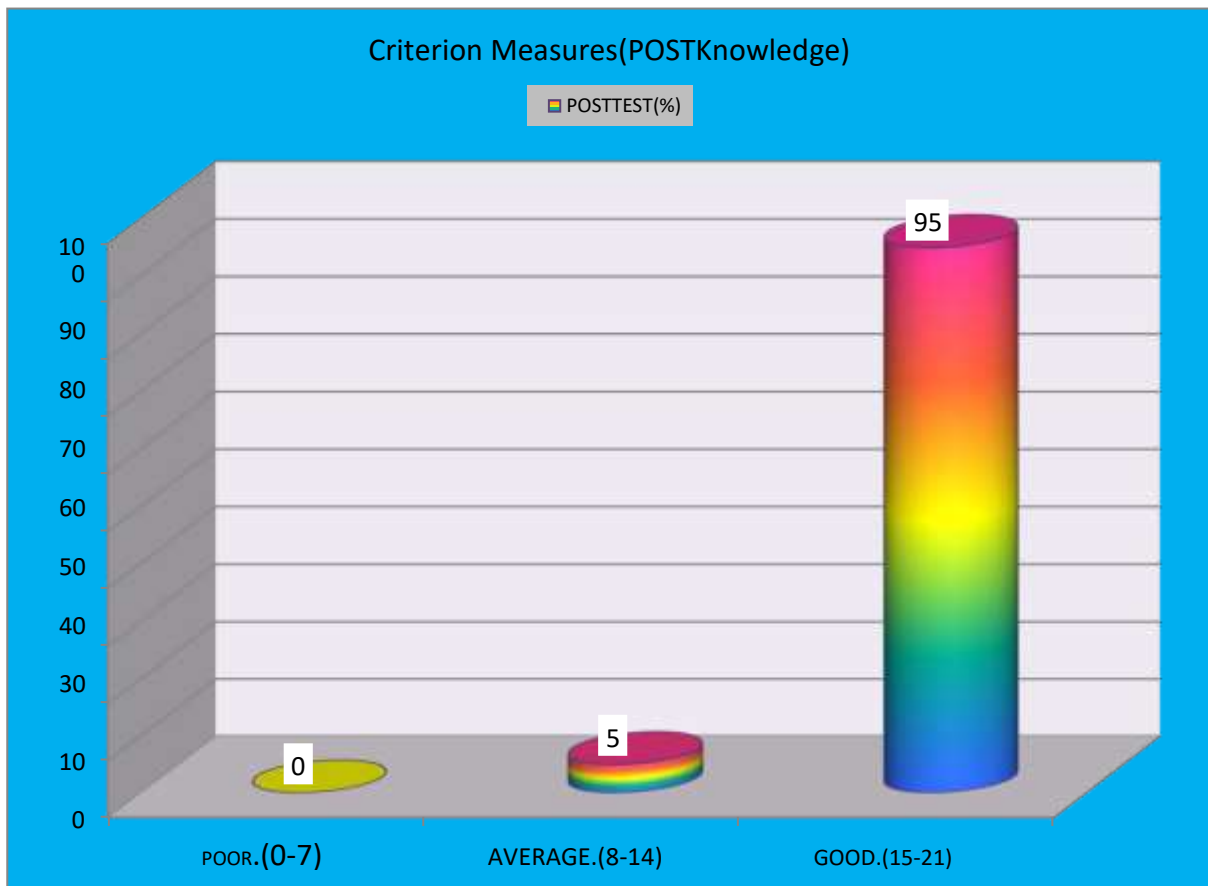


Figure: 2 Frequency & Percentage distribution of post-test level of knowledge regarding Leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc Nursing.

SECTION C: Comparison of descriptive statistics of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding leucorrhoea among students of 4th year B.Sc. Nursing.

Table: 4 Mean and standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

Descriptive statistics	Mean ±SD	Mean%	Range	Mean difference	Paired test	P-value	Table value at 0.05
Pre-test knowledge Score	10.25±1.791	48.80	6-13	7.180	25.68	<0.001	2.00
Post-test knowledge Score	17.43±1.609	83.00	14-20				

SECTION D: Findings related to showing association between post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

Table: 5 Association between post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

Variables	Opts	GOOD	AVERAGE	POOR	Chi Test	P Value	df	Table Value	Result
Age	16-20Years	1	0	0	0.109	0.947	2	5.991	Not Significant
	21-25Years	55	3	0					
	26-30Years	1	0	0					
	31-35Years	0	0	0					
Religion	Sikhism	14	2	0	2.674	0.445	3	7.815	Not Significant
	Hinduism	4	0	0					
	Muslim	36	1	0					
	Christian	3	0	0					
Area of Residence	Rural	43	2	0	0.117	0.732	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Urban	14	1	0					
Staying	Hostel	50	2	0	1.093	0.296	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Day-Scholar	7	1	0					
Marital Status	Married	5	1	0	1.910	0.167	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Unmarried	52	2	0					
Family history	Yes	9	0	0	0.557	0.455	1	3.841	Not Significant
	No	48	3	0					
Knowledge Gained from Social Media	Yes	40	3	0	1.248	0.264	1	3.841	Not Significant
	No	17	0	0					
Attend Any Seminar	Yes	6	1	0	1.439	0.230	1	3.841	Not Significant
	No	51	2	0					
History of leucorrhoea	Yes	9	0	0	0.557	0.455	1	3.841	Not Significant
	No	48	3	0					
Myth related to leucorrhoea	Agree	20	1	0	0.004	0.950	1	3.841	Not Significant
	Disagree	37	2	0					

Table No: 4 The study findings revealed that there was no significant association found between knowledge and socio demographic variables.

IV. Conclusion: The following conclusions are drawn on the basis of findings of the study.

There was an increase in the knowledge of B.Sc nursing 4th year students

There was no significant association between knowledge and other socio demographic variables such as age, religion, residence, type of family.

Nursing Implications:

Nursing Practice: Educational programs with effective teaching strategies make it easy for the student nurses to understand the concepts in better way.

Nursing Education: The nursing curriculum consists of knowledge related to health information and appropriate strategy to imparting the knowledge.

Nursing Administration: Nurse Administrators are the key persons to plan, organize and conduct the educational programs. Nurse administrator's supports are needed to conduct and evaluate health educational programs on Leucorrhoea.

Nursing Research: The researcher should be able to conduct the research on each and every aspects of phototherapy including educational, psychological and social in order to generate in-depth and relevant scientific data.

Recommendations:

This study can be replicated with large samples.

A follow up study of structured teaching programme can be conducted to find out the effectiveness in terms of retention of knowledge.

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