



“A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON SELECTED ADVANCE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS AMONG MARRIED WOMEN INSELECTED COMMUNITY AREA OF AHMEDABAD DISTRICT, GUJARAT.”

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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- 1 To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding selected advance contraceptive methods among married women.
- 2 To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on selected advance contraceptive methods among married women
- 3 To find the association of pre-test knowledge with their selected demographic variables of married women.

METHODS

Pre-experimental approach was used with one group pretest posttest design. The investigator used non probability convenient sampling technique for selecting 60 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.

RESULTS

Majority of the samples 20 (33.3%) belong to the age group of 21 to 25 years, majority 28 (46.6%) of samples were educate higher secondary school level, majority of the samples 27 (45.0%) were do house wife, majority of the samples 43 (71.7%) were belongs to nuclear family and majority of the samples 26 (43.3%) were earn more than 16,000/- per month, most of the samples 22 (36.7%) have no child, most of samples 50-50% have equal use of family planning methods, most of samples

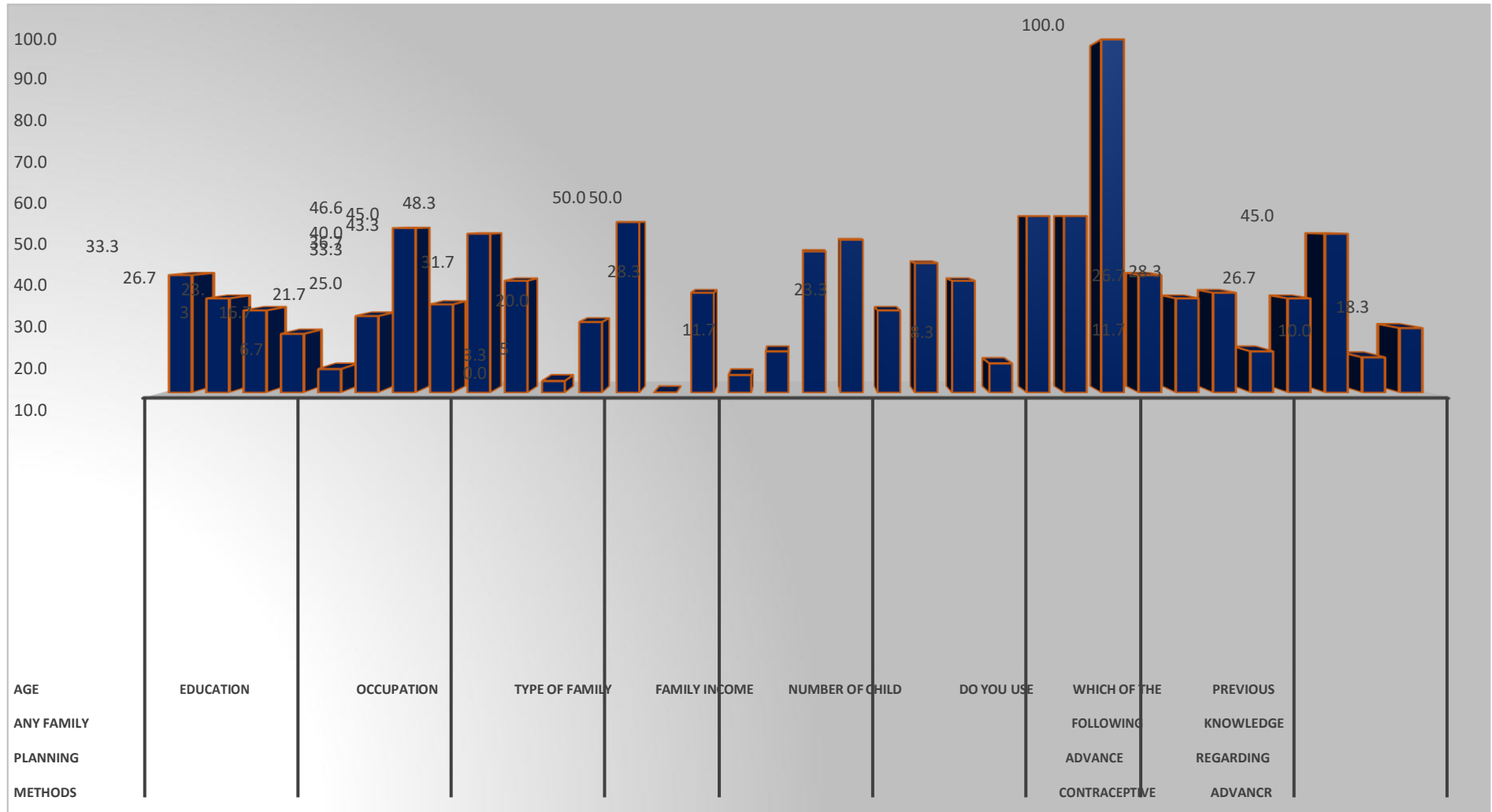
20 (33.3%) prefer injectable contraceptives, most of the samples 27 (45.0%) knowledge regarding advance contraceptive methods are social media.

The mean pre-test knowledge score of samples regarding selected advance contraceptive methods was 10.73, whereas mean post-test knowledge score was 18.63 with a mean difference of 7.90 and SD pre-test was 2.54 and post-test was 1.79. The calculated 't' value 21.603 was greater than tabulated 't'= 1.98 which was statistically proved at 0.05 level of significance. It revealed that the Planned Teaching Program was effective in increasing knowledge among the Samples.

The association between the pre-test score and demographic variables was tested using the Fisher chi-square test. There was significant association found between pre-test knowledge score and demographic variables such as Family Income, and number of child. Thus it was concluded that there was significant association between pre-test knowledge score and the selected demographic variables.



BAR GRAPH SHOWING THE DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF THE SAMPLES



LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME.

CRITERIA	PRE-SCORE		POST SCORE	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
POOR KNOWLEDGE (0-10)	32	57.3%	0	0%
AVERAGE KNOWLEDGE (11-20)	28	46.7%	52	86.7%
GOOD KNOWLEDGE (21-30)	0	0%	8	13.3%

MEAN, MEAN DIFFERENCE, STANDARD DEVIATION (SD) AND 'T' TEST VALUE OF THE PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF THE SAMPLES.

(N=60)

Knowledge test	Mean	Std. Deviation	t test	DF	Table Value	Sig/NonSig
Pre-test Score	10.73	2.54	21.603	59	2	Sig
Post-test Score	18.63	1.79				

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA RELATED TO THE ASSOCIATION OF PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Age group with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 0.184 was less than 7.82, the table value of fisher 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 Educational status of samples with pre- test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 1.704 was more less than 7.82 the table value of fisher chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the educational status 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 fisher chi-square 3.059 was less than 7.82 the table value of fisher chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the occupation of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Under type of family of samples with pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 0.299 was less than 5.99 the table value of fisher chi-square at the 2 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the type of family of samples was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Family income with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 8.018 was more than 7.82, the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, family income was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Number of child with the pre- test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 8.592 was more than 7.82, the table value of fisher chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, Number of child was significant for the knowledge of the samples. Use of family planning methods with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 0.268 was less than 3.84, the table value of chi-square at the 1 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, use of the family planning methods was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. In future, advance contraceptives preference with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 2.215 was less than 7.82, the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, use of the advance contraceptive's preference was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples. Previous knowledge of advance contraceptive methods with the pre-test knowledge scores, the calculated value of fisher chi-square 3.521 was more than 7.82, the table value of chi-square at the 3 degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, Previous knowledge of advance contraceptive methods was non-significant for the knowledge of the samples.

CONCLUSION

This indicates that the Planned teaching Programme was effective on knowledge regarding selected advance contraceptive methods among married women in selected Community area of Ahmedabad district, Gujarat.