

**Title :** A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on the knowledge of sexually transmitted disease among women of rural area.

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## Abstract-

**Background :** The global burden of reproductive tract infection is enormous and of a major public health concern, particularly in developing countries where RTIs are endemic. RTI's, excluding Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) constitute the second major cause of disease burden (after maternity related causes) in young adult women in developing countries.<sup>[1]</sup> **Aims and Objectives :** The present Quasi –Experimental study was undertaken to assess the effect of planned health teaching regarding Sexually Transmitted Disease among 100 women of rural area (BK). The collected data was tabulated coded and summarized. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The tests used were calculation of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test. **Results :** result revealed that 45.58% women knew the information of sexually transmitted disease .Sign and symptoms knew by 46.25%, the treatment & prevention knew by 41.25%, the treatment and prevention knew by 41.11% after the planned teaching there is significant change in the pre test knowledge. **Conclusion :** It can be concluded that the planned teaching on sexually transmitted disease is proved to be effective in imparting knowledge and creating awareness.

**Key word :** Sexually transmitted disease, Reproductive tract infection.

**Introduction :** Sexually Transmitted Diseases tend to be contracted by people between the ages of 15 and 45 who practice unsafe sex Deaths from syphilis are an important component of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in both the younger and older populations in India<sup>[2]</sup>.

WHO is working on additional indicators for global monitoring in reproductive health, including indicators on incidence and prevalence of sexually transmitted

disease, quality of family planning services, access to and quality of maternal health services, prevalence of female genital mutilation and prevalence and nature of obstetric and gynecological morbidities<sup>[3]</sup>.

A quasi experimental approach was chosen for the study and the study was carried out in district. A total of 50 women were selected using lottery method. The instrument used for this study was consisted of a structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge. The data analysis showed that in pre-test mean score were 41.63 with a standard deviation of 11.61 and in post-test the mean score was 93.43 with a standard deviation of 19.82. The pair 'T' test value was 17.97 and it was significant at  $p = 0.001$ . this revealed the STP was effective.<sup>[4]</sup>

This study revealed that, planned teaching programme on emergency drugs help the nurses to improve their knowledge.<sup>[5]</sup>

**Material & Method :** The Quasi –Experimental study was undertaken to assess the effect of planned health teaching regarding Sexually Transmitted Disease among 100 women of rural area (BK). Before commencement of the study, ethical approval was obtained from the Institutional Ethical Committee, and official permission was received from the authority. Patients who were in the age group 20-60 years, able to know Marathi and English and willing to participate in the study were included in the study by using the Non probability purposive Convenient Sampling method. The purpose of the study was informed and explained to the participants and those who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study and gave an informed consent for the same were asked to the response format provided in the structured questionnaire. Material used is self prepared; and content validated structured questionnaire to collect the data. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using appropriate statistical methods like descriptive statistics (mean, SD and mean percentage) and inferential statistics (chi – square test).

**Results : Findings related to socio demographic variables:** Highest percentage (45%) were in the age group 20-30 year, (43%) was in the primary & very few (12%) were in the graduates & above, (59%) were housewife, (75%) married, (85%) nuclear and few (15%) were joint family, (66%) Hindu, (46%) were having monthly income is Rs 4000/-, (76%) was having mixed diet, (50%) were having two children.

**Aspect wise finding related to pre test and post test knowledge score :** The pre-test mean knowledge score in the aspect of information of STD, causes & transmission was 45.58%, the pre-test mean knowledge score in the aspect of sign and symptoms was 46.25%, the pre-test mean knowledge in the aspect of treatment and prevention was 44.08%. The total mean pre-test knowledge score on STD were 44.08 with standard deviation of 1.89.

The post-test mean knowledge score in the aspect of information of STD, cause, and transmission was 72.5%, the post-test mean knowledge score in the aspect of sign and symptoms was 74.75%, the post-test mean knowledge score in the aspect of treatment and prevention was 68.66% The total mean post-test knowledge score on STD were 71.4% with standard deviation of 2.12.

**Finding related to knowledge score :** The findings of the present study reveal that overall mean pretest knowledge score was 44.08% and the post-test score rise to 71.4%. This shows that women have inadequate knowledge score in the pre-test.

**Discussion :** Overall post test mean knowledge score on knowledge of STD among women. The current study findings depict a real evidence of significant difference between knowledge score of STD regarding overall post-test mean knowledge score of STD was 71.4%. the obtained 't' value is 3.65 is statistically significant at  $p > 0.05$  a level. Hence, there is significant difference in the post-test mean knowledge score of STD among the women. Therefore research hypothesis (H1) was accepted. So this indicates structured teaching programme on knowledge of STD is effective in increasing the knowledge of STD among the women.

Above finding supported by, quasi experimental study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme for women of knowledge of STD. the finding revealed that the difference between in pre-test & post-test knowledge score were highly significant ('t'=18.69,  $p < 0.05$ ). Pre-test score was very low as compare to post-test score.<sup>[6]</sup>

**Conclusion :** The planned teaching on STD found to be effective in increasing the knowledge in women. The sample had a highly significant gain in knowledge

after the planned teaching programme. Age group of 20 to 40 years showed a gain in knowledge in all the content areas of planned teaching. The planned teaching on sexually transmitted disease found to be effective in enhancing the knowledge in women planned teaching of sexually transmitted disease is an effective method of educating the women.

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