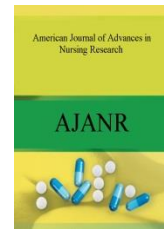




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EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HIV/AIDS AMONG THE ADOLESCENCE IN SELECTED COLLEGE, BANGALORE

Tejeshwari BV^{1*}, Asha Rajan², Kamala GC², Mamta Yadav², Muhammed Aflah²,
Reshma D²

¹Ph.D Scholar, HOD & Associate Professor, Department of Community Health Nursing, RajaRajeswari College of Nursing, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560074, India.

²B.Sc (N) Students, RajaRajeswari College of Nursing, Bengaluru, Karnataka 560074, India.

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Corresponding Author

Tejeshwari BV

Email:-

tejeshwinirajesh@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Introduction: - India has the second-largest number of people with HIV/AIDS after South Africa, Every hour 68 people contract the infection in the country among states, Karnataka has the second largest number of people with HIV/AIDS, so HIV cases reported in Gulbarga from January to July in the year of 2005 (The Hindu 2005)13 In India Government estimates that about 2.40 million Indians are living with HIV, while 83% are the in the age group 15-49 years. Among them, 0.63% of AIDS prevalence is found in Karnataka. So it is essential to study the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS to reduce the prevalence and new cases of HIV infection. **Objectives:** - To assess the existing level of knowledge on HIV among adolescence in selected colleges, Bangalore. To assess the post-test level of knowledge on HIV among adolescence in selected colleges, Bangalore. To assess the effectiveness of information booklets on knowledge of adolescence regarding HIV. To find out the association between pre & post-test knowledge scores with the selected demographic variable. **Design:**-Quasi-experimental design (one group pre-test post-test design) was used to study the effectiveness of the Information booklet. 50 adolescent students, in selected college Bangalore were recruited by a non-probability purposive sampling technique. Necessary administrative permission was obtained from concerned authority. A Structured interview schedule was used to elicit the baseline data and structured questionnaires were used to elicit the knowledge regarding HIV among adolescence in selected college, Bangalore. **Setting:**-The study was conducted in Kengeri First Grade College, Bangalore, 50 samples were recruited for the present study. **Result:** - The study revealed that among 50 adolescence, 35 (70%) adolescence had adequate knowledge, 15 (30%) adolescence had moderately adequate knowledge & there was no inadequate knowledge found in the post-test score. The mean pre-test knowledge score of women was 19.8, whereas the mean post-test knowledge score was 24.58 the obtained 't' value was 9.11 which was found statistically significant at 0.05 levels. **Conclusion :-** The study concluded that the information booklet on knowledge regarding HIV among adolescence in selected colleges, Bangalore carried out in the study was found to be effective in improving knowledge of adolescence as evidenced by the significant change between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.



INTRODUCTION

The Human Immunodeficiency Virus, which is commonly called HIV, is a virus that directly attacks certain human organs, such as the brain, and immune system. The immune system is made up of special cells that are involved in protecting the body from infections and some cancers. The primary cells attacked by HIV are the CD4 lymphocytes, which help direct immune function in the body. Since CD4 cells are required for a proper immune system function. When enough CD4 lymphocytes have been destroyed by HIV. The immune system barely works many of the problems experienced by people infected with HIV result from a failure of the immune system to protect them from certain opportunistic infections and cancers².

AIDS is a worldwide problem emerging in the eastern parts of the world including India. There are many misconceptions, ignorance, inadequate knowledge, severe anxiety regarding AIDS and is prevalent among all categories of population, health education is the only way to compete with a disease, as no treatment apart ART has been found to the disease till now.

India has the second-largest number of people with HIV/AIDS after South Africa, Every hour 68 people contract the infection in the country among states, Karnataka has the second largest number of people with HIV/AIDS, so HIV cases reported in Gulbarga from January to July in the year of 2005.

The first AIDS case in Karnataka was reported in 1988. To say the state has the highest preposition of pregnant women testing positive for HIV infection in India. According to the study jointly conducted by population reference bureau, Karnataka is classified by National AIDS control organization (NACO) as one of the top 6 high prevalence state in India of the 49 HIV/AIDS high prevalent district in India 10 are in Karnataka. This shows that immediate attention needs to be given to provide accurate knowledge and improve the testing methods of HIV/AIDS in the state. There are 15 high prevalence districts in Karnataka, based on sentinel surveillance sound of 2002. They are Gulbarga, Bijapur,

Bagalkot, Belgaum, Raichur, Koppal Dharwad, Bellary, Shimoga, Udipi, Dakshina Karnataka, Mysore, Kodagu, and Bangalore urban district [NACO 2006]¹

In India Government estimates that about 2.40 million Indians are living with HIV, while 83% are the in age groups 15-49 years. Among them, 0.63% of AIDS prevalence is found in Karnataka. So it is essential to study the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS to reduce the prevalence and new cases of HIV infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:-

The research design adopted for this study is Evaluative Research Approach. The research design used for this study quasi-experimental (one group pre-test post-test) research design. The study was conducted in Kengeri first grade college, Bangalore. The sample size of this study comprised 50 adolescence from Kengeri first grade college, Bangalore, who met the inclusive criteria were selected through the purposive sampling technique. A Structured interview schedule was used to elicit the baseline data and an Information booklet on HIV/AIDS was administered for adolescence in Kengeri first grade college, Bangalore.

Necessary administrative permission was obtained from concerned authority. A letter requesting permission was sent to the concerned authority of the Kengeri first grade college, Bangalore, before the data collection during March 2019, and permission was granted for the same. The data was collected in June 2019 in Kengeri first grade college Bangalore. The data was collected from 50 adolescence using a purposive sampling technique. The purpose of the study was explained to the group and confidentiality of their responses was assured. After obtaining and consent, the pre-test was administered using the questionnaire followed by an Information booklet. After 7 days, the post-test was administered by using the same questionnaire for evaluating the effectiveness of information booklets regarding knowledge on the prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescence in kengeri First Grade College.

RESULTS:-

Table 1: To compare pre-test and post-test levels of knowledge of adolescence regarding HIV/AIDS.

N=50

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	SCORE	PRE-TEST		POST-TEST	
		No	%	No	%
Adequate	26-30	16	32%	35	70%
Moderate	20-25	8	16%	15	30%
Inadequate	Below 20	26	52%	0	0%

The data presented in the table-1 shows that 26 (52%) adolescence had inadequate knowledge, 8 (16 %) adolescence had moderately adequate knowledge and 16 (32%) adequate knowledge. The mean is 19.86 and SD is

5.86 in the pre-test knowledge.

Whereas 35 (70%) adolescence had adequate knowledge, 15 (30%) adolescence had moderately adequate knowledge and no one found inadequate



knowledge in the post-test. The mean is 24.58 and a standard deviation of 3.27 was found in the post-test

knowledge.

Table 2: Mean, Standard Deviation, and paired 't' test to determine the effectiveness of knowledge regarding the prevention of HIV/AIDS among adolescent students before and after information booklet N=50

Max score	Mean	SD	Mean difference	paired "t" test	Significance
Pre-Test	19.86	5.86	4.72	9.11	0.05*
Post-Test	24.58	3.27			

The data presented in a table-2 shows that the obtained [t] value was 20, which was found with statistically significant at 0.05 levels.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among the adolescence in a selected college, Bangalore. To achieve the objective of the study, one group pre-test post-test design was adapted. 50 samples, those who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria, were selected by using a non-probability purposive sampling technique. This study was conducted on the scheduled date. The data was collected among 50 respondents

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the Information booklet on knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among the adolescence in a selected college, Bangalore carried out was effective in improving the knowledge of adolescence in a selected college.

ETHICAL CLEARANCE:-

Permission was sought from the concerned authorities of the college of nursing, before conducting the study.

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