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AN EVALUATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ILL EFFECTS OF CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES AMONG ADOLESCENTS OF SELECTED SCHOOLS OF AMRITSAR, PUNJAB

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Article Info

ABSTRACT Consanguineous marriage is common where individuals prefer to marry within their clan.

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consanguineous unions range from cousin-cousin to more distant relatedness and their prevalence varies by culture. Consanguinity has been known to increase the chance of the husband and wife carrying an identical gender derived from a common ancestor. Children of such marriage therefore are at great risk of being homozygous or harmful gene and consequently suffer autosomal recessive genetic disorder. Consanguineous marriages are marriages contracted between blood relatives. Aim of the study: The present study aimed to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents. Methods and material: The research design selected for the present study was one group pretest posttest pre-experimental design. The tool used was a self-structured knowledge questionnaire. 100 adolescents were selected using random sampling technique for the study. Study was conducted at various schools of Amritsar, Punjab. Result: The study findings revealed that According to pretest (69%) adolescents had poor knowledge, (31%) had average knowledge and none of them had good knowledge. Whereas according to post test (54%) adolescents had good knowledge and (46%) had average knowledge and none of them had poor knowledge. On comparison post-test mean value 15.96 i.e. higher than pre-test mean value i.e. 7.25. The mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge scores were calculated by t-test and was found to be statistically significant at p<0.05. Conclusion: The results shows that majority of subjects had poor knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages in pre-test but after giving Structured Teaching Programme majority of the subjects had a good knowledge. With age, gender, religion, area of living, family income, source of information knowledge found to be non-significant at p < 0.05 on the other hand there is association of knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with type of family, education of parents.

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INTRODUCTION

Health is defined as maintenance of equilibrium between mind and body. It is important to have concept of

Research Article



birth of healthy child and maintenance of health throughout life as much as possible. While planning to fulfil this concept one can think about avoidance of risk factors and one of the risk factors is consanguineous marriage which fertilize the chance for births of autosomal recessive genetic disorders.

Marriage also called matrimony or wedlock is a socially or ritually recognised union between spouses, that establishes rights and obligations between those spouses as well as between them and any resulting biological or adopted children and affinity. The definition of marriage varies around the world. A marriage ceremony is called wedding. [2]

Blood related marriages are called consanguineous marriages-sanguine meaning blood. According to world health organization guidelines, as consanguineous marriage is defined as marriage between people who are second cousins, or more closely related. [3]

Adolescent is the most important and sensitive period of one's life. According to world health organization expert committee, Adolescence is defined as a period between 10 to 19 years, means, the second decade of life. Adolescence is an age group usually tends to be included under the categories, of either youth or children. The formulation of definitions clearly reveals the age and characteristics of adolescents is only a recent phenomenon and yet to be widely recognized all over the world. [4]

Linguistically, consanguinity is a term that is derived from two latin words, "Con" meaning common or of the same and "sanguineus" meaning blood hence referring to a relationship between two people who share a common ancestor or blood. In other words, consanguineous marriage refers to unions contracted between biologically related individuals. [5]

The word consanguineous means of common blood "and characterized by sharing of common ancestors. When blood relatives marry each other, there is an increased risk in the offspring of traits, controlled by recessive genes and those determined by polygenes. Therefore, lowering consanguineous marriage would be advantageous to the health of the community. [6]

Consanguineous marriage is common where individuals prefer to marry within their clan. consanguineous unions range from cousin-cousin to more distant relatedness and their prevalence varies by culture. Consanguinity has been known to increase the chance of the husband and wife carrying an identical gender derived from a common ancestor. Children of such marriage therefore are at great risk of being homozygous or harmful gene and consequently suffer autosomal recessive genetic disorder. Consanguineous marriages are marriages contracted between blood relatives. According to world health organization guidelines, a consanguineous, marriage is defined as a marriage between people who are second cousins, ore more closely related. [7]

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Despite being associated with multiple genetic problems, consanguineous marriages continue to remain extremely prevalent worldwide. Studying the variation of Kin preference in diverse inbred societies may provide some answers to this paradox. [12]

Marriage between close biological kin are preferential in many parts of the world but still there is a remarkable lack of knowledge of this Central feature of human kinship structure in particular how consanguinity might influence reproductive behaviour, consanguinity associated mortality and morbidity. [12]

Worldwide some 1,000 million people live in countries where 20 to more than 50% of marriages are consanguineous and large migrant communities from these regions are now resident in Western Europe, North America, Oceania. [13]

It is estimated that globally about 20% of the human population rise in communities with a preference for consanguineous marriages and that at least 8.5% of children have consanguineous parents. [14]

The Maternal age is important risk for consanguineous marriages overall risk is 10,000 populations 1 : 800 are effected adolescent girls there is relatively high incidence of mental retardation and congenital malformations occur due to lack of care, diet, inadequate knowledge about pregnancy inadequate facilities during adolescent period.[15]

Most common malformations were genitourinary 32.1%, Musculoskeletal 22.0%, Cardiovascular 14.7% of the total malformed infant 8.3% died with in neonatal period. Male infant are at greater risk for birth malformation. A history of congenital malformation was more common in siblings of consanguineous marriages. [16]

The current generations of consanguineous parent had a slightly higher risk for more disease's cancer, mental disorders, heart diseases, gastrointestinal disorders, hypertension, hearing deficient and Diabetes Mellitus. All reported diseases were more frequent in consanguineous marriages. [17]

The investigator herself observed many marriages of consanguineous type those taken place among her relations neighbours and friends and many health problems observed such as pregnancy wastage, still births, congenital anomaly, neonatal deaths and increased morbidity rate in children. The investigator also observed most children of consanguineously married couples are suffering from some genetic disorders.

From the above studies and the outcomes of



survey conducted by researcher it was felt that there is a need to conduct that kind of research study so that researcher can provide great deal of knowledge to the study subjects and it will ultimately enhance the knowledge of adults regarding consanguineous marriages and they can prevent themselves and other from the ill effects of consanguineous

PROBLEM STATEMENT

An evaluative study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents of selected schools of Amritsar, Punjab.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1. To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents.
- 2. To assess the post-test knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents.
- 3. To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents.
- 4. To determine the association of post-test knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriage with selected socio-demographic variables among adolescents.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess: It refers to gathering information regarding knowledge of ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents

Knowledge: It refers to response of young adults to the question stated in the questionnaire regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages.

Effectiveness: It refers to the extent to which the structured teaching programme will be helpful in gaining knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriage.

Structured teaching programme: Refers to systematically organized teaching on ill effects of consanguineous marriage.

Consanguineous marriage: It refers to marriage between two people who share a common ancestor or blood relatives.

Ill effects of consanguineous marriage: Adverse health outcomes of consanguineous marriage, such a abortion, still birth congenital malformation neonatal mortality and morbidity etc.

Adolescents:

Refers to students, who are in age group of 14 to 19 years.

 H_{1} - The mean post-test knowledge on ill effects of consanguineous marriage will be significantly more than mean pre-test knowledge among adolescents.

 H_2 - There will be significant association between the knowledge of adolescents, regarding ill effects of consanguineous, marriage and selected demographic variables.

DELIMITATION

Study is limited to the students, in the age group of 14 to 19 years of both males and females.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A Study was conducted to explore the health effects of consanguinity, in particular about fertility, reproductive wastage, infant mortality and congenital malformations. A stratified 2 stage cluster sample of 1867 married couples, representative of all population groups and all geographic locations of Jordan were randomly selected. The study revealed that consanguinity has a detrimental effect on many aspects of reproductive health. [18]

A study was conducted on interplay of socioeconomic factor, consanguinity, fertility and offspring mortality at laboratory of genetic university medical school of Monastir, Tunasia. The study included 1741 live births. The study revealed fertility index and mortality, especially high in the first year of life were significantly higher in consanguineous marriages. [19]

Several studies conducted on consanguinity and its medical impact by Donbac L, department of biology, science & art family, University of Kahranmaras, Sutcu Imam, Karacasu, and Kahramanmaras, Turkey between April 2002 and March 2003. The study included 1000 randomly selected women. The incidence of consanguinity and of first cousin marriages is found to be very high in the Kahramanmaras city. The study revealed consanguineous differences between and nonconsanguineous mating in terms of still birth, infant mortality, and birth defects, whereas the rate of spontaneous abortion was found to be same in two kinds of marriage. [20]

А study conducted on Parental was Consanguinity the and Risk of Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders at Allergy & Clinical Immunology Unit, Pediatric Department, Al-Sabah Hospital, Kuwait. The sample included 128 patients with Primary Immunodeficiency Disorder from 99 families. A family history of parental consanguinity and Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders were 75% and 44% respectively. There were statistically significant associations between both a family history of Primary



Immunodeficiency Disorders and parental consanguinity with Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders category, the risk of death and the patients' overall performance status. Evidence of autosomal recessive transmission of disease was present in 44% of the patients with the Conclusions of Parental consanguinity is a risk factor for the development of Primary Immunodeficiency Disorders.[21]

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the most important part of the research as it is the framework for conducting the study. It includes the general pattern for organizing the procedure together, valid and reliable data for investigations.

The chapter discuss the methodology used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriage among adolescents of selected schools of Amritsar, Punjab

The chapter includes

- Research approach
- Research design
- Research setting
- Target population
- Variable under study
- Sample and sampling technique
- Inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Selection and development of tool
- Description of tool
- Validity of tool
- Reliability of tool
- Ethical considerations
- Pilot study
- Data collection procedure
- Plan for data analysis
- Summary

RESEARCH APPROACH

For the present study, non-experimental research approach was used to conduct the study and its aim is to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on knowledge regarding ill effects consanguineous marriage among adolescents of selected schools of Amritsar, Punjab.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In present study one group pre-test post-test design was used.

RESEARCH SETTING

The study was conducted in the Khalsa College Public School, Khalsa College Senior Secondary School (boys), Khalsa College Senior Secondary School (girls). The setting was chosen because of easy availability of sample and geographical approximate.

TARGET POPULATION

Population of the present study will be comprised of adolescents age between 14-19 years studying in selected schools of Amritsar, Punjab.

VARIABLES UNDER STUDY

Dependent variables: Knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriage among adolescents.

Independent Variables: Structured teaching programme **Socio-demographic variables:** age, sex, family, religion area of living, family income, source of information, education of parents.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sample = 100 adolescents were selected using Random Sampling technique.

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA Inclusion criteria

- Adolescents who are willing to participate in study
- Adolescents at the age group of 14-19 years
- Both males and females

Exclusion criteria

• Adolescents who are not available or absent at the time of data collections.

SELECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS

Self-administered structured questionnaire was used.

The tool consists of following sections:

Section A: Demographic data such as age, sex, family occupation religion, type of family source of information etc.

Section B: Self structured knowledge questionnaire regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages was used.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

Part I: Sample characteristics: The part consists of items for obtaining personal information about subjects as age, gender, family, religion, area of living, family income, source of information, education of parents.

Part II: A self-structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents. Total 24 questions were included and each question score 1 mark.

VALIDITY OF TOOL

Content validity of tool was confirmed by expert's opinion regarding the relevance of the items. The



structure questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages and tool was circulated among experts from the different fields like child health nursing, medical surgical nursing, mental health nursing, obstetric and gynaecological nursing and opinions were taken from them. Their valuable suggestions were obtained and incorporated.

RELIABILITY OF TOOL

Reliability refers to the accuracy and consistency of measuring tool. Reliability of tool was calculated by split half technique and computed by Spearman Browns' Prophecy formula. Reliability of tool was 0.8 and hence tool was highly reliable.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The permission for study was obtained from principal of schools of Amritsar. Written consent was taken from the students who are willing to participate in the study to gain their confidence, they were told that their responses will be kept confidential and information was used only for research purpose.

PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was conducted by selecting 10 adolescents to assess the feasibility of the main study.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Data collection was done in the month of July 26, 2019. Data will be collected by direct administration of planned structured questionnaire regarding consanguineous marriage and its ill effects.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Analysis of data was done in accordance with objectives. It was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, percentage standard deviation and t-test. Bar diagram were used to depict the findings of the study

SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the research setting, target population, variables under study, sample & sampling technique, Inclusion and exclusion criteria, selection and development of tool, description of tool, validity of tool, Reliability of tool, ethical considerations, Pilot study, Data Collection procedure, plan for data analysis.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION PART A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Table 1 reveals the frequency and percentage distribution of characteristics of study subjects. According to **age** majority of the subjects (76%) were in the age

group of 14-15 years followed by (24%) were in the age group of 16-17 years and no one fall in the category of 18-19 years. As per Gender, majority (53%) were males and (47%) were females. As per type of family majority (65%) of students belongs to nuclear family and (35%) belongs to joint family. According to religion (68%) students belongs to Sikhism, (31%) from Hinduism and only (1%) were Christian and no one from Muslim. As per area of living (67%) students were from urban area and only (33%) were from rural area. In context to family income (30%) of students had Rs. 5000-10000/month (26%) of students had Rs. <5000/-, (24%) of students had Rs. >15000/- and (20%) had Rs. 10001-15000/- family income. As per education of parents (52%) were from senior secondary, whereas (22%) were graduate and above, (19%) were passed matric and only (7%) were illiterate. With regard to source of information (37%) of students gathered information from mass media, (33%) from family members, (25%) from newspapers and magazines and only (5%) from health personnels.

In the present study majority of the students were in the age group of 14-15 years and were males, were belongs to nuclear family, belongs to Sikhism and lives in urban area, had family income of Rs. 5000-10000/month, their parents were passed senior secondary level and were getting information from mass media.

Table 5(a) and figure 4(a) shows association of posttest knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages among adolescents with age. From age group 14-15 years, majority of students (52.6%) had average knowledge followed by (47.4%) had good knowledge and none of students had poor knowledge. Age group 16-17 years, majority (58.3%) of students had average knowledge followed by (41.7%) had good knowledge and none of student had poor knowledge. The association of knowledge with age was computed by using chi square (0.23) and was found to be statistically non-significant.

Hence, it is concluded that there is no association of knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages among adolescents with age.

Table 5(b) and figure 4(b) depicts association of post-test knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages among adolescents with gender. Level of knowledge was higher among males i.e. (54%) and least among females (46.8%).

Chi square value i.e. 0.23 was found to be nonsignificant. It can be concluded that there is no association of knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages with gender.

Table 5(c) and figure 4(c) depicts association of post-test knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages among adolescents with type of family. Level of knowledge was





higher among students of joint family i.e. (68.6%) and least among nuclear family (46.2%).

Chi-square value was computed i.e. 4.603 found to be significant. It is concluded that there is association of knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages with type of family.

Table 5(d) and figure 4(d) depicts association of posttest knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages

among adolescents with religion. Level of knowledge was higher among Hindu religion i.e. (58%) followed by Sikhism (51.5%) average among Christian i.e. (1%).

Chi square value was computed i.e. 1.233 found to be non-significant. It is concluded that there is no association of knowledge regarding consanguineous marriages with religion.

CRITERION MEASURES

| Level of Knowledge | Score | Percentage |
|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Good | 17-24 | <u>≥</u> 71% |
| Average | 9-16 | 34-70% |
| Poor | 0-8 | <u><</u> 33% |

| Table-1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of sample characteristics | N=100 | |
|--|-------|-----|
| Socio-demographic Variables | n | % |
| Age (in years) | | |
| 14-15 years | 76 | 76% |
| 16-17 years | 24 | 24% |
| 18-19 years | 0 | 0% |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 53 | 53% |
| Female | 47 | 47% |
| Type of Family | | |
| Nuclear family | 65 | 65% |
| Joint family | 35 | 35% |
| Religion | | |
| Hindu | 31 | 31% |
| Sikh | 68 | 68% |
| Christian | 1 | 1% |
| Muslim | 0 | 0% |
| Area of Living | | |
| Urban | 67 | 67% |
| Rural | 33 | 33% |
| Family Income | | |
| <5000/- | 26 | 26% |
| 5000-10000 | 30 | 30% |
| 10001-15000 | 20 | 20% |
| >15000 | 24 | 24% |
| Education of Parents | | |
| Illiterate | 7 | 7% |
| Matric | 19 | 19% |
| Senior Secondary | 52 | 52% |
| Graduate and above | 22 | 22% |
| Source of Information | | |
| mass media | 37 | 37% |
| Newspaper/Magazine | 25 | 25% |
| Health Personnel | 5 | 5% |
| Family Members | 33 | 33% |

Table 5(a): Association of posttest knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with age. N=100

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| A co (in yoons) | Level of Knowledge | | | | Jf | 2 |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----|--------------------|
| Age (in years) | Good n(%) | Average n(%) | Poor n(%) | Total n(%) | ai | χ |
| 14-15 | 36(47.4) | 40(52.6) | - | 76(100) | | |
| 16-17 | 10(41.7) | 14(58.3) | - | 24(100) | 1 | 0.23 ^{NS} |
| 18-19 | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | | |

Maximum Score = 24 Minimum Score = 0 NS=Non-Significant

Table 5(b): Association of posttest knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among
adolescents with gender.N=100

| Gender | Level of Knowledge | | | | 36 | 2 |
|--------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----|--------------------|
| | Good n(%) | Average n(%) | Poor n(%) | Total n(%) | ai | χ |
| Male | 29(54) | 24(45.3) | - | 53(100) | 1 | 0.22 ^{NS} |
| Female | 25(53.2) | 22(46.8) | - | 47(100) | 1 | 0.25 |

Maximum Score = 24

NS=Non-Significant

Minimum Score = 0

Table 5(c): Association of post test knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among
adolescentswithtypeoffamily.N=100

| Type of Family | Level of Knowledge | | | | Jf | 2 |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----|--------|
| | Good n (%) | Average n(%) | Poor n(%) | Total n(%) | ai | χ |
| Nuclear Family | 35(53.8) | 30(46.2) | - | 65(100) | 1 | 4 602* |
| Joint Family | 11(31.4) | 24(68.6) | - | 35(100) | 1 | 4.003 |
| Maximum Score = 24 | | * | =Significant at | p>0.05. | | |

Minimum Score = 0

Table 5(d): Association of post test knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among
adolescents with religion.N=100

| Religion | Level of Knowledge | | | | Jf | 2 |
|-----------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----|---------------------|
| | Good n(%) | Average n(%) | Poor n(%) | Total n(%) | u | X |
| Hindu | 13(49.1) | 18(58.1) | - | 31(100) | | |
| Muslim | 0 | 0 | - | - | 2 | 1.233 ^{NS} |
| Sikh | 33(48.5) | 35(51.5) | - | 68(100) | | |
| Christian | 0(0.0) | 1(100.0) | - | 1(100) | | |

Maximum Score = 24 Minimum Score = 0 NS=Non-Significant



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Figure 2: Research Design



Figure 4(a): Association of post test knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with age.







Figure 4(b): Association of post test knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with gender.

Gender

Figure 4(c): Association of post test knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with type of family.



Type of Family





Figure 4(d): Association of post test knowledge score regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with Religion.

Religion

DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the discussion of the present study "An Evaluative study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents in selected schools of Amritsar, Punjab. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to discuss the findings of the study in accordance with the objectives of the study. The present study was conducted in selected school of Amritsar, Punjab. Total sample was 100 students. Random sampling technique was used to collect the sample. Before collecting sample researcher gave a brief introduction about self, purpose of the study and gain confidence of the subjects.

Objective 4: To determine the association of post-test knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages with selected demographic variables among adolescents.

The present study reveals the association of post test knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages with selected socio demographic variables. Type of family is significantly associated with knowledge score at p<0.05 level of significance. Similar study was conducted by MGM institute, university, department of nursing, Navi Mumbai in which type of family is significantly associated at p<0.05 level of significant.³⁵

Summary, Conclusion, Implications and Recommendations

This chapter deals with a brief description of

present study including conclusion drawn from the findings, limitations, implications of the study and recommendations for the future research.

Summary

In the present study, the purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents, Amritsar (Punjab). Based on the review of literature and the personal experience of the investigator, most of the students are unaware and having inadequate knowledge regarding consanguineous marriage. Hence, the investigators felt that it is very essential to educate the students regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages.

An intensive review of literature was done to select the appropriate methodology and tool for the study. In order to assess the knowledge of adolescents regarding consanguineous marriages, structured knowledge questionnaire was used, socio demographic profile and structured questionnaire was given to experts for validity.

Permission to conduct the study was obtained from the directors of the selected schools of Amritsar, Punjab. A quantitative research approach was adopted to conduct the present study. A pilot study was rehearsed before the final study project over a sample size of 10 students.

The sample size for main study was 100 students in selected schools of Amritsar. Data collection for final study was done in the month of May, 2019. Purpose of the study was explained to the students and written



consent was obtained followed by the pre-test. Then structured teaching programme was given and other 7 days post test was obtained using same tool.

The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics- calculations of frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics- 't' test and chi square test. The data has been represented in the form of tables and bar graphs. Data analysis was done using the statistical software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

LIMITATIONS:

The study was confined to:

- 1. Only 100 adolescents age between 14-19 years.
- 2. Students of selected school of Amritsar, Punjab.

MAJOR FINDINGS

Objective 4: to determine the association of posttest knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages with selected demographic variables among adolescents.

Association of level of knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents with selected socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, area of living, family income, source of information was found statistically non-significant whereas type of family and education of parents was statistically significant with knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The findings of the study have several implications which are discussed under the following areas:

Nursing Education

• The study has a important implications in the nursing education and other field.

• Nurses should provide knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages.

• In services and continuing education needs to be planned and implemented for nurses to enrich their knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages.

Nursing Research

A limited research studies have been conducted on the level of knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages in India. More research is needed to delineate specific assessment parameters. The nurses should be motivated to assess knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages.

Nursing Practice

Early recognition of knowledge is very essential. There is a need for counsellor who can provide knowledge to adolescents.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrator can conduct inservice education and training programmes for student nurses to conduct more and more researches on the level of knowledge regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among adolescents.

Recommendations

- 1. Similar study can be undertaken on a large sample for making more valid generalization.
- 2. Similar study can be conducted on different population in different settings.
- 3. A multi-setting study should be done.
- 4. An evaluative study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding ill effects of consanguineous marriages among woman.

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