Effectiveness Of Iec Package On Knowledge And Attitude Regarding No Sacpelvasectomy Among Primipara Women Admitted In Selected Hosiptal At Trichy

Mrs. Shanthi. P[1], Mrs. Devi[2], Dr. Suja Suresh[3]

[1]Associate Professor, SRM Trichy College of Nursing, Trichy

[2]Vice Principal, SRM Trichy College of Nursing, Trichy

[3]Principal, SRM Trichy College of Nursing, Trichy

ABSTRACT

The study is aimed to assess the knowledge of primipara women regarding No-Scalpel Vasectomy admitted in a selected hospital, Trichy. The objectives of the study to assess the effectiveness of knowledge intervention regarding no Scalpel vasectomy. The research design was Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used for this study. The study was conducted among 30 primipara women. Data was collected by administering the structured questionnaire & likert scale before and after the knowledge intervention. The post- test was conducted after the sixth day of knowledge intervention. Data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result of the study revealed that primipara women have lack of knowledge about No-Scalpel Vasectomy. The mean pre-test score was 13.91 in the pre-test with the standard deviation of 1.72. There was a marked gain in the mean knowledge score among primipara women after the administration of IEC Package(22.30) with the standard deviation of 1.84.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the knowledge intervention is effective in increasing the knowledge &attitude regarding No-Scalpel Vasectomy.

1. INTRODUCTION
HYPOTHESES:

H1-There will be a significant difference in the level ofKnowledge &attitude before and after the IEC Package.

2. METHODOLOGY
Research approach:

The research approach was used for this study is quantitative approach to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding no scapel vasectomy among primipara women admitted in selected hospital at Trichy.

Research design:

Quasi experimental one group pretest –post-test design.

Setting of the study:

Selected hospital at Trichy.

Targeted population:

Primipara women admitted in selected hospital at Trichy.

Sample size:

30 Primi para women.

Sampling Technique:

Non Probability sampling convenient sampling.

Inclusion criteria:

- ❖ Primipara women admitted in the hospital
- ❖ Who were available and interested to participate in the study during data

collection period

- ❖ Who were able to read and understand Tamil

Exclusion criteria:

- ❖ Primipara mother who were not willing to participate in the study
- ❖ Multipara mother
- ❖ Mother who have mentally un healthy.

Tool

Section –A-Demographic variables which includes Age of the Mother, Husband's age, Occupation,Educational Status, Monthly income etc.

Section-B-Self Structured Knowledge Questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding No scapel vasectomy. It contains 20 Multiple Choice Question. The level of knowledge scores was converted to percentage and were classified as follows:

<50% – Inadequate Knowledge

50–75% – Moderate Knowledge

>75% – Adequate Knowledge

Section-C-Likert attitude scale

This section contains of 10 statements related to positive and negative attitude on No-Scalpel Vasectomy. The level of attitude scores was converted to percentage and were classified

as follows:

<50% – Unfavourable Attitude

50–75% – Favourable Attitude

>75% – Most Favourable Attitude

3. DATA ANALYASIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data Analysis:

The following parts provide the data analysis:

Section -A

Table -1Distribution of student frequency and percentage based on demographic parameters.

(N = 30)

S.No.	Demographic Variables	f	%
1.	**Age of Mother** a. a. 21–30 Years b. b. 31–40 Years c. c. 41–50 Years	25 5	83 17
	Husbands age a) 21-30 years b) 31-40 years c) 41-50 years	20 10	67 33

.	**Type of family** a. Joint family b. Nuclear family	6 24	20 80
3.	**Educational Status** a. 12th standard b.Undergraduate c. Postgraduate	10 20 -	33 67 -
4.	**Monthly income** a. Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 b. Rs. 10,000 to 15,000 c. Above Rs.15,000	2 22 6	6 74 20
5.	**Any members of your family/friends adopted vasectomy?** a. Yes b. No	1 29 -	3 97 -
6.	**If yes outcome of the vasectomy**, a. Healthy b. Unhealthy	1 29	3 97

The frequency and percentage distribution demographic variable of the sample according to the age, religion, education, occupation, source information, adaptation vasectomy by family members. Majority 25(83.3%) of the respondents were in the age group of 21-30 years,20 (67%) of the respondent's husbands belong to the age group of 21-30 year, 24 (80%) of the respondents belongs to nuclear family, 20(67%) of the respondents were under graduate, 22(74%) of them have Rs.10000 to 15000 monthly income,1(3.33%) has adaptation vasectomy by family.

Table-2 Frequency and percentage of level of knowledge of primipara women regarding No scapel vasectomy:

N=30

Knowledge level	Pre Test Score		Post Test Score	
	Frequency	**Percentage**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Inadequate knowledge	23	76.67	0	0
Moderate knowledge	7	23.33	10	33.33
Adequate knowledge	0	0	20	66.67

The Knowledge score of primipara women regarding vasectomy in pre-test most of the primipara women have inadequate knowledge 23(76.67%), and 7(23.33) have moderately adequate knowledge. In post-test20 (66.67%) had adequate knowledge &10(33.33%) had Moderately adequate knowledge.

Table-3 Frequency and percentage of level of Attitude of primipara women regarding No scapel vasectomy

N=30

Attitude score	Pre Test Score		Post test score	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Unfavourable Attitude	22	73.33	0	0
Favourable Attitude	5	16.67	17	57
Most favourable Attitude	3	10	13	43

The attitude score of primipara women regarding vasectomy in pretest most of the primipara women have unfavourable attitude22(73.33%), and 5(16.67) have favourable attitude,10%have most favourable attitude.in post-test 17(57%) had favourable attitude &13(43%) had most favourable attitude.

Table-4 Mean &Standard Deviation pre-test and post-test knowledge score of primipara women regarding No scapel vasectomy:

N=30

Knowledge score	Mean	Standard deviation	T value
Pretest	13.91	1.72.	24.86
Post test	22.30	1.84	

The mean pretest knowledge score was 13.91and standard deviation was 1.72 and mean post knowledge score was 22.30 and standard deviation1.84 and the paired t test value was t=24.86 at p<0.005 level of significance, the value indicates that the IEC Package was effective.

4. DISCUSSION

Table -1Distribution of student frequency and percentage based on demographic parameters.

The frequency and percentage distribution demographic variable of the sample according to the age, religion, education, occupation, source information, adaptation vasectomy by family members. Majority 25(83.3%) of the respondents were in the age group of 21-30 years,20 (67%) of the respondent's husbands belong to the age group of 21-30 year, 24 (80%) of the respondents belongs to nuclear family, 20(67%) of the respondents were under graduate, 22(74%) of them have Rs.10000 to 15000 monthly income,1(3.33%) has adaptation vasectomy by family.

Table-2 Frequency and percentage of level of knowledge of primipara women regarding No scapel vasectomy

The Knowledge score of primipara women regarding vasectomy in pre-test most of the primipara women have inadequate knowledge 23(76.67%), and 7(23.33) have moderately adequate knowledge. In post-test20 (66.67%) had adequate knowledge &10(33.33%) had Moderately adequate knowledge

Subakeerthi.V(2012)Knowledge And Attitude On No-Scalpel Vasectomy Among The Teachers At Government Higher Secondary Schools In Chennai.It was also noted that the overall knowledge mean score was 39.20 with a standard deviation of 15.02. The result revealed that (21%) 21 had moderately adequate knowledge and (77%) had inadequate knowledge.

Table-3 Frequency and percentage of level of Attitude of primipara women regarding No scapel vasectomy

The attitude score of primipara women regarding vasectomy in pretest most of the primipara women have unfavourable attitude22(73.33%), and 5(16.67) have favourable attitude,10%have most favourable attitude.in post-test 17(57%) had favourable attitude &13(43%) had most favourable attitude

Aditya Sood(2014) 70% respondents had heard about vasectomy. 42% accepted it as a male contraceptive method but only 11% said that they would like to undergo the procedure in future. The primary reason cited for not undergoing vasectomy was that 53% men believed that tubectomy was a simpler procedure therefore their partners should undergo sterilization instead. 52% feared failure of the procedure and the bad name it would bring to the family; if partner gets pregnant.

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Table-4 Mean &Standard Deviation pre-test and post-test knowledge score of primipara women regarding No scapel vasectomy

The study revealed that the mean pre-test score was 13.91 in the pre-test with the standard deviation of 1.72. and post test score was (22.30) with the standard deviation of 1.84. There was marked gain in the mean knowledge score among primipara women after the administration IEC Package, which was supported by

Seema Rani (2023) Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Non-Scalpel Vasectomy among Accredited Social Health Activists in a Selected Area of Delhi the study revealed that the mean knowledge scores of the pre-test and post-test were 5.8 and 7.4 respectively. The post-test scores were statistically higher than the pre-test scores.

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