

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Prevention of Polycystic Ovarian Disease among Adolescent Girls in Selected Intermediate College at Lucknow

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Sowmya M.A. & Philomena Fernandes (2013) had a study conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of polycystic ovarian syndrome among adolescent girls. The study findings showed that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of adolescent girls regarding polycystic ovarian syndrome. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables except the group in which they study.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge score of Adolescent girls regarding Polycystic Ovarian Disease.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of Polycystic Ovarian Disease.
- To find out association between pre-test and post-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

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MATERIAL AND METHODS

RESEARCH APPROACH- A quantitative research approach

RESEARCH DESIGN- The research design adopted for the present study is pre-experimental design: One group pre test and post test design.

The research design selected for this study is pre experimental design, one group pretest and posttest design.

0₁ — X —> — 0₂ —>

0₁ – Pretest by self-structured questionnaire.

X – Structured Teaching Programme regarding prevention on polycystic ovarian disease

0₂ – Posttest by self-structured Programme.

POPULATION: Population of the study adolescent's girls (13-19 year)

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION: Intermediate adolescent's girls they are studying in khunjunji intermediate college.

RESEARCH SETTING: Selected khunjunji intermediate college.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE AND SAMPLE SIZE- (Non-probability Purposive sampling technique), N= 60 adolescent's girls.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE- Structured teaching program regarding polycystic ovarian disease among adolescent's girls at Khunjunji girls Intermediate College Lucknow.

DEPENDENT VARIABLE- Knowledge of adolescent’s girls regarding polycystic ovarian disease at selected intermediate college.

OTHER VARIABLES- Age of adolescent’s girls, area of living, parents’ education, socio-economic status, food pattern, source of information about Polycystic Ovarian Disease.

DESCRIPTION OF DATA COLLECTION TOOL:

Part 1: Demographic characteristics: Age of adolescent’s girls, area of living, parents’ education, socio-economic status, food pattern, source of information about Polycystic Ovarian Disease.

Part 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire: It refers to the systematically planned teaching strategy designed to provide information to adolescent girls regarding polycystic ovarian disease its prevention with the help of A.V Aids.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PRESENT STUDY RESULT

Upon completion of the data analysis of this study it was found that in Employing descriptive and inferential statistics the analysis data was done the finding of the study reveals that the knowledge score

MAJOR STUDY FINDING INCLUDE

LEVEL OF KNOWEGE IN PRE AND POST TEST REGARDING PREVENTION OF POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN DISESASE

Table: Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test and post-test level of knowledge.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRETEST		POSTTEST	
	FREQUENCY	%	FREQUENCY	%
INADEQUATE	32	53.3%	1	1.7%
MODERATE	28	46.7%	22	36.7
ADEQUATE	0	0%	37	61.7%

The above table reveals that in pretest 53.3% of selected adolescent girls were inadequate and moderate levels 46.7% on knowledge. In posttest there is increased level of knowledge 61.7% adequate, moderate level 36.7% and 1.7% adolescent girls were inadequate level of knowledge.

EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION OF POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN DISEASE.

Table: - paired “t” test to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of polycystic ovarian disease.

	MEAN	SD	SE	t Test	DF	SIGNIFICANCE
PRE TEST	10.15	4.95	0.64	15.03	59	0.0001
POST TEST	21.63	4.53	0.59			

The above tables reveals that the calculated t value 15.03 was higher than the table value at 0.0001 level of significance. Thus the inferential statistical method proved that the difference in the mean scores showed significant changes as increase knowledge among adolescent girls. Thus structured teaching programme was effective in increase the knowledge among adolescent girls.

Thus, H1 is accepted. There is a significant difference between the pre test and post test knowledge score of adolescent’s girls regarding prevention of polycystic ovarian disease.

in pre-test were low. Knowledge was inadequate 53.3% of the respondent and moderate knowledge for 46.7% of the respondents in the post-test 61.7% had adequate knowledge score and remaining 36.7% moderate level of knowledge score and 1.7 % had inadequate level of knowledge score. The ‘t’ test value for knowledge 15.03, at 0.0001 level of significance, ‘t’ value is high. Chi square is used to find the association of pre-test level of knowledge of prevention of polycystic ovarian disease with demographic variable the study showed that there was no association significant pre test score of knowledge and demographic variables.

COMPARATIVE STUDY RESULT

The study findings is partially supported by the study conducted at Kerala by Hoda Abdel, et,al (2016) on level of knowledge regarding PCOS among adolescent girls. It was seen that majority (94.69%) of students have correct knowledge regarding to diagnosis, cause, risk factor, complication and management respectively after education programme. Majority (92.7%) of student had knowledge (6.25%) from student and only had (1 .04%) poor knowledge after educational programme.

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