

# Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Assisted Reproductive Technology among Infertile Women

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**Abstract:** ***Introduction:** Pregnancy and childbirth is a great event in the life of every human. In the Indian context childbirth is considered the most important and sacred function in the institution of marriage. Today childlessness has become an important public health concern. Globally 50-80 million couples were affected by infertility which has a serious social, economic and public health implications. Infertility is defined as a failure to conceive within one or more years of regular unprotected coitus. Most of the infertile couples are not having adequate knowledge regarding recent advancements in infertility management which is leading to the reduced acceptance of this treatment. **Objective:** The study is attempted to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding Assisted Reproductive Technology among the infertile women. **Research Design:** Quasi experimental one group pre test - post test design. **Setting:** The study was conducted in Infertility Clinic, Sree Mookambika Medical College hospital, Kulasekharam, Kanyakumari District. **Samples:** 40 infertile women were selected for the study. **Measurements and Tool:** A structured questionnaire was developed to assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge of infertile women. Video assisted teaching programme was conducted after administering the pre-test. Post test was done after one week. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. **Results:** The findings of the study revealed that out of 40 infertile participants, 30% of the sample belong to 20-25 years of age group. 27.5% of the women studied up to secondary education, 30% had primary education and 32.5% women were graduated. 50% of the women were not working. 35% of the samples had information from health personnel. The mean post test score (27.7) was higher than the mean pre test score (12.3). The 't' value was found statistically significant ( $t = 27.45, p < 0.05$ ). So it is evident that post test knowledge scores were higher than the pre test knowledge scores. There was no significant association between the knowledge of the infertile women with demographic variables. **Conclusion:** This study shows that video assisted teaching programme is very effective in improving the knowledge of infertile women regarding assisted reproductive technology.*

**Keywords:** Infertility, Infertile women, video assisted teaching programme, Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)

## 1. Introduction

Childbirth is the most joyous event in every woman's life. Parenthood is viewed in most cultures as an entry into adulthood, and also an important part of status. Some couple delay pregnancy due to the changing lifestyle and career involvement. At the same time, many couples experience difficulty in conceiving and carrying a child. Infertility may be perceived as a tragedy in the lives of many women in developing countries. It is considered as the responsibility of the females to give birth to their own children. Women without children may be stigmatized and isolated from the society. Childlessness leads to an increased incidence of domestic violence in female partner and remarriage in male partner. The desire for children is strong in many couples. If a couple did not achieve pregnancy or produce a living child as expected, the man and woman often experience psychological distress. They may feel unlovable or unappealing to their mates. The main factors contributing to infertility in males are defective spermatogenesis, failure to deposit sperm high in the vagina due to erectile dysfunction, ejaculatory defect and hypospadias. Sperm abnormality like loss of sperm motility, abnormal sperm morphology, errors in the seminal fluid may also lead to male infertility. The female factors contributing to infertility are ovulatory dysfunctions, tubal obstruction, anatomical and physiological defects in the cervix and uterine factors like fibroid uterus, endometritis etc. Advanced age beyond 35 especially of wife, infrequent intercourse, lack of knowledge of coital technique and timing of coitus to utilize the fertile period, apareunia or dyspareunia, anxiety and apprehension,

use of spermicidal lubricants and immunological factors may also cause infertility. The modern treatment modalities like artificial insemination, assisted reproductive technology, ovum and sperm donor program and surrogacy are also available for the correction of fertility problem in infertile couples

### Objectives

- 1) To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding assisted reproductive technology among infertile women.
- 2) To find out the association between knowledge score of infertile women regarding artificial reproductive technology and selected demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, religion, type of family, family's monthly income, and source of information.

### Hypothesis

- 1) There is a significant increase in knowledge score of infertile women regarding artificial reproductive technology after video assisted teaching programme.
- 2) There is a significant association between knowledge score with demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, religion, family's monthly income, type of family, and source of information.

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**2. Material and Methods**

A quasi experimental one group pretest and post test design was adopted to conduct the study. The study was carried out in infertility clinic, Sree Mookambika medical college hospital, Kanyakumari district, Tamil Nadu. A total of 40 infertile women were interviewed. They were selected by using non probability purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by using a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of two parts. The first part collected information on demographic factors such as such as age, education, occupation, religion, type of family, family’s monthly income, and source of information. In the second part, participants’ knowledge about artificial reproductive technology was assessed using a 30-item questionnaire developed after a wide literature review. The total score could range from 0 to 30. Teaching on artificial reproductive technology was administered. Post test was conducted one week after the teaching programme by using the same knowledge questionnaire. The obtained data were analyzed and tabulated, descriptive statistics as frequencies, and percentage were calculated. ‘t’ test and Chi- square test also used and P value less than 0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

**3. Findings**

**1) Description of demographic Variables of Women (N=40)**

The findings of the study revealed that out of 40 infertile participants, 30% of the sample belong to 20-25 years of age group and 25% of the samples belong to 26-30 years of age group. 27.5% of the women studied up to secondary education, 30% had primary education and 32.5% women were graduated. 50% of the women were not working. 50% of the sample belong to Hindu and Muslim religion respectively. 47.5% of the sample belong to nuclear family. 35 % of the samples have more than 10000 as family’s monthly income. 35% of the samples had information from health personnel, 22.5% got information from mass media, and 42.5% of the women had information from family & friends.

**Table 1:** Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic variables of Women (N=40)

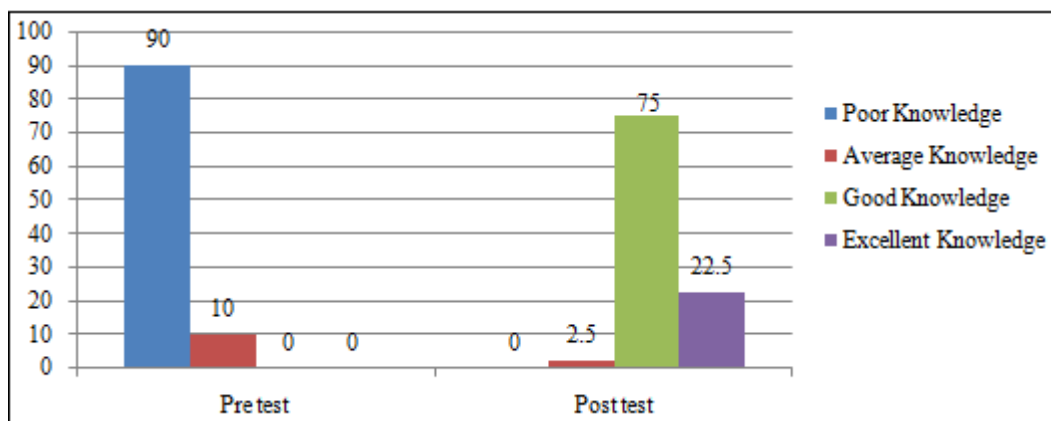
Demographic Variable	Categories	f	Percentage
Age (years)	20-25	12	30
	26-30	10	25
	31-35	6	15
	36-40	8	20
	41-45	4	10
Education	Illiterate	4	10
	Primary	12	30
	Secondary	11	27.5
	Graduate	13	32.5
Occupation	Private employee	3	7.5
	Business	3	7.5
	Government Employee	14	35
	Housewife	20	50
Religion	Hindu	14	35
	Christian	12	30
	Muslim	14	35
Type of Family	Nuclear family	19	47.5
	Joint family	21	52.5
Family monthly Income (In Rupees)	≤5000	12	30
	5001-10000	14	35
	>10000	14	35
Source of Knowledge	Mass media	9	22.5
	Health personnel	14	35
	Family & friends	17	42.5

**2) Pre test and post test Knowledge of infertile women on ART**

Assessment of level of knowledge of infertile women on ART shows that in pretest, 90% of the women had poor knowledge, 10% of the women had average knowledge and none of the women had good knowledge. In post test, 97.5 % of the women had good knowledge, 2.5% of the women had average knowledge and none of the women had poor knowledge.

**Table 2:** Frequency and Percentage Distribution of knowledge of infertile women on ART (N=40)

Score	Knowledge category	Pre test		Post test	
		f	%	f	%
0-5	Poor Knowledge	36	90	0	0
6-10	Average Knowledge	4	10	1	2.5
11-15	Good Knowledge	0	0	30	75
16-30	Excellent Knowledge	0	0	9	22.5



**Figure 1:** Percentage distribution of Pre test and Post test Knowledge Level of Infertile Women Regarding ART

### 3) Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of infertile women regarding ART

The posttest mean score (27.7) was higher than the pre test mean score (12.3). The mean difference was 15.375 and t value was 27.45. Hence the video assisted teaching programme was highly significant on improving knowledge of infertile women about ART.

**Table 3:** Mean, Mean Difference, Standard deviation and 't' value of samples (N=40)

	Mean	Mean difference	Standard deviation	Standard error	t-value
Pretest	12.3		2.8		27.45
posttest	27.7	15.375	2.25	0.56	

### 4) Association between Knowledge of Nursing Students regarding PCOS and Demographic Variables.

The present study findings revealed that there was no significant association between knowledge on ART among infertile women and demographic variables of samples such as age, education, occupation, religion, type of family, family's monthly income, and source of information.

**Table 3:** Association between Knowledge and Demographic Variables of respondents

Demographic Variable	df	Table Value (P<0.05)	Calculated Value( $\chi^2$ )	Inferences
Age	4	5.99	5.55	Not Significant
Education	3	7.82	6.27	Not Significant
Occupation	3	7.82	4.88	Not Significant
Religion	2	5.99	0.77	Not Significant
Type of family	1	3.84	2.43	Not Significant
Family monthly Income	2	5.99	5.96	Not Significant
Sources of information	2	5.99	5.49	Not Significant

## 4. Conclusion

Investigator concluded that providing video assisted teaching is an effective teaching strategy in increasing the knowledge of ART among infertile women.

## 5. Recommendation

- 1) A similar study may be conducted among reproductive age group.
- 2) A similar study can be conducted with large number of samples.
- 3) A comparative study can be done among women in urban and rural area.
- 4) A similar study may be conducted among infertile couples.
- 5) A similar study may be conducted among college students.

**Conflicts of interest-** There are no conflicts of interest.

**Source of Funding-** Self

## 6. Ethical Clearance

The ethical clearance was obtained from the Doctoral committee of Sree Mookambika College of Nursing. Oral consent was obtained from the samples before collection of

data by explaining the purpose of this study and its importance for each sample. After getting the oral consent, an explanatory letter and the questionnaire were handed out to the samples. The explanatory letter provided a credible and meaningful explanation of the research intention. The researcher remained with the participants, informing them of the strategies employed to protect their anonymity and other safeguards taken to protect their identities prior to publication. They were also assured that their responses would be kept confidential. The ethical principles of guaranteeing the principles of honesty, confidentiality, privacy, avoidance of harm and informed consent underpinned the total research process.

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