

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme regarding Abortion and its Post Abortion Care among Degree Students of Girls in Selected College, Bangalore

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Abstract: Abortion is the ending of pregnancy by removing an embryo or fetus before it can survive outside the uterus and post abortion care is the caring of women after abortion to reduce unpleasant side effects and to increase after an abortion. The aim of the study is to assess the effectiveness of structured Programme regarding abortion and its post abortion care among degree students of girls in selected college, Bangalore". One group pre-test and post-test experimental design was selected for the study. Sample size was 60 degree college and data collected through convenient sampling technique. In the pre-test the subjects had adequate knowledge with a mean of 7.68 and standard deviation of 6.33 whereas in post-test there was a significant gain in mean score knowledge of about 28.46 with a standard deviation of 6.76. A significant association was found between socio- demographic variables as branch of study and type of family and the mean pre-test knowledge level of degree college of girls regarding abortion and its post abortion care at 0.05 levels. In the pre-test 66.7% had inadequate knowledge whereas in the post-test 55% of the subjects had gained adequate knowledge.

Keywords: Evaluate, effectiveness, structured teaching programme, abortion

1. Introduction

Abortion is the ending of pregnancy due to removing an embryo or fetus before it can survive outside the uterus.² An abortion that occurs spontaneously is also known as miscarriage. When deliberate steps are taken to end a pregnancy, it is called an induced abortion, or less frequently as an induced miscarriage. A word abortion is often used to mean only induced abortions.³ Around 56 million abortions are performed each year in the world, with 45% done unsafely. Abortion rates changed little between 2003 and 2008, before which they decreased for at least two decades as access to family planning and birth control increased. As of 2008, 40% of the world's women had access to legal abortions without limits as to reason. Countries that permit abortions have different limits on how late in pregnancy abortion is allowed.⁶

2. Objectives of Study

- 1) To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding the abortion and its post abortion care.
- 2) To assess the post test level of knowledge regarding the abortion and its post abortion care.
- 3) To compare the pre test and post test level knowledge regarding the abortion and its post abortion care.
- 4) To associate the mean difference level of knowledge regarding the abortion and its post abortion care with their selected demographic variables.

3. Methodology

Pre-Experimental One Group Pre-Test Post-Test was the research design employed in this study. The study included the recruitment of 60 Degree college of girls through the use

of the random sampling technique. The Structured Knowledge Questionnaire Tool was used to gauge the degree of knowledge. Using the same instrument, a post-test assessment was conducted on the eighth day. The results were described by utilizing Descriptive and Inferential Statistics.

4. Results

Demographic characteristics of respondents

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of degree students of girls according to the level of knowledge on the importance of abortion and its post abortion care before awareness package. N=60

Level of knowledge	Score	No of Respondents (%)	
		No.	%
Inadequate	<50%	42	70.00
Moderate	50%-75%	16	26.66
Adequate	>75%	2	3.33
Total		60	100

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of degree students of girls according to pre and post test level of knowledge regarding the abortion and its post abortion care, n=60

Sl. No.	Level of knowledge	Before awareness package		After awareness Package	
		No. (60)	%	No. (60)	%
1	Inadequate knowledge (<50%)	42	70.0	-	-
2	Moderate knowledge (50-75%)	16	26.66	36	60
3	Adequate knowledge (>75%)	2	3.33	24	40
Total		60	100	60	100

Table 3: Association between pre-test level of knowledge of degree students of girls and their selected socio demographic variables, N=60

Characteristics	Category	No.	Level of Knowledge			Chi square
			Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate	
Age	16-18 years	20	13	6	1	0.496 NS
	19-20 years	40	19	10	1	
	20 & above years	0	0	0	0	
Religion	Hindu	20	12	7	1	1.69 NS
	Muslim	22	17	5	0	
	Christian	18	13	4	1	
	Others	0	0	0	0	
Year of study	1 st year	0	0	0	0	0.452 NS
	2 nd year	20	14	5	1	
	3 rd year	40	28	11	1	
Type of family	Joint	20	13	6	1	5.602 NS
	Nuclear	30	24	5	1	
	Extended	10	5	5	0	
Residential area	Rural	10	3	6	1	10.337 NS
	Urban	30	22	7	1	
	Slum	20	17	3	0	
Branch of the study	Biotechnology	32	13	8	1	2.405 NS
	B.com	25	19	5	1	
	Computer science	13	10	3	0	
	Communication	0	0	0	0	
Family income	<Rs.5000	10	7	3	0	7.323 NS
	Rs.5000-10,000	20	15	4	1	
	Rs10,000-15,000	10	5	5	0	
	Rs.15,000&above	20	15	4	1	
Age of attainment of menarche	10-12years	9	6	3	0	2.8425 NS
	13-15years	19	15	4	0	
	16-18years	20	13	6	1	
	19-21years	12	8	3	1	
Period of menstruation flow(in days)	28-30	30	20	9	1	2.685 NS
	31-33	11	8	2	1	
	34-36	9	6	3	0	
	32-39	10	8	2	1	
Family history of abortion	Yes	35	25	9	1	0.1097 NS
	No	25	17	7	1	
Information source	Mass media	35	26	8	1	7.084 NS
	Health education	20	14	6	0	
	Elder and relatives	5	2	2	1	

Nursing Implication

The investigator has drawn the following implications which are of vital concern to the field of nursing practice, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

5. Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of the study it is recommended that

- A similar study can be undertaken on large scale.
- A similar study can be done in home setting.
- The same study can be conducted with quasi experimental research approach by using non-probability convenient sampling technique.
- A similar study can be done in hospital set up and colleges.

6. Limitations

The study was limited only to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding abortion and its post abortion care among degree students of girls.

References

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