

Research to evaluate the efficiency of the structured teaching programme in terms of knowledge on prevention of sexually transmitted diseases among college students at chosen institutions in Dharwad, Karnataka, INDIA

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Abstract

Sex is a natural human function that may be used to express love and other strong emotions and does in fact enable reproduction. However, having a sexual relationship might have unforeseen or detrimental effects. Unintentional pregnancy and sexually transmitted illnesses, such as HIV infection, are two of the main possible health effects of sexual activity. Effective preventative efforts and a nationwide open discussion of these issues can significantly lessen these negative effects.

INTRODUCTION

Sex is a natural human function that may be used to express love and other strong emotions and does in fact enable reproduction. However, having a sexual relationship might have unforeseen or detrimental effects. Unintentional pregnancy and sexually transmitted illnesses, such as HIV infection, are two of the main possible health effects of sexual activity. Effective preventative efforts and a nationwide open discussion of these issues can significantly lessen these negative effects.

Sexual contact, particularly vaginal, anal, or oral sex, is a frequent way for Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), or STDs, are illnesses that are spread via sexual contact (STI) and venereal diseases (VDs), to spread. A set of diseases recognized as "Sexually Transmitted Diseases" container be spread after one person to another by sharing bodily fluids, such as ejaculate, vaginal fluids, blood, breast milk, and other fluids. The different illnesses that comprise the STDs have nothing in common except comparable modes of infection. Every single day, over a million new cases of Sexually transmitted diseases (STIs) are reported globally. All ages are affected by sexually transmitted illnesses, although young people are disproportionately affected. Just over one-quarter of those who are sexually active are half of the 20 million new STD cases that affect people between the ages of 15 and 24 that occur front-line the US each year are among young people. Over 9,00,000 pregnant women contracted syphilis in 2012, which resulted in about 3,50,000 unfavorable delivery outcomes, including stillbirth. With more than 1.5 million cases, chlamydia is the most prevalent STD that has to be reported in 2014. Young people aged 15 to 24 had the greatest prevalence of chlamydia, and they made up nearly two-thirds of diagnoses. Despite the fact that Chlamydia disproportionately impacts women, the number of cases recorded amongst males increased more quickly in 2014. Overall, there was a 5.9% increase in the rate of reported cases.

Research Objectives

1. To evaluate college students' sociodemographic factors.
2. To evaluate college students' understanding of the prevention of sexually transmitted illnesses.
3. To assess, by the administration of a post-test, the success of a structured educational programme on the prevention of STDs.
4. To ascertain whether pre-test knowledge scores among college students correlate with particular sociodemographic factors.

Research Hypotheses

H01: College students' scores on the knowledge exam before and after the protection from STDs did not significantly differ from one another.

H02: Selected socio-demographic factors and pre-test knowledge scores do not significantly correlate.

Conceptual Framework

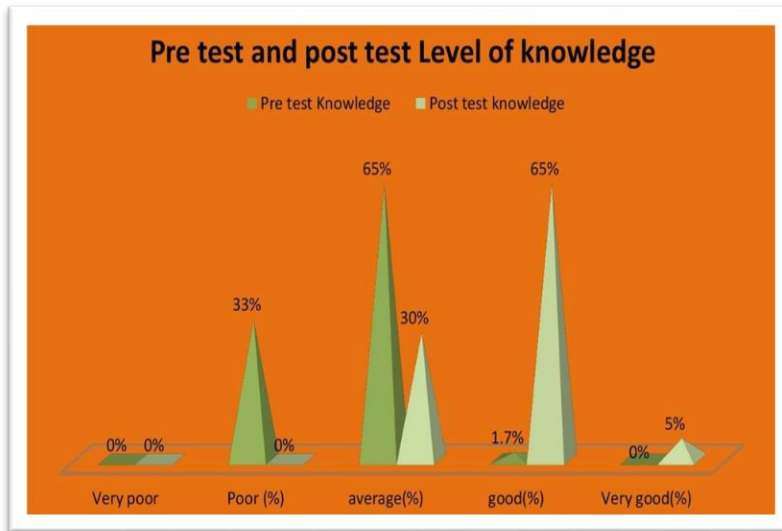
A conceptual framework is a collection of ideas and a table of proportions that explain how they relate to one another. In a conceptual framework, conceptual model, or conceptual scheme, abstractions are grouped together based on how well they relate to a central idea: In the development of science, a conceptual framework performs a variety of interconnected roles. It acts as a jumping-off point for the development of the research hypothesis and might offer a crucial idea for scientific investigation. A systematic approach to nursing research, teaching, and administration is provided by the conceptual framework, which also makes communication easier.

Kurt Lewin's Theory served as the foundation for the conceptual model for the study. When introducing his field theory ideas, Kurt Lewin emphasized how the group is distinct from the mere sum of its members. Group dynamics was first used by Lewin in 1939. According to his field theory, "one's behaviour is tied to one's personal traits as well as to the social environment in which one finds oneself."

Research Techniques

Using a one-group, pre-test, and post-test design before the experiment was used in it was looked into for the purpose of choosing the samples, and a straightforward random sampling procedure (lottery method) was used. 60 people made up the sample. Commerce Colleges students served as the samples for this study. The college gave ethical consideration to conducting the study. Data were gathered between May 2, 2020, and Jun 12, 2020. A tool consisting of chosen sociodemographic characteristics and a self-administered knowledge questionnaire on the prevention of STDs was provided in order to conduct a pre-test. One week following the pre-test, STP was administered. One week after STP was given, the same tool was used for the post-test.

Results of the study



Graph: Knowledge ratings between the two tests among college students on the prevention of STDs are distributed as a percentage.

According to the graph, the poor, average, good, and very good pre-test knowledge scores were 20 (33.3%), 39 (65%), 1 (1.7%), and 0 (0%), respectively. The very awful pre-test knowledge score was 0 (0%). On the post-test, the scores for extremely poor performance were 0 (0%), poor performance was 0 (0%), average performance was 18 (30%), good performance was 39 (65%), and good performance was 3 (5%). Also, the study demonstrates that the estimated chi-square value of the family's monthly income in rupees was larger than the figure that was tallied. H02 was therefore disregarded in this socio-demographic variable. This proves that this socio-demographic characteristic and pre-test knowledge score were related. The estimated chi-square value for the other socio-demographic factors was lower than the value that was tabulated. H02 was approved for these sociodemographic factors.

The study's findings show that there was a substantial knowledge gap pre- and post-testing intervals. STP seems to have been successful as a result. The calculated paired 't-test' result was 42.96, which was higher than the tabular value. As a result, the STP offered was beneficial in increasing college students' awareness of the prevention of STDs. It was established that pre-test knowledge was associated with monthly household income in rupees.

Conclusion of the training

The study's main objective was to assess the effectiveness of organized education programmes in terms of college students' awareness of STD prevention at selected institutions. The statistical analysis revealed a significant difference in the knowledge level scores on the pre-test and post-test, proving the effectiveness of STP in the prevention of STDs. According to the statistical analysis, STP was successful in preventing sexually transmitted illnesses since the computed paired 't-test' value was higher than the tabulated value. In terms of sociodemographic factors, the pre-test knowledge score was correlated with household income expressed in rupees per month. A well-designed teaching programme is an effective way to provide students with the necessary knowledge about STD prevention. The college students were really grateful for it and expressed their thanks for offering.

Competing interests

There are no overlapping interests.

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