

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING THE POST ABORTION CARE AMONG B.Sc. NURSING IV YEAR STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES AT KALABURAGI

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ABSTRACT

Treatment given to women after an abortion to alleviate painful side effects and to promote their health is known as post-abortion care. Abortion is the procedure of terminating a pregnancy by removing the baby or embryo before it can live outside the uterus. The aim of the “A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING THE POST ABORTION CARE AMONG B.Sc. NURSING IV YEAR STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES AT KALABURAGI”. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the collected data, which was then interpreted in light of the study's goals and hypothesis. A significance threshold of 0.05 was established.

The individuals' knowledge was deemed appropriate in the pretest, with a mean score of 20.0 and a standard deviation of 6.12. However, there was a considerable increase in knowledge in the post-test, with a mean score of roughly 33.0 and a standard deviation of 43.4. At the 0.05 level, a significant correlation was observed between the mean pretest knowledge level of fourth-year B.Sc. nursing students about abortion and its post-abortion treatment and sociodemographic characteristics such as family type and study branch.

55% of the respondents had acquired sufficient information by the post-test, compared to 66.7% who had insufficient knowledge at the pretest. Therefore, the study's findings show that an organized training program was successful in improving degree college girls' understanding of abortion and the care that follows.

INTRODUCTION:

Intended abortion is a reproductive health care that is used by women, couples, and communities worldwide, whether it is safe or unsafe, legal or illegal. An essential component of women's reproductive health care is induced abortion when faced with unplanned pregnancies, particularly in situations when women lack access to reliable family planning. For women's health, ensuring the security and accessibility of abortion services is essential, and one element in that process is establishing a legislative framework that is supportive. Since 1971, abortion has been permitted in India, the nation with the second-highest population in the world, for a variety of reasons.¹ In 2002, Heidi Johnston contributed to the Abortion Assessment Project-India (AAPI) working papers series with the last published literature evaluation on abortion in India. Policy, service provision, and women's perspectives on abortion in India have all been the subject of substantial research throughout the last decade. Two Johnston's assessment of the abortion services in India at the time covered a wide range of subjects, including the quality and accessibility of post-abortion care services, estimates of the abortion rate and the morbidity and mortality that go along with it, and numerous legal and social aspects of abortion. A situational analysis of abortion and unwanted pregnancies in India was compiled by the India Working Group, which included Johnston and representatives from the following organizations: UNFPA, Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India, Family Planning Association of India, Ipas, Society of Midwives-India, and Centre for Enquiry into Health and Allied Themes.³ The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Working Group for the Prevention of Unsafe Abortion attempted to gather data at the national and regional levels in 2007 and 2008. Later, these statistics would be discussed and methods to reduce unsafe abortions in various nations would be developed in workshops.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

It is important to carefully consider passing and implementing the 2014 proposed modification to the MTP Act, which addresses some of the shortcomings of the current regulations on the provision of abortion services. This amendment proposes to-

- Make it clear that women who are married or single must fail their contraceptive attempts in order to have a legal abortion;
- Raise the legal abortion age restriction to 24 weeks (in accordance with WHO guidelines5);
- Increase the number of healthcare professionals who are legally qualified to receive training in and carry out abortion services, particularly medical abortion services; and
- Make it clear that it is legal to employ prenatal diagnostic equipment to find anomalies in the fetus.

To make it more apparent that the Pr-Conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act does not limit abortion in general, it should be explained or altered. Misuse of prenatal diagnostic testing, marketing of such technology for sex determination, and informing pregnant parents of a foetus's sex are all prohibited by this legislation.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- To determine what information fourth-year B.Sc. students have about post-abortion care.
- To evaluate the candidates' pre-test understanding of post-abortion care.
- To evaluate the post-test knowledge level of post-abortion care.
- To compare the level of knowledge related post-test and pretest
- Care for abortions.
- To correlate their chosen demographic characteristics with the mean difference in knowledge about post-abortion care.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

- **H₀₁**:- The mean pretest and posttest knowledge scores of fourth-year B.Sc. nursing students considering the post-abortion will alter significantly.
- **H₀₂**:- The knowledge score and a few specific demographic factors may be significantly correlated.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

One of the most important steps in the research process is the review of the literature. It calls for methodical identification. The location, examination, and synopsis of written materials that provide details about a study subject (Po-lit and Hungler 1995).

The review of literature section of a study report provides an overview of the state of knowledge regarding a certain issue, covering both known and unknown facts. The purpose of reviewing the literature is to condense information for practical use or to serve as a foundation for research projects. The review of literature section provides an overview of the state of knowledge about a specific issue, identifies any gaps in the body of knowledge, and highlights the study's contribution to the field's body of knowledge. The literature review is an important phase in the research process. The usual goal of reviewing and analyzing the literature is to come up with research questions that will help determine the topic's state of knowledge and ignorance. The main objectives of literature reviews are to create a solid knowledge base for conducting scholarly activities, both research-related and not.

Writing relevant literature is to define the issue and offer a coherent historical assessment of it, evaluating the caliber of the information taken into consideration, pointing out knowledge gaps, and providing guidance for further research.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The science of researching research technique examines how scientific research is conducted. It is a process used to gather data, evidence, or information for a study or research project through systematic observation or other means.

This chapter covers the methodology used in the current study, including the approach, design, setting, variables, population, sample, technique, and criteria for sampling, as well as tool creation, content validity, reliability, pilot study, data collection method, and data analysis plan. The current study's goal is to evaluate the effectiveness of a structured post-abortion care education program for fourth-year B.Sc. nursing students at a specific Kalaburagi institution.

A research technique is a methodical analysis used to establish facts, principles, or to collect data on a subject. The study approach gives the investigator instructions on how to collect data, including what information to collect and how to analyze it. The researcher selects an experimental methodology to conduct the study.

A research design is a comprehensive plan that outlines the steps involved in conducting an inquiry. It includes the methods for gathering data, the instruments to be used, how they will be used, and the anticipated means of data analysis.

Considering the problem's characteristics and the study's aims, a one-group pre- and post-test pre-experimental design was employed to evaluate the efficacy of a structured teaching program on post-abortion care among fourth-year B. Sc. nursing students at a chosen college in Kalaburagi.

From May 8 to May 13, 2023, a pilot research was carried out at Kalaburagi College with approval from the relevant government. Six days of fourth-year B.Sc. nursing students were chosen using a non-probability convenient sampling technique in accordance with the inclusion criteria of sample collecting. The researcher used a structured knowledge questionnaire to conduct a pretest. A 30-minute awareness package was then given via lecture with an LCD screen, and five days later, a post-test using the same structured knowledge questionnaire was conducted. The results of the pilot study showed that the study is viable and practicable, and the tools are trustworthy.

DATA COLLECTION:

The relevant Kalaburagi college authorities formally granted the investigator permission to carry out the primary study. Following approval, the researcher studied 60 college-bound B.Sc. nursing students who were chosen through the use of a handy, non-probability sampling technique. Also, the data was gathered across four weeks. Before gathering data, the researcher gave an overview of post-abortion care. The subjects gave their informed consent after being reassured that the information they submitted would be kept private and anonymous.

RESULTS:

One way to properly and meaningfully present quantitative data is through statistical analysis. The researcher can convert the collected data into numerical information by using statistical processes to reduce, summarize, organize, analyze, interpret, and disseminate the data.⁵⁰

This chapter examines the analysis and interpretation of data gathered from sixty fourth-year B.Sc. nursing students who were chosen from Kalaburagi colleges. Prior to and following the step's administration, the respondents' information was gathered. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to arrange, tabulate, analyze, and interpret the data that had been gathered. Based on the study's goals and hypotheses, analysis was conducted.

DISCUSSION:

The fourth place goes to abortion. In India, an abortion can only be performed up until twenty-four weeks into a pregnancy under certain circumstances. These can be broadly characterized as instances in which the woman's life would be in danger or in which there would be serious harm to her bodily or mental health. Both forced and spontaneous abortions are serious public health issues in many developing nations, accounting for the annual deaths of tens of thousands of women worldwide. Where abortion is legal or prohibited, where access to safe abortion services is expensive or difficult, where complications from unsafe abortions are common, post-abortion care services are necessary for women who are at risk of having an unsafe abortion, and where health care practitioners need to learn more.

CONCLUSION:

The study's conclusions showed that the overall mean knowledge score on the posttest was 33.0, which was greater than the overall mean knowledge score on the pretest, which was 20.0. The paired t-value of 18.967, which was obtained with an overall improvement in the mean score of knowledge of 20.78, was significant at the 5% level. According to the study's conclusion, the awareness package administration resulted in a considerable improvement in knowledge on the post-test. Therefore, the awareness package was successful in raising the fourth-year B.Sc. nursing student's understanding of post-abortion care. Additionally, a significant correlation was observed between the fourth-year B.Sc. nursing students' mean

difference in knowledge of post-abortion care and the demographic characteristics they had chosen.

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