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## A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module of Knowledge Regarding Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) among Adolescent Girls in Higher Secondary School Selected in Rural Area of Jabalpur

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### Abstract

A study to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in higher secondary schools at selected rural area of Jabalpur.

**Objectives:** Assess the pre-interventional knowledge regarding pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in selected higher secondary schools at rural area of Jabalpur. Administer instructional module on pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in selected higher secondary schools at rural area of Jabalpur. Assess the post-interventional knowledge regarding pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in selected higher secondary schools at rural area of Jabalpur. Associate the pre-interventional knowledge score regarding pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in selected higher secondary schools at rural area of Jabalpur.

**Methodology:** The present study design was quantitative research approach. In the present study the target population consists of all adolescent girls.

**Result:** It was seen that among 60 total samples studied 2(3.3%) had poor knowledge, 40 (66.6%) had average level of knowledge score and good level of knowledge score was 18(30%). the mean score was 17.95 and SD was 3.83 whereas in post-test 16(26.6%) were having average level of knowledge score and 44(73.3%) had good level of knowledge score whereas none had poor knowledge. The mean score was 22.78 and SD was 2.822. Distribution of adolescent girls of their knowledge shows that pre-test mean value was 17.95 and SD was 3.83 and the post-test mean value was 22.78 and SD was 2.82. Statistically significant difference was found at pre and post-test knowledge score "t" value >1.955. This shows that there was an increase in knowledge after instructional module.

**Conclusion:** The present study intends to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in higher secondary schools at selected rural area of Jabalpur. Data was collected from 60 adolescent girls according to the objective and hypothesis of the study. The present study was carried out to assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) among adolescent girls in higher secondary schools at selected rural area of Jabalpur.

**Keywords:** Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), knowledge, adolescent girl, instructional module, sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

### Introduction

#### Background of the Study

Dr. Gagan Lata and *et al* (2016) conducted a study on, -Risk Factors of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease in Rural Population of Haryana. This study was conducted by the department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at AMCH, Mohri. Total of 200 non-pregnant women suggestive of PID were included in the study. After complete history, examination and investigations, risk factors causing PID were assessed. In the present study most of the patients belonged to 26-30 years age group (36%). Maximum number of females had marriage before age of 20 years. Most of the females were illiterate and belonged to middle class. In the present study, 75% females were multipara and were not using any method of contraception.

Early marriage, illiteracy, lack of any contraceptive method usage, multiparity were the main risk factors associated with PID. This study thus identified sexual, social, and demographic risk factors for the acquisition of PID. This can help to formulate local health promotion measures and to reduce the incidence and consequences of PID. Need of the study-Adolescent girls are the future mothers of the society. Their health plays an important role in determining the health of the future population effect. The cumulative impact of the low health situation of girls is reflected in high maternal mortality rates and consequent high fertility rates. Pelvic inflammatory diseases are largely due to risk factors, which are preventable. Adolescent girls are more prone for reproductive health problems amongst which Pelvic

inflammatory diseases are common among sexually active girls and results in complications such as infertility ectopic pregnancy. Pelvic and its complication are an important public health problem. The basic knowledge of pelvic inflammatory disease is very important among adolescent girls globally as well as in India also. The majority of adolescent girls in their reproductive age are ignorant about the disease and its prevention, thus the education for them is needed especially to the adolescent girls. Thus the investigator has planned to conduct a study to assess the knowledge regarding the [9] causes, complications and the prevention of pelvic inflammatory disease and also to plan an intervention so as to increase this knowledge along with to find out the association between knowledge on pelvic inflammatory disease with their selected demographic variables.

**Material and Methods**

This study was quantitative research approach pre-experimental research design O1 X O2 Pre interventional level of knowledge Intervention (self-instructional module) Post-interventional level of knowledge. The sample are 60 sixty among adolescent girls at selected higher secondary school at rural schools of Jabalpur. Pre-interventional and Post-interventional level of knowledge is assessed by using knowledge questionnaire, and results are analyzed.

**Findings Related to Socio Demographic Variables**

**Age:** Maximum 22 (36.66%) were in the age group of 17 years, 20 (33.33%) in the age group of 18 years, 10 (16.67%) were in the age group of 10 years whereas only 8 (13.33%) were in the age group of 15 years 58.

**Religion:** Maximum 44(73.33%) adolescent girls were Hindus, 8 (13.33%) were Muslim, 7 (11.66%) were Christian whereas only 1 (2.66%) belong to other community. **CLASS:** among 60 samples 25 (43.33%) were in 12th, 23 (33.33%) were in 11th, 10 (15%) were in 10th whereas only 2 were in 9th class.

**Mother’s Education:** Maximum 31(51.67%) were primary/secondary level educated, 22 (36.67%) had no formal education, 4 (6.6%) were higher secondary/under graduate whereas only 3 (5%) were graduate/post graduate.

**Father’s Education:** Maximum 28(46.67%) were primary/secondary level educated, 14(23.33%) had no formal education, 11(18.33) were graduate/post graduate whereas only 7 (11.67) were higher secondary/under graduate.

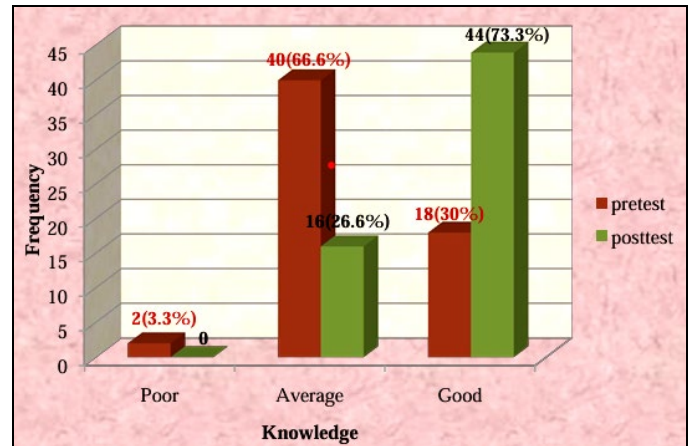
**Type of Family:** Maximum 23(38.333%) adolescent girls belong to nuclear family, 15(25%) belong to joint family, 17 (38.33%) belong to extended family.

**Table 1:** Comparison of pre and posttest level of knowledge score

S. No.	Test	Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
1.	Pre	Poor	2	3.3%	17.95	3.83
		Average	40	66.6%		
		Good	18	30%		
2.	Post	Poor	0	0	22.78	2.822
		Average	16	26.6%		
		Good	44	73.3%		

The above table shows that in pretest 2(3.3%) of the samples studied were having poor level of knowledge score, 40 (66.6%) had average level of knowledge score and 18(30%) had good level of knowledge score. The mean score was

17.95 and SD was 3.83. Whereas in posttest 16(26.6%) of the studied samples were having average level of knowledge score 44(73.3%) had good level of knowledge score and none had poor knowledge. The mean score was 22.78 and SD was 2.822.



**Fig 1:** Showing the comparison of frequency Percentage wise distribution of pre and posttest level of knowledge score.

**Conclusion**

The current experimental concluded that instructional module was effectively administered and was successful in enhancing knowledge of adolescent girls regarding pelvic inflammatory disease.

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