



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON PREVENTION OF HIV AMONG WOMEN ATTENDING OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

HIV is spread only in certain body fluids from a person infected with HIV. These fluids are blood, semen, pre-seminal fluids, rectal fluids, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. Pregnant women with HIV receive HIV medicines during pregnancy and childbirth to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV. In some situations, a woman with HIV may have a scheduled cesarean delivery (sometimes called a C-section) to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV during delivery. Babies born to women with HIV receive HIV medicines for 4 to 6 weeks after birth. The HIV medicines reduce the risk of infection from any HIV that may have entered a baby's body during childbirth.

KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, structured teaching programme, prevention, HIV.

INTRODUCTION

HIV is a sexually transmitted infection (STI). It can also be spread by contact with infected blood or from mother to child during pregnancy, childbirth or breast-feeding. Without medication, it may take years before HIV weakens your immune system to the point that you have AIDS. Today, more tools than ever are available to prevent HIV. Use strategies such as abstinence (not having sex), limiting the number of sexual partners, never sharing needles, using condoms the right way every time on having sex and advantage of newer HIV prevention medicines such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP).

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of HIV among women attending outpatient department.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on the level of knowledge on prevention

of HIV among women attending outpatient department.

- To determine the association between post test level of knowledge on prevention of HIV and selected demographic variables among women attending outpatient department.

METHODOLOGY

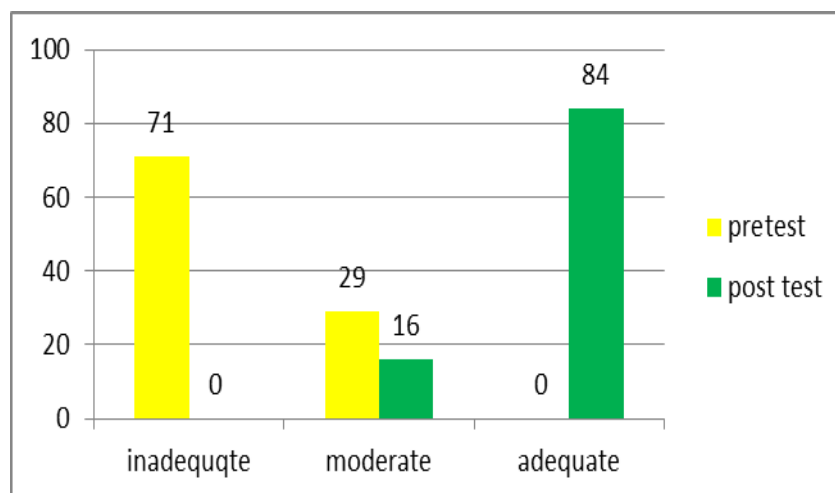
- The sample of the study comprised of 100 women who attending Gynaecology outpatient department.
- Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used. The research design selected for this study was one group pre test & post test design
- Quasi experimental research design was used for assessing the level of knowledge on prevention of HIV.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY.

Frequency and Percentage distribution of pre- test and post test level of knowledge on prevention of HIV

Table 1b: Mean and Standard Deviation of pre-test and post test level of knowledge on prevention of HIV

criteria	inadequate	Moderately inadequate	adequate
pre-test level of knowledge	71	29	0
post test level of knowledge	0	16	84



Comparison of pre-test and post test level of scores of knowledge on prevention of HIV

Comparison of the pre test and post test level of scores of knowledge on prevention of HIV among women attending OPD. The data reveals that the paired 't' test score on comparison was 40.9 which is significant at 0.05 level.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- In pre-test, 71% of them had inadequate level of knowledge and 29% of them had moderately adequate level of knowledge on prevention of HIV.
- In post-test, 84% of them had adequate level of knowledge and 16% of them had moderately adequate level of knowledge on prevention of HIV.
- There is statistically significant difference in the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge on prevention of HIV among women attending outpatient department.
- There is statistically significant association of the post test level of knowledge on prevention of HIV with selected demographic variables among women attending outpatient department such as age and religion.

Recommendations for the Further Study

- The study can be replicated on a larger sample of women.
- A comparative study can be conducted among urban and rural women
- Interventional studies which aim to prevent vaginal infections and promote obstetrical and gynaecological health should be undertaken by the nursing personnel.
- Studies related to care and management of prevention of HIV among women can be conducted and duplicated or replicated in different settings by the nurse researchers.
- Effective health education and self instructional packages which addresses the needs and problems of women should be prepared after systematically planned field testing studies.

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