



International Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences

ISSN Print: 2664-9187
ISSN Online: 2664-9195
Impact Factor: RJIF 5.42
IJNHS 2024; 6(2): 80-82
www.nursingjournals.net
Received: 12-05-2024
Accepted: 16-06-2024

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Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among Adolescent girls in selected college Uttar Pradesh

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26649187.2024.v6.i2b.71>

Abstract

A Experimental study to “Effectiveness of structured teaching programmer on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in selected colleges of Uttar Pradesh” The study made use of Experimental pre- test and post- test research design. The study population total 30 samples were taken with convince sampling technique. the tool was developed on the basis of ‘structured teaching programme questionnaire ‘steps involved in development of tool were : preparation of first draft reliability of the tool preparation of final drafts. Reliability of modified objective of assess knowledge was done on 30 students. The data was collected through structured knowledge questionnaire. The data gathered was analyzed using evaluative inferential statistics. Major findings of the study were: analysis shows the result is significant. The knowledge level of pretest score (0%) was grading of very poor (36.6%) was poor (60%) average (3.33%) good (0%) pretest and post test score (0%) was very poor and poor (0%) and (50%) was average (43.33%) was good (6.67%) was grading of very good.

The pretest mean score and posttest pre score was (13.5) and (19.43) respectively. The calculated ‘t’ value was (7.781). at the degree of freedom (29). the pos- test knowledge score of the sample with the number of days that the student is receiving knowledge in a week as shown by obtained chi value of Marital status 8.16 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.016 level of significance, Type of family 77.71 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.001 level of significance, Place of residential 10 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.0067 level of significance, Source of information 9.2 at degree of freedom (3) at 0.267 level of significance.

Keywords: Freedom, information, significance, degree

Introduction

Urinary tract infection is common disease affecting all the age group, from new born to old age. Among adolescent girls acute uncomplicated urinary tract infection is more prevalent. This is the fourth main reason for outpatient visit among adolescent girls. In USA urinary tract infection causes one million hospital admission per year. 1% of school girls in the age group of (5-14 years) have bacteria which increases up to 4% in young adulthood and then by additional 1-2% with every decade of age. Young women have 30 times more prevalence than that of young men.

A study conducted among 1817 school going children age 11-15 years Mangalore district shows that 192 (10.57%) children were affected with symptomatic bacterial infection in which 53(27.6%) were boys 139 (72.4%) were girls. the main organism isolated was E. coli. There was a gradual increase incidence asymptomatic bacteria in girls from 11years (7.5%) to 15years (13.66%) of age. The study result reveals that while age increases incidence rate of urinary tract infection also increases. In healthy people urine in the bladder is sterile. However, any part of the urinary tract can become infected. An infection anywhere along the urinary tract is called as urinary tract infection among bacterial infection, urinary tract infection is the second most common infection which is seen by health care providers. This infection is affecting more than 8 million people per year.

In 1997, National Ambulatory Medical Survey reported that, 7 million office visits as well as 1 million emergency room visits and 100,000 hospitalizations occur due to urinary tract infection.

Among adolescent girls, lower urinary tract infections are very common. At least one episode of urinary tract infection will occur in nearly 5-6% of girls during first grade to graduation from high school. Compare to boys, the recurrence rate is 50% greater in girls. Due to urinary tract infection every year nearly 6-7 million young women visits physicians.

Methodology

- **Research Approach**

The research adopted for this study is Quantitative evaluation research approach.

- **Research design**

The research design used for this study is pre-experimental one group pretest post-test research design.

- **Population**

The population of the present study comprises of 30 students.

- **Sample size**

The researcher selected of 30 students.

- **Sample technique**

Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the 30 students from the target population.

Criteria for selection of samples

A. Inclusive criteria

- Adolescent girls.
- The willing to participate in study.
- Present at the time of study.

B. Exclusive criteria

- Not willing to participate in study.
- Those who are not available at the time of study.

The criteria measures used in the study were knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in selected inter college, Kanpur. Knowledge questionnaire consist of 30 multiple choice question with one correct answer score was given as following:

In this study the tool was divided into two parts

Part 1: This part consisted of 8 items for obtaining personal information from research subjects e.g. Age (in year), Educational status, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Place of residential, Monthly income of family, Source of information regarding urinary tract infection.

Part 2: Multiple choice questionnaires was used with one correct answer. One (1) mark was awarded for correct answer and zero (0) mark for wrong answers. The maximum source of the tool was 30 and minimum was 0.

Major finding of the study

Section I: Finding related to socio demographic data:

Majority (33.33) were in the age group of 13 to 14 years, majority of student (43.33%) were of 12th standard. Majority (73.33%) are Hinduism, majority of students (70%) were unmarried, majority (56.66%) students joint family majority of place of residential (40%), monthly income (33.33%)

were lived in rural areas, source of information regarding urinary tract infection (56.66%).

Section II: Finding related knowledge of urinary tract infection according to their pretest or posttest

The knowledge level of pretest score (0%) was grading of very poor (36.6%) was poor (60%) average (3.33%) good (0%) pretest and post test score (0%) was very poor and poor (0%) and (50%) was average (43.33%) was good (6.67%) was grading of very good.

H₁: There will be a significant gain the knowledge score after the administration of structured teaching programme regarding urinary tract infection.

Section III: Finding of mean, mean differences, standard deviation, and “t” value was used to describe the pretest and post test score.

The pretest mean score and posttest pre score was (13.5) and (19.43) respectively. The calculated ‘t’ value was (7.781) at the degree of freedom (29). This finding revealed that there was a significance difference exists among mean pretest and mean posttest knowledge score it conclude that the structured teaching programme is affective to the urinary tract infection. Thus research hypothesis H₂ is accepted.

Section IV: Findings related to association between socio demographic data and posttest knowledge scores

The data presented in table shows that chi square value obtained to find out association between post- test score of the knowledge with demographic variable there was a positive significant association between the pos- test knowledge score of the sample with the number of days that the student is receiving knowledge in a week as shown by obtained chi value of Marital status 8.16 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.016 level of significance, Type of family 77.71 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.001 level of significance, Place of residential 10 at the degree of freedom (2) at 0.0067 level of significance, Source of information 9.2 at degree of freedom (3) at 0.267 level of significance. This indicated that the student grasping the knowledge and their post-test knowledge had significant association and were dependent on the each other.

There will be a significant association between post-test knowledge score and demographic variables, Thus research hypothesis H₃ is accepted.

Discussion

This chapter deals with the discussion, major recommendation in the accordance with the objective of the study and finding of other studies. The statement of the problem was “Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in selected college of Kanpur Uttar Pradesh”

The pre-experimental, one group pre-test post-test, STP design was adopted for the present study. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data was collected from 30 students, using a structural knowledge questionnaire.

Conclusion

The present study is an experimental study and to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding UTI among adolescent girls to check

whether there has been an improvement in knowledge of student.

The conclusion draws, implication for nursing education, application for nursing administration, implication for nursing research and recommendation. The focus of the study was the “Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in selected college

The study involves selection of 30 students between the age of 13-19 years by the non-probability convenient sampling technique and means of data collection by structure knowledge questionnaire. Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was adopted to conduct the study. Data was analyzed and interpreted by using quantitative and inferential statistics. The following conclusions have been drawn keeping in mind the finding of the present study.

Majority (33.33) were in the age group of 13 to 14 years, majority of student (43.33%) were of 12th standard. Majority (73.33%) are Hinduism, majority of students (70%) were unmarried, majority (56.66%) students joint family majority of place of residential (40%), monthly income (33.33%) were lived in rural areas, source of information regarding urinary tract infection (56.66%).

The assessment of the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among adolescent girls revealed the majority of (43.33%) of the college student had good knowledge; only (6.66%) had very good knowledge ;only (50%) had average knowledge. None of the college student had poor, very poor knowledge.

The assessment of the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among student with demographic variables revealed that there was significant association between knowledge with selected demographic variables.

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How to Cite This Article

Yadav P, Singh S. Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among Adolescent girls in selected college Uttar Pradesh. *International Journal of Nursing and Health Sciences.* 2024; 6(2): 80-82.

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