

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of B.Sc. Nursing I Year Students Regarding Causes, Transmission, Prevention & Management of HIV/AIDS at Selected Nursing College Villupuram

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: (i) To assess the level of knowledge regarding causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS among the students. (ii) To associate the level of knowledge among the students with select demographic variables.

Methods and Material: A descriptive research design was undertaken for this study. The population of the study consists of Nursing first Year students at E.S. College of nursing. With the sample size of 50 were selected by using non probability convenient sampling

Result: Regarding knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV among 50 samples 22(44%) had inadequate knowledge & 24(48%) had moderate adequate knowledge & 4(8%) had adequate knowledge. The mean value was 10.8 with a standard deviation 3.76. The chi-square test reveals that there was a significant association on Religion and Source of Information knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV & source of information at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the most of the students are not has adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV and there was significant association

in Religion and Source of Information among the students.

Key words: HIV/AIDS, Transmission, Prevention, Management.

INTRODUCTION

India has a population of 1.2 billion, around half of whom are adults in the sexually active age group. The first AIDS case in India was detected in 1986 and since then HIV infection has been reported in all states and union territories.

The spread of HIV in India has been uneven. Although much of India has a low rate of infection, certain places have been more affected than others. HIV epidemics are more severe in the southern half of the country and the far north-east. The highest estimated adult HIV prevalence is found in Manipur (1.40%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.90%), Mizoram (0.81%), Nagaland (0.78%), Karnataka (0.63%) and Tamilnadu (0.55%).

In the southern states, HIV is primarily spread through heterosexual contact. Infections in the north-east are mainly found amongst injecting drug users (IDUs) and sex workers.

Globally, the number of people living with HIV is estimated to be nearly 33.4 million as per year. Number of estimated people with newly infected HIV and AIDS-related death stood at 2.7 million

and 2.0 million. Nearly, 40% of new HIV infection was among the age group of 15-24 years. In India, overall HIV prevalence among different population groups continues to reflect the concentrated epidemic situation in the country with 2.3 million people living with HIV/AIDS and estimated adult prevalence of 0.34% (0.25-0.43%). The epidemic is greater in urban areas than rural areas, greater among males than females, decreases with increasing education level, and is found to be highest among women whose spouses work in transport industry.

As majority of the population in India is considered to be free from infection, comprehensive preventive strategies would continue to be the main pillars of action of stakeholders in controlling disease progression. Information education (IEC)/ behavior change communication (BCC) is one such critical element under this strategy. Therefore, it is imperative to continue to gauge the level of HIV/AIDS knowledge at regular interval so as to provide feedback to planners for fine tuning the educational activities. With this background, a study was conducted to assess level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among first year professional students in a health university.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of BSC Nursing I year Students regarding causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS at selected nursing college Villupuram.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS among the students.
2. To associate the level of knowledge among the students with select demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION:

The students will not have adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study conducted at E.S. College of Nursing 50 first year B.Sc., Nursing I year selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique. The formal permission obtained and written consent approval collected from sample with their willingness. The period of data collection was one week and data was collected from 50 B.Sc., Nursing I year Students by using self structured questionnaire.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assessment of level of knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention and management of HIV/AIDS among the students

Table 1.1 Frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS among the students.

N=50			
S.No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency N	Percentage %
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	22	44%
2.	Moderate Knowledge	24	48%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	4	8%

Table 1.1 reveals the frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on HIV among the students. Out of 50 students 22(44%) had inadequate knowledge & 24(48%) had moderate knowledge and 4 (8%) had adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention& management of HIV.

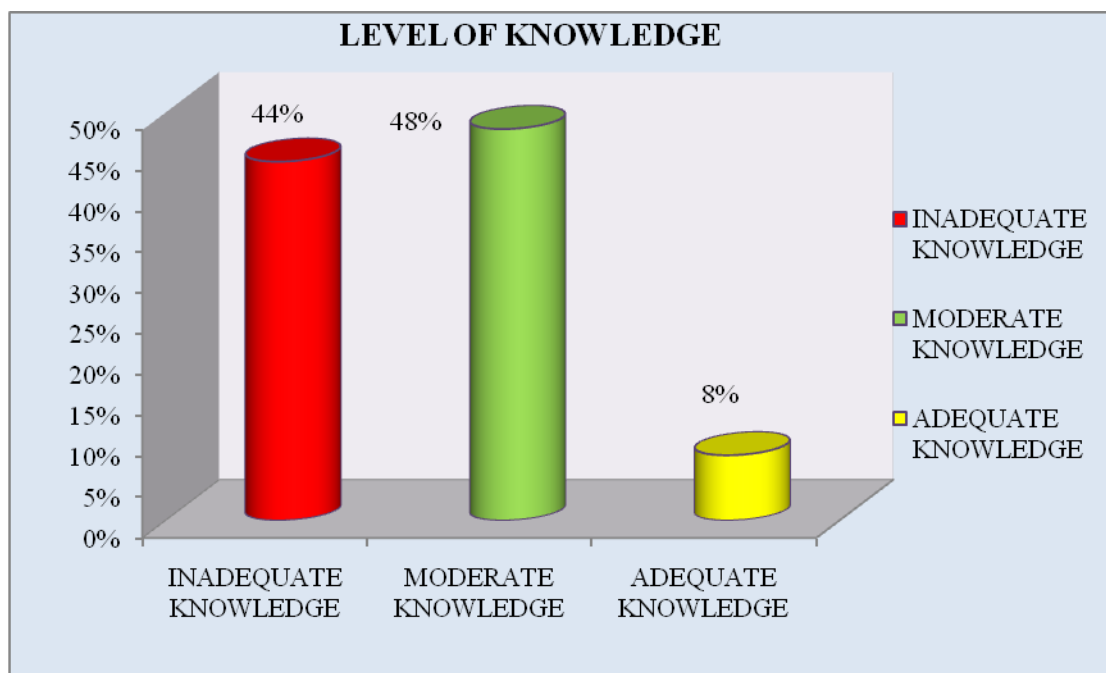


Figure 1.1 shows the Percentage distribution of level of knowledge among students

Table: 4.3 Association Between the level of Knowledge on HIV Among Students with selected Demographic Variables

N=50

S.No	Demographic variables	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate	X2	P value
1	AGE				X2 = 3.719	0.714 NS
	a)16-20 years	19	21	2		
	b)21-25 years	3	3	2		
	c)25-30 years	0	0	0		
	d)31-35 years	0	0	0		
2	SEX				X2 = 3.0686	0.215 NS
	a)male	0	2	2		
	b)female	22	22	2		
3	RELIGION				X2 = 19.71	0.00057* S
	a)Hindu	13	21	2		
	b)Muslim	0	1	1		
	c) Christian	9	2	1		
4	RESIDENCE				X2 = 6.755	0.218 NS
	a)rural	10	16	3		
	b)urban	7	6	1		
	c)semi urban	5	2	0		
5	FAMILY HISTORY OF HIV				X2 = 0	1 NS
	a)yes	0	0	0		
	b)no	22	24	4		
6	TYPE OF FAMILY				X2 = 2.314	0.3144 NS
	a)nuclear	13	10	1		
	b)joint	9	14	3		
7	FAMILY INCOME				X2 = 6.537	0.365 NS
	a)20000-30000	16	17	2		
	b)31000-40000	2	2	1		
	C)41000-50000	2	5	1		
	d)above 50000	2	0	0		
8	HOBBIES				X2 = 1.660	0.948 NS
	a)reading	10	16	3		
	b)writing	2	1	0		
	c)watching TV	7	5	1		
	d)chatting with friends	3	2	0		
9	SOURCE OF INFORMATION				X2 = 16.16	0.012* S
	a)TV	6	6	4		
	b)news paper	15	11	0		
	c)magazine	0	4	0		
	d)conference	1	3	0		

* Significant at level of $p < 0.05$

The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, sex, residence, family history, family income, hobbies & types of family. But there was a significant association on Religion and Source of information at the $p < 0.05$ level.

DISCUSSION

The first objective study was to assess the knowledge of first year B.Sc Nursing students

The level of knowledge among the students as 22(44%) had inadequate knowledge and 24(48%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 4(8%) had adequate knowledge regarding causes transmission prevention management on the HIV.

The second objectives of this study were to associated the selected demographical variables with knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV among B.Sc Nursing first year students.

The chi square value of demographic variables shows there was no significance association with age, sex, residence, family history, type of family, family income, hobbies. But there was a significant association on Religion and Source of Information knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV & source of information at the $p < 0.05$ level.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the most of the students are not has adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV and there was significant association in Religion and Source of Information among the students.

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