



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME REGARDING ABORTION AND ITS EFFECTS AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN A SELECTED COLLEGE IN MANGALORE

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ABSTRACT

Abortion is theoretically defined as termination of pregnancy before the foetus becomes viable [capable of living independently]. In fact, this is being done administratively in some countries where legal abortions exceed the number of live births. In developed countries, this definition has undergone modification and it is now known that the foetus can be salvaged after 20 weeks of gestation when it weighs more than 500gm. In 1977, the World Health Organization defined abortion as the "expulsion or extraction of a foetus or an embryo weighing 500gm or less" from its mother. The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding abortion and its effects among nursing students.

Objectives of the study:

1. Assess the pre-test knowledge regarding abortion and its effects among nursing Students using structured knowledge questionnaire
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding abortion and its effects among nursing students in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge Score.

Method: A quantitative evaluative approach was used in this study. The study was conducted in a selected college at Mangalore. The sample was selected by random sampling method. Data was collected on 07/03/2024 using a structured knowledge questionnaire and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results: After analysis and interpretation of data 73% of the subjects had adequate knowledge, 27% of the subjects had moderately adequate knowledge and none of the subjects had inadequate knowledge regarding abortion and its effects.

Conclusion: Maximum number of students (73%) have adequate knowledge. Therefore, it can be inferred that knowledge regarding abortion was adequate in nursing students.

Key Words: Abortion, termination of pregnancy, legal abortions, live births.

INTRODUCTION

As a girl progresses through development, she may be at risk of conditions that are age related. All teens undergo progressive growth of sexual characteristics and also undertake developmental task of adolescents, such as establishing identity, developing sexual preference, emancipating from family, and establishing carrier goals.

Lack of parental control, family problems, poor intra family relationship, lack of knowledge on sexual and reproductive health were found to be significant predictions for unwanted adolescent pregnancy.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Premarital sex is widely discouraged in India, particularly for young women. Yet there is evidence that a significant minority of young men and women have engaged in sex before marriage. This exposed young women to the risks of unintended pregnancy and abortion.

Teenage pregnancies increase when girls are denied the right to make decisions about their sexual and reproductive health and well-being. The causes of teenage pregnancies are, lack of information about sexual and reproductive health and rights; inadequate access to services to young people; family, community and social pressure to marry; sexual violence; early and forced child marriage which can be both cause and consequence.

Desire of the wealthy husband, pornographic and peer group influence, elevated sexual desire, lack of parental care, poverty, craving for material gain etc are casual factors of abortion. The lack of sex education in schools is the major cause of abortion among secondary school girls. Displeasure expressed by parents, peers and friends to the pregnant teenager also plays a role.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. Assess the pre-test knowledge regarding abortion and its effects among nursing students using structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding abortion and its effects among nursing students in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge score.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is designed to develop or refine procedure for obtaining, organising and analysing the data. Research methods are the steps, procedures and strategies for gathering and analysing the data in a research investigation. The chapter deals with the research approach, research design, variables, setting of the study, population, criteria for sampling selection, sampling technique, development and description of the instrument, data collection and data analysis as parts of the study.

Research Approach: Research approach includes the procedure for conducting study. The choice of appropriate approach depends on the purpose of the study. An evaluative research approach has been adapted for the study to find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme (PTP) on abortion and its effects. The primary objective of an evaluative research is to determine the content that will make a given programme or procedures effective.

Research Design: It is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation for answering questions or is the overall plan or blueprint the researcher selects to carry out the study. The research design used is of the pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design. This design is more suitable for the present study to test the effectiveness of a Planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding abortion and its effects. It is a sub type of experimental design. Before the intervention the pre-test level of knowledge of nursing students regarding abortion on day 1 is evaluated. Then on the same day they were given the planned teaching programme regarding abortion. One week after the intervention, on the 7th day post-test was conducted to assess the level of knowledge regarding abortion and its effects.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted in Athena College of nursing at Mangalore. It is a private institution which offers GNM, B.Sc., PB-B.Sc, and M.Sc nursing courses.

Population: The target population consists of 60 nursing students.

Sample: 60 (sixty) nursing students.

Sampling Technique: Sampling is the technique of selecting representative units from an entire population of study. Simple random technique was used to select 60 nursing students.

Data Collection Instruments:

The final tool comprises (3) three sections: —

Section 1: Description of demographic variables by using frequency and percentage distribution

In this section out of 60 nursing students 85 % of the subjects were in the age group of 21 to 24 years, 97% belongs to nuclear family, 80% attained menarche at the age of 13 to 18 years and 67% have menstrual cycle of 3 to 4 days.

Section 2 : Determination of the level of knowledge

A planned teaching programme was conducted among 60 nursing students to determine their level of knowledge about abortion and its effects.

Section 3 : Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on abortion and its effects

It is to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme among nursing students in selected college.

Data Collection procedure:

Permission was obtained from the principal of the particular college of nursing as well as from the class coordinator. Data was collected on 7/3/24. The purpose of the study was explained to the participants, confidentiality was assured and informed consent was obtained from the sample constituents. It took approximately 25 minutes to complete the tool. The investigator thanked the participants for their cooperation.

RESULTS

This section constitutes the main body of the report wherein, the results of the study are presented in clear, non-technical terms with liberal use of all sorts of illustrations such as charts, diagrams and the like ones. This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the nursing students about the level of knowledge regarding abortion.

Organisation of the findings: —

Section 1: Description of demographic variables by using frequency and percentage distribution.

Section 2: Determination of the level of knowledge.

Section 3: Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on abortion and its effects.

Section 1: Description of demographic characteristics:

This section deals with the sample characteristics of 60 subjects and is explained in frequency and percentage. Data presented shows that majority of the subjects (85%) were in the age group of 21 to 24 years, (97%) belonged to nuclear families, (80%) of the subjects attained menarche at the age between 13 – 18 years. Majority (67%) of the subjects were having menstrual cycle duration of 3 – 7 days.

Section 2: Determination of level of knowledge:

The level of knowledge of 60, nursing students regarding abortion and its effects was collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire.

Frequency, percentage distribution and grading of knowledge subjects according to their pre-test and post-test knowledge scores

Range of Knowledge Score	Percentage	Pre-test		Post-test		Category
		f	%	f	%	
21 – 30	68 – 100	8	13	44	73	Adequate
11 – 20	34 - 67	52	87	16	27	Moderately Adequate
0 – 10	0 – 33	0	0	0	0	Inadequate

Maximum score: 30

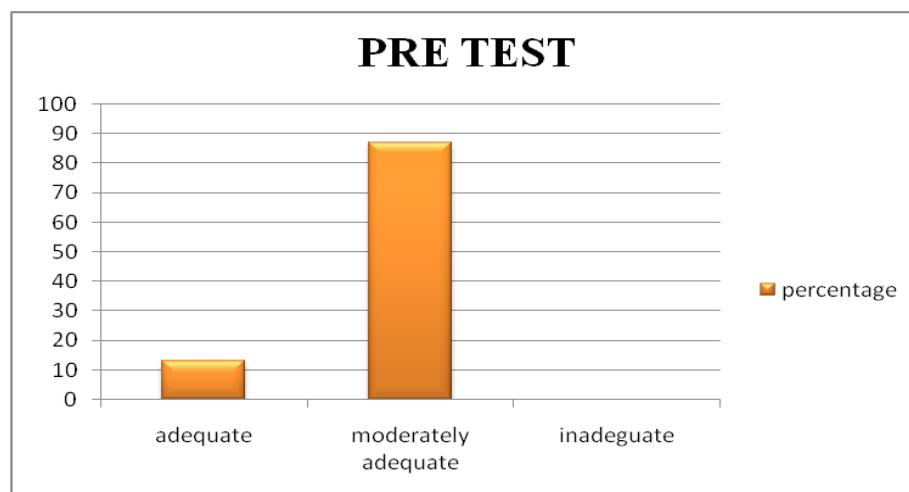


Figure .1 Bar chart showing grading of pre-test knowledge scores

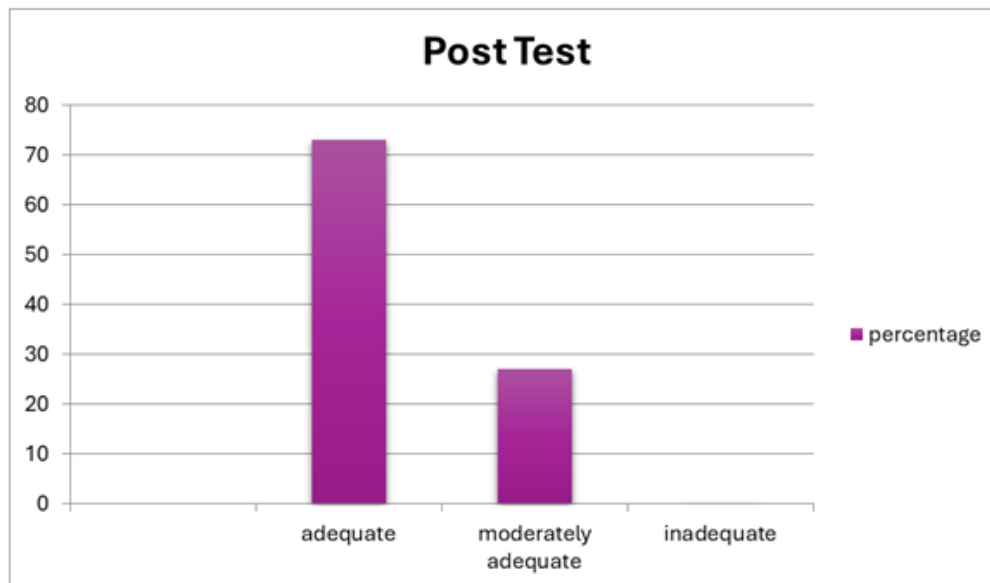


Figure .2 Bar chart showing grading of post-test knowledge scores

Section 3: Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on abortion and its effects:

H1: There is no significant difference between mean pre-test knowledge score and mean post-test knowledge score of nursing students regarding abortion and its effects.

DISCUSSION

The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives and statistical findings of other studies. The present study findings support the findings of the study conducted in Bihar which revealed that adequate knowledge regarding abortion among Indian adolescent girls were considerably less. Majority of them had moderately adequate knowledge regarding abortion.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study will have implications in all levels of educational system, especially in nursing education and nursing research. The study provided useful information regarding the theoretical knowledge and practical skill of nursing students. Hence, the findings of the present study have implications for nursing in all these areas.

LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

The sample was selected from only one college at Mangalore, which limits the generalisation of the findings.

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