



**Research Article**

**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION PACKAGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF TEENAGE PREGNANCIES AMONG THE B.SC NURSING STUDENTS AT SREE BALAJI COLLEGE OF NURSING, CHENNAI**

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**ABSTRACT**

The World Health Organization consider adolescence to be the period between 10-20 years during which individual undergo significant psychosocial and psychosexual development. Teenage pregnancy is one of the burning issues and emerging as a serious problem today all over the world and more so, in the developing countries like India, as early marriages and early pregnancy are the accepted cultural norms of our society. In recent years the incidence is increasing due to early onset of puberty. The study was carried out in selected college of nursing in Chennai. Sample sizes of 30 were selected by non-probability convenient sampling techniques. A questionnaire was prepared comprising set of 20 questions covering the objectives. The concluded that in pre-test, a majority of the 1<sup>st</sup> year B.Sc nursing students 16(53%) had inadequate knowledge, 14(46.6%) had moderate adequate knowledge and no one had adequate knowledge. In post-test majority of the students 27 (90%) gained adequate knowledge, 3(10%) gained moderate adequate knowledge and no one had Inadequate knowledge.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Teenage pregnancy is one of the burning issues and emerging as a serious problem today all over the world and more so, in the developing countries like India, as early marriages and early pregnancy are the accepted cultural norms of our society. In recent years the incidence is increasing due to early onset of puberty. Early sexual activity in girls and relative lack of education on contraceptive methods. Although adolescent marriage is a cognizable offence in India, it is still a common practice in many parts of the country. A high fertility rate, social customs, poverty and ignorance make early marriage a common feature in this part of the world. The teenage period it constitutes a high risk group requiring high priority services.

**Objectives**

To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding teenage pregnancies among Bsc nursing students.

1. To assess the post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of teenage pregnancies among Bsc nursing students
2. To assess the effectiveness of educational intervention package regarding prevention of teenage pregnancies.

3. To associate the post-test level of knowledge regarding the prevention of teenage pregnancies with the selected demographic variables.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

Evaluative research approach and pre experimental one group pre test post test design was used. non-probability convenient sampling techniques was used to select the sample for the study. The total study sample size was 30 students from 1<sup>st</sup> year B.Sc Nursing studying at Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chennai. A questionnaire was prepared comprising of a set of 20 questions covering the main objectives of the study. The responses were calculated and tabulated with regard to prevention of teenage pregnancies, who understands English and students who were available at the time of data collection, the exclusion criteria includes the students whom were not willing to participate and Married girls.

**RESULTS**

In pre test among 30 samples of B Sc Nursing Students, a majority of students 16 (53%) inadequate knowledge level, 14(46.6%) were in moderate level of knowledge and no children had adequate knowledge. In post test majority of samples experienced adequate level of knowledge 27 (90%) and 3(10%) of school children experienced moderate adequate and no samples had inadequate knowledge. The mean value

was 9.4 before the structured teaching programme and 16.46 after the structured teaching programme. The standard deviation value is 2.73 before structured teaching programme and 1.62 after the structured teaching programme. The difference of the mean and standard deviation is 7.06 and 2.46 respectively. To test the significance ‘t’ test was applied. The overall paired ‘t’ test value is 16.04 which reveals that is significant (p< 0.001), in effectiveness of structured teaching programme among B Sc Nursing Students.

**Table 1** Comparison of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of teenage pregnancies among B Sc Nursing Students

Over all knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	F	%	F	%
Inadequate	16	53	0	0
Moderate	14	46.6	3	10
Adequate	0	0	27	90
Total	30	100	30	100

**Table 2** The mean and SD Of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among Bsc. Nursing students

Over all knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	‘t’ value	DF	‘p’ value
Pre test	9.4		2.73			
Post test	16.46	9.64	1.62	16.04	29	0.001***

## CONCLUSION

The following conclusions are drawn from the findings of the study. The students had inadequate knowledge on teenage pregnancy before the intervention package. The investigator analysed the data, there was significant improvement in post test knowledge score. So the educational intervention package was effective in improving the level of knowledge of students. Teenage pregnancy have major impacts in the society, family and personal life, hence the intervention regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy was useful for the students.

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