International Journal of
Evidence Based Nursing and Practices

STM JOURNALS

https://journals.stmjournals.com/ijebnp

Volume 2, Issue 1, 2024
January—June
DOI (Journal): 10.37591/IJEBNP

Research IJEBNP

Evaluating the Impact of a Video-assisted Teaching Program on Knowledge and Attitudes About Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Among Fortunetellers Community Women in a Selected Region of Madurai District

R. Visali[1], Shanthi P.[2,*], Merlin Jeyapal[3], C. Jothi Sophia[4], Y. John Sam Arun Prabu[5], A. Priyasahaya Kaviya[6]

Abstract

This research aims to evaluate the efficacy of a video-assisted teaching program in preventing teenage pregnancy, gauge participants' knowledge and attitudes regarding teenage pregnancy prevention, explore the relationship between their knowledge and attitudes, and examine how demographic variables correlate with pre-test knowledge and attitudes. The research hypotheses were formulated to determine their significance. A survey of the literature was done and organized based on studies related to teenage pregnancy. The theoretical basis of this study is rooted in the general system theory by Luding Von Bertalanffy, published in 1995. Reliability was established by Cronbach's alpha method. The findings revealed that in experimental and control group in pre-test 29 (96.70%) and 27 (90%) of respondents had inadequate level of knowledge. In post-test, majority 20 (66.70%) of them had adequate and 18 (60%) of them had inadequate level of knowledge. There was more improvement on post-test in experimental than in the control group due to the effect of the intervention. In the pre-test, 29 participants (96.7%) in the experimental group and 28 (93.3%) in the control group displayed moderately favorable attitudes. Following the intervention, in the post-test, the majority of the experimental group, 28 (93.3%), maintained a moderately favorable attitude, while only 2 (6.7%) showed a favorable attitude. These results indicate that the video-assisted teaching program effectively enhances knowledge and fosters positive attitudes towards preventing teenage pregnancy.

Keywords: Assessment, effectiveness, video-assisted teaching program, knowledge, attitude, teenage pregnancy, fortunetellers community women

***Author for Correspondence**
Shanthi P.
E-mail: shanthiilango77@gmail.com

[1]Student, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, CSI Jeyaraj Annapackiam College of Nursing Madurai, The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
[2]Professor and HOD, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, CSI Jeyaraj Annapackiam College of Nursing, Madurai. The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
[3]Professor cum Vice Principal, Department of Nursing, C.S.I. Jeyaraj Annapackiam College of Nursing, Madurai, The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
[4]Principal cum Research Coordinator, Department of Nursing, C.S.I Jeyaraj Annapackiam College of Nursing, Madurai, The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
[5]Professor and HOD, Department of Community Health Nursing, CSI Jeyaraj Annapackiam College of Nursing, Madurai. The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
[6]Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, CSI Jeyaraj Annapackiam College of Nursing, Madurai, The Tamil Nadu Dr.MGR Medical University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

Received Date: March 21, 2024
Accepted Date: May 02, 2024
Published Date: May 07, 2024

Citation: R. Visali, Shanthi P., Merlin Jeyapal, C. Jothi Sophia, Y. John Sam Arun Prabu, A. Priyasahaya Kaviya. Evaluating the Impact of a Video-assisted Teaching Program on Knowledge and Attitudes About Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Among Fortunetellers Community Women in a Selected Region of Madurai District. International Journal of Evidence Based Nursing and Practices. 2024; 2(1): 26–31p.

INTRODUCTION

Women are at the same time the most powerful and also the most fragile in our society. Women are the backbone of their family in all aspects of life. These women face so many hardships and still struggle to raise themselves up, including the society [1].

Teenage mothers are more likely to develop premature rupture of membrane (PRM), obstetrical complications such as preterm labor (20.9%) and gestational hypertension (12.3%), mild to severe preeclampsia (10.3%), eclampsia (3.7%), intrauterine infection (5.7%) and also higher infant mortality rates and maternal mortality rates, which also keep our nation in a state of underdevelopment. The initiative aimed at reducing teenage pregnancy rates could be applied in schools across both urban and rural areas [2].

Objectives

1. To evaluate the awareness and attitudes concerning teenage pregnancy prevention among women from the fortunetellers community.
2. To examine the impact of a video-assisted teaching program on preventing teenage pregnancy within the fortunetellers community women.
3. To explore the relationship between knowledge and attitudes about teenage pregnancy among the fortunetellers community women.
4. To investigate the link between changes in knowledge and attitudes from pre-test to post-test and selected demographic factors in relation to teenage pregnancy prevention among fortunetellers community women.

HYPOTHESIS

- H_1: The mean post-test score is significantly higher than the mean pre-test level of knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among fortunetellers community women.
- H_2: There is a significant correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among fortunetellers community women.
- H_3: There is a significant association between the pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude with the selected demographic variables regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among fortunetellers community women.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The level of knowledge is enhanced after the video-assisted teaching program.
- The video-assisted teaching program creates a positive attitude towards the prevention of teenage pregnancy.
- The knowledge and attitude of the fortunetellers community women may influence prevention of teenage pregnancy.

DELIMITATIONS

1. Since only women from the fortunetellers community were part of this study, the findings might not be applicable to women from other communities.
2. Data were collected only through face-to-face interview from the fortunetellers community women.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research methodology chosen for this study was a quasi-experimental design, employing both pre-test and post-test evaluations alongside a control group.

Population

This study involved a sample size of 60 individuals from the fortunetellers community, with 30 participants each assigned to the control and experimental groups. The sampling technique utilized was purposive sampling, a non-probability method.

Criteria for Sample Selection

Inclusion Criteria

- Women from the fortunetellers community aged 15 to 50 years.
- Mother of at least one female child.
- Women who have not participated in a similar study.

Exclusion Criteria

- Fortunetellers community women with psychiatric problems.
- Women who are not willing to participate in the study.

Development and Description of the Tool

Validity of the Tool

The tool's content validity was confirmed. Reliability of the structured multiple-choice question (MCQ) questionnaire (r' = 0.81) was established by Cronbach's alpha coefficient method and modified 5-point Likert scale (r' = 0.85) by test and retest method. It was found to be highly reliable.

Pilot Study

A pilot study was carried out, revealing a significant difference in the levels of knowledge and attitude before and after the test within the experimental group. This indicates the effectiveness of the video-assisted teaching program in preventing teenage pregnancy. Conversely, in the control group, there were no notable changes in knowledge and attitude between the pre-test and post-test.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The researchers chose 60 women from the fortunetellers community—30 for the experimental group and 30 for the control group—who met the inclusion criteria, using the purposive sampling method. In the experimental group, pretest was conducted with five subjects, Video-assisted teaching program was conducted for 45 mintues to 1 hour, and on the eighth day posttest was conducted with the same assessment tool [3–7].

In the control group, pretest was conducted with five subjects, and on the eighth day posttest was conducted with the same assessment tool. After the posttest video-assisted teaching program was conducted for 45 mintues to1 hour. A total of 76.7% and 90% of the respondents were between the age of 26 to 35 years, respectively, in the control and experimental groups. The findings were found to be feasible to conduct the main study (Figures 1 and 2).

Table 1 displays a significant positive correlation between knowledge and attitude in the pretest of the experimental group. The result indicates that there is an improvement in the post-test mean score in the experimental group after the introduction of the video-assisted teaching program. Hence, research hypothesis H_3 was accepted. Therefore, video-assisted teaching program is effective in improving the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy in experimental group.

Table 1. Correlation between knowledge and attitude in experimental group (N = 60).

Assessment	Group	Mean	Standard Deviation	'r' Value	'p' Value
Pretest	Knowledge	5.78	1.29	0.166	0.204 NS
	Attitude	27.47	2.75		
Posttest	Knowledge	11.42	4.29	0.779	0.000*** HS
	Attitude	35.10	8.34		

**p < 0.05 significant, **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001 highly significant.*
HS, highly significant; NS, not significant.

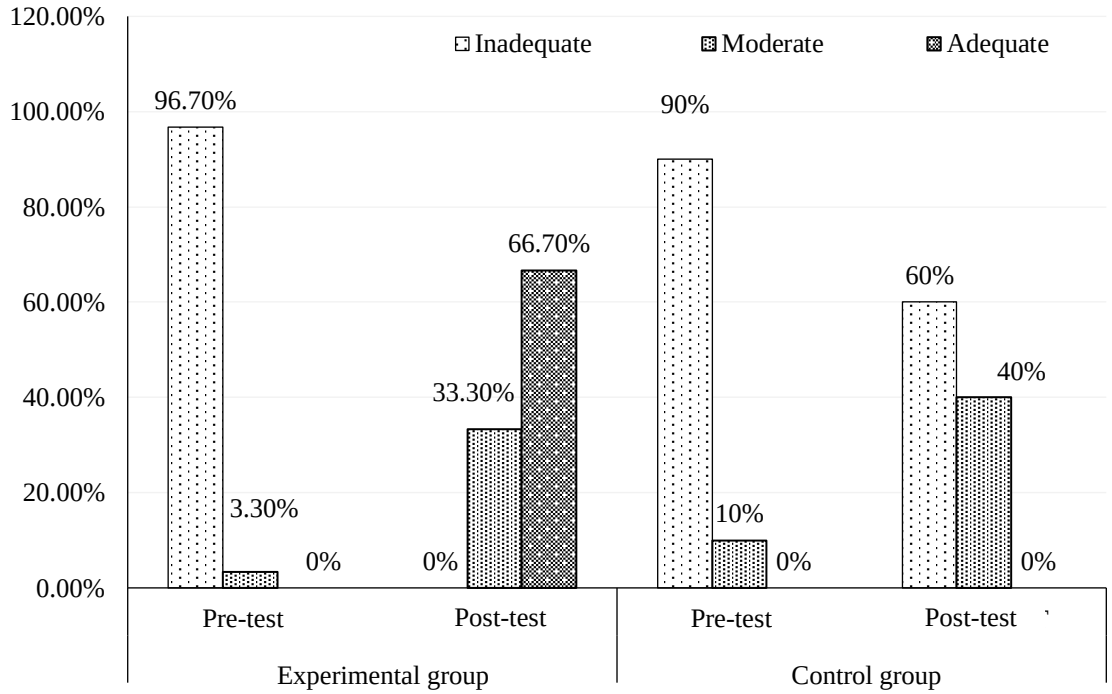

Figure 1. Level of knowledge regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among fortune-tellers community women in the experimental and control groups.

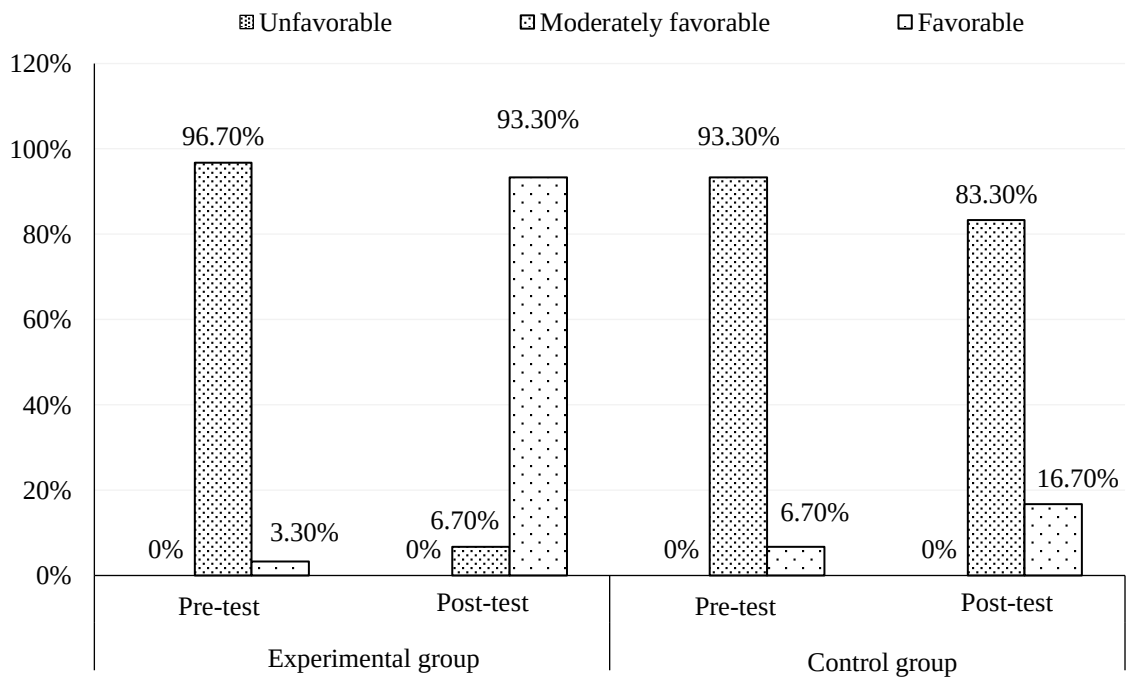

Figure 2. Pre-test and post-test of the level of attitude regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy among fortunetellers community women in the experimental and control groups.

A significant relationship was found between the pretest knowledge levels and demographic factors like age at menarche, with a chi-square value of 9.31 ($df = 2$) and a p-value of 0.010, and monthly income, with a chi-square value of 30 ($df = 2$) and a p-value of 0.000. However, there was no significant correlation between pretest knowledge levels and demographics such as age, family type, age at

marriage, and education level. Similarly, the post-test knowledge levels did not show a statistically significant association with variables such as age, type of family, education, and personal habits. No significant relationship was found between pretest attitudes and demographic factors, including age, family type, age at menarche, age at marriage, educational level, and monthly income.

There is no significant association posttest attitude with demographic variables such as age in years, type of family, age at menarche, educational status, monthly income, and personal habits [8–10].

Delimitation

The study was delimited to the selected fortunetellers community. Therefore, wider generalization was not possible.

Implications

The study's results had implications for various aspects of nursing, including education, practice, administration, and research.

Nursing Education

- Nurses can attend conferences, workshops, and seminars to update their expertise and foster good attitudes toward teenage pregnancy.
- Nurses working in a variety of healthcare settings can upgrade their knowledge and skills through in-service education.

Community Nursing Practice

- The finding of this study will create an awareness to fortunetellers community women about the complications of teenage pregnancy.
- The video-assisted teaching program brings about the correct attitude towards teenage pregnancy.
- Surveys might be undertaken to find the girls who are at risk.
- To treat and prevent teenage pregnancy, screening camps can be organized, and early detection can be carried out through the school system.
- The community health nurse can examine students on a regular basis to spot the high-risk groups.
- The community health nurse needs to be knowledgeable about many areas of teenage pregnancy education and prevention strategies.
- The school health nurse might be guided by the community health nurse in conducting a program to raise awareness of teenage pregnancy.
- For early case detection, the community health nurse can educate the schoolteacher on the warning signs and symptoms of teenage pregnancy.
- By using the right audiovisual tools, a health education program on teenage pregnancy can be delivered to the community as mass health education.
- To educate the local population about teenage pregnancy, self-instructional materials can be distributed.

Nursing Administration

The goal of the current study is to assist community health administrators in developing a strategic plan and addressing the health needs of adolescent girls.

- Administrators in both public and private sectors should lead efforts to enhance awareness among at-risk groups regarding teenage pregnancy.
- The administrator can motivate the nurses to carry out investigations on many aspects of teenage pregnancy.
- For community-based nurses, the administrator can plan conferences, workshops, and seminars.
- The administration needs to assist the staff in setting programs about teenage pregnancy.

Nursing Research

- This study will provide valuable data for future research endeavors.
- This research lays the groundwork for more in-depth exploration of knowledge and attitudes concerning teenage pregnancy.
- The study's findings may inspire teenage girls to pursue healthy lifestyles.

CONCLUSION

The current findings suggest that video-assisted teaching program is an effective teaching method and it can be administered easily, which in turn will improve the knowledge and develop desirable attitude, which has been acquired from the teaching. This study will improve the knowledge and attitude of the fortunetellers community women regarding prevention of teenage pregnancy.

1. This study will prevent teenage pregnancy among fortunetellers community.
2. It creates a positive perspective on adult marriage.

Recommendations

On the basis of the findings, the following recommendation were made:

- A similar study can be conducted among another vulnerable groups of women.
- A comparative approach can be used to know the level of knowledge and attitude on prevention of teenage pregnancy between regions.
- The study can be replicated with a larger number of participants for generalization.

REFERENCES

1. Allender A. Community Health Nursing. 8th edition. Philadelphia, PA, USA. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins; 2022.
2. Basavanthappa BT. Community Health Nursing. 3rd edition. New Delhi, India: Jaypee Publishers; 2015.
3. Dutta DC. Text Book of Gynecology. 8th edition. New Delhi, India: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers; 2020.
4. Hazel H. Potter and Perry's Foundations in Nursing Theory and Practice. 7th ed. London, UK: Elsevier Churchill Livingstone; 2001.
5. Sharma R. Methodology of Educational Research. 5th edition. New Delhi, India: Vora Publishers; 2015.
6. Akanbi F, Afolabi KK, Aremu AB. Individual risk factors contributing to the prevalence of teenage pregnancy among teenagers at Naguru Teenage Centre, Kampala, Uganda. Prim Health Care. 2016; 6 (4): 249. doi: 10.4172/2167-1079.1000249.
7. Ali A, Khaliq A, Lokeesan L, Meherali S, Lassi ZS. Prevalence and predictors of teenage pregnancy in Pakistan: a trend analysis from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey datasets from 1990 to 2018. Int Health. 2022; 14 (2): 176–182.
8. Ibeh CC, Ikechebelu JI. Teenage pregnancy: knowledge and attitude of adolescents in southeast Nigeria. J Coll Med. 2002; 7 (2): 104–107.
9. Uwizeye D, Muhayiteto R, Kantarama E, Wiehler S. Prevalence of teenage pregnancy and the associated contextual correlates in Rwanda. Heliyon. 2020; 6 (2): e05037.
10. Vandana V, Simarjeet K, Manisha S. Assessment of knowledge and attitude of school girls regarding early marriage and early pregnancy. Int J Health Sci Res. 2017; 7 (4): 297–302.

