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“A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Effects Of Consanguineous Marriage On Fetus Among Adolescent Girls At Selected Degree Colleges, Chittoor With A View To Develop An Informational Booklet.”

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ABSTRACT:

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
- To assess the attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
- To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.

METHODOLOGY:

This study was conducted among 60 adolescent girls in a quasi experimental study, pre experimental one group pre-test and post-test design using purposive sampling technique. knowledge and effectiveness of consanguineous marriage among adolescents girls was assessed using pretest and provided informational booklet ,demographic variables and 3-point likert scale were analyzed with descriptive status(percentage, mean, standard deviation) and correlated knowledge and attitude with demographic variables by inferential statistics(paired with pre test, post test and chi-square). After providing informational booklet, post test was conducted using the same scale.

RESULTS:

In this study out of 60 students pre test level of knowledge on effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus among 60 samples ,inadequate knowledge (80.00%), moderate knowledge (18.30%), adequate knowledge (1.70%),and post test level of knowledge, had inadequate knowledge(3.30%), moderate knowledge(30.00%), adequate knowledge(66.70%). Pre test level of attitude (43.30%) had negative attitude, (56.70%) had positive attitude and Post test level of attitude (13.30%) had negative attitude, (86.70%) had positive attitude. There is statistical correlation pretest and posttest knowledge coefficient value is 0.617, correlation of pretest and posttest level of attitude coefficient value is 0.738.Association between pretest and posttest knowledge and selected demographic variables $p < 0.05$.

CONCLUSION:

The majority of students in Degree College have good knowledge about consanguineous marriage, but a lack of knowledge about effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus. In addition to increase knowledge based programs in schools and colleges, efforts should also be made to increase the decision making capacity through evidence based approach. Beating consanguineous marriage is possible through research, outreach, and education. Let us hope that the novel option for consanguineous marriage prevention is a gateway to reduce global burden.

INTRODUCTION:

Consanguineous marriage, is a marriage between biological relatives, has been a longstanding cultural and social practice in various parts of the world, particularly in the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia. This tradition, which accounts for approximately 20% of global marriages, significantly increases the risk of genetic disorders and congenital anomalies in offspring. Research has consistently shown that consanguineous unions lead to a higher incidence of autosomal recessive disorders, chromosomal abnormalities, and birth defects, resulting in increased morbidity and mortality rates among affected children. Specifically, studies have identified a 2-3 fold increased risk of genetic disorders, including cystic fibrosis, thalassemia, and sickle cell disease, and a 1.5-2 fold increased risk of congenital heart defects, neural tube defects, and intellectual disability. Furthermore, consanguineous marriage has been linked to reduced fertility, increased miscarriage rates, and low birth weight. Given the significant health implications of consanguineous marriage on fetal development and childhood health, this study aims to investigate the effects of consanguineous marriage on fetal outcomes and explore the genetic and socio-cultural factors contributing to this complex public health issue.

NEED FOR STUDY:

Consanguineous marriages, or marriages between close blood relatives, are prevalent globally, especially in Middle Eastern, African, and South Asian countries, due to cultural, social, and economic factors. About 20% of the world's population lives in communities where consanguineous marriages are preferred, Pakistan having one of the highest rates at 65%, followed by India at 55%. In India, consanguineous marriages vary by region, with higher rates in southern states like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. These marriages are often encouraged to strengthen family ties, maintain social harmony, and preserve wealth within the family. Effects on the Fetus: Consanguineous marriages increase the risk of genetic disorders, birth defects, and fetal mortality due to the sharing of alleles. Specific risks include:-genetic disorders poor pregnancy outcomes, increased rates of abortion, stillbirths, and pregnancy terminations, low birth weights, congenital malformations.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

"A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTUREDTEACHING PROGRAMME ON EFFECTS OF CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGE ON FOETUS,AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS AT SELECTED DEGREE COLLEGES,CHITTOOR WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
- To assess the attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
- To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:

Assess: To evaluate the level of understanding and perception of adolescent's girls regarding the effects of consanguineous marriage on the fetus, using standardized measurement tools. Knowledge: The acquisition of factual information and awareness about the effects of consanguineous marriage on the fetus, including the risks, consequences, and prevention strategies.

Attitude: A complex mental state involving beliefs, feeling, and values that influence an individual's behavior and decision making regarding consanguineous marriage and its effects on the fetus.

Booklet: A concise, informative publication designed to educate adolescent girls about the effects of consanguineous marriage on the fetus, providing accurate, unbiased, and culturally sensitive information.

Develop: To create, implement, and evaluate a structured teaching program aimed at enhancing the knowledge, attitude, and practices of adolescent's girls regarding the effects of consanguineous marriage on the fetus.

Structured teaching program: Systematic evidence –based educational intervention designed to promote knowledge, attitude, and behavior change among adolescent girls regarding the effects of consanguineous marriage on the fetus.

Consanguineous marriage: A material union between individuals who are biologically related, including first cousins, uncle-niece, or other close relatives.

Selected college: An educational institution that offers science-based courses and has a student population that is representative of the target audience for this study.

Fetus: The developing human organism from the end of the 8th week after conception until birth.

Adolescent girls: Female individuals between 13-21 years old, experiencing rapid growth and development, and forming their sense of self and place in the world.

Effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus: This study examines the impact of consanguineous marriage on fetal development, specifically focusing on congenital anomalies, pregnancy loss, and stillbirth.

HYPOTHESIS H1- There will be significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of consanguineous marriage.

H2 -There will be significant relationship between demographic variables of consanguineous marriage.

ASSUMPTIONS -Adolescents will have Low level of knowledge regarding consanguineous marriage. - Adolescents may cooperative and will give frank response.

LIMITATIONS -Adolescents who are in the age group between 18-23 years.

-Adolescents who are available at the time of data collection

METHODOLOGY:

RESEARCH APPROACH: Research approach indicates the basic procedure for conducting research. Research involves systematic controlled, empirical, and critical investigation of natural phenomenon guided by theory and hypotheses about the relation among such phenomena. This is a quantitative study involving assessing the knowledge and attitude of consanguineous marriage among adolescent girls.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Research design is a blue print for conducting the study that has maximum control over factors that could interfere with the validity of findings. A quasiexperimental design is a type of quantitative research conducted to understand the knowledge and attitude of consanguineous marriage among adolescent girls.

RESEARCH VARIABLES:

Dependent variable: Knowledge and attitude of adolescent girls regarding consanguineous marriage its effects on fetus.

Independent variable: Planned teaching program on consanguineous marriage its effects on fetus.

Demographic Variables: Age, religion, student education, education of father, education of mother, father occupation, mother occupation, family income in Rs/month, type of family, place of residence, previous knowledge about effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus, if yes specify the source of information.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: The study was conducted at PVKN DEGREE COLLEGE, CHITTOOR (AP). The study was done among the adolescent girls at PVKN degree college students at chittoor. After taking permission from the college authorities and class teachers, we explained the purpose of the study, and their consent was obtained. The purpose of the study and nature of information is to be furnished by the subject were explained to participants.

DURATION OF THE STUDY: 3 weeks

POPULATION: The population in the study includes all adolescent girls' 13-21years studying in PVKN degree college chittoor.

SAMPLE: The study sample includes the Adolescents girls who were falling under inclusion criteria.

SAMPLE SIZE: The sample size is 60 students studying in PVKN Degree College, chittoor. **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:** It is a process of selecting a subset of the population to obtain information regarding a phenomenon in a way that represents the entire population. Nonprobability purposive sampling technique was used. The participants were selected based on inclusion criteria.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION:

The following criteria are used in this study to select the samples.

Inclusion criteria:

Adolescents who were,

- Willing to participate in the study
- Between the (13-21 years) age group
- Available at the time of data collection

Exclusion criteria:

Adolescents who were,

- Not willing to participate in the study.
- Not accessible during data collection.
- Not interested and not to cooperative.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Data collection tools are procedures or instruments used by the researcher to observe and measure key variables in research problems. The tool was developed based on the relevant literature, textbooks, journals, websites, under the guidance of 19 experts, to assess the knowledge and attitude of consanguineous marriage among the adolescent girls at PVKN Degree College, Chittoor. It comprises three sections,

Section A: It consists of details on demographic data, such as age, religion, student education, education of father, education of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother, monthly family income, type of family, place of residence, hear on effects of Consanguineous marriage on fetus, if yes source of information.

SCORING PROCEDURE:

Scoring key prepared for

Section A: By coding the demographic variables.

Section B: Consists of self-structured checklist to assess the knowledge regarding Affects of consanguineous marriage on fetus among adolescent girls. Total 20 checklist self-structured questions each question carries '1' mark, wrong answer carries '0' mark. The total score is '20'

The scores are categorized as follows:

1-Adequate knowledge > 75%

2-Moderate knowledge 51-75%

3-Inadequate knowledge < 50%

Section C: Consist of 3-point Likert scale 13 Questionnaire to assess the attitude regarding the consanguineous marriage on fetus among adolescent girls.

Total 13 questions 3-Point Likert scale ranging score from 1 - 3 total score is 39

1-Agree

2-Disagree

3-Un decided

The scores are categorized as follows:

Positive attitude->50%

Negative attitude -<50%

OBJECTIVE-1

To assess the level of knowledge regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus

The bar graph shows the percentage distribution level of knowledge of effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus among adolescent girls at PVKN Degree College, chittoor. As per the diagram the pre test majority of 80.00% of the study population had inadequate knowledge, 18.30% had moderate knowledge and 1.70% had adequate knowledge. As per the diagram the post-test majority of 66.70% of the study population had adequate knowledge, 30.00% had moderate knowledge, 3.30% had inadequate knowledge.

The present study result were supported by the conducted by Khanetal. (2020) Conducted a study to assess the knowledge and attitude of University students In Pakistan towards consanguineous marriage. The consist of 500 university students (aged18-25) and they were selected by using A cross sectional study. The Result showed that study revealed that although 70% of students had heard of consanguineous marriage, only 30%knewitsdefinition.Further more, 40% of students believed that consanguineous marriage was acceptable, while 30% thought it was not acceptable .However, there was a significant lack of knowledge about the risks associated with consanguineous marriage ,with only 50%of students aware that it increases the risk of genetic disorders, and only 20%knowing about the increased risk of health problems in off spring.

OBJECTIVE-2

To assess the attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.

The triangular graph shows that percentage distribution level of attitude of effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus among adolescent girls at PVKN Degree College, chittoor. As per diagram the pre-test majority of 56.70% had positive attitude, 43.30% had negative attitude. As per diagram the post-test majority of 86.70% had positive attitude, 13.30% had negative attitude.

The present study result were supported by the conducted by M Mazharul Islam Anna Is of human biology 44(3), 273-286), 2017 conducted a study to assess of attitude want to select a study to Assessing the Attitude regarding the Effect of Consanguineous Marriage on the fetus among Adults in a Community in Karachi Pakistan to assess the attitude regarding the effect of consanguineous marriage on the fetus among adults in a community in Karachi, Pakistan. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 500 adults (aged 18-45 years) in a community in Karachi, Pakistan. A pre-tested questionnaire was used to collect data on demographics, knowledge, and attitudes regarding consanguineous marriage and its effect on the fetus. Results-70% of participants had a positive attitude towards consanguineous marriage, 40% of participants believed that the risks associated with consanguineous marriage were exaggerated, 30% of participants felt that the benefits of consanguineous marriage outweighed the risks, 20% of participants had a negative attitude towards consanguineous marriage due to the risks to the fetus.

OBJECTIVE-3

To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.

The triangular graph shows that correlation distribution level of knowledge and attitude among adolescent girls at PVKN Degree College, chittoor. As per diagram the knowledge correlation coefficient value 0.617 and significance of p value is 0.000, pre test mean score is 7.67, post test mean score 16.00. As per diagram the attitude correlation coefficient value 0.738 and significance of p value is 0.000, pre-test mean score is 21.30, post-test mean score 27.00

OBJECTIVE-4

To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.

The above triangular graph shows the percentage distribution level of knowledge and attitude of effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus among adolescent girls at PVKN degree college, chittoor. As per diagram the pre test majority of 80.00% of the study population had inadequate knowledge, 18.30% had moderate knowledge and 1.70% had adequate knowledge. As per the diagram the post-test majority of 66.70% of the study population had adequate knowledge, 30.00% had moderate knowledge, 3.30% had inadequate knowledge. As per diagram the pre-test majority of 56.70% had positive attitude, 43.30% had negative attitude. As per diagram the post-test majority of 86.70% had positive attitude, 13.30% had negative attitude.

The present study result were supported by the conducted by Ahmed, S., & Riaz, M. (2020) Conducted a study to Assessing the effectiveness of a structured teaching program on knowledge and attitudes regarding consanguineous marriage among medical students. Journal of Medical Education and Curricular Development selected by using: Quasi-experimental design, pre-test and -test assessment, structured teaching program

(STP) intervention. Sample: 100 medical students (50 males, 50 females). The structured teaching program (STP) resulted in a significant improvement in knowledge regarding consanguineous marriage among medical students, with an increase from 40% to 80% (40% improvement). Additionally, there was a positive shift in attitudes, with 60% of students initially holding negative attitudes, which decreased to 10% after the STP (50% reduction). Moreover, the percentage of students with positive attitudes increased from 40% to 80% (40% increases). Overall, the STP was effective in improving knowledge and attitudes regarding consanguineous marriage among medical students.

CONCLUSION

In our study, a total of 60 samples aged between 13-21 years of adolescent girls participated, among the participants, the pre test majority of 80.00% of the study population had inadequate knowledge, 18.30% had moderate knowledge, and 1.70% had adequate knowledge. As per the diagram the post-test majority of 66.70% of the study population had adequate knowledge, 30.00% had moderate knowledge, 3.30% had inadequate knowledge. The pre-test majority of 56.70% had positive attitude, 43.30% had negative attitude. As per diagram the posttest majority of 86.70% had positive attitude, 13.30% had negative attitude. Most of the participants had adequate and moderate post-test knowledge and positive attitude on effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus, Awareness programmes should be conducted to improve the knowledge and attitude of adolescent girls regarding effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The extended and expanded role of nurse emphasizes preventive and promotive aspects of health. Nurses are key persons in the health team who play a major role in health promotion and maintenance. The findings of the study will have several implications for nursing education, nursing administration, and nursing research.

NURSING EDUCATION:

Conferences, workshops, and seminars can be held for nurses to impart knowledge and positive attitude towards effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus. In service education can be undertaken to update the knowledge and skills of nurses in various health care settings.

Nursing curriculum should focus on enabling nursing students to develop skills in identifying risk groups and preventing complications.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

The present study can help maternal and obstetrical administration strategically plan and meet the health needs of adolescent girls. Administrators in both private and government sectors should take initiative action to update the knowledge of at-risk groups on effects of consanguineous marriage on fetus. Administrators can encourage nurses to conduct research on various aspects of consanguineous marriage.

NURSING RESEARCH:

The study will be a valuable reference material for further researchers. The results of the study can encourage adolescent girls to adopt a healthy life style.

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