



“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Health Education On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Parent To Child Transmission Of Hiv Among Antenatal Mothers At Government Maternity Hospital, Tirupati”

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ABSTRACT: A quasi experimental Research design was used to assess the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers at govt. maternity hospital tirupathi were selected by Non Probability convenient Sampling technique. Data collection was done by questionnaire on knowledge and knowledge on practices. Data was analyzed with the help of descriptive and inferential statistics.

Data was collected at government Maternity hospital, Tirupati. 50 antenatal mothers were selected by Non Probability convenient Sampling Technique. Investigator introduced herself to the Antenatal mothers and explained the significance of study. Written consent was obtained from them after explaining the purpose of study. An attempt was made to build rapport with mothers and her attendants, in order to win confidence and cooperation of the respondents to get correct answers per day 5 Antenatal mothers were interviewed.

Key words : parent to child HIV transmission, Antenatal Mothers, Government maternity Hospital.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

INTRODUCTION:

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome is due to the fact that the human immune system weakens the body, causing the body to be injured and unable to recover from many diseases. HIV/AIDS is one of the biggest health problems of the 21st century and has become an epidemic affecting the world population. With or without treatment, the disease continues to spread and HIV gradually destroys the body's immune system. It is a retrovirus so named because it contains many

genes encoding the reverse transcriptase enzyme and HIV is a virus that causes human immunodeficiency virus (AIDS) and cannot be eliminated by Antibiotics.

This virus attacks the immune system, making it harder for the body to fight infections and infections. This disease, which spreads to people and has no cure, is a health problem that concerns people, their families, friends and the whole society. HIV prevention is important and should be taken during pregnancy and after delivery. Preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV during pregnancy is very important. Many studies have shown that children are infected with HIV from infected mothers during pregnancy and childbirth.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

In India although the overall HIV prevalence among antenatal care clinic attends continues to be at a low level of 0.35% there is a rising trend of the infection among monogamous pregnant women. Paediatric HIV is the poised to become another major public health problem. If not detected early they may have continued to bear children. who might HIV infected this review aims to provide a comprehensive over view of efforts made and challenges in controlling paediatric HIV and to explore evidenced based recommendations.

Paediatric HIV is a significant cause of childhood morbidity and mortality more than 90% of the HIV infections in children are the result of maternal to child transmission (MTCT).The maternal to child transmission rate ranges from 20%to 45% in the developing world. It ranges from 15%to30% in non-breasting populations where as it is 30%to45% in countries where breastfeeding is a norm this is because breast feeding has a additional 5% to 20%risk of postpartum. However the approaches are not always possible in developing countries where in 95% of vertical transmission occurs.

A child can also get affected by HIV infections through breast feeding. The study has shown that HIV anti body test can be done at 9-12 months of age then 74%and 96% of HIV uninfected children respectively will have a negative anti body test. So to increase the knowledge of prevention of parent o child transmission of HIV among parents is onset.

Research Problem

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HEALTH EDUCATION ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF PARENT TO CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS AT GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, TIRUPATI”

Aim of the Study:

“The Aim of the Study was to assess the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers”.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the pre-test knowledge on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers at government maternity hospital, Tirupati.
- To assess the effectiveness of health education on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers.
- To assess the post-test knowledge on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers at government maternity hospital, Tirupati.
- To determine the association between levels of knowledge scores on prevention of parent to child transmission with selected socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1: there will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score on knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers.

H2: there will be a significant association between the pre-test knowledge score of antenatal mothers regarding prevention of parent to child transmission with selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION:

- The antenatal mothers have inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.
- Health education will enhance the knowledge of antenatal mothers regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

DELIMITATIONS:

- This study is limited to only antenatal mothers.
- This study is limited to those antenatal mothers who are willing to participate in the study.
- This study is limited to only 50 samples.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPORACH: Quantitative Non experimental research approach.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Quasi experimental research design.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIEBLES: Age, religion, income, occupation, type of family, type of house, education, mother tongue, socio-economic status.

SDPENDENT VARIABLE: Effectiveness of health education on knowledge.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers.

SETTING OF THE STUDY: Government maternity hospital, Tirupati.

POPULATION: Antenatal mothers.

SAMPLE SIZE: 50 samples.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Non-probability, convenient sampling technique.

SAMPLE CRITERIA:

INCLUSIVE CRITERIA:

- Antenatal mothers who can speak and understand Telugu and English.
- Antenatal mothers who are willing to participate in the study.

EXCLUSIVE CRITERIA:

- The mothers who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Antenatal mothers who are not understand and read the English and Telugu.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION TOOL

Structured interviewed questionnaire was developed regarding knowledge on HIV under the guidance of experts. The tool was organized under the following headings. The structured interview schedule consists of

Section I: This consists of socio-demographic data of mothers such as Age of the Mothers, Religion, Educational Status, Occupation, mother tongue, Type of Family, type of house, Income Per Month, Regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

Section II: Consists of 20 multiple choice questions related to knowledge on parent to child transmission of HIV such as meaning of HIV, causes, characteristics, and complications, prevention of HIV.

SCORE INTERPRETATION:

Section I: Scoring key was prepared by coding Socio-demographic data

Section II: Knowledge questionnaire consists of 20 questions, each one carry one mark. Wrong one considered as zero mark. The maximum score was 20. The total score reflects the knowledge on Antenatal mothers. The score was organized as follows:

Table: 1

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PERCENTAGE %
1.	Adequate	>76 %
2.	Moderate adequate	51-75%
3.	Inadequate	<50 %

Table: 2 frequency and percentage distribution pre-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers.

Pre-knowledge on HIV	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Inadequate	10	20%	2.12	0.718
Moderate	24	48%		
Adequate	16	32%		
Total	50	100%		

INTERPRETATION

Out of 50 antenatal mothers 10(20%) had in adequate knowledge, 24(48%) of moderate knowledge, 16(32%)of adequate knowledge on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

Table:3 frequency and percentage distribution of post-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers.

Post -Knowledge on HIV	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Inadequate	9	18%	2.28	0.757
Moderate	18	36%		
Adequate	23	46%		
Total	50	100%		

INTERPRETATION

Out of 50 antenatal mothers 9(18%) had in adequate knowledge,18(36%) of moderate knowledge, 23(46%)of adequate knowledge on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

Table: 4 paired samples statistics pre and post knowledge on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers.

	Mean	N	S.D	Std. Error Mean	t-value	Sig.
Pre -Knowledge	6.80	50	1.400	.198	22.579**	0.000
Post- Knowledge	13.04	50	0.442	.204		

Note:

Highly **Significant at
<0.01 level;

INTERPRETATION: Out Of 50 Antenatal Mothers regarding Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV pre -knowledge Mean and SD of Knowledge Scores were 6.80 And SD were 1.400 and post-knowledge Mean and SD of knowledge scores were 13.04 and sd were 0.442 and t- value 22.579**

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

Nursing practice:

- ◆ For promoting health and prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV
Nursing staff need to provide adequate information regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.
- ◆ Nurses need to identify the mothers who are in need and help them to take care of their prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV by providing comprehensive nursing care.
- ◆ Charts, flip cards, booklet related to prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV can be pasted in the wards, OPD, and labour wards, antenatal wards regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV which should include causes, mode of transmission, signs and symptoms, prevention of HIV.

Nursing Education:

- ◆ In Nursing Schools and Colleges students are trained to plan and implement preventive, promotive, curative, rehabilitative and restorative care to prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV among antenatal mothers
- ◆ The student nurses should be able to identify the mode of transmission and prevention of HIV and provide appropriate care based on their needs.
- ◆ As a nurse educator, every student nurse needs to contribute to the existing body of nursing knowledge about learning needs of prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

Nursing Administration:

- ◆ Nursing administration should take the initiative in organizing in-service and continuing educational programmes for nurses regarding care of Prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.
- ◆ The administrator should take the initiative to provide facilities related to prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.
- ◆ The nurse administrators should take interest to develop clear policies and protocols regarding providing information to every mother of a premature baby regarding its care. The nurse administrator should provide posters, charts and booklet regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

Nursing Research:

The researchers in nursing profession need to extend their research in developing procedures that can be implemented at primary care level and at home to promote the health of the prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV and prevent morbidity and mortality.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the among Antenatal mothers had moderate knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV after providing health education knowledge improved to adequate on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV.

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