



A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of GNM Nursing I Year Students Regarding Causes, Transmission, Prevention & Management of HIV/AIDS at Selected Nursing School, Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: (i) To assess the level of knowledge regarding causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS among the students.

(ii) To associate the level of knowledge among the students with selected demographic variables.

Methods and Material: A descriptive research design was undertaken for this study. The population of the study consists of Nursing first Year students at selected School of Nursing. With the sample size of 50 were selected by using non probability convenient sampling.

Result: Regarding knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV among 50 samples 24(48%) had inadequate knowledge & 15(30%) had moderate adequate knowledge & 11(22%) had adequate knowledge. The chi- square test reveals that there was a significant association on age, sex and type of Family at the $p < 0.05$ level.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the most of the students are not having adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV and there was significant association in age, sex and type of Family among the students.

Key words: HIV/AIDS, Transmission, Prevention, Management.

INTRODUCTION

According to recent statistics by UNAIDS 37.7 million [30.2 million–45.1 million] people globally were living with HIV in 2020. 1.5 million [1.0 million–2.0 million] people became newly infected with HIV in 2020. 680 000 [480 000–1.0 million] people died from AIDS-related illnesses in 2020 .India has a population of 1.2 billion, around half of whom are adults in the sexually active age group. The first AIDS case in India was detected in 1986 and since then HIV infection has been reported in all states and union territories. A destructive disease, HIV/AIDS is not only a life-threatening condition, but it also affects economic and human development, while exacerbating the cycle of poverty. And education has proven to be among the most cost-effective ways to prevent the spread of this disease.

The spread of HIV in India has been uneven. Although much of India has a low rate of infection, certain places have been more affected than others. HIV epidemics are more severe in the southern half of the country and the far north-east. The highest estimated adult HIV prevalence is found in Manipur (1.40%), followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.90%), Mizoram (0.81%), Nagaland (0.78%), Karnataka (0.63%) and Tamilnadu (0.55%).

Globally, the number of people living with HIV is estimated to be nearly 33.4 million as per year. Number of estimated people with newly infected HIV and AIDS-related death stood at 2.7 million and 2.0 million. Nearly, 40% of new HIV infection was among the age group of 15-24 years. In India, overall HIV prevalence among different population groups continues to reflect the concentrated epidemic situation in the country with 2.3 million people living with HIV/AIDS and estimated adult prevalence of 0.34% (0.25- 0.43%). The epidemic is greater in urban areas than rural areas, greater among males than females, decreases with increasing education level, and is found to be highest among women whose spouses work in transport industry. With this background, a study was conducted to assess level of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among first year professional students in a nursing school .

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of GNM I year Students regarding causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS at selected nursing school, Vrindavan, Mathura

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS among the students.
2. To associate the level of knowledge among the students with select demographic variables.

ASSUMPTION

The students will not have adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention & management of HIV/AIDS.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study conducted at Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, School of Nursing 50 first year GNM Nursing I year students were selected for the study by using convenient sampling technique. The formal permission obtained and written consent approval collected from sample with their willingness. The period of data collection was one week and data was collected from 50 GNM Nursing I year Students by using self-structured questionnaire.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Assessment of level of knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention and management of HIV/AIDS among the students

Table 1.1 Frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on HIV/AIDS among the students.

S.No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency N	Percentage %
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	24	48%
2.	Moderate Knowledge	15	30%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	11	22%

N=50

Table 1.1 reveals the frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on HIV among the students. Out of 50 students 24(48%) had inadequate knowledge & 15(30%) had moderate knowledge and 11 (22%) had adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention& management of HIV.

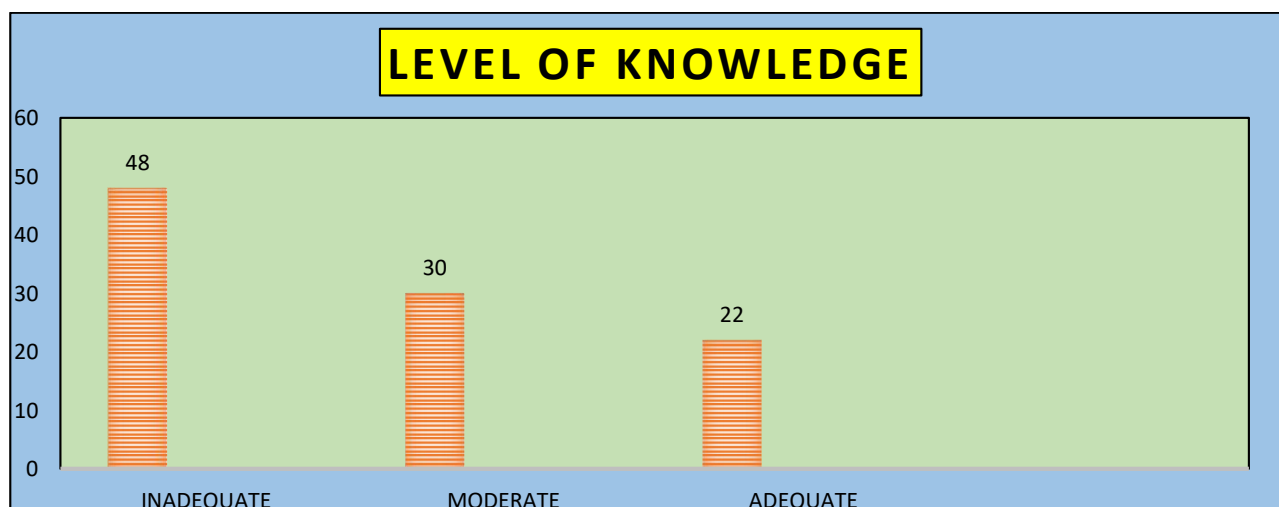


Figure 1.2 Graph shows the Percentage distribution of level of knowledge among students

Demographic Variable	Percentage Of Obtained Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	D.F	Table Value	Inference	Frequency	Percentage
AGE	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate	37.51	6	12.59	S	26	56%
16-20	18	08	02						
21-25	02	02	03					07	14%
25-30	02	04	02					08	16%
31-35	02	01	04					07	14%
SEX				13.56	2	5.99	S		
MALE	18	04	02					24	48%
FEMALE	06	11	09					26	52%
RELIGION				1.008	4	9.48	NS	26	52%
HINDU	14	07	05						
MUSLIM	04	03	03					10	20%
CHRISTIAN	06	05	03					14	28%
RESIDENCE				2.097	4	7.81	NS	29	58%
RURAL	12	09	08						
URBAN	08	03	02					13	26%
SEMI URBAN	04	03	01					08	16%
FAMILY HISTORY				1.63	2	5.99	NS	10	20%
YES									
NO	05	04	01					40	80%
	19	11	10						
TYPE OF FAMILY				7.545	2	5.99	S	29	58%
NUCLEAR	17	09	03					21	42%
JOINT	07	06	08						
FAMILY INCOME				1.453	6	12.59	NS	27	54%
20,000-30,000									
31-40	12	09	06						
41-50									
ABOVE 50000	06	02	03					11	22%
	04	03	01					08	16%
	02	01	01					04	08%
SOURCE OF INFORMATION				5.936	6	12.59	NS	24	48%
TV	09	07	08						
NEWS PAPER	08	02	01					11	22%
MAGAZINE	05	04	01					10	20%
CONFERENCE	02	02	01					05	10%

Table: 1.3 Association Between the level of Knowledge on HIV Among Students with selected Demographic Variables

N=50

* Significant at level of $p < 0.05$

the chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, sex, residence,

DISCUSSION

1.The first objective study was to assess the knowledge of first year GNM Nursing students

The level of knowledge among the students as 24(48%) had inadequate knowledge and 15(30%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 11(22%) had adequate knowledge regarding causes transmission prevention management on the HIV.

2.The second objectives of this study were to associate the selected demographical variables with knowledge on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV among GNM Nursing first year students.

The chi square value of demographic variables shows there was no significance association with Religion, Residence, Family history, source of Information. But there was a significant association on Age, Sex and Type of family on causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV & source of information at the $p < 0.05$ level.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the most of the students are not having adequate knowledge regarding the causes, transmission, prevention, and management of HIV and there was significant association in age, sex and type of family among the students. HIV education can help students to not only develop and maintain safer behaviors, but also reduce stigma and discrimination towards people affected by, and living with, HIV.

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