



# A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH CARE AMONG GNM 2<sup>ND</sup> YEAR STUDENTS AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN VRINDAVAN, MATHURA.

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## Abstract

## Introduction

Reproductive health is one of the important components of general health, it is prerequisite for social and economic and imperative because human energy and creativity are driving forces of development. Early marriage and pregnancy, or repeated pregnancies spaced too closely together as the result of efforts to produce male offspring because of the preference for sons—has a devastating impact on women's health with sometimes fatal consequences in terms of mortality and morbidity. Often Women are also often blamed for infertility, suffering ostracism and being subjected to various human rights violations as a result. Reproductive health has been defined by the WHO Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Also Sexual and reproductive health is not only about physical wellbeing – it includes the right to healthy and respectful relationships, health services that are inclusively safe and appropriate, access to accurate information, effective and affordable methods of contraception and access to timely support and services in relation to unplanned pregnancy.

## Objectives:

- 1-To assess the level of knowledge of reproductive health among GNM 2<sup>nd</sup> year students.
- 2- To find out the association of knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables

## Materials and methods

This study was conducted to assess knowledge regarding Reproductive Health Care selected Nursing school in Vrindavan, Mathura and descriptive study design was selected. Population was GNM 2<sup>nd</sup> year students and sample size were 50. Students were selected with purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by using Structured Knowledge Questionnaire. A significant association was found between knowledge score and type of family and dietary habit whereas no significant association was found with age, religion, occupation of father, educational status of mother, family income and residential status.

**Key words** – knowledge, reproductive health, student nurses

## INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health is one of the important components of general health, it is prerequisite for social and economic and imperative because human energy and creativity are driving forces of development. Reproductive health implies that people are able to have a responsible, satisfying, healthy reproductive system and safer sex life and that they have the capability to reproduce and the freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so. This implies that men and women should be informed of and have access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of birth control also access to appropriate health care services of sexual, reproductive medicine and implementation of health education programs to stress the importance of women to go safely through pregnancy and childbirth could provide couples with the best chance of having a healthy infant Knowing the impact about how the health and care in terms of reproductive health care , requires a need for the student nurses to be aware about all the aspects of reproductive health care starting from the diagnosis of disease to provide prompt treatment and counselling in need.

## STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Reproductive Health Care Among GNM 2<sup>nd</sup> Year Students at Selected Hospital in Vrindavan, Mathura.

## OBJECTIVES:

- 1-To assess the level of knowledge of reproductive health among GNM 2<sup>nd</sup>year students.
- 2- To find out the association of knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables

## Hypothesis

H<sub>1</sub>-There will be significant difference on knowledge on reproductive health care.

H<sub>2</sub>-There will be significant association between the knowledge and the socio demographic variable.

## **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 2<sup>nd</sup> year students were selected for the study by using purposive 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 2<sup>nd</sup> year Students by using self-structured questionnaire.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Assessment of level of knowledge on reproductive health care among the students was been made and following results have been observed.

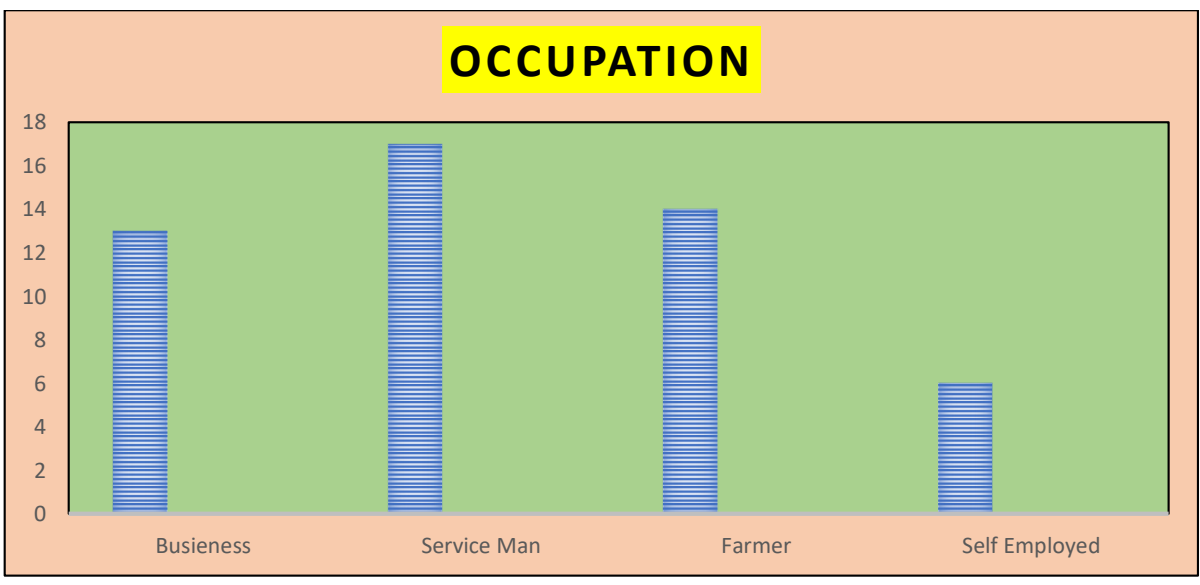
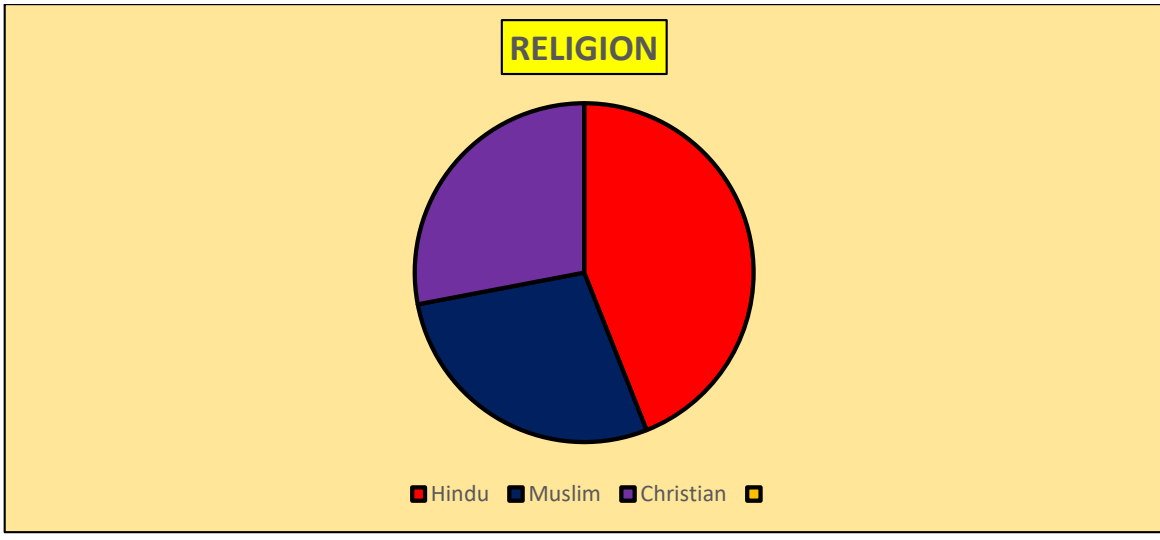
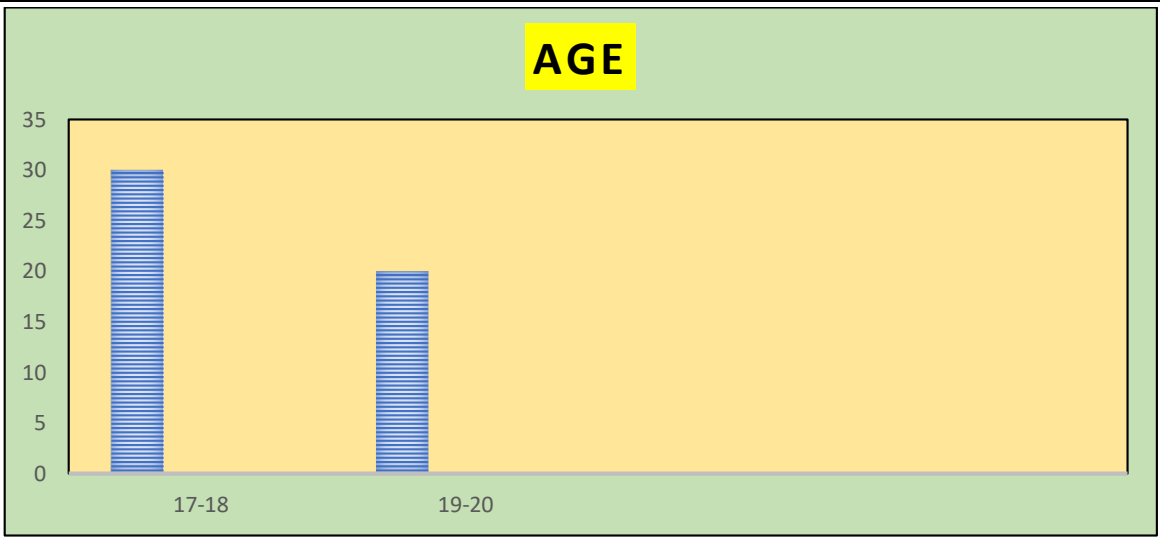
Demographic	Percentage Of Knowledge Scores			Chi Square	D.F	Inference	Frequency	Percentage
<b>AGE</b>	<b>Inadequate</b>	<b>Moderate</b>	<b>Adequate</b>					
17-18	04	21	05	2.29	2	N. S	30	60%
19-20	02	11	07				20	40%
<b>RELIGION</b>								
HINDU	03	14	05	1.78	4	NS	22	44
MUSLIM	02	08	04				14	28
CHRISTIAN	01	10	03				14	28
<b>OCCUPATION OF FATHER</b>								
BUISNESS MAN	1	8	4	3.56	6	N. S	13	26
SERVICE MAN	2	12	3				17	34
FARMER	3	8	3				14	28
SELF EMPLOYED	0	4	2				06	12
<b>EDUCATION STATUS OF MOTHER</b>								
PRIMARY	02	14	5	2.59	4	N.S	21	42
SECONDARY	04	12	5				21	42
SENIOR SECONDARY	00	06	2				08	16
<b>TYPE OF FAMILY</b>								
NUCLEAR	4	21	8	6.34	2	S	33	66
JOINT	2	11	4				27	34
<b>FAMILY INCOME</b>								
5000	2	8	3	2.06	6	N. S	13	26
5000-10000	3	13	5				21	42
10001-20000	1	7	3				11	22
	0	4	1				5	10

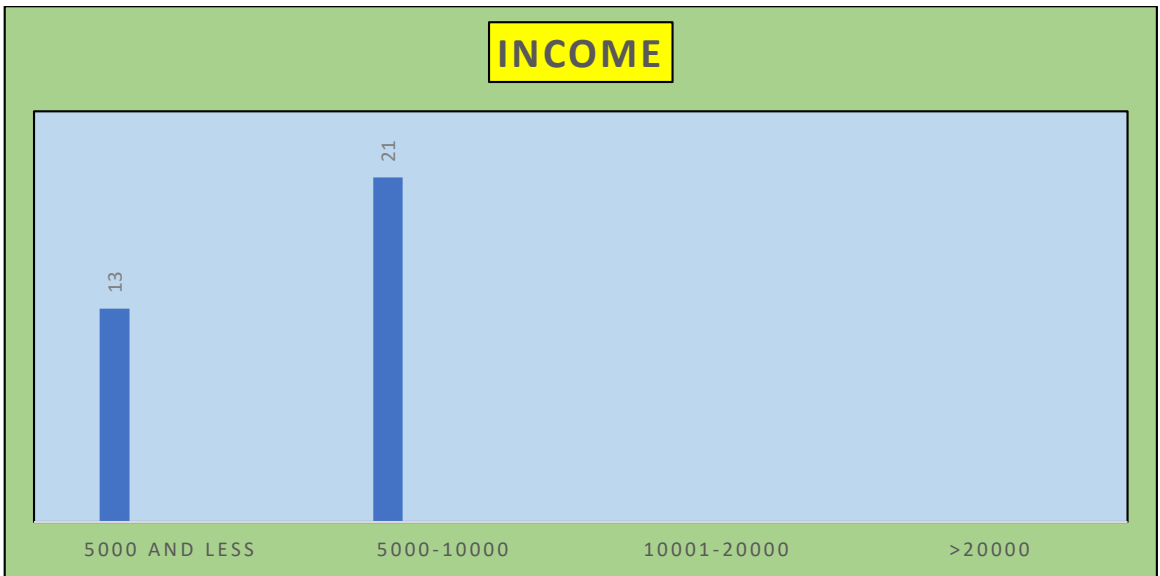
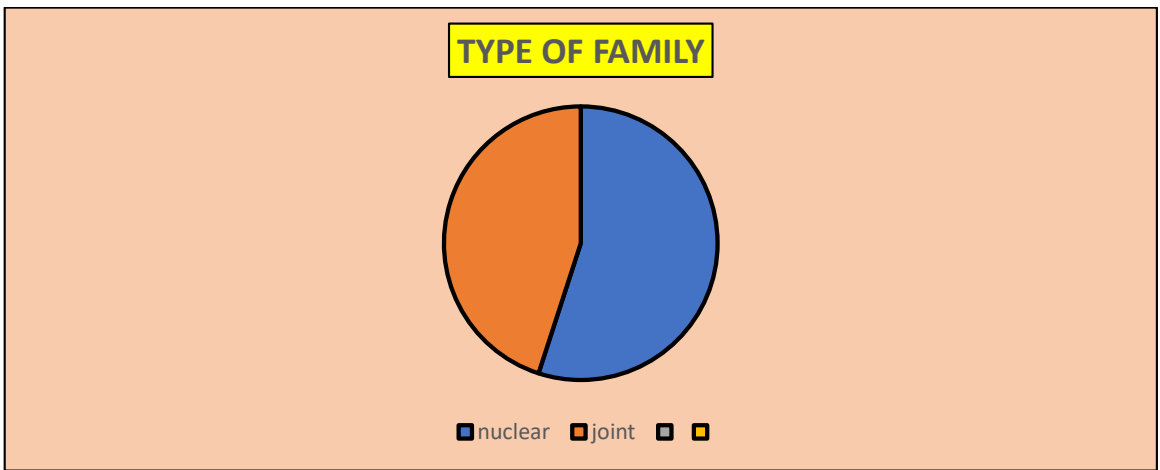
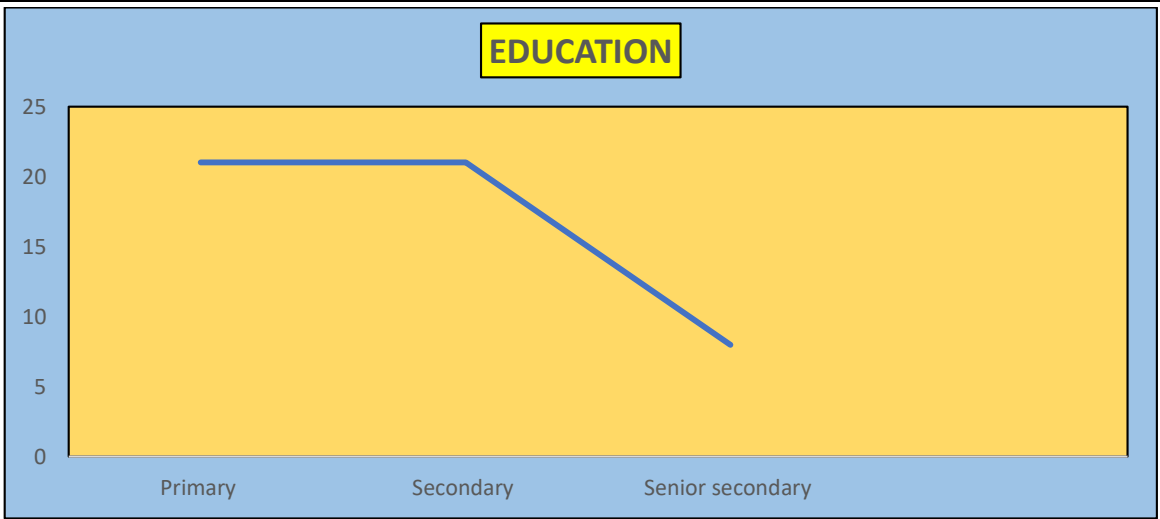
>20000								
<b>DIETARY HABBIT</b>								
Vegetarian	5	20	03	7.02	2	S	28	56
Non vegetarian	01	12	09				22	44
<b>AREA OF RESIDENCE</b>								
RURAL	3	11	4	0.71	2	N.S	18	36
URBAN	3	21	8				32	64

Table: 1.1 Association Between the level of Knowledge on reproductive health care Among Students with selected Demographic Variables=50

\* Significant at level of  $p < 0.05$

The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, religion, occupation of father, educational status of mother, family income and are of residence and there was significant association between type of family and dietary habit.





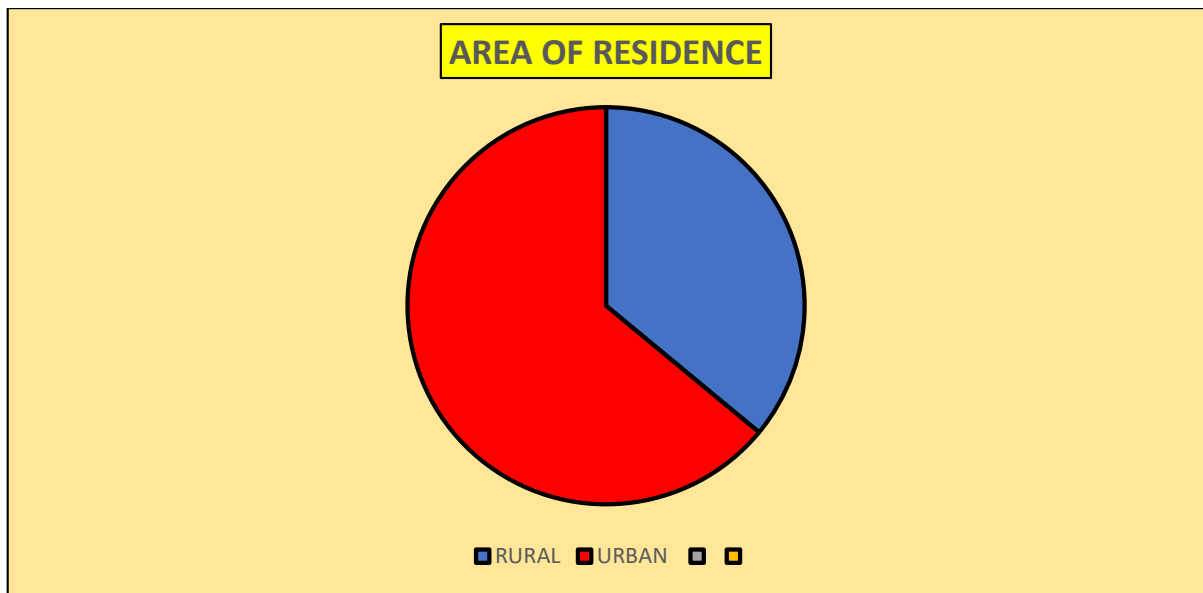
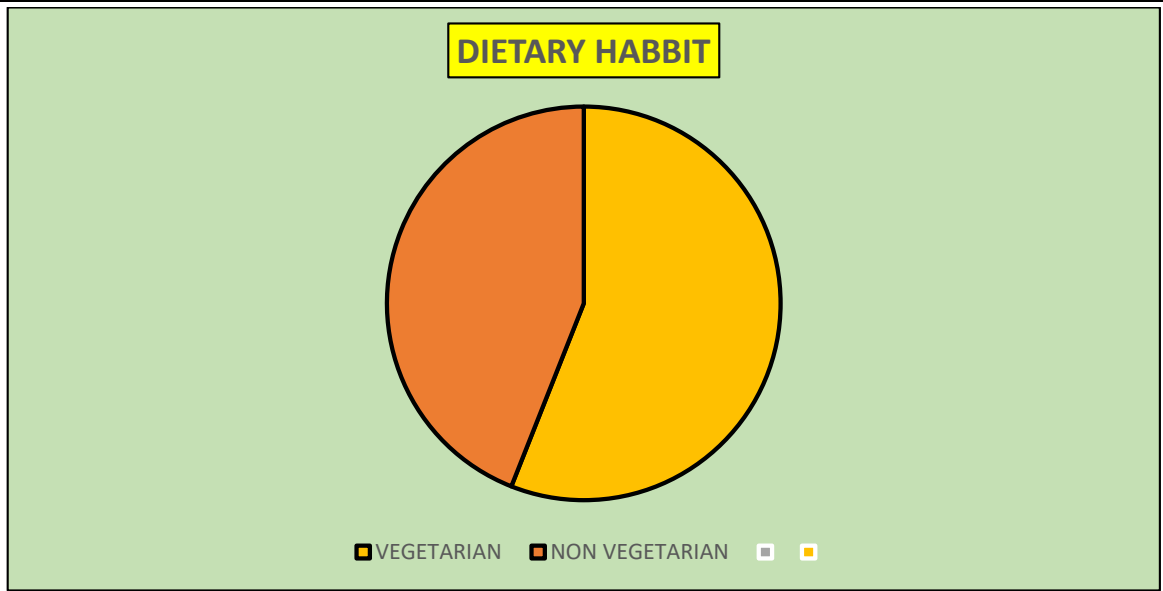


Fig 1-Graph representing the distribution of demographic variables

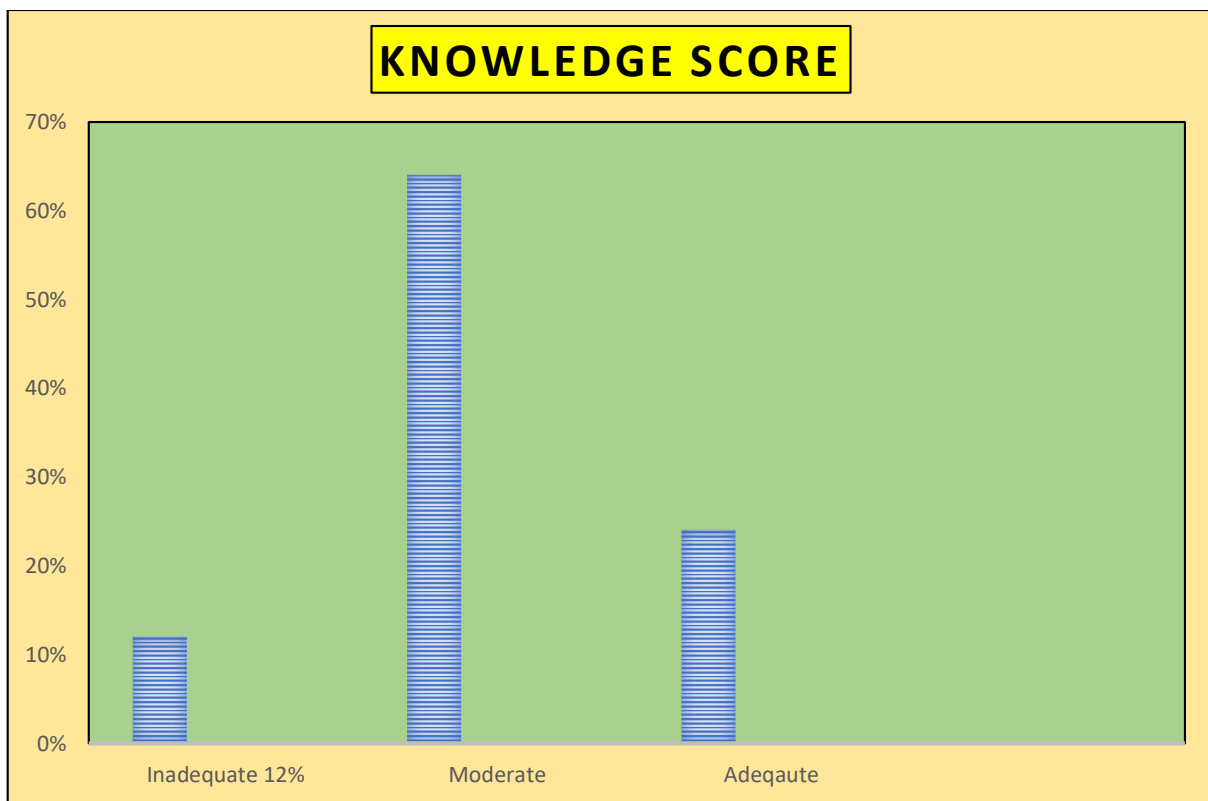


Table 1.2 Frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on reproductive health care among the students.

S.No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency N	Percentage %
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	06	12%
2.	Moderate Knowledge	32	64%
3.	Adequate Knowledge	12	24%

N=50

Table 1.2 reveals the frequency & percentage distribution of level of knowledge on reproductive health care among the students. Out of 50 students 06(12%) had inadequate knowledge & 32(64%) had moderate knowledge and 12 (24%) had adequate knowledge on reproductive health care.



**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 06(12%) had inadequate knowledge and 32(64%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 12(24%) had adequate knowledge regarding reproductive health care

**2.The second objective of this study were to associate the selected demographical variables with knowledge among GNM Nursing first year students.**

The chi-square test revealed that there was no significant association with age, religion, occupation of father, educational status of mother, family income and are of residence and there was significant association between type of family and dietary habit.

### **Conclusion**

The study concluded that the most of the students are not having adequate knowledge regarding reproductive health care and there was no significant association with age, religion, occupation of father, educational status of mother, family income and are of residence and there was significant association between type of family and dietary habit.

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**Conflict of interest** -Author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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