

"A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO EVALUATE THE SUITABILITY OF A PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON INFERTILITY KNOWLEDGE AMONG WOMEN IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL AREA OF NARSINGHPUR (M.P.)"

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ABSTRACT

Indian society attaches a grave stigma to infertile woman. Infertility affects both men and women of reproductive age in all parts of the world. Efficient reproduction is essential to the continuance of any species and is the most basic drive for existence. Infertility is the inability of a couple to achieve a pregnancy after repeated intercourse without contraception within one year. Frequent intercourse without birth control measures usually results in pregnancy: For 50% of couples within 3 months, For 75% within 6 months For 90% within 1 year evaluate the pre-test knowledge of the chosen ladies about infertility. Give women in a particular Jabalpur urban area video-assisted instruction on infertility. Assess the post-test knowledge of infertility among women in a specific urban area of Jabalpur. Examine the post-test knowledge of women in a particular Jabalpur urban area regarding infertility. Women between the ages of 20 and 35 make up the population in this study. In the present study the population consists of women age between 20-35 yr. The sample size is 60 women (20-35 yr). The investigator adopted no probability Purposive Sampling technique. Self-administered knowledge in metropolitan areas is used to collect data; the pre-test mean knowledge score is 12.7 with a standard deviation. 4.6; with a 3.39 standard deviation, the post-test mean knowledge score is 24.6. The results showed that knowledge had increased. score regarding infertility in comparison to the pre-test knowledge score following the delivery of video-assisted infertility education. In this study, researchers are evaluating women's awareness about infertility in specific urban and rural areas of Jabalpur (M.P.).the sample. comprised 60 ladies aged 20 to 35. A pre-test is used to evaluate women's knowledge regarding through structured questionnaire.

Key words: In vitro Fertilization Embryo Transfer (IVF-ET), Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT), Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT), Peritoneal Oocyte and Sperm Transfer (POST), and Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI).

INTRODUCTION

Infertility affects three to seven percent of [heterosexual] couples globally. But many more couples—estimates vary from 12% to 28%—go through at least a year of involuntary childlessness. Male infertility accounts for 20–30% of instances, female

infertility accounts for 20–35%, and combined issues in both areas account for 25–40%. The cause of 10–20% of instances is unknown. The most common reason of infertility in women is ovulatory problems, which usually manifest as irregular or nonexistent menstrual cycles. Semen deficits

are the most common cause of male infertility, and semen quality is used as a proxy for male fecundity.

Childlessness has become an increasingly important public health concern. However, it is only after the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) that reproductive health programs are being expanded to address health problems of non-pregnant women i.e., prevention and management of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) or reproductive tract infections (RTIs). In that context, programs and services addressing infertility should be seen as a move towards an integrated approach for helping couples in achieving their reproductive aspirations. Every family has one or two children, according to the 2000 National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), which also found that infertility rates in families are rising. The number of children in the family decreased from 2:04 in 1990 to an average of 4:1 to 5:0 between 1970 and 1980, according to the research. This is defined as each woman having two children on average. If this fertility level is maintained, population growth will eventually slow down, as would population size.

NEED OF STUDY

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The care we provide today will determine the future citizens' health. Smoking, excessive coffee and cola use, and a deficiency in omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids are the main risk factors for infertility, which affects over six couples. These factors have an impact on adults and eventually cause infertility. One can lower the prevalence of infertility by encouraging a healthy lifestyle.. Infertility is a challenge a couple probably never expects. Facing this problem and its treatment can be emotionally frustrating and exhausting, and can put a strain on even the best of relationships. The couples who are faced with infertility problems often feel discouraged and Unquestionably, one of the most common aspirations in adulthood is parenthood, and the majority of people have plans for their lives that involve having children. But not every couple who wants a child will become pregnant on their own, and a percentage of couples will require medical assistance to address underlying issues related to fertility. The World Health Organization (WHO) has acknowledged infertility as a global public health concern. According to the NFHS-1, childlessness is approximately 2.4 percent of currently married women over 40 years in India (cited

in Jejeebhoy, 1998). The Census of 1981 estimates that infertility in India is approximately 4-6 percent. Childlessness in India is estimated around 2.5 percent. Rough estimates suggest that nearly 30 million couples in the country suffer from infertility, making the incidence rate of infertile couples at 10 per cent. This is a huge number and is yet increasing, we have seen cases of male infertility rising due to several lifestyle changes along with the medical complications," said the doctor, while interacting with the media at Fortis Hospital, Mohali. Express News Service , Express News Service Chandigarh, Wed Mar 10 2010, 00:11 hrs.

Problem Statement

"A comparative study to evaluate the suitability of a planned teaching programme on infertility knowledge among women in selected urban and rural area of narsinghpur (m.p.)"

OBEJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Evaluate the pre-test knowledge of women in a chosen urban area of Jabalpur on infertility by video-assisted instruction.
2. Examine women's post-test knowledge about infertility in a chosen Jabalpur urban region.

- 3 Determine the efficacy of assisted infertility education for women in a particular Jabalpur urban region.

HYPOTHESIS

- H1: Women in a certain urban area of Jabalpur will have significantly different pre-test and post-test knowledge scores about infertility.
- H2: Pre-test and post-test knowledge will differ significantly. score for infertility among women in a certain Jabalpur rural area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology: Quantitative Research Methodology
 Research Design :-Pre-experimental research design.

Variable

Demographic variable : Age, education level, occupation, length of marriage, and prior knowledge are the variables used in this study.

Independent variable: In the present study **planned teaching program regarding infertility** will be the independent variable

Dependent variable:in this study dependent variable is used for women.

Number of samples: 60

Setting: A specific urban and rural area of Narsinghpur will be the study's site.

Population: women (20–35 years old)

Criteria for inclusion: The research comprises:

- Women who live in a certain Narsinghpur urban area.
- Women who live in a certain Narsinghpur rural area.
- Women who are open to taking part in the research.

Criteria for exclusion: The research does not include

- Women who lack literacy.

Sample: The study's sample consists of women from certain rural and urban areas of

Narsinghpur who are between the ages of 20 and 35.

Method of sampling: Purposive Sampling Method Instruments

Tool-A: An organized knowledge test to gauge urban and rural women regarding infertility.

Tool- B self prepared video on infertility to enhance the knowledge of urban and rural women regarding infertility.

RESULTS & FINDING

Section A:

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR EDUCATION

N = (60)

Education	URBAN		RURAL	
	Frequency	%	frequency	%
Primary	6	20%	19	63.33%
Higher secondary	17	57%	8	10%
Graduate	6	20%	3	27%
Post graduate	1	3%	0	0 %

Table A : Shows that in Urban area out of 30 sample majority 17 (57%) are higher secondary passed, 6 (20%) are primary level educated, 6 (20%) are graduated and 1 (3%) is post-graduated. in rural area out of 30 sample majority 19 (63.33%) are primary level educated, 8(27%) are higher secondary and 3 (10%) are post-graduated.

Section B:

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR OCCUPATION.

N = (60)

Occupation	URBAN		RURAL	
	Frequency	%	frequency	%
Govt. Job	0	0%	0	00.00%
House Wife	15	50%	18	60%
Laborer	11	27%	12	40%
Self Employed	2	7%	0	0 %

Table b: Shows that in Urban area out of 30 sample majority 15 (50%) are house wife, 11 (37%) are Laborer and 2 (7%) are self –employed. Whereas in rural area out of 30 sample majority 18(60%) are house wife and 12(40%) are laborer.

Section C:

TABLE 6: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE ACCORDING TO THEIR PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT INFERTILITY.

N = (60)

	URBAN		RURAL	
Previous knowledge	Frequency	%	frequency	%
YES	9	30%	20	66.66%
NO	21	70%	10	33%

Table C: Shows that in Urban area out of 30 sample majority 21 (70%) have no previous knowledge about infertility and 9 (30%) have previous knowledge about infertility whereas rural area out of 30 sample majority 21 (70%) have no previous knowledge about infertility and 9 (30%) have previous knowledge about infertility.

NURSING IMPLICATION

Nursing Education

India's educational system is expanding quickly, and nurses from our nation are employed worldwide to provide both care and instruction. A nurse's educational background should provide her with the information required to work as a health educator. The establishment of healthy habits through creative teaching strategies should be emphasized. The current study demonstrates that a video-assisted nursing education program on infertility raises

nursing students' knowledge levels; thus, it can be incorporated into the curriculum to raise healthcare professionals' knowledge levels.

Nursing Research

The study's conclusions will be the foundation for future qualitative and quantitative research on infertility by nurses, as well as for identifying various approaches to infertility education that can lessen the severity of infertility-related disorders. The scheduled instruction on Future research in this field may be motivated by the infertility found in the current study. In the end, this would advance understanding and encourage early infertility identification. Research will give nurses the authority to shape health policy. This paper will be a useful resource for further research..

Nursing Administration

The study's conclusions may be used by medical professionals in administrative roles to create policies and implement the necessary changes to the clinical education and healthcare delivery system. The medical professional who sponsored this study recognized the value of educating student

Nursing Practice

Healthy people are considered to be happy people. A primary goal of nursing is to provide evidence based holistic approach to health care. Nursing has a crucial part in the Early disease identification, treatment, and prevention, as well as the ability for individuals and families to achieve and preserve the best potential level of health. The major objective of nursing intervention is to assist individuals in helping themselves. Thus, a nurse's most crucial job in health promotion is that of a health educator. One could argue that nurses have a significant obligation to educate people about health issues.

Recommendation:

- To improve student nurses' understanding and application of infertility, a comparable study

nurses about infertility as a way to detect and treat it early. Nursing leaders may be interested in planning inservice education programs regarding the effectiveness of video-assisted learning for student nurses and nurses working in various settings.

with larger sample sizes might be carried out.

- A similar study could be carried out to evaluate the efficiency of various teaching strategies like planned Programme, self instructional module, leaflet & computer assisted instruction on infertility.
- A similar study could be conducted in view to prepare information booklet regarding infertility.
- A study could be conducted to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on infertility among college student.

Conclusion:

In this study, researchers are evaluating women's understanding of infertility in specific urban and rural areas of Narsinghpur (M.P.). Sixty women from a chosen urban and rural area of Narsinghpur made up the sample. A pre-test using a structured questionnaire is used to evaluate women's knowledge. The results showed

that post-test samples had higher infertility knowledge scores than pre-test samples prior to planned infertility education. This demonstrates the efficacy of video-assisted infertility education in raising women's knowledge at a level of ($p < 0.05$). The researcher's whole experience is quite inspiring. The response of the participants of the study their quest to new knowledge is

encouraging hands to investigator. The constant help & support of guide & co-guide provided a positive reinforcement for the successful completion on the study. On the whole, the researcher experienced immeasurable excitement & zeal along with exploring new areas & improving the knowledge while conducting the research study.

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