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A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding assisted reproductive techniques among infertile women attending in selected infertility Centers in Bagalkote, Karnataka

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Abstract

Background of the Study: Infertility is a global health issue affecting approximately 8-10% of couples. It is a multidimensional problem with social economic and cultural implications, which can take threatening proportions in countries with strong demographic problems, such as Greece. Lately, an increasing number of couples with infertility problems choose the artificial insemination. The purpose of this study was to assess the knowledge and attitude among infertile women's in selected infertility centres.

Infertile women's refers to the female individuals who are in the age group of 20 to 40 years, unable to conceive even after one year of unprotected coitus and attending selected infertility centres.

Method: This was pre experimental study, one group pre-test and post-test design without control group with 50 subjects, selected through convenient sampling technique. Data was collected using Self-Administered Structured Closed Ended Questionnaire and Likert's scale. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical in terms of mean, frequency distribution, percentage, 't' test and chi-square test.

The sample of this study comprised of 50 infertile women of Bagalkot. Convenient sampling techniques was used to draw the sample for the study.

The tool developed and used for the data collection was self-administered knowledge and attitude questionnaire. The reliability of the tool was established by split half method and Karl Pearson coefficient and correlation was $r=0.83$ knowledge and attitude questionnaire.

Keywords: Infertile women's, assisted reproductive techniques, effectiveness, and planned teaching programme, knowledge, and attitude and socio-demographic variables

Introduction

Pilot study is the small scale version or trail run, done in preparation of a major study. A pilot study was conducted in 11.1.2016 to 18.1.2016 in selected infertility centres after taking administrative approval. The purpose of pilot study was to pre-test the data collection instrument, to find out the feasibility to conducting the study and to decide upon the plan of statistical analysis. A total 6 samples were selected by using convenient sampling technique. On day 1 the pre-test was conducted, later planned teaching programme was administered to the samples and post test was conducted on day 8. The tools and study design were found to be feasible.

Data Collection Method: Study was approved by the institute ethical committee. Formal administrative permission was obtained. Data were collected from 09.02.2016 to 30.3.2016. sample was selected as per the sampling criteria. The convenient sampling technique was explained and co-operation required from the respondents was explained to them. Confidentiality was assured. Consent to participate in the study was obtained from each subject. On day 1 the pre-test was conducted, later planned teaching programme was administered to the samples and post test was conducted on day 8.

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Plan of Data Analysis

The data obtained was organized and analyzed by use of Descriptive and Inferential statistics.

- Frequency and percentage distribution was used for analysis of socio-demographic characteristics.
- Calculation of mean, standard deviation of the collected data.
- Paired 't' test was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme.
- Application of Karl Pearson's and Spearman's Brown prophecy co-efficient of correlation to find out correlation between post-test knowledge scores and post-test attitude scores of infertile women's regarding assisted reproductive techniques.
- Application of chi-square test to find the association between knowledge and attitude with socio - demographic variables.
- Application of Fisher's exact probability test to find out association

Results**Organization of Findings**

The analysis of the data is organized and presented under following sections:

Section 1: It includes items related socio demographic characteristics of subjects.

Section 2: It includes items related to seeking knowledge regarding assisted reproductive techniques among infertile women in selected infertility centres in Bagalkot.

Section 3: It includes items to assess attitude regarding assisted reproductive techniques among infertile women attending infertility centres in Bagalkot.

Section 4: Association between post-test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

Section I: Description of socio- demographic characteristics of sample.

Percentage wise distribution of subjects according to their age groups reveals that out of 50 subjects, the higher percentage (50%) of subjects were belong to the age group of 20-25 years where as 30% of were belong to age group of 26-30 years 10% of were belong to age group of 31-35 years and the remaining 10% of were belong to age group of 36 and above. It reveals that out of 50 subjects, the majority (50%) of subjects were belonging to age group of 20-25 years in Bagalkot.

Section-II: Assessment of knowledge of infertile women's regarding assisted reproductive technologies

Table 1: Assessment of knowledge of infertile women's regarding assisted reproductive technologies

Test	Mean	Std. Error	Mean Diff.	SD Diff	Paired T- Test	Table Value
Pre-test (O ₁)	13.84	2.57	4.12	1.64	17.01	1.96
Post Test (O ₂)	15.16					

Section 3: It includes items to assess attitude regarding assisted reproductive techniques Significant Difference between Pre Test and Post Test Attitude Scores of Infertile Women's regarding Assisted Reproductive Technologies

Table 2: Difference between Pre Test and Post Test Attitude Scores of Infertile Women's regarding Assisted Reproductive Technologies n=50

Test	Mean	Std. Error	Mean Diff.	SD Diff	Paired T- Test	Table Value
Pre-test (O ₁)	16.26	1.15	10.96	8.18	12.01	1.96
Post Test (O ₂)	25.52					

Section IV: Association between post-test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables.

Table 3: Association between post-test knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variables

SL. No	Socio demographic variables	Df	Chi-square value	Table value	Level of significance	Association
1	Age	1	2.81	1.96	0.05	Not Significant
2	Education	1	1.09	1.96	0.05	Not Significant
3	Family monthly income	1	2.62	1.96	0.05	Not Significant
4	Occupation	1	4.48	1.96	0.05	Significant
5	Place of residence	1	2.8	1.96	0.05	Not significant
6	Duration of marriage	1	5.71	1.96	0.05	Significant
7	Duration of treatment	1	2.27	1.96	0.05	Not significant
8	Sources of information	1	0.84	1.96	0.05	Not significant

Description of Demographic Characteristics

In the present study researcher used student paired 't' test to find out the significant difference between pre and posttest knowledge and attitude scores regarding assisted reproductive techniques. It revealed that calculated 't' value (17.96) was much higher than table 't' value (1.96) the hypothesis: Findings revealing the presence of significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. Similarly to attitude scores, calculated 't' value (12.01) is higher than the table 't' value (1.96) for Degree of Freedom

49 and at 5% level of significance, the hypothesis is accepted. Hence Planned Teaching Programme was effective to improve their knowledge and attitude towards assisted reproductive techniques.

In posttest there was no significant association found between the knowledge of infertile women's and their socio-demographic variables: age, sex, family monthly income, type of family, place of residence, duration of treatment, and source of information regarding assisted reproductive techniques.

In posttest there was no significant association found between the attitude of infertile women's and their socio-demographic variables: age, sex, family monthly income, type of family, place of residence, duration of treatment, and source of information regarding assisted reproductive techniques.

Interprtation and Conclusion

The study proved that planned teaching programme on assisted reproductive techniques among infertile women's was scientific, logical and cost effective strategy.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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