

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Addiction Among Adolescents

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STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A comparative study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on addiction (Alcohol abuse) among adolescents in selected schools of Salem District, Tamil Nadu State”

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Issues related to alcohol :

- 4.5% burden of disease and injury ; 6.2 % male and 1.1% female deaths
- Cancer : One in 10 cancers in men and one in 33 in women (WHO,2009)
- 31% initiated substance use at 13 – 15 years of age (Kokiwar,2011)

- 45% of adolescent students in metropolitan cities consume alcohol in India.(Neharika,2011)
- 40 % academic problems and 28% school & college dropouts.
- Teen substance use prevalence increased due to lack of knowledge on ill effects of substance use and addiction related diseases.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess and compare the knowledge level of adolescents on alcohol abuse in selected rural and urban schools

To assess and compare the effectiveness of STP on alcohol abuse among adolescents in selected schools

To find out the association between the knowledge of adolescents on alcohol abuse with the selected socio - demographic variables



HYPOTHESES

H1 - Significant difference in knowledge level on alcohol abuse among adolescents before and after the STP intervention

H2 - Significant difference in knowledge level on alcohol abuse among adolescents in rural and urban schools.

H3 - Significant association between post test knowledge level of the adolescents on alcohol abuse with selected socio - demographic variables.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach

Quantitative Approach

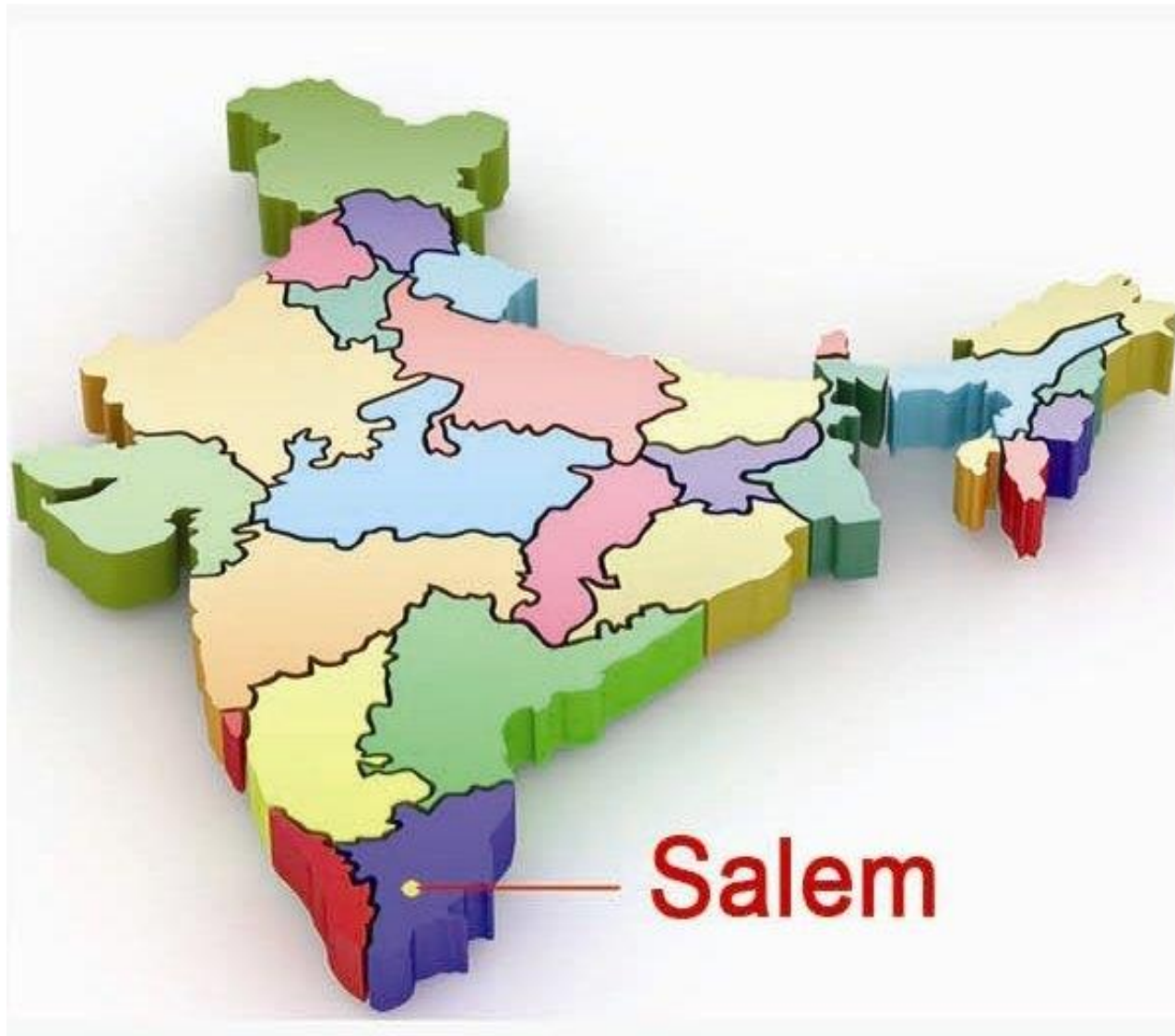
Research Design

Quasi experimental design -
One group pre test and post test

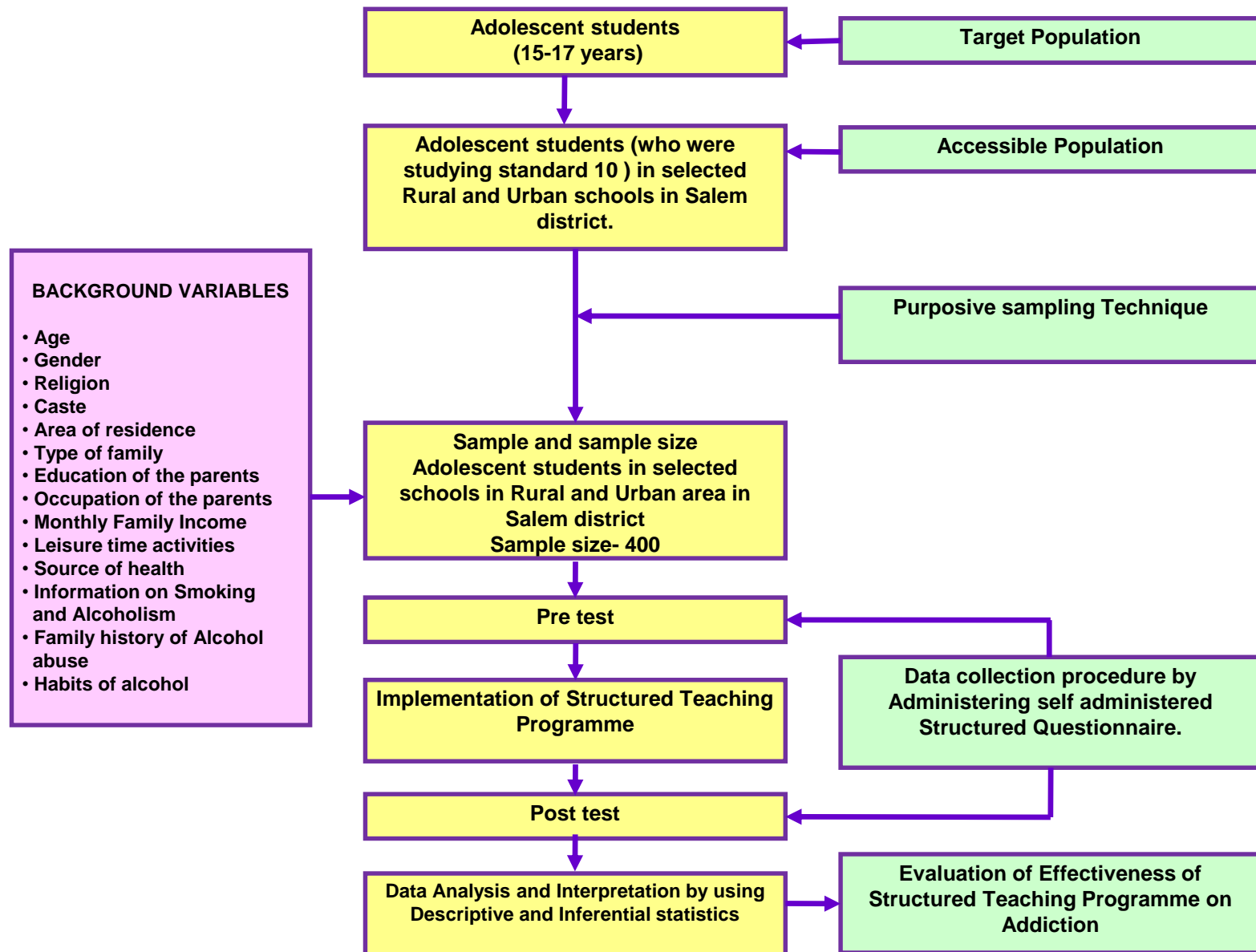
Setting of the study

Government Higher Secondary School,
Panamarathupatty - Rural
The Gugai Higher Secondary School -Urban

MAP SHOWING THE STUDY AREA



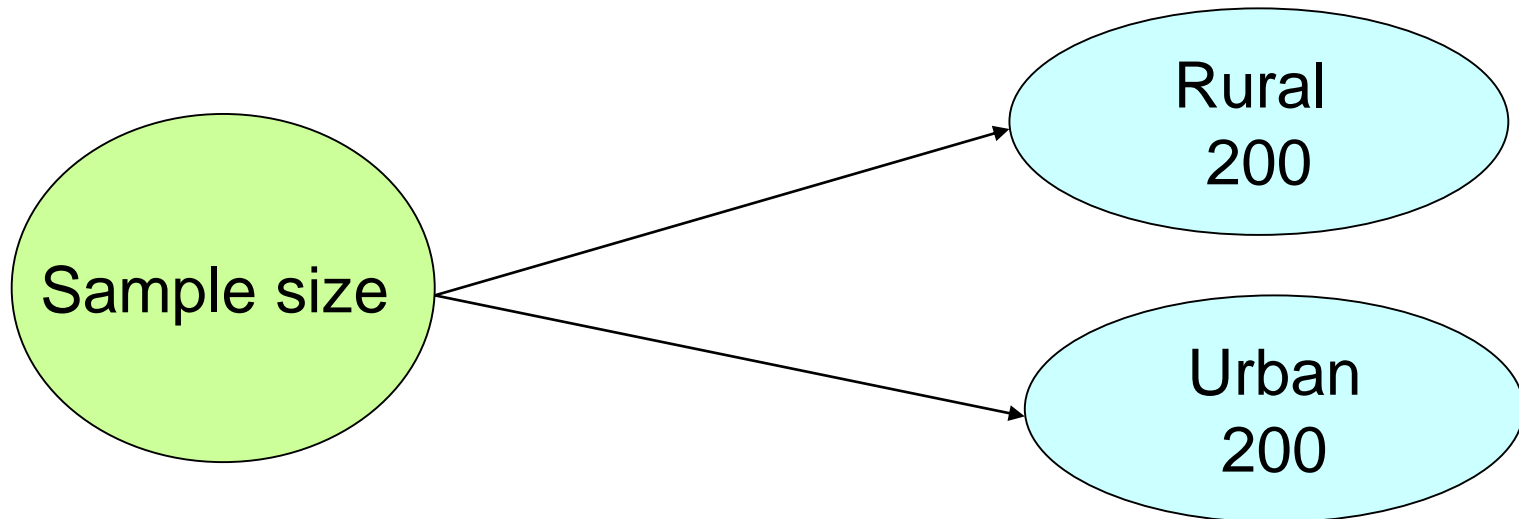
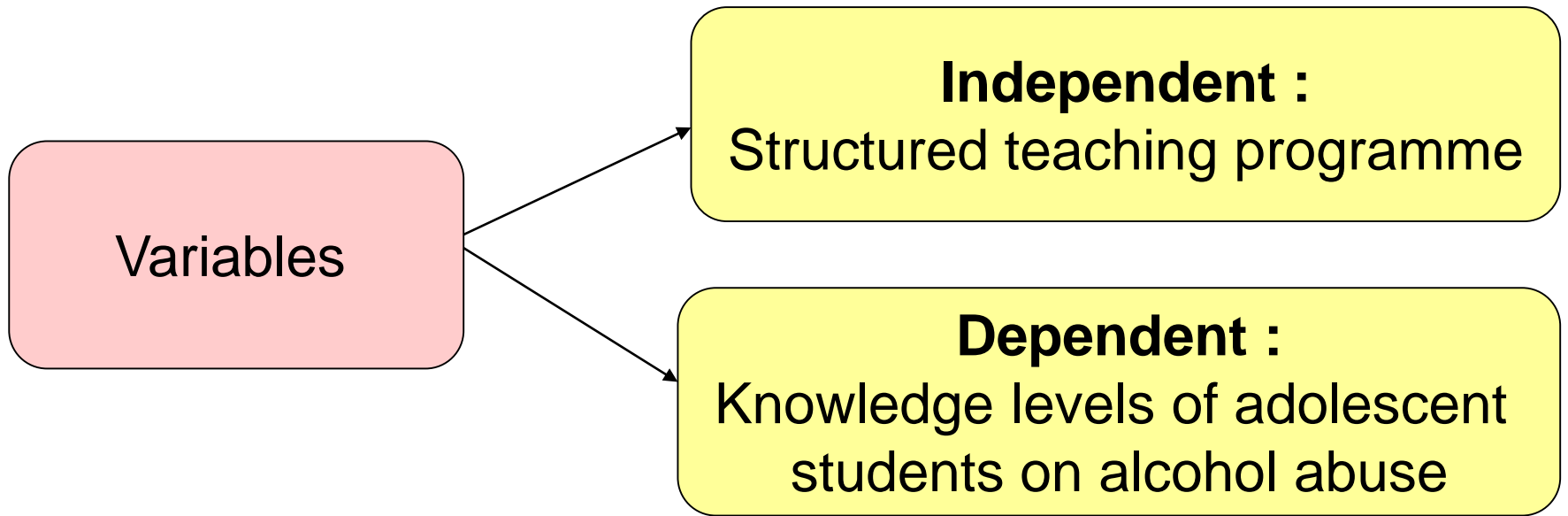
THE SCHEMATIC RESEARCH DESIGN OF THE STUDY



SAMPLING : INCLUSION CRITERIA

The adolescent students who were

- Both sex with the age of 15 – 17 years, studying in Standard 10.
- Willing to participate in the study
- Available at the time of data collection
- Able to read and write Tamil and English



DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

Structured questionnaire

Section A - Socio-demographic variables and
background information

Section B - Knowledge items on alcohol abuse

Interpretation of Scores

Good knowledge	- Above 75%
Average knowledge	- 51 % to 75%
Poor Knowledge	- Below 50%

Pilot study

Conducted on 40 adolescent students from selected schools rural (20 sample) and urban (20 sample).

Reliability

Cronbach's alpha test was used – 'r' value ($\alpha = 0.82$)

Ethical consideration

- Obtained the formal written permission from concerned Headmasters of selected School
- Respondents were explained about the purpose of the study and consent was obtained
- Ethical issues were cleared

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Pre Test	Administered structured knowledge questionnaire to samples (1 st day)
STP (Intervention)	Implementation of STP on alcohol abuse (2 nd day)
Post test	Administered structured knowledge questionnaire to samples (10 th day)

DATA ANALYSIS

Descriptive statistics

- Frequency
- Percentages
- Mean percentage
- Standard deviation.

Inferential statistics

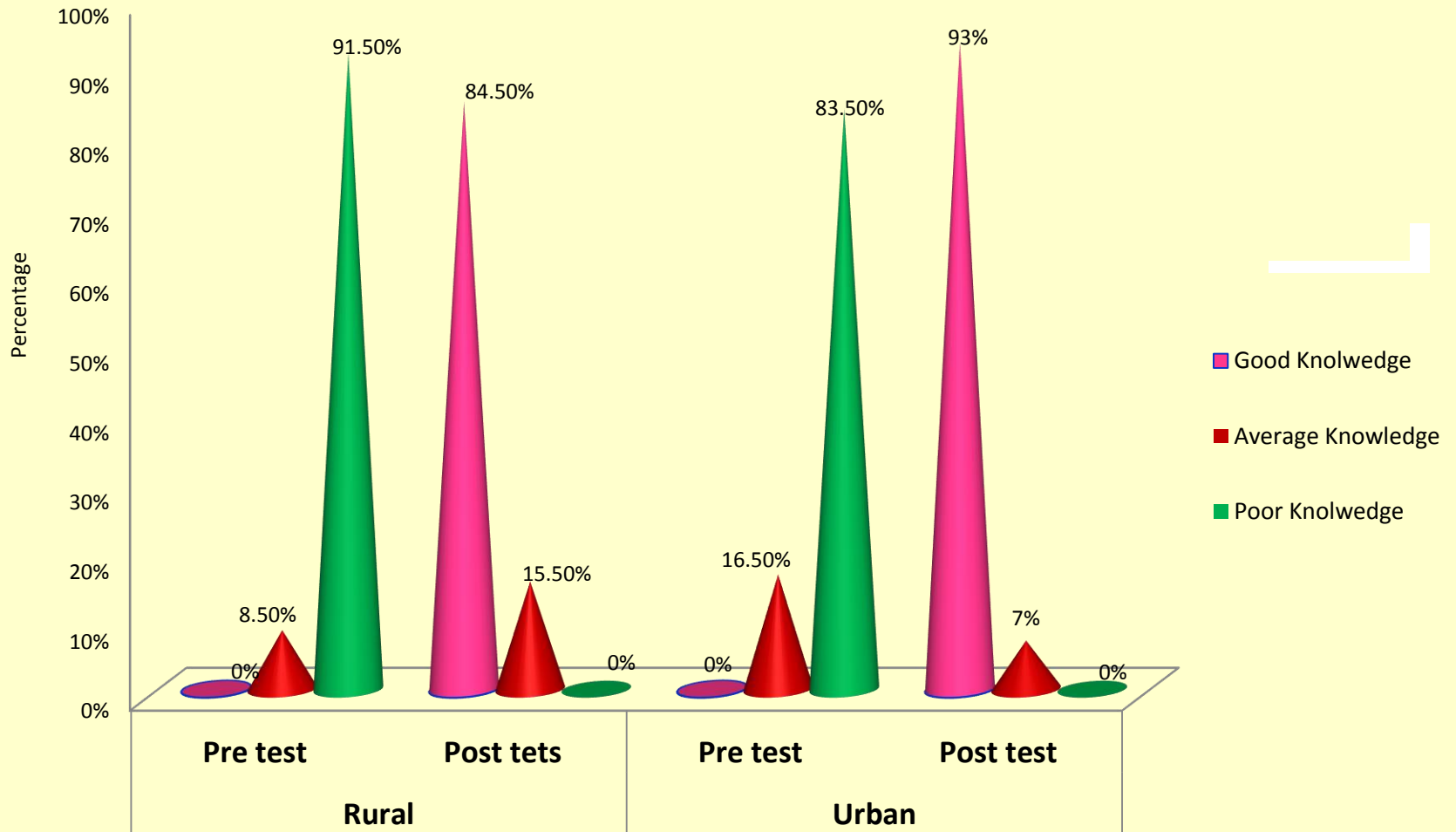
- Paired 't' test
- Independent 't' test
- Chi square test

Percentage distribution of adolescents based on their knowledge level on alcohol abuse in Pre test

Knowledge levels on Alcohol Abuse in Pre test	Rural School		Urban School		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Good knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Average knowledge	17	8.5	33	16.5	50	12.5
Poor knowledge	183	91.5	167	83.5	350	87.5
Total	200	100	200	100	400	100

Percentage distribution of adolescents based on their knowledge level on alcohol abuse in Post test

Knowledge levels on Alcohol Abuse in Post test	Rural School		Urban School		Total	
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Good knowledge	169	84.5	186	93.0	355	88.8
Average knowledge	31	15.5	14	7.0	45	11.2
Poor knowledge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	200	100	200	100	400	100



Percentage distribution of adolescents based on their knowledge levels on Alcohol Abuse in pre and post test

Comparison of Mean percentage, standard deviation and Paired 't' value of pre & post test of alcohol abuse

Alcohol Abuse	Rural School			Urban School			Independent 't' test
	Mean %	S.D	Paired 't' test	Mean %	S.D	Paired 't' test	
Knowledge score - Pre test	40.57	2.312	77.020 P=.000	43.08	2.445	92.328 P=.000	3.677 P=0.00
Knowledge score - Post test	81.25	1.933		85.08	2.334		6.253 P=0.00

Association between post test knowledge of adolescents on alcohol abuse with selected sociodemographic variables in rural and urban area

In rural school

- Education of the father
- Leisure time activities
- Source of health information

In urban school

- Family monthly income

$P < 0.05$



CONCLUSION

- Significant differences were in rural and urban adolescents' knowledge level on alcohol abuse.
- Adolescents' knowledge level improved after the implementation of STP in both schools.
- STP intervention was very effective in enhancing the knowledge of adolescents on addiction.



IMPLICATIONS

- Need for strengthening adolescent health programmes and health promotion activities.
- Substance abuse prevention programme : creates a bridge between a school and its community.
- Peer education : effective tool to enhance the awareness on addiction issues.



IMPLICATIONS

- Identifying at-risk behaviours and potential risk groups at an early stage .
- Preventive care and health education activities to be tailored to the target population
 - it helps to limit adverse health consequences in later life.

REFERENCES

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Kokiwar PR, Jogdand GR (2011). Prevalence of substance use among male adolescents in an urban slum area of Karimnagar district, Andhra Pradesh. Indian J Public Health.Jan-Mar;55 (1) :42-5.

WHO Report. Management of substance abuse. Regional Office for South-East Asia ; 2011.



Thank You