

“A Descriptive study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding HIV and its Prevention among 10+2 students in Selected PU College at Bathinda, Punjab”.

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“Prevention is better than cure”

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Abstract:-

A Descriptive study was to assess the knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention among 10+2 students. Non experimental Descriptive research Design was selected for this study. Convenience sampling technique was used to select 100 students studying in PU College. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Mean and standard deviation of PU students regarding HIV and its prevention was 13.9 and 3.18. The findings of the study has revealed that majority of the students 57 (57%) were found with moderately adequate knowledge 39 students (39%) were found with inadequate knowledge, 4 students (4%) found with adequate knowledge.

Keywords:-

Human immune deficiency virus, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Introduction:-

HIV leads to Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome in which human system fails, creating a situation in which an individual faces life-threatening ailments. HIV is transferred by contact between blood, breast milk, semen, pre-ejaculated or vaginal fluid. The virus operates as free particles or attached to infected cells. The main methods of transmission from one individual to another are unprotected sex, ingestion of breast milk, sharing needles or through a mother to child in birth.

HIV is a type of retrovirus that destroys the immune system of a human. If the virus goes untreated, individual generally develop AIDS and succumb to diseases that may otherwise be prevented. A person with HIV disease has HIV but does not yet have the symptoms or related problems, and still has relatively impact immune system that is CD4+ lymphocytes below 200 cells/mm³.

According to WHO (2016) global health statistics, there was approximately 36.7 million people worldwide living with HIV/AIDS at the end of 2016. Of these, 2.1 million were children (<15 years old). An estimated 1.8 million individuals worldwide became newly infected with HIV in 2016 – about 5,000 new infections per day. This includes 160,000 children (<15 years).

Approximately 70% of people living with HIV globally were aware of their HIV status in 2016. The remaining 30% (over 11 million people) still need access to HIV testing services. HIV testing is an essential gateway to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support services.

The vast majority of people living with HIV are in low- and middle-income countries. Despite advances in our scientific understanding of HIV and its prevention and treatment as well as years of significant effort by the global health community and leading government and civil society organizations, too many people living with HIV or at risk for HIV still do not have access to prevention, care, and treatment, and there is still no cure. However, effective treatment with antiretroviral drugs can control the virus so that people with HIV can enjoy healthy lives and reduce the risk of transmitting the virus to others.

Everyone must take appropriate steps to prevent the spread of HIV: safer sex with condoms, dental dams and not sharing needles can help to prevent the spread of HIV. People are often concerned that HIV be contracted through common contacts with HIV-infected person, such as shaking hands or sharing glasses or eating utensils which are not factors for contracting HIV.

Statement of the problem:-

A Descriptive study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding HIV and its Prevention among 10+2 students in Selected PU College at Bathinda, Punjab.

Objectives of the study:-

- To assess the knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention among 10+2 students.
- To find out the association on knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses:-

HO₁ :- There will be no significant association on knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

Research Methodology:-

Research approach: - A quantitative research approach selected for this study.

Research design: - Descriptive Research design was selected for this study

Research setting:- The present study was conducted in PU college, Bathinda.

Target Population: - Target populations for the present study were all the students studying 10+2 students in Bathinda city.

Accessible population:- 10+2 students studying in selected PU college

Sample:-

Sample size :-

100 students studying 10+2 in PU College were selected for the study.

Sampling technique:-

Convenience sampling technique was chosen to select study participants.

Description of the tool:-

The data collection tool selected for the study was structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the level of knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention.

Section A:-

It consists of demographic data related to age, sex, religion, Class, Course of the study, Educational status of parents, Domicile, Source of information

Section B:-

It comprised of 25 multiple choice questions regarding knowledge on HIV and its prevention.

Results:-

- To assess the knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention among 10+2 students.

Table 1 :- Mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge	13.9	3.18

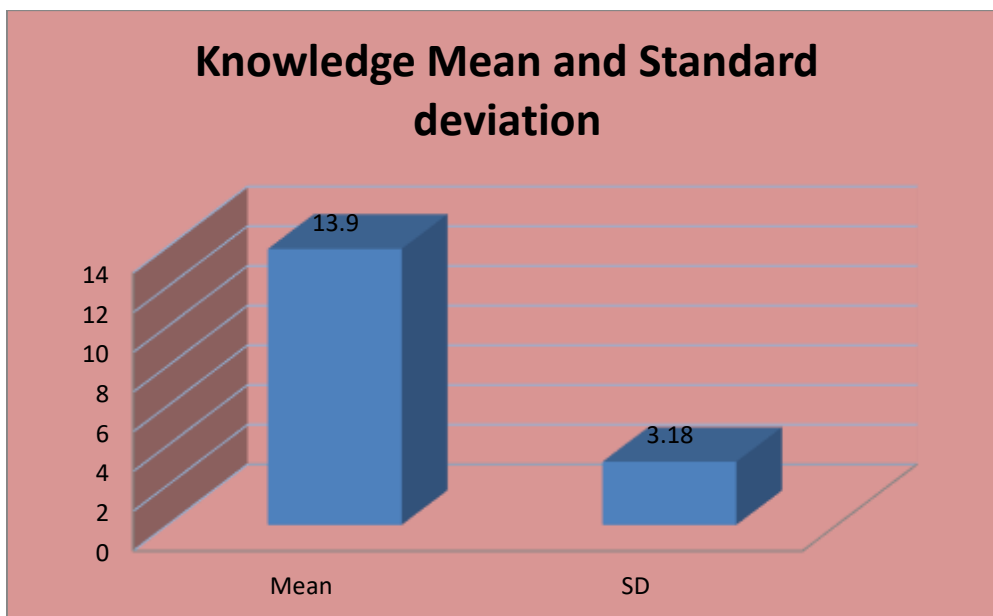


Figure 1:- Mean and standard deviation of Knowledge level of 10+2 students

Table 2:- Knowledge level regarding HIV and its prevention

Knowledge Level	Number	%
Inadequate Knowledge	39	39%
Moderately Adequate	57	57%
Adequate Knowledge	4	4%

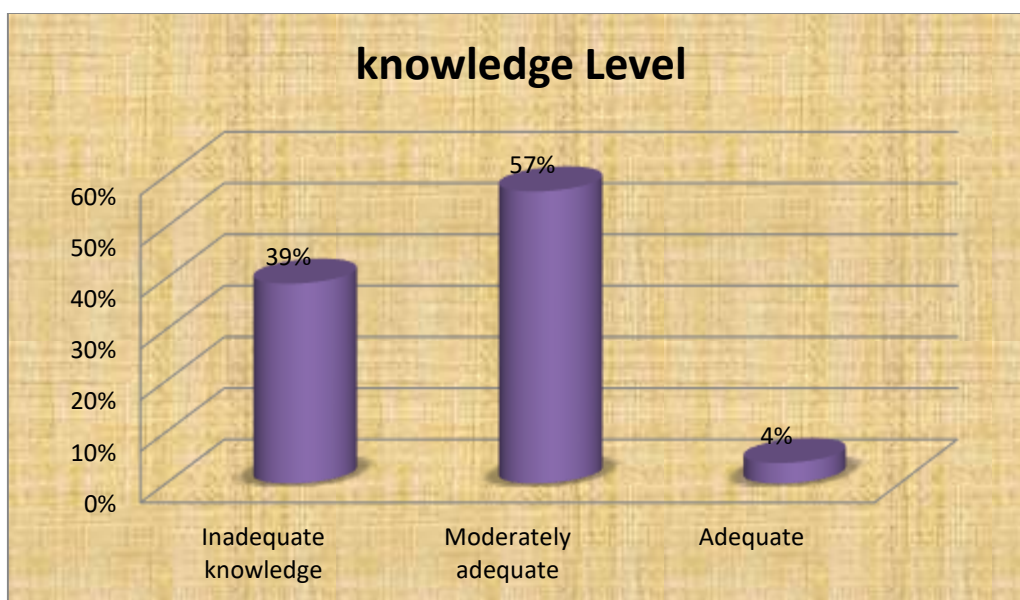


Figure 2:- Knowledge level regarding HIV and its prevention

- To find out the association on knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

The study results has shown that there was significant association was found on knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention with the class of the students at 0.05 level of significance hence null hypotheses was rejected and there was no significant association was found with age, sex, religion, course of the study, educational status of the parents, domicile and source of information.

Conclusion:-

The findings of the study has revealed that majority of the students 57 (57%) were found with moderately adequate knowledge 39 students (39%) were found with inadequate knowledge, 4 students (4%) found with adequate knowledge. There was significant association was found with class of the students and no significant association on knowledge regarding HIV and its prevention with age, sex, religion, course of the study, educational status of the parents, domicile and source of information.

Recommendations:-

- Health awareness campaigns can be organized to enhance the knowledge among students
- Comparative research studies can be conducted among rural and urban students.
- A similar study can be conducted with large sample for better generalization among all the population

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