

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Menstrual Blood Banking Among Paramedical Students Studying in Selected Paramedical Collage of Bagalkot, Karnataka

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Abstract

Original Research Article

Puberty is a process of physical changes through which a child's body matures into an adult body capable of sexual reproduction. It is initiated by hormonal signals from brain to the gonads the ovaries in girl, the testes in a boy. In response to the signals, the gonads produce hormones that stimulate libido and the growth, function and transformation of brain, bones, muscle, blood, skin, hair, breasts and sex organs. Physical growth height and weight accelerates in the half of puberty and is completed when an adult body has been developed.

Keywords: Paramedical students, menstrual blood banking, Effectiveness, Planned Teaching Programme, Knowledge.

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INTRODUCTION

New research has shown that menstrual stem cells banking provides women with a unique opportunity to collect and preserve vital stem cellular that can be harvested from the bodies menstrual blood. Menstrual blood banking is a process of banking of menstrual blood for the purpose of cell therapy. It was launched on the world wide on 2007 by the "American Based Company Cryo-cell" and in India March 8, 2011 launched by "Life cell International". Earlier blood from umbilical cord was regarded as the ultimate reserve for stem cell, only those who have given birth at any time of their life were able to preserve the stem cells as they were obtained from umbilical cord but researchers have now discovered, successfully persevered stem cells from menstrual blood banking. It is possible for the all women including those who have never given birth to preserve stem cells for themselves. The discovery of stem cells in the menstruation for women who earlier considered menstruation as nothing but a painful and necessary evil.[2]

If paramedical students are don't have information about menstrual blood banking May face increased their knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking is of vital importance. Hence the investigator felt the need to evaluate the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme regarding menstrual blood banking

among paramedical students. This study examines paramedical students' knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking and whether level of knowledge varies by content area.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research Design:

The research design adopted for this study was pre-experimental one group pre -test -post -test without control group design. Here one experimental group of clients were selected without randomization and no control group is used. A pre-test was conducted among Paramedical students using structured questionnaire on menstrual blood banking. Intervention was given in the form of planned teaching program regarding menstrual blood banking among paramedical students. The main study was conducted for a period of 4 weeks between 7/8/2021 to 16/8/2021 in K H R C E S Paramedical Science Bagalkot.

Setting of The Study

Setting' is the Physical location and conditions in which data collection will occur. The present study was conducted in paramedical college Bagalkot. The study setting was selected according to the availability of paramedical student are studying in K H R C E S Paramedical Science Bagalkot.

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ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Ethical clearance was approved from the institutional ethical committee of B.V.V.S Sajjalashree institute of nursing science, Bagalkot, Karnataka, India. And Permission was obtained from the principle of. K.H.R.C.E.S Paramedical Science Navanagar Bagalkot.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data analysis is the system organization and synthesis of research data and testing of research hypothesis by using the collected data. Using both descriptive and inferential statistic. Demographic data was analyzed by using frequency and percentage distribution. Mean and standard deviation and paired 't' test were used to find the difference between pre-test and post assessment score of Paramedical students. Chi square test was used to find association between socio-demographic variables with knowledge score.

RESULTS

This chapter deals with an analysis and interpretation of data collected from 30 paramedical students studying in selected paramedical collage of Bagalkot.

The mean percentage of knowledge scores of the staff nurses in the pre-test was 44.5% with mean and SD (8.9 ± 2.59), whereas the mean percentage of knowledge scores in post-test was 88% with mean and SD (17.6 ± 1.37). The paired t test showed the significant difference in the knowledge of paramedical students regarding menstrual blood banking after the administration of PTP.

comparison of knowledge level of paramedical students in pretest & post test

Knowledge wise comparison of level of knowledge of paramedical students in pre-test reveals that the following results. In pre-test, out of 30 paramedical students, highest percentage (83.33%) of paramedical students had average knowledge, (13.33%) of had poor knowledge, followed by very poor (3.33%) percent of paramedical students with good knowledge. No one have average, poor and very poor good knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking. However, after Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) (post-test) highest percentage (53.333%) of paramedical students had excellent knowledge followed by lowest percentage (46.66%) of paramedical students with good knowledge. No paramedical students had average, poor and very poor knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking (Table 2). **N=50**

DISCUSSION

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the PTP on menstrual blood banking among paramedical students. Percentage wise distribution of knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking according to their age group.

The information shows that out of 30 student, highest percentage (43.33%) of students through self-reading, (30%) students through mass media, and percentage (26.70%) of students through family and others. And zero percentage (0.00%) no students had contact with health personnel. The highest percentage (63.30%) of students are females. And lowest percentage of (36.70) are males. The highest (63.30%) are belongs to Hindu. (33.33%) are belongs to Muslim and the lowest (3.33%) were belongs to the Christian. The highest percentage (40.00%) of father have studied PUC, (26.70%) of had degree and above, (17%) of had studied higher primary (16.70%) of had studied primary education. And (0%) fathers have no education or illiterate.

The highest percentage (40.00%) of mother have studied PUC, (26.70%) have studied degree and above, (17%) studied higher primary (16.70%) had studied primary education. And zero percentage (0%) have no education or illiterate. The highest percentage (30%) of families are getting more than 15000 monthly income and one more (30%) of families are getting 10.001- 15.000, (26.7%) of families are getting 5001- 10,000 and only (23.30%) of families are getting below 5000. The highest (66.70%) students are belonging to the rural place of residence. And the lowest (33.30%) of urban.

Comparison of knowledge level of paramedical students in pretest and post-test.

Comparison of knowledge level of paramedical students in pre-test and post-test. In pretest, out of 30 subject's highest percentage (83.33%) of paramedical students had average knowledge, (16%) of paramedical students had poor knowledge, followed by lowest percentage (12%) of paramedical students with good knowledge. No one have excellent and very poor knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking. However, after PTP in post-test highest percentage (86%) students had excellent knowledge followed by lowest percentage (14%) subjects with good and no one have average, poor or very poor knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking. It reveals an increase of 37.1% in mean knowledge score of paramedical students after PTP.

CONCLUSION

The study proved that Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding menstrual blood banking for paramedical students was scientific, logical and cost-effective strategy.

Aim: To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding Menstrual Blood Banking among Paramedical students who are studying in selected Paramedical collage of Bagalkot.

Methods: The pre-experimental, i.e. one group pre-test & post-test design with 30 paramedical students who are studying in selected paramedical collage and Data collected using structured knowledge questionnaire & analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Inclusion criteria: The study includes the paramedical students who are Able to speak/read/write English/Kannada. Available at the time of data Collection Willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria: Unable to cooperate throughout the period of study Sick and unable to provide the data.

Expected to go out of the setting at the time of study.

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