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A Study To Assess The Knowledge Of Auxiliary Nurse And Midwife 2nd Year Students Regarding HIV/AIDS And It's Prevention At Selected Schools Of Nursing, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh."

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Abstract:

AIDS stand for acquired immune deficiency syndrome. It is a disease of the human immune system caused by Human Immunodeficiency Virus AIDS was first report in the United State in 1981 and the HIV virus isolated in 1983.AIDS is the most advanced state of HIV infection A study was conducted using quantitative research approach, descriptive research design at Era College of Nursing, Hayat Institute of Nursing, Bora Institute of Nursing. The total sample size was 150 samples selected by convenience sampling technique. The data was collected by administering structured knowledge questionnaire. Finding related to assessment of knowledge on HIV/AIDS and its prevention among ANM 2nd year students, study finding reveals-26.7% ANM 2nd year students having adequate knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention.73.3% ANM 2nd year students having inadequate knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention.

1 INTRODUCTION:

People have been warned about HIV and AIDS for over twenty years now. AIDS has already killed millions of people, millions more continue to become infected with HIV, and there's no cure. However, some still don't know exactly what HIV and AIDS are. HIV is a virus. • Viruses infect the cells of living organisms and replicate within those cells. A virus can damage the cells it replicates in, which is one of the things that can make an infected creature become ill. What makes HIV so dangerous is that it attacks the immune system itself, the very thing that would normally get rid of a virus. It particularly attacks a special type of immune system cell known as a CD4 lymphocyte. This means that once HIV has taken hold, the immune system can never fully get rid of it. People can become infected with HIV from other people who already have it, and when they are infected, they can then go on to infect other people.

2 NEEDS OF THE STUDY: HIV/AIDS has rapidly established throughout the world over the past three decades. The acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) caused by human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has been a public health problem and remains the most serious infectious disease challenge. HIV continues to be a major global public health problem, having claimed more than 39 million lives so far. It has become the major problem amongst the people in India with almost spread rate and of them adolescents are at the highest risk group contracting HIV/AIDS. Adolescents are defined by the World Health Organization as persons between 10 and 19 years of age (WHO 1998). Many adolescents around the world are sexually active and because many sexual contacts among them are unprotected, they are at a risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS. It has been reported that adolescents from significant portion of those attending sexually transmitting infection clinics are infected by HIV. At present, around 25 percent of the world's all AIDS cases are in their twenties age, and it is assumed that these cases might have been infected with HIV/AIDS during their adolescent period.

3 REVIEWS OF LITERATURE:

1. Gupta L, Shukla S S (2024), A Study on HIV/AIDS Knowledge among Nursing students of tertiary care Hospital, Bhopal.: The HIV/AIDS pandemic has become a serious public health problem. As the prevalence of the infection rises, healthcare professionals worldwide can expect greater clinical exposure to infected patients Results: The results were obtained from 205 respondents. Most of the students are from 20 - 23 of age group. Major cities of students (97.1%) heard about HIV/AIDS. 48.8% nursing students attended training programmed on HIV/AIDS. About 61.5% nursing students talk about HIV/AIDS in college. Association between gender & knowledge is significant (p=0.003). Knowledge was higher r in males. Association between age & knowledge is significant (p=0.03). Knowledge increases with age. Based on present study findings students had a positive attitude towards PLWHA. Knowledge and attitudes were not associated (χ 2 = 1.347, p= 0.510). Conclusion: The overall knowledge about the diseases was good among the study participants. Based on present study findings students had good level of positive and favorable attitude regarding HIV/AIDS prevention.

2. Fernandes M (2023), A Study to assess the knowledge regarding HIV-AIDS among the students studying in the selected senior schools in Gokhale Education Society, Nashik. AIDS emerged as one of the most important public health issues of the late twentieth and early –first centuries and is now one of the leading causes of global morbidity and mortality. In India, 35% of all reported AIDS cases are among the age group of 15-24 years, indicating the vulnerability of the younger population to the epidemic. Many Adolescents around the world are sexually active and many sexual contacts among them are unprotected, they are at risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including HIV/AIDS. Results: In the present study, 93% of the samples had knowledge about the meaning of HIV. About 50% of the samples had knowledge about way of transmission, common signs and investigation of HIV-AIDS. 50%of the samples had knowledge about when the world AIDS day is celebrated. There was a positive correlation found between the source of information of the samples and average knowledge score of the samples.

3.Dlamini C M, Thoracal M E, Govender I (2022), Knowledge of final year undergraduate nursing students about HIV and AIDS in Eswatini.

Results: The level of knowledge about HIV and AIDS was high, as evidenced by a mean score and standard deviation of (91.02 ± 5.00). However, there were low scores on questions related to the transmission of the disease. Conclusion: Across all three universities in Eswatini, there were good nursing education programmed on HIV and AIDS, evidenced by the high knowledge level about HIV and AIDS. However, there are still some knowledge gaps on HIV and AIDS transmission and management that need to be attended to. Contribution: This study contributed by providing knowledge of undergraduate nursing students' HIV and AIDS training and management of PLWHAThis study contributed by providing knowledge of undergraduate nursing students' HIV and AIDS training and management of PLWHA.

4.RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design: The research design selected for the present study was descriptive research design.

Setting and Population: " Population is the aggregation of all the units in which a researcher is interested or population is the set of people or entities to which the results of a researcher are to be generalized"

In this study, population is the ANM 2nd year students.

Sampling Technique: Sample for the study was students present at the time of data collection in ANM 2nd year students at selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow.

Data collection tools:

- **Sociodemographic variables.** includes information such as age of students, educational status, Previous knowledge, Source of knowledge.
- **Self-structured questionnaire :** Self-structured questionnaire for assessing the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention. Self-structured knowledge questionnaire comprises of (6) section and a total of 40-point scale.
    - Introduction of HIV / AIDS
    - Causes of HIV/AIDS
    - Mode of transmission
    - Sign and symptoms of HIV/AIDS
    - Diagnosis of HIV/AIDS
    - Prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS

Problem statement: " A study to assess the knowledge of Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife 2nd year students regarding HIV/AIDS and it's prevention at selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow Uttar Pradesh.**"**

Objectives of the study:

1-To assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention among Auxiliary Nurse and Midwife 2nd year students at selected schools of Nursing Lucknow UP

2- To determine association between knowledge score with selected sociodemographic variables.

Inclusion criteria

- Student in the age group of 17-35 years.
- Students who are studying in ANM 2nd year at selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow.

Exclusion criteria

- Students who were not available during the time of the data collection.
- Students who are not willing to participate in the study.

5.RESULT AND INTERPRETATIONS:

The investigator obtained ethical clearance from the selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow and formal permission from Principal of selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow.

- The investigator selected 150 eligible ANM 2nd year students by convenience sampling technique.
- The study was conducted at selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow.
- The data was collected within period of 14 days from 22 April 2024 to 4 May 2024.
- The investigator gave a brief introduction about research study and the informed consent was obtained from eligible students.
- Sample were selected to assess the knowledge using by self-structured questionnaire.

Table no 1: Frequency distribution of sociodemographic variables.

S.NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	Frequency	Percentage
1	**AGE (IN YEARS)**		
	17-21	94	62.70%
	22-26	38	25.30%
	27-31	13	8.70%
	32-35	5	3.30%
2	**EDUCATION**		
	12^{th} (ART STREAM)	33	22%
	12^{th} (SCIENCE STREAM)	78	52%
	12^{th} (COMMERCE STREAM)	8	5.30%
	GRADUATION	31	20.70%
3	**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**		
	YES	148	98.70%
	NO	2	1.30%
4	**SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE**		
	MASS MEDIA	5	3.30%
	HEALTH WORKER	19	12.70%
	TEACHER	124	82.70%
	FAMILY MEMBER	2	1.30%
5	**NAME OF INSTITUTION**		
	ERA COLLEGE OF NURSING	50	33.30%
	BORA INSTITUTE OF NURSING	70	46.70%
	HAYAT INSTITUTE OF NURSING	30	20%

Table revealed:1

- Most of the participants, 62.7%, falls within the “17-21 years” age group.
- Another 25.3% of participants are in the “22-26 years” age group.
- 8.7% participant are in the “27-31 years” age group.
- A smaller percentage 3.3 % is in the “32-35 years” age group.

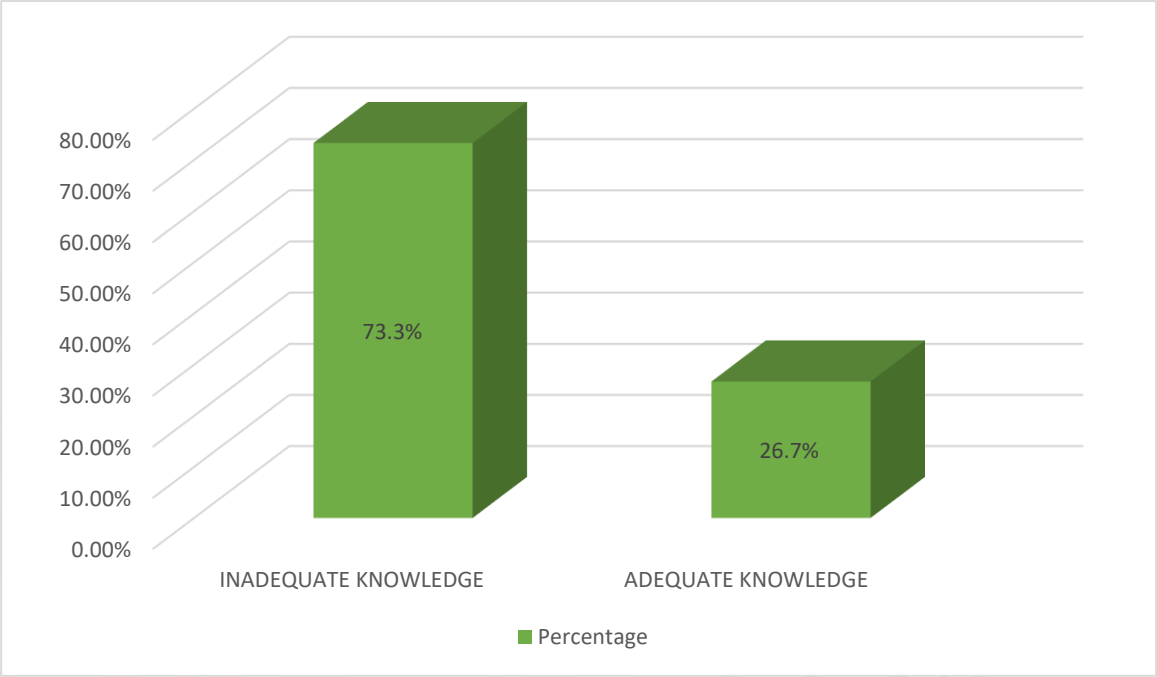
Table no.2: CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE

N=150

SCORE LEVEL (150)	KNOWLEDGE SCORE %
INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE (< 20)	**110(73.3)**
ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE (20 - 40)	**40(26.7)**

Maximum possible Score =40 **Maximum gain score =28**
Minimum Score = 0 **Minimum gain score = 05**

ANALYSIS



Objective 1: To assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention among ANM 2nd year students at selected schools of Nursing, Lucknow U.P

Table no.3: Descriptive statistics level of knowledge

N=150

Knowledge on HIV/AIDS	N	%	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Adequate knowledge	40	26.7	17.22	17	3.86
Inadequate knowledge	110	73.3			

Table: Depicts the frequency, percentage, mean, median, standard deviation distribution of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention among ANM 2nd year students. The majority (73.3%) of ANM 2nd year students have inadequate knowledge and (26.7%) of ANM 2nd year students are having adequate knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention.

Hence, it was concluded that the majority of ANM 2nd year students have inadequate knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention**.**

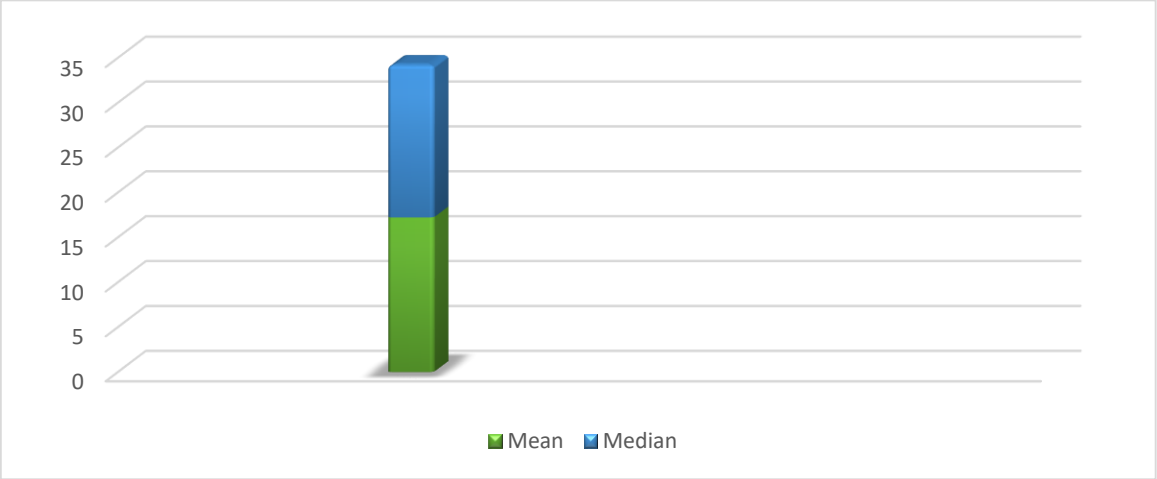


Figure no.9: The column chart showing mean, median, distribution of knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention among ANM 2nd year students.

Objective :2 To determine association between knowledge score with sociodemographic variables.

Table no .4: Chi square tested at >0.001 level of significant.

	17-21	28	70	48.09	0.001	3	Significance
	22-26	8	28				
	27-31	1	10				
	32-35	3	2				
2	**EDUCATION**						
	12th (ART STREAM)	8	25	45.53	0.001	3	Significance
	12th (SCIENCE STREAM)	24	53				
	12th (COMMERCE STREAM)	1	6				
	GRADUATION	7	26				
3	**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE**						
	YES	40	108	44.74	0.001	1	Significance
	NO	0	2				
4	**SOURCE OF KNOWLEDGE**						
	MASS MEDIA	2	5	45.11	0.001	3	Significance
	HEALTH WORKER	4	15				
	TEACHER	33	89				
	FAMILY MEMBER	1	1				

Major findings:

- The table shows there are significant associations among age, education, previous knowledge, source of knowledge with the knowledge of HIV/AIDS and its prevention at $p > 0.001$ level of significance.
- The majority of 70 participants (46.7%) fall within the “17-21 years” age range.
- The majority, 53 participants (35%) have completed 12th (Science stream).
- The majority, 108 participants (72%) have “previous knowledge” on the subject.
- The majority, 89 participants (59%) have "Teacher “as the primary source of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention.

6. CONCLUSON

The present study revealed that there is prior identification problem related to knowledge of HIV /AIDS and its prevention among the students that should be focused.

7.RECOMMENDATIONS

- This study can be replicated by using convenience sampling technique in selection of a large sample.
- A study can be conducted in terms of knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS and its prevention.
- A study can be conducted to find out the prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

9.REFERENCES

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