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A study to assess the effectiveness of video teaching programme on knowledge and attitude of substance abuse among adolescent boys in a selected school at Coimbatore

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Abstract

Substance abuse is the overindulgence and dependence on addictive substances such as alcohol, tobacco and drugs. It is one of the major areas of concern during adolescent is substance abuse. The main focus of the study was to evaluate the level of knowledge and attitude among adolescent boys of substance abuse. The conceptual framework developed for the study was based on Pender's Health Promotion Model. The data was collected by using structured questionnaire and rating scale for knowledge and attitude in various aspects of substance abuse. Post test was conducted on seventh day by using the same questionnaire and attitude rating scale to find the effectiveness of video teaching on substance abuse. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used for comparison and association of pretest and post test video teaching of substance abuse.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, video teaching, substance abuse, adolescent boys

1. Introduction

Healthy and sound adolescent reflect the country's potential human resources and it's future greatly depends on them. India has an edge over many other countries as it's adolescent population forms 22.8% or two third of the world's population according to census – 2001

On an average day globally, among 1.2 million adolescents aged between 12 to 18 years 7600 smoked cigarettes, 631,000 drank alcohol and 5,86,000 used drugs. On an average day for the first time, nearly 8,000 adolescent boys drank alcohol, 4,300 used illicit drug, 4,000 smoked cigarette. More than 76,000 adolescent boys were in outpatient treatment, 10,000 in non-hospital residential treatment and 1,000 in hospital inpatient treatment

Studies have made it clear that the best chance to curb abuse nationally is offered by education and prevention aimed at children and adolescents.

2. Materials and Methods

The researcher adopted one group pre-test and post-test research design. The independent variable was the video teaching program on substance abuse and dependent variable consisted of knowledge and attitude of adolescent boys regarding substance abuse. The influencing variables involved Age, education, socio-economic status, area of residence, type of family, education of parents, occupation of parents, family history of substance abuse, sources of information. On the other hand, extraneous variable were influences of mass media, previous knowledge on substance

abuse and peer group. Stratified random sampling was adopted and video teaching was carried out on 60 adolescent boys between the age group of 13-19 years from a total population of 248. Knowledge and attitude questionnaires were provided which were scored and rated respectively

3. Objectives of the study

- To assess the knowledge and attitude of substance abuse among adolescent boys.
- To administer video teaching program on substance abuse among adolescent boys.
- To reassess the knowledge and attitude of substance abuse among adolescent boys.
- To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

4. Scoring key for knowledge

Each correct answer carries – One mark

Each wrong answer carries – Zero mark

≤50% -Inadequate knowledge

51-75% -Moderately adequate knowledge

>75% - Adequate knowledge

5. Scoring key for attitude

The scores for the positive item had 5 points for those who strongly agree; 4 points for those who agree; 3 points for those who are uncertain; 2 points for those who disagree; 1 point for those who strongly disagree; The scoring for negative item had the reverse scoring.

6. Maximum possible score was 60 and minimum was 10.
 ≤50% -Unfavorable attitude
 51-75% -Favorable attitude
 >75% - Most Favorable attitude

Validation from experts and Reliability was tested by split – half technique using Spearman’s formula. Reliability of knowledge was 0.79 and for Attitude was 0.73. Data collection was done for a period of 4 weeks. In pretest the investigator administered structured questionnaire to each sample to assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescent boys on substance abuse and video teaching program was conducted on the same day approximately for 30 minutes per 10 samples. Post test was conducted on seventh day by using the same questionnaire to find the effectiveness of teaching. Data was analyzed on the basis of objectives and hypothesis by using descriptive statistics was used to analyze the frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation and inferential statistics.

7. Results and Discussion

Table 1: Comparison of pretest and posttest knowledge scores of high school adolescent boys on substance abuse. n=60

| Knowledge level | Mean | SD | t value | Tabulated t value at 5% |
|-----------------|-------|------|---------|-------------------------|
| Pretest | 12.17 | 2.14 | 9.85 | 2.045 |
| Post test | 17.83 | 4.98 | | |

Table 2: Comparison of Pretest and Posttest Attitude Scores of High School Adolescent Boys on Substance Abuse. n=60

| Attitude level | Mean | SD | t value | Tabulated t value at 5% |
|----------------|-------|------|---------|-------------------------|
| Pretest | 32.4 | 5.14 | 8.92 | 2.045 |
| Post test | 43.73 | 6.22 | | |

Table 3: Correlation Coefficient between Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescent Boys on Substance Abuse n=60

| Knowledge and Attitude | Knowledge | | Attitude | | ‘r’ |
|------------------------|-----------|------|----------|------|-----|
| | Mean | Sd | Mean | Sd | |
| Pretest | 16.4 | 3.52 | 25.3 | 2.84 | 0.5 |
| Posttest | 32.93 | 3.07 | 39.82 | 4.72 | 0.4 |

From, the above following table it is evident that the calculated value of ‘t’ at 5% level of significance between pretest and posttest of knowledge and attitude is higher. Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Further, when χ^2 was calculated the association was found only between type of family and knowledge level of adolescent boys on substance abuse. There is no association between standard and level of knowledge of adolescent boys, place of living and level of knowledge of adolescent boys and source of information.

8. Conclusion

As discussed in the results the correlation factors gives a clear understanding that the video teaching program was effective and helped in improving the knowledge and attitude of adolescent boys on substance abuse

9. References

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