**Structured health teaching regarding knowledge of vasectomy among married men.**

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<th>ABSTRACT</th>
<th>PROBLEM STATEMENT OF THE STUDY</th>
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<td>Vasectomy is considered in India as a very safe, simple and cost effective method as compared to female sterilization. Vasectomy or male sterilization is the surgical operation of severing or electro coagulation (Marie Stope's method) of the two ducts (vas deferens) that connect the testes to the seminal vesicles and urethra. The operation can be performed under either a local or a general anesthetic. The procedure is quick and easy and is 99.9 % effective as a method of contraception. It has no effect on sexual functioning. The females having 99.3% and males adapting vasectomy only 0.617%. The family planning method in India according to WHO 2011 male vasectomy in Karnataka 0.1%. The latest data shows that vasectomy was total 3,99,166 in Karnataka. 2% of male sterilization was achieved in Chitrardurga district.[3]</td>
<td>A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of vasectomy among the married men of selected area of Pune.</td>
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<th>OBJECTIVES OF STUDY</th>
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| 1. Assess the existing knowledge on vasectomy among married men  
2. Evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on vasectomy among married men.  
3. To correlate the study findings with selected demographical variables. |

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<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
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<td>Adopting best family planning practices can result in reducing population. India we first country to formulate family planning programme in year1952. Despite of contraceptive usage there is poor acceptance of contraceptives methods either due to ignorance or fear related to using them. As a result there is marked increase in population in India ultimately leading to peak rate of communicable diseases leading to poverty and other social problems.</td>
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<th>PROBLEM STATEMENT OF THE STUDY</th>
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| Ho: There will be no significant difference in the knowledge score before and after structured teaching about vasectomy in married men.  
H1: There will be an increase in knowledge before and after structured teaching about vasectomy in married men. |

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<th>METHODOLOGY</th>
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<td>The present study is Quasi-experimental. One group pretest-post test design.</td>
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Sample: Sample size of the study was 60 samples residing in selected areas of Pune city.

TOOL AND TECHNIQUE
The tool is consisting of two sections:
• Section I Demographic variables
• Section II 20 items to assess the knowledge of people

MAJOR STUDY FINDINGS
1. 40% of people were among the age group of 39 to 50 years.
2. 45% of people have completed their primary education.
3. 83.33% of people were belongs from Hindu religion.
4. 43.33% were working as other work.
5. 71.00% of people were from Nuclear family.
6. 51.66% of people were having two children.
7. 7 people were having good knowledge regarding vasectomy, 40 people were having average knowledge regarding vasectomy and 13 people were having poor knowledge regarding vasectomy.
8. Significant difference in knowledge between pre test and post test score and it indicates increased knowledge score after the planned health teaching so this planned health teaching is having positive effect on knowledge regarding vasectomy among married men.
9. There was significant relationship at p value and between the levels of knowledge of vasectomy.

Demographic data:
40% of people were from the age group of 39 yrs to below 50 yrs, 83.33% were belongs to Hindu religion, 45% of people were completed their primary education, 43.33% were working as other work, 71.00% of people were from Nuclear family, 51.66% of people were having two children.

Pretest Post test Comparison
It also clear that the knowledge score of married men to received planned health teaching on vasectomy was higher in pre test.

Chi square test analysis
Age and occupation were having significant relationship at p value 0.05 between the level of knowledge of vasectomy.

REFERENCES
3) Dr. J P Baride and Dr. A P Kulkarni, Textbook of Community Medicine, page no. 576, 577, 578, 579, 279, Publication: Vora medical publications Mumbai.