A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF MARRIED WOMEN IN REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP REGARDING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION IN SELECTED HOSPITAL.

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OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To assess the knowledge of emergency contraception among married women.
To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding emergency contraception among married women.
To associated the pretest study findings with selected demographic variable.

ABSTRACT
A survey research approach was used for the study. The study was created among OPD patient in selected hospital of Pune city. The research design is Non experimental descriptive research design. The sample comprised of 60 OPD married women of selected hospital of pune city. The patient were selected by Convenient sampling technique. Formal written permission was obtained from the authorities to conduct the study and informed consent was obtained from subjects prior to the data collection process.

Data was collected by administering a self- administered knowledge questionnaire.

The findings revealed that there is significant of knowledge among married women about Emergency contraceptive that is majority of 76.66% women had Good knowledge score 10% of them had Average knowledge score 13.33% women having poor knowledge.

After the detail analysis, and based on the findings of this study the following conclusion can be drown.

Women do not have adequate knowledge about importance of emergency contraception which leads to unwanted pregnancy.

They require knowledge about importance of emergency contraceptives.

It shows that significant increase in the knowledge after the administration of planned health teaching thus it was concluded that the planned health teaching on emergency contraceptives.

INTRODUCTION
Women have right to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing and timing of their children.

Emergency contraception occupies a unique position in the range of family planning methods currently available to women. Emergency contraceptives enable women to prevent pregnancies after they have an unprotected sex. Thus it averts unplanned and unintended pregnancies, which in turn, reduced unsafe abortion women resort to for unwanted pregnancies. Emergency contraception therefore is an element of
reproductive choice for women in a situation where women may have little control over their sexual lives. Emergency contraceptives are simple to use, relatively inexpensive and easily accessible to the women who need them. Emergency contraception (EC) is any method of contraception which is used after intercourse and before the potential time of the implantation (1). since it is difficult to determine the infertile time of the cycle with certainty, Emergency contraception better be provided to any women who is concerned about her risk of pregnancy regardless of the cycle day of exposure.2
In 1995, worldwide, women experienced over 300 million unwanted pregnancies resulting in over 700,000 of them to death because of pregnancy related cases. World Health organization (WHO) estimated that 84 million unwanted pregnancies occur annually worldwide. A worldwide study conducted by the WHO to assess the reproductive needs of the population found unexpected discrepancy between the young people’s familiarity with modern contraception and on the other hand the high levels of unwanted pregnancy and unsafe abortion experienced. Millions of women who could benefit from emergency contraception have never heard of it (3, 4).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
A review of related literature gives an inside into the various aspect of the problem under study.

The review serves as integrated functions that facilitated the accumulation of knowledge .Hence, review of literature is important to a research in other to know what has been established and documented.(Polite and Hungler,1991)

Review of literature is a key step in research process. it refers to an extensive exhaustive and systematic examination of publication relevant to the research project. Nursing research may be considered a continuing process in which knowledge gained from earlier studies is an integral part of research in general .One of the most satisfying aspect of the literature review is the contribution it makes to the new knowledge before delivering into a new area of study while conducting study,when interpreting the result of the study and when making judgment about the application of a new knowledge in nursing practice (Basavanthappa,2003)

A review of literature helps in many ways. It helps to assess what is already known, what is still unknown and what is untested also it justifies the need for its replication , and throws sum lights on the feasibility of the study and problems that may be encountered . it also helps to uncovered promising methodology tools ,which shed light on way to improve the efficiency of data collection and obtain useful information on how to increase the effectiveness of data analysis (best 1992)

A literature review is a complication of resources that provides the groundwork for the further study (Talbot 1995)

The literature of the review was selected from published journals, articles, textbook and various websites.
MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Research design
Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation of answering the research question. It is the overall plan or blueprint the researchers select to carry out their study. (Basvanthappa B.T., 2003)

Research design incorporates the most important methodological decisions that a researcher makes in conducting research study. The selection of research design is an important step as it provides the framework for the study. The research design helps the researcher in the selection of subject, manipulation of variables, procedure of data collection and the type of statistical analysis to be used to interpret data.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION
The researcher took the permission from the concerned authority. The purpose of the study was explained to Emergency contraceptive in married women and informed consent was obtained from them.

A yes/no type questionnaire was used to obtain demographic data and knowledge.

RESULTS

Table 4.1: Pre test knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2: Pre test knowledge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76.66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig No. 4.1: Pre test knowledge of samples

Fig No. 4.2: Post test knowledge of samples
Next is analysis of data related effectiveness of planned health teaching about emergency contraception among married women.

Table 4.3: Comparison of Pre test and Post test knowledge score

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Pre-test n</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Post-test n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23.33</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16.66</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76.66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Paired t test for comparison of pre test & post test knowledge score regarding emergency contraception of married women.

Table 4.4: Comparison of Pre test and Post test knowledge score using Paired t test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Knowledge test</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S. D.</th>
<th>*</th>
<th>d.f.</th>
<th>**</th>
<th>***</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre test</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>9.42</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post test</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Calculated t value
** Table value of ‘t’
*** P value

REFERENCES

4. Cambridge learners dictionary 2003