Pre Experimental study to assess effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge regarding alcohol abuse and its treatment among the boys of nursing students in S.G.R.R.I.M.& H.S College of Nursing Dehradun Uttarakhand

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ABSTRACT

Today s student is tomorrow citizen it is necessary for us to prevent adolescents to become prone towards substance abuse. An adolescent is a period when lot change takes place in the body and mind. Adolescents are start to using harmful and illegal substance Drinking ,smoking ,and drug abuse by the adolescents affect the general health and physical growth, emotional development and school performance. Continue use of this substance can lead to physical and psychological harm; it is very difficult to stop. According to WHO 8.9% of total burden of disease due to use of psychoactive substance in which 4.1% is alcohol,0.8% by illicit drug abuse of the burden of disease. There are 2 billion are alcohol user globally according to WHO. in this study the pre experimental research design is used and convenient sampling technique is used for selection of sample the structured questionnaire is used for collection of data. The sample size is 60 boys nursing student. the level of knowledge score regarding alcohol abuse and its treatment among the boy’s students is different according to the age group the finding of study concludes in between (17-19 year) is 39.99%, (20-22 year) is 46.66% and 23-25 year) is 13.33%. the reason for conducting the study because majority of student are in adolescents age and they are more prone to using alcohol in that age.

Keyword— Effectiveness, Awareness, knowledge, Alcohol abuse, Nursing

1. INTRODUCTION

According to WHO 8.9% of total burden of disease due to use of psychoactive substance in which 4.1% is alcohol,0.8% by illicit drug abuse of the burden of disease. There are 2 billion are alcohol user globally according to WHO. Different disease burden on different age group. Illicit drug use can cause mortality in early age, alcohol also mainly (65%) before the age 60, while 70% of tobacco death occur after the age of 60. As estimated 7.5 cores Indian are drug addict and the number are joined up significantly, spreading to semi urban and backward area according to official figures. As per national survey on extent, pattern and trends of drug abuse in India conducted by canter in collaboration with united nation office on drug and crime the current prevalence with the age and rate in between 118 year was alcohol (21.4%) cannabis (3%) opiates). 7% or any illicit drug is 3.6%.

2. OBJECTIVES

• To assess the existing knowledge regarding alcohol abuse.
• To evaluate the effectiveness of awareness programme on alcohol abuse and its treatment.
• To find out the association between post test knowledge score with their selected demographic variable.

3. METHODOLOGY

(a) Research design: Pre experimental research design is chosen to assess the knowledge of drug abuse among the boys of nursing student.

(b) Setting of study: The study was conducted in SGRRIM &HS nursing college of Dehradun, Uttrakhand

(c) Population: 60 boys of nursing college is selected for the study which from SGRRIM &HS nursing college of Dehradun Uttrakhand.

(d) Sample: 60 boys of SGRRIM & HS Nursing college Dehradun Uttrakhand.

(e) Sample size: 60 boy’s students.

(f) Inclusion criteria

• Nursing boy students SGRRIM & HS Nursing College Dehradun Uttrakhand.
• Those who are willing to participate in the study.
• Student, who can speak write and read English.
(g) **Exclusion criteria**
- Student who are not ready to participate.
- Student who are not available at the time of study.
- Nursing student boys who are not using alcohol.

(h) **Sampling technique**: Convenient sampling technique was used in the study.

(i) **Development and description of tool**: Tool are used for the study consist two part.

- **Part I**: Socio demographic tool
- **Part II**: web authoring tool or software programme

Overall finding shows the there is significance association between knowledge of alcohol abuse.

(j) **Data Analysis and Interpretation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friends and family member</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social media</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>33.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health profession</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge regarding</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above bar diagram show the score related to source of knowledge about alcohol abuse among the boys nursing student. Which is as follows:
- 50% knowledge is gained from family member.
- 33.32% knowledge is gained from social media.
- 8.33% knowledge is gained from health professionals.
- 8.32% knowledge is gained from other sources.

The majority of the subject belong the source of knowledge, followed by (50%) subject to friend and family member, followed by 33.32% belong to the social media and followed by 8.33% belong to the health professional and 8.32% belong to the knowledge regarding.

4. **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The source of knowledge is different in nursing boys’ students from the finding of study. The highest % of knowledge is gained from family member which is 50%, and 33.32% knowledge is gained from social media, or 8.33% from health professional and 8.32% from other sources so study is helpful for the society.

5. **CONCLUSION**

The finding of study concludes that highest % of knowledge on awareness on alcohol abuse and its treatment 17-19 year of sample maximum of sample 81.66% was in sex 81.66% above. the study prove that there is no significant association between pre experimental variable such as age religion educational qualification, food habit and residential area, type of family and previous knowledge and source of knowledge.

6. **REFERENCES**


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