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“Effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT) of HIV infection among HIV positive primigravida mothers in selected health set-up of metropolitan city.”

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) is the most important source of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection in children below the age of 15 years and affects approximately 5,00,000 infants per year all over the world and is responsible for 1800 new infections in children daily, the majority of which are in developing countries. Purpose of the study was to assess and impart knowledge among HIV positive primigravida mothers about PPTCT. Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge before planned teaching programme on prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV infection among HIV positive primigravida mothers, to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV infection among HIV positive primigravida mothers and to determine the association between the knowledge regarding prevention of parent to child transmission of HIV infection and the selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Pre-experimental-one group pre-test post-test research design was used for 30 HIV positive primigravida with nonprobability convenient sampling technique. The study was conducted at ANC clinics, PPTCT clinics and ANC wards of various hospitals.

RESULTS

Maximum (66.7%) HIV positive primigravida mothers had average knowledge regarding PPTCT. Paired t-test was used to assess that planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of the subjects (t -value=27.3, $df=29$, $p<0.05$). Fisher's exact test indicated that there was significant association of education with the knowledge score of HIV positive primigravida mothers. ($p=0.027$).

DISCUSSION

97.52 (74%) lakh pregnant women were tested for HIV during 2013–2014, against a target of 131.58 lakh. To prevent and control birth of baby born with HIV infection, it is necessary to improve knowledge and awareness about PPTCT in HIV positive pregnant mothers through VCTC and continuous monitoring.

IMPLICATIONS

Nurses must educate mothers on parent to child transmission of HIV by mass health education and



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individual health education. Nurses should encourage the mothers to go for voluntary counseling and testing for HIV and hospital delivery and should be encouraged to clarify their doubts on breast feeding options.

KEYWORDS

Assess, effectiveness, planned teaching programme, PPTCT, HIV, HIV positive primigravida mothers.