

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitudes Regarding No Scalpel Vasectomy [NSV] among Married Men in Selected Village of Byahatti PHC, Dharwad District, Karnataka

Panduranga Sankappanavar*, Meenakshi Devangamath**

Abstract

A descriptive study was carried out to know the knowledge and attitude regarding 100 married men in the selected village (Sulla) of Byahatti PHC, Dharwad district, Karnataka. A descriptive survey design with structured knowledge interview schedule and 5 point likert scale was employed to collect the data. Using probability simple random sampling technique data was collected. The result revealed that the overall knowledge scores of married men was majority of 75(75%) had average knowledge, 11(11%) had good knowledge and 14(14%) had poor knowledge and, the overall attitude scores of married men was 62(62%) had favorable attitude, 32(32%) had positive attitude and 06(06%) had negative attitude. The results can be used for further generalization of findings large population.

Keywords: No Scalpel Vasectomy; Knowledge and Attitude.

Background of the Study

Population growth affects the size and age composition of population. A young population is dependent population. The dependence burden is very high in India in terms of providing social welfare services like education, health & other facilities. Population growth adversely affected our per capita income. More than 40% India's population lives below poverty line. Poverty leads to sickness & sickness leads to poverty: this is a vicious circle, prevalent in all developing countries.

A WHO expert committee has defined five

methods in 1975 to evaluate the success of family planning programmes. One of them is the evaluation of knowledge, attitude motivation and behavior among people. The knowledge and attitude of people towards family planning methods are important determinants in the adaption of family planning by them. It is an essential & known factor of both partners, have equal responsibilities towards formation of small happy family, but little is known about men's role in the family planning methods. Males have often been neglected both family planning programs and surveys used to design and evaluate such programs. But the RCH programme of the government of India has felt the need for involving men in family planning programs.

Author's Affiliations: *Assistant Professor & H.O.D., of Community Health Nursing, Yashwant College of Nursing Kodoli, -416114 (Maharashtra), India. **Professor & H.O.D of Community Health Nursing, KLES Institute of Nursing Sciences, Hubli – 580 031 (Karnataka), India.

Corresponding Author: Panduranga Sankappanavar, Assistant Professor and Head, Dept. of Community Health Nursing, Yashwant College of Nursing, Kodoli, Dist-Kolhapur - 416114 Maharashtra. E-mail: pandu_sanka@yahoo.com

Recived on 27.10.2016, Accepted on 08.11.2016

Objectives of the Study were:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding No Scalpel Vasectomy among married men.
2. To assess the attitudes regarding No Scalpel Vasectomy among married men.
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitudes scores regarding No Scalpel Vasectomy among married men.
4. To find out association between knowledge

scores regarding No scalpel Vasectomy among married men and their socio demographic variables.

- To find out the association between attitude scores regarding No Scalpel Vasectomy among married men and their socio demographic variables.

Methods and Materials

Research Approach: Survey

Research Design: Descriptive survey design.

Research Setting : selected (Sulla) village of Byahatti PHC

Sample Size : 100 (hundred)

Sampling Technique: Probability simple random sampling.

Instrument I: Structured Interview Schedule.

Section I: Socio demographic variables.

Section II: Knowledge items regarding NSV.

Instrument II: Attitude scale-items on attitude towards NSV.

Procedure of Data Collection

The formal permission was obtained from the medical Officer, Byahatti PHC., and Hubli Taluk. The Selection of subjects made by using probability simple random Sampling. The investigator introduced himself to the subjects and notifies aims, objectives and steps of the study and took written consent from the subject. The data collected by investigator himself. Data analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential Statistics.

Results

Findings Related to socio Demographic Variables

The results revealed that, majority of subjects

69(69%) belonged to 40-60 years age group, while 31(31%) belonged to 20-40 years age group. Majority of the subjects 74(74%) belonged to Hindu religion, while 24(24%) belonged to Muslim religion. In terms of educational qualification, majority of the subjects 51(51%) had primary education, 23(23%) had PUC, 15(15%) had higher secondary, and 11(11%) had secondary education. In terms of occupation majority of the subjects 99(99%) were having agriculture as occupation, while 01(01%) were having occupation as a private employee. Majority of the subjects 92 (92%) belonged to nuclear family, 08(08%) belonged to joint family. Family income of the most of the subjects 43(43%) less than 5000Rs, 29(29%) having between 5000-10000Rs, 23(23%) having between 10000-20000Rs, and 5(5%) had 20000Rs and above. Majority of the subjects 43(43%) were having two children, 34(34%) having three children, 18(18%) having one child, and 5(5%) having 4 and above children. Majority of the subjects 55(55%) adapted family planning, while 45(45%) not adapted family planning. Majority of the subjects 69(69%) got information through health personnel, 24(24%) got information from others, and 7(7%) got information from mass media.

Knowledge and Attitudes Scores:

Majority of subjects 75(75%) have average knowledge, 11(11%) have good knowledge, 14(14%) have poor knowledge regarding NSV.

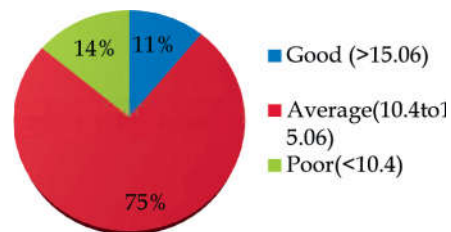


Fig. 1: Pie graph showing the percentage distribution of knowledge scores of married men regarding NSV according to their level of knowledge.

Majority of subjects 62(62%) have favourable attitude, 32(32%) have positive attitude, 06(06%) have negative attitude towards NSV.

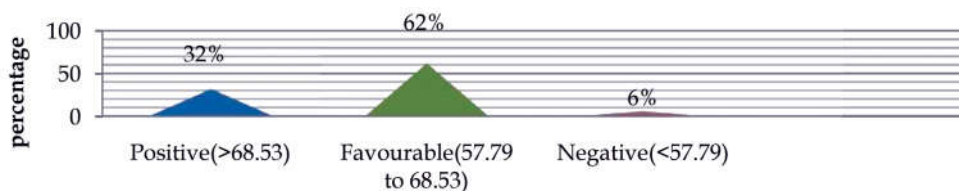


Fig. 2: Staked pyramid graph showing percentage distribution of attitudes scores of married men regarding NSV according to their level of attitude

Correlation between Knowledge and Attitude Scores:

Test	Cal value	Table value	DF	Inference
Karl's Pearson's Correlation Coefficient	0.88	0.195	98	High positive correlation

Table 1 below reveals that Pearson's correlation value computed between knowledge and attitudes scores of married men towards NSV is 0.88 greater than table value, hence significant correlation between knowledge and attitude scores. Hence H_{01} was rejected

Association between Knowledge and Attitude Scores with their Selected Socio Demographic Variables

The chi-square value was lesser than table value, in between knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables like age (in years), religion, educational qualification, occupation, type of family, family planning adapted in these cases H_{02} was accepted at 0.05 level of significance and the chi-square value was greater than table value in cases of family income, number of children, sources of information regarding NSV in these cases H_{02} is rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

In the study, the chi square value is lesser than table value between attitude scores with selected socio demographic variables like age (in years), educational qualification, occupation, sources of information regarding NSV in these cases H_{03} is accepted at 0.05 level of significance and the chi-square value was greater than table value, in cases of religion, type of family, family income, number of children, family planning adapted in these cases H_{03} is rejected at 0.05 level of significance.

Discussion

In the present study, majority of the subjects 69(69%) belonged to the age group 40-60 years and 31(31%) belonged to the age group 20-40 years. These findings were supported by a study was conducted by Iribhogbe O I, Akpamu U, Nwaopara AO, Osifo UC, Otamere HO, Okhiai, et al, showed that 61% of subjects belonged to age group 40-60 years and 39% belonged to the age group 20-40 years..

In the present study, majority of the subjects 74(74%) belonged to the Hindu religion, and 26(26%) belonged to the Muslim religion, the findings were supported by the study conducted by Dutta M, Kapilashrami MC & Tiwari VK showed that 78.5% belonged to the Hindu religion and 21.5% belonged

to Muslim religion.

In the present study majority of, majority of the subject 51(51%) had primary education and 11(11%) had secondary education, these findings were supported by a study conducted by Mahondwa E, showed that 56.1% had primary educational and 20% had secondary education.

In the present study, majority of the subjects 99(99%) had agriculture as a occupation and 01(01%) had private employee has occupation.

In the present study, majority of the subjects 92 (92%) belonged to nuclear family, and 8(8%) belongs to joint family.

In the present study majority of the subjects 43(43%) had family income /month, less than 5000 rupees and 05 (05%) had income 20000rupees and above, these findings were supported by Jayalakshmi MS, Kiran A, Prabhakar PK, and Puspanjali S, showed that 34.2% had family income less than 5000 rupees/month and 3% had income 20000 rupees and above [9].

In the present study, majority of the subjects 43(43%) had two children and 5(5%) had four and above children, the findings were supported by study conducted by Jayalakshmi MS, Kiran A, Prabhakar PK, and Puspanjali S, showed that 41.6% of subject had two children and 5.8 % of subject had four and above children.

In the present study, majority of the subjects 55 (55%) had adapted family Planning and 45(45%) not adapted family planning method, These findings were supported by a study was conducted by Sumana B, Anoop K and Salil K B, showed that 56.0 were adapted family planning and 44% had not adapted family planning method.

In the present study, majority of the subjects 69(69%) had got information through health personnel and 7(7%) got health information from mass media, these findings were supported by a study conducted by Sumana B, Anoop K and Salil K B, showed that 60% of subjects got information through health personnel and 10% of subjects got health information through mass media

Findings Related to the Knowledge and Attitude Scores of Married Men Regarding NSV

In the present study, majority of the subjects

75(75%) had average knowledge, 11(11%) good knowledge and 14(14%) had poor knowledge regarding NSV, the findings were similar to the study conducted by Alemayehu B showed that 75 % subjects had average knowledge about, 11(11%) had good knowledge and 14(14%) had poor knowledge about NSV [5].

In the present study, majority of them 62(62%) had favourable attitude towards NSV, the findings were similar to the study conducted by Neelu S, Seema S, Seema C, Gaur DR, Pandey SM, showed that 63.2% had favourable attitude towards NSV [5].

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn

1. The majority of subjects 75(75%) had average knowledge about NSV and majority of the subjects 62(62%) of had favorable attitude towards NSV.
2. The results revealed that, there was significant correlation between the variables i.e. knowledge and attitude.
3. The results revealed that there was no significant statistical association between knowledge scores with their selected socio demographic variables in cases of age (in year), religion, educational qualification, occupation, type of family, family planning method adapted.
4. The result revealed that there was no significant statistical association between attitude scores with their selected socio demographic variables in cases of age (in years), educational qualification, and sources of information regarding NSV.

Reference

1. Basavantappa. BT, text book of community health nursing 2nd edn .New Delhi Jaypee brother medical publisher, 2008.p.100-111.
2. Gulani KK, community health nursing principles & practices 2nd edn, New Delhi, Kumar publishing house, 2005.p.300.
3. Kamalam S. Essentials in community health nursing practice. 1st edn. New Delhi. Jaypee brothers medical publishers, 2005.p.32-42.
4. Park K, essentials of community health nursing 3rd edn, Jabalpur, Banarsidas Bhanot publisher's, 2002.p.217-218.
5. Nagajappa D. A Study on Knowledge of Married Men on No Scalpel Vasectomy. Nursing Journal of India. 2005 Oct. [cited on 2011 November 3]; Available from URL: http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_qa4036/is_200510/ai_n15705444.
6. Reddy RS, Premarajan KC, Narayan KA, Mishra KA. Rapid appraisal of knowledge, attitude & practices related to family planning methods among men within 5 years of married life. Indian J Prev Soc Med, 2003; 34(1&2):63-7.
7. Shweta, Singh MB. Knowledge & family planning adaption in kashi vidyapeeth block Varanasi district (UP). Indian J Prev Soc Med. 2010; 41(1&2):20-27.
8. Yalley DC, Pal R, Tsering D. Male behavior toward reproductive responsibilities in Sikkim. Indian Journal of Community Medicine. 2010; 35(1):40-5. [cited on 6 Nov 2011]; Available from URL: <http://www.ijcm.org.in/text.asp?2010/35/1/40/62552>.
9. Demographics of India. [Cited on 20 Nov2011]; Available from URL: www.wikipedia.org.
10. Govt. of India. Minister of Health & Family Welfare. Family Health Welfare Statistics, 2011.p.174-179. Available from URL:<http://www.mohfw.nic.in/WriteReadData/1892s/972291120FW%20Statitstics%202011%20Revised%2031%2010%202011.pdf>.