
**EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON
KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF LORRY DRIVERS REGARDING
HIV/AIDS IN SELECTED AREA OF SALEM TOWN**

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Abstract

*To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice of lorry drivers regarding HIV/AIDS. **Method:-** A community based study was conducted in Sekar brothers lorry office at shevapet, Salem. Data was collected using pre experimental research design (one group pretest and posttest). Data was collected by using structured questionnaire with interview schedule and structured self administered questionnaire to assess the knowledge and practice on HIV/AIDS respectively among lorry drivers and Four point likert's scale was used to assess their attitude through structured interview questionnaire. 40 subjects were selected through non-probability convenient sampling technique. The knowledge, attitude and practice of lorry drivers regarding HIV/AIDS was assessed before and after the structured teaching programme. Results : In pretest majority 38 (95%) of the lorry drivers had inadequate knowledge and three fourth 30 (75%) of them had unfavourable attitude, where as in the part test 30 (75%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and favorable attitude respectively.*

Keyword : Structured teaching programme on HIV/AIDS and Lorry Drivers

Introduction

Communicable disease is a illness due to a specific infectious agents. It spreads from an infected person to non infected person by direct contact or indirect contact. HIV/AIDS is a more common existing community health problem in our country. Scientists soon determined that AIDS occurred when the immune system became damaged, and that the agent that spread

through sexual contact, share needles for injection and infected blood transfusion.

Worldwide HIV & AIDS statistics found that HIV/AIDS affects all the age group. The estimated incidence of HIV infection in the year 2007 will be 2.7 million, among the children newly infected with HIV is about 0.37 million. AIDS deaths in 2007, estimated about 2 million and Child

AIDS deaths about 0.27 million (UNAIDS, 2008).

In India, there are 3.82 million to 4.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS, million people living with HIV/AIDS among them 8.5% were women and new HIV/AIDS cases were about 6,10,000 with the prevalence of 0.8% in adult. Currently there are 5.6 million people living with HIV in India. It is estimated that in 2007 there will be about 2 million to 3.6 million people who will be affected by HIV/AIDS and in 2008, it will about 2.4 million (Ekstrand, 2003).

In Tamilnadu, the high prevalence districts for HIV/AIDS are Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore, Namakkal, Tirunelveli and Chennai (Ekstrand, 2003). Among these high prevalent district Salem stands in 3rd place next to Chennai and Madurai (NACO, 2007).

NACO (2003) declared the group of people who are the high risk for HIV/AIDS in India. Those groups are permanent and seasonal labour, migrant workers within and out of country, people dislocated by disasters and conflict, refugees, transport workers, traders, hotel and tourism workers, prisoners and military personnel. NACO (2006) reported that the HIV/AIDS cases

living in India are from diverse background culture and lifestyles.

Lorry drivers are the work group who are spread all over the country in large numbers. India's National Highway network of Rs. 52,000 Kilometers spread over 35 states. There are 2 to 5 million truckers and helpers working in this roadways. (Ekstrand, 2003). South India has the highest prevalence (10.9%) of HIV/AIDS among truckers, But in East India and North India it is about 2.99% and 6.9% respectively (NACO, 2006).

In Tamilnadu, the goods transport is one of the main business at Salem and Namakkal districts where the vast number of people are engaged in driving lorries. Voluntary Health AIDS organization (2007) reported that, the higher rate of HIV positive cases were seen among lorry drivers at Salem than Namakkal district because of ignorance in using condoms during sex with commercial Sex Workers. There is no vaccine or cure to HIV/AIDS. The only way to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS is by changing people's behaviour through AIDS education.

Materials and Methods

The study was carried out at Sekar brothers lorry office at Shevapet, Salem 40 samples were selected through non-probability convenience sampling technique. The lorry drivers were assessed (pretest) for the knowledge the practice on HIV/AIDS with the use of structured interview

questionnaire and structured administered questionnaire respectively. Four point liker’s scale was used to assess their attitude through structured interview questionnaire. After pretest, structured teaching programme on HIV/AIDS was provided through lecture cum discussion. Flash card was used as audio visual aids.

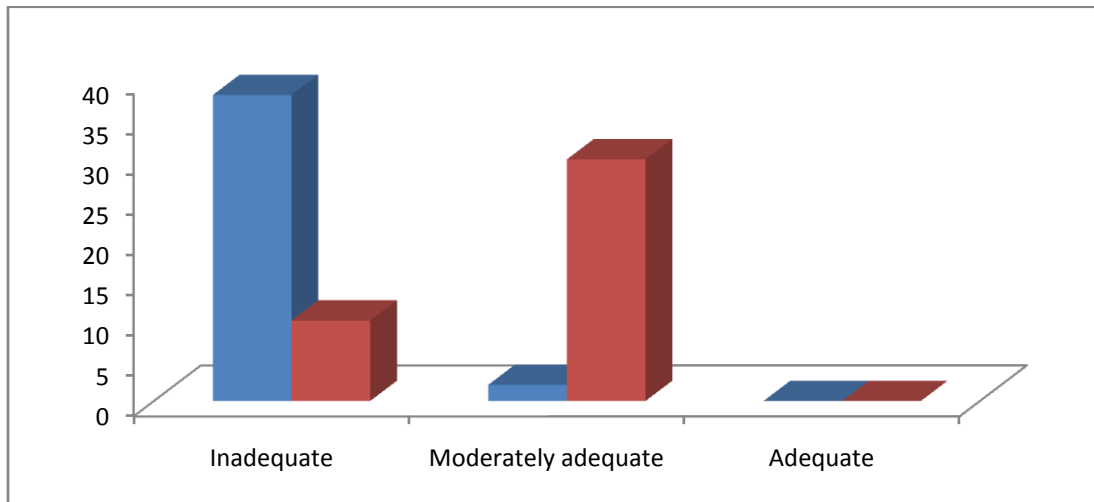


Figure-I: Level of Knowledge on HIV/AIDS among Lorry Drivers

The above figure shows that during pre test only 2 (5%) of them had adequate practice towards HIV/AIDS. After structured teaching programme (92.5%) of them had adequate practice towards HIV/AIDS.

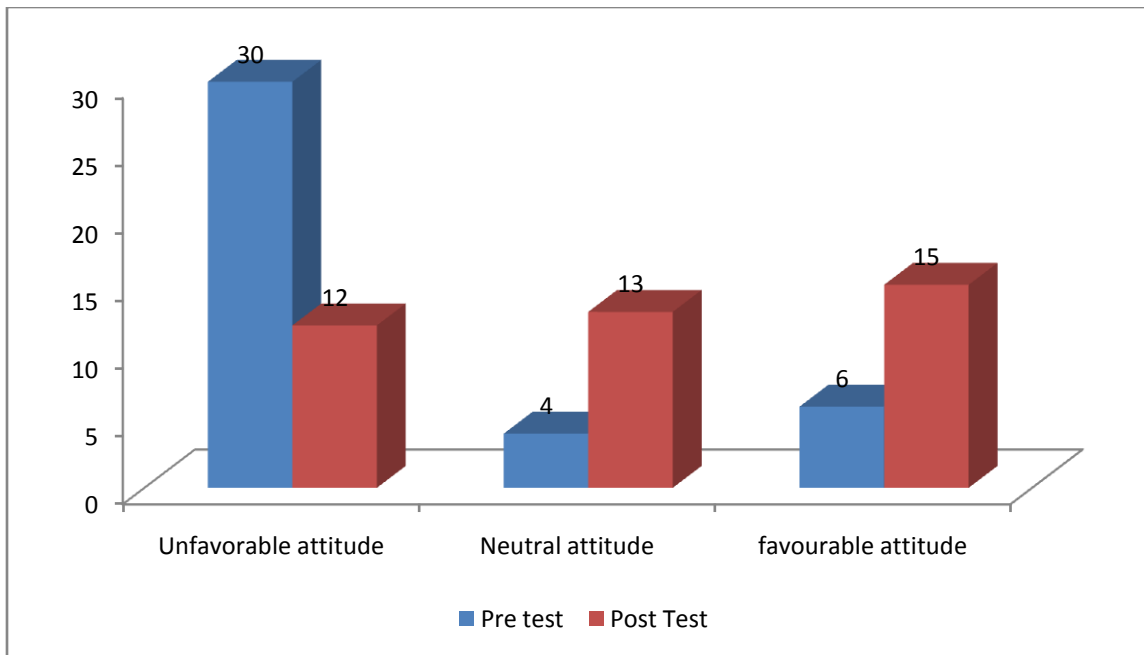


Figure 2 Level of attitude on HIV/AIDS among Lorry drivers

The above figure shows that, in pre test 6 (15%) of them had favorable attitude towards HIV/AIDS. After the structured teaching programme 15 (37%) of them had favorable attitude towards HIV/AIDS.

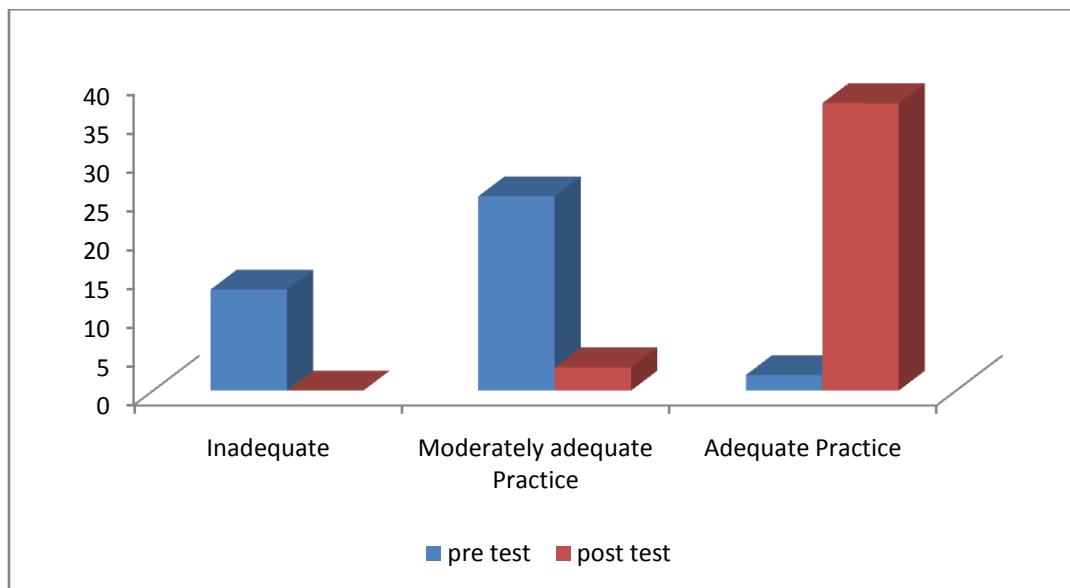


Figure 2 Level of practice on HIV/AIDS among Lorry drivers

The above figures shows that, during pre test only 2(5%) of them had adequate practice towards HIV / AIDS. After structured teaching programme 37 (92.5%) of them had adequate practice towards HIV / AIDS.

Table 1 : Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice of lorry drivers regarding HIV/AIDS

N=40								
S. No.	Variables	Max Score	Pretest		Post Test		df	Paired 't' test
1.	Knowledge	27	14.62	1.986	18.16	1.619	39	16.062**
2.	Attitude	20	3.93	2.165	12.20	3.568	39	11.903**
3.	Practice	10	5.95	0.904	8.98	0.158	39	22.196**

** P<0.01

The above table shows that, there is a highly significant difference (P<0.01) in knowledge, attitude and practice of lorry drivers regarding HIV/AIDS after structured teaching programme.

Conclusion

The present study assessed the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge, attitude and practice among lorry drivers on HIV/AIDS. The results revealed that STP was highly effective.

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