



**A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION EDUCATION AND
COMMUNICATION (IEC) ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF URINARY
TRACT INFECTION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN A SELECTED SCHOOL AT
RAJASTHAN**

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INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is one of the most common infection among young women and the maximum common sickness of the urinary tract in ladies of every age. UTI impacts as many as 50% of women at the least once at some stage in their lifetime. Symptomatic urinary tract infections (UTI) are both uncomplicated or complex. Infections arise in wholesome women in society and are in maximum instances due to Escherichia coli. complex infections are related to anatomical, realistic or metabolic abnormalities of the urinary tract that disable the herbal innate host safety and lead to tissue damage UTIs are a number one source of morbidity in younger ladies and generate big healthcare prices. established hazard factors of UTI in more youthful girls encompass sexual activity, spermicide-base contraception and a preceding information of UTI. The ones are regularly associated with immunosuppression, urinary diversion, diabetes, and neurological pathologies. The prevention of UTI recurrence in those complicated cases is hard, and innovative strategies are desired if you need to optimize our treatment options. more than one preceding research have investigated the etiology of UTIs and described effective equipment for their prevention and treatment. The cause of this precise trouble of the journal of clinical medicinal drug, with the studies subject matter "Urinary Tract contamination: Prevention, evaluation and treatment", is

to discover specific elements of the prevention and remedy of UTIs, thereby suggesting possible solutions to tackle them in every of their manifestations.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in a selected school at Rajasthan.
2. To assess the effectiveness of information education and communication on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in a selected school at Rajasthan.
3. To determine the association between post test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1- There is a significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in a selected school at Rajasthan at 0.05 level of significant.

H2- There is a significant association between post-test score on level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significant.

METHODS & MATERIAL

In this study quantitative approach was used to determine the effectiveness of Information Education and Communication (IEC) on awareness about knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls. The researcher adopted in this study one group pre-test post-test quasi experimental design. The study was conducted among adolescent girls in Euro International School, Sikar at Rajasthan. In that school, approximately 1500-2000 are girls studying per year. The sampling technique used for the study randomized sampling technique. It is found to be appropriate and the samples were selected using lottery method. The total sample size was 300 adolescent girls selected based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. The

reliability of the tool was assessed using test-retest method by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT

In regards to age some of the (nineteen. three %) of the adolescent women turned into thirteen years antique, (twenty three. three%) of the adolescent women become 14 years vintage, (33.3%) of the adolescent girls changed into 15 years antique, (24%) of the adolescent ladies had been 16 years vintage. regarding religion the various (70.7%) of the adolescent women have been Hindus, (18.7%) of the adolescent girls had been Christians, (10.6%) of the adolescent girls were Muslims. with reference to education many of the (eleven. three %) of the adolescent women moms had no formal schooling, (28%) of the adolescent girls mothers had studied primary college stage, (28.7%) of the adolescent ladies moms had studied middle school level, (22.6%) of the adolescent girls mothers had studied better secondary degree, (9.3%) of the adolescent ladies mothers had studied graduate. In regards to education most of the (10.7%) of the adolescent women fathers had no formal education, (18%) of the adolescent woman's fathers had primary college degree, (29.3) of the adolescent woman's fathers had center school stage, (28.7%) of the adolescent lady's fathers had higher secondary faculty degree, (thirteen.3%) of the adolescent female's fathers had studied graduate. Concerning the kind of own family the various (58%) of the adolescent women have been dwelling in nuclear circle of relatives, (27.3%) of the adolescent ladies were residing in joint family, (14.7%) of the adolescent women have been dwelling in extended own family.

CONCLUSION

The main conclusion drawn from the present study was that most of the adolescent girls had inadequate level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection. After information education and communication, it was found that they had significantly improved in level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls. Samples became familiar and found themselves comfortable and also expressed satisfaction. The study revealed that through Information Education and Communication (IEC) they know about what is urinary tract infection and also this information can be communicated to others, to prevent urinary tract infection in the

family and community. Thus, it was concluded that, Information Education and Communication on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls was effective to improve the level of knowledge.

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