



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING REGARDING INFERTILITY ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG MEN FROM SELECTED RURAL AREAS OF DEWAS DISTRICT

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Every man and woman out there those want to be a father and a mother and is suffering with fertility problem will discover all the options and know that if you prefer the science route, it is okay. Infertility means not being able to become expectant father and mother after a year of trying. If a woman can get pregnant but keeps having abortions or stillbirths, that's also known as infertility. Fertility problem is fairly common. After one year of having unprotected sexual intercourse, about fifteen percentages of couples are incapable to get pregnant.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) official statement detailed that around twelve percentage of all youngsters of reproductive age –men and women in the United States trying to conceive. Other estimates recommend that the facts are even higher.

According to WHO (2020) statistics report on global public health issue on the Fertility problems affect a large proportion of society. WHO has revealed that, over ten percent of females who have tried ineffectively, and have remained in a continue in relations for five or more years. Approximately, in females using a two-year time frame, prevalence rate of this consequence is 2.5 times higher. But the burden in male is not yet explored. The overall burden of sterility problem is very significant, likely underestimated, and has not explored any awareness strategies to decrease over the last 20 years.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the existing knowledge of men regarding infertility.
2. To assess the knowledge of men after planned teaching regarding infertility.
3. To compare pre-test knowledge scores with post-test knowledge scores.
4. To find out the association between the pretest knowledge scores and demographic variables.

RESULT –

It was found that in pre-test the majority of the i.e., 65.83 % of participants had average knowledge score and 32.50 % participants had poor knowledge score and only 2% had good knowledge score regarding infertility among men residing in rural areas of Dewas District. Majority of the participants 76.67 % had average knowledge score and 23.33 % participants had good knowledge score after planned teaching. This showed that, men's knowledge was increased after the administration of planned teaching regarding infertility. Therefore, the finding concluded that, the null hypothesis H₀ was rejected and research hypothesis H₁ was accepted. The findings on the mean and SD score among men's level of knowledge score before the planned teaching (Mean=9.93, SD=2.67) and post -test knowledge score is (Mean=14.58, SD=2.83) respectively and the result was found to be statistical highly significant and calculated t value is 57.11 which is more than table value and is significant at the level of 0.05. Therefore, the researcher concluded that hypothesis Null that means H₀ was rejected and researchable hypothesis H₁ was accepted. The mean value of post-test knowledge score was higher than the mean value of pre-test among men so, it indicates that, planned teaching was more effective in increasing the knowledge regarding infertility.

CONCLUSION

The study findings further concluded with promotion for the scientific knowledge regarding infertility. It requires hard efforts to make the men aware about the infertility and their issues. The interpretation was drawn by the researcher was that men are not getting the proper information on the infertility condition as there was lack of

accessible resources leading to lack of knowledge and scientific information on what are various causes of infertility and specially in men than in female because science ancient era females are held responsible for the infertility but we as health care professionals and eradicate these myths by imparting the correct information through proper channel.

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