

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Infertility Among Infertile Couples

Sushmita Rai¹, Payal Amit Sharma²

¹PhD Scholar, Malwanchal University, Indore (M.P)

²Research Guide, Malwanchal University, Indore (M.P.)

Corresponding Author:

Mrs. Sushmita Rai, P.hd Scholar Malwanchal University, Indore (M.P)

E-mail:

sushmitarai@gmail.com

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Back Ground of the Study: Reproduction is a phenomenon that has evolved for the survival of the living of different species by producing continuous stream of new generation of that species.

Materials and Methods: A pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test research design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of a video-assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding infertility among infertile couples attending infertility clinics at Mau. The independent variable was video-assisted teaching, and the dependent variable was the knowledge level of infertile couples regarding infertility. A total of 60 infertile couples were selected using a non-probability sampling technique based on predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were collected from couples attending infertility clinics who were willing to participate and able to understand Hindi or English.

Results: Socio-demographic variables such as age, sex, education, diet, personal habits, and history of infertility showed a statistically significant association with pre-test knowledge levels ($p < 0.05$). Higher inadequate knowledge was observed particularly among older age groups, males, individuals with primary education, and non-vegetarians, with significant chi-square values indicating strong associations. However, variables such as religion, occupation, income, exercise, and associated diseases did not show significant association; hence, the research hypothesis (H_2) was accepted.

Conclusion: According to the study's findings, infertile couples' pre-test scores showed a lack of understanding of infertility. Infertile couples' knowledge level was found to be considerably raised by the video-assisted instruction method.

Keywords: Assess; Effectiveness; Video Assisted Teaching; Knowledge; Infertility; Infertile Couples

Introduction

As infertility is a major issue due to the leading consequences of emotional stress and also financial burdens which are imposed on the couples. The prevalence of infertility will be more devastating in the future with the upcoming concept of late marriages. So the student researcher perceived the

need for assessing updated knowledge regarding the recent advancements among the infertile couples in order to make future informational programmes and there by promoting them for the proper utilization of the services^{1,2}.

A significant number of couples complain that they are not told about the treatment path and a lot of their

questions remain unanswered^{3,4}. This information gap might lead to anxiety. The goal of this study is to evaluate the impact of provision of training regarding infertility on infertile couples^{5,6}.

A computer designer is essential to content visualization, digital formatting, and layout structuring, according to modern digital publication standards. The designer is in charge of producing eye-catching academic illustrations, infographics, book covers, and interior layouts while upholding brand integrity and typographic accuracy. To improve readability and user experience, professional literature emphasizes the value of originality, technical mastery of design software, and adherence to publication norms^{7,8}.

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Objectives of The Study:

- To assess the pre-test knowledge of infertile couples regarding infertility before video assisted teaching
- To assess the post-test knowledge of infertile couples regarding infertility after video assisted teaching
- To compare the pre-test and post knowledge score of infertile couples. To assess the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on knowledge regarding infertility among infertile couples.
- To determine the association between the pre-test knowledge with selected Demographic Variables.

Hypothesis:

H1: There will be a significant difference between the pre-test mean and post-test mean knowledge score of infertile couples.

H2: There will be a significance association at 0.05 level of significance between knowledge scores with selected demographic variables of infertile couples

Assumptions:

- Most of the infertile couples are not having enough knowledge regarding infertility.
- Participatory care will improve self-esteem towards the promotion of health.

Materials and Methods

Research methodology is a way to solve the problem systematically. It is a Procedure in which the research starts from initial identification of the problem to final conclusion.

Research Approach: A pre experimental research approach was considered to be the most appropriate and adopted to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding infertility among infertile couples in Fertility Centre.

Research Design: A pre experimental one group, pre-test, post-test research design has been used to attain the objectives of the present study.

Variables: Variables are the measurable characteristics of a concept and consist of special group attribute (Janice M. MORSE. and Peggy Anne Field, 2005)

Independent Variables: In this study the independent variable refers to video assisted teaching on infertility

Dependent variables: In the present study dependent variable refers to knowledge level of infertile couples regarding infertility.

Setting: Based on the geographical 9 proximities, feasibility and familiarity with the setting, the investigator selected infertility clinics, at Mau, to carry out the present study.

Population: The population referred to as the target population, which represents the entire group or all the elements like individuals or objects that meets certain criteria for the inclusion in the study (Nancy Burns, and Susan K Grove, 2007).

Method of The Data Collection:

Sample: Sample size of the present study consists of 60 infertile couples getting treatment from the hospitals at Mau.

Sampling Technique: Non-probability sampling technique was adopted to select the samples for the present study based on inclusion criteria

Sampling Criteria: The samples were selected with the following predetermined set of criteria.

Inclusion Criteria: All the infertile couples who:

- Attend the infertility clinics.
- Are willing to participate in the study.
- Can understand Hindi/ English.

Exclusion Criteria: All the infertile couples who:

- Are associated with other obstetric complication.
- Have other chronic illness.
- Cannot understand Hindi

The variables, age, sex, education, diet, personal habits, history of infertility significantly associated with knowledge level.

- The patients who were in the age group of 30-40 years 1(2%) had inadequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderate knowledge. The patients were in the age group of 41-50 years 1(2%) had inadequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderate knowledge and patients 51-60 years 44(88%) had inadequate knowledge and 2(4%) had moderate knowledge. The chi-square test value for association between the age with pretest knowledge level was 9.474 which was significant chi-square ($p, 0.05, 2 \text{ df}$)=5.99. It was inferred that there was significant association between the age with pre test knowledge level.
- The/1 patients/1 were/1 males/145(90%)/1 had/1 inadequate/1 knowledge/1 and/13(6%)/1 had moderate knowledge. Were females 1(2%) had inadequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderate knowledge. The chi-square test value for association between the age with pretest knowledge level was 4.945 which was significant chi-square ($p, 0.05, 1 \text{ df}$)= 3.84./1

The patients were in primary school 42(84%) had inadequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderate knowledge. The patients were in higher secondary school 3(6%) had inadequate knowledge and 2(4%) had moderate knowledge. The patients were in under graduate 1(2%) had inadequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderate knowledge. The chi-square test value for association between the education with pretest knowledge level was 13.57 which was significant chi-square ($p, 0.05, 3 \text{ df}$)=7.82. It was inferred that there was significant association between the education and pre test knowledge level.

The patients were vegetarian 5(10%) had inadequate knowledge and 2(4%) had moderate knowledge. The patients were non-vegetarian 41(82%) had inadequate

knowledge and 2(4%) had moderate knowledge. The chi-square test value for association between the diet with pre test knowledge level was 4.66 which was significant chi-square ($p, 0.05, 1 \text{ df}$)=3.84. It was inferred that there was significant association between the diet and pre test knowledge level.

Association between the personal habits and pretest knowledge level was 20.39 which was significant chi-square ($p, 0.05, 1 \text{ df}$)= 3.84. It was inferred that there was significant association between the family history of disease with pre-test knowledge level.

Other socio demographic variables such as religion, occupation, income, exercise, associated disease were not significantly associated with the pre-test knowledge score. Hence the research hypothesis H₂ was accepted.

Discussion

The basic aim of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on infertility rehabilitation among post infertility patients and find out the relationship between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables. find out the relationship between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the findings of the study the subjects were having inadequate knowledge on infertility. The video assisted teaching programme was effective found to be effective in improving the knowledge of infertile couples.

Summary of The Study

This main aim of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding infertility among infertile couples.

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Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest.

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