



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FLASH MOB ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ILLICIT USE OF DRUGS AMONG FIRST YEAR ADOLESCENT STUDENTS IN UIT COLLEGE, PALLICHAL

Mrs Prof Josephine Vinitha

Principal Nims College of Nursing

Mrs Padmaja V S

Assistant Professor Nims College of Nursing

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to Assess the Effectiveness of flash mob on knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among first year Adolescent students in UIT College, Pallichal. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among adolescents. To evaluate the effectiveness of flash mob on the level of knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among adolescents. To find out the association in between the pre test score on knowledge regarding illicit use of drugs among adolescents with their selected demographic variables. The nursing theory used was Pender health promotion model. The methodology selected was a quantitative approach which is descriptive in nature and pre experimental I group pre test post test design used in the study. That sample consisted of 60 students from first year UIT College, chosen by convenient sampling technique. The study was conducted first year UIT, Pallichal. The data was obtained by using demographic variables and questionnaire. The data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean value of the test score is 6.33. The result of the study revealed that there is average knowledge on illicit use of drugs among first year students in UIT There will be significant difference on the level of knowledge regarding problems of illicit use of drug among adolescence students before and after the video assisted teaching programme along with flash mob. There will be significant association between the pre test scores on the level of knowledge regarding illicit use of drug and their selected demographic variables. The study concluded that there is significant knowledge on illicit use of drugs among first year adolescent students in UIT.

KEYWORDS : Assess, Effectiveness, Flash mob, knowledge, adults

INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse also known as drug addiction is defined as chronic, relapsing brain disease that is characterized by compulsive drug seeking and use, despite its harmful consequences. The initial decision of drug taking is voluntary but repeated uses leads to its addiction. Normally available drugs include alcohol, cannabis, ketamine, heroin, morphine, codeine, LSD, MDMA and these drugs are consumed by the route of oral, inhalation and injection method.

Mainly the effect of drugs affect the cognitive function and cause mental disorders such as depression, post traumatic stress disorder, alcohol dependent syndrome, ADHD, suicidal tendency, etc.. So we took this subject for our research study to improve the knowledge about the illicit effect of the drugs in adolescents

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methodology of research indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure for gathering valid and reliable data for the problem under investigation. The research approach is a most essential part of any research. The entire study based on it. The research approach used for the present study was Quantitative evaluative approach. Research design is a master plan specifying the method and procedure for collecting and analyzing the needed information. The research design selected for the present study was pre-experimental I group pre test post test design. The total sample size selected for the study was 60 from first year UIT students.

RESULTS

- Section 1. Level of knowledge on illicit use of drugs among adolescents students.
Majority of the samples have an good level of knowledge on illicit use of drugs (40%) have average knowledge (20%) and minority of the samples have adequate knowledge, (30%).
- Section 2. Association between level of knowledge on ill effects of substance abuse and selected demographic variables.

Chi-square test was employed to find out the association

between level of knowledge on illicit use of drugs and selected demographic variables. No significant association found between level of knowledge on illicit use drugs and of the demographic variables except educational qualification.

DISCUSSION

The present study focused on the assess the knowledge on illicit use of drugs among adolescent students from the study it was revealed that there is average levels of knowledge on illicit use of drugs among 41.7% adolescents students. 28.3% have poor knowledge and 30 % have adequate knowledge. Dechenla T Sring, Ranabir pal and Aparajitha pasguple were conducted a study on the level of knowledge on harmfulness of substance use among teenage students. Out of 416 students, 52(12.5%) used or abused any one of the substances irrespective of time and frequency in life time, 26(15.1%) were among the urban students and 26(10.7%) were among their rural counter parts. More than 2/3rd (73.01%) of the respondents expressed a desire to quit substance use and 57,69% had tried to stop. Level of knowledge on harmfulness of substance use among teenage students was very high (urban- 84.6% and rural 61.5%) and they started media as the most frequent source of information. Users were successful in influencing their peers in to taking up this habit (urban 15.41% and rural - 26.9%).

REFERENCES

1. Anee, weekly epidemiology record, No- 21, 2009, 84, pp185-196
2. Basavanthappa, "Nursing Research", first edition, 2006, Jaypee publication, New Delhi, pp 217, 218
3. Bir Singh, Indian journal of Public Health, Vol-S3, No.3, July-September 2009, pp 190, 191
4. Dapannita Das, H1N1 Mortality rate Higher in India, Times of India 01-10-2009
5. Ellen White, Herald of Health Issues, 0018-0491, July 2009, pp 4-5
6. Polit D and Hugnler B, Nursing Research Principles and methods, 2nd ed. Philadelphia; Lippincot, 1999, pp 42
7. Shilpa K, Praveen Kumar B A, Kumar S Y, Ugargol A R, Naik V A, Mallapur MD, A study on awareness regarding swine flu pandemic in an urban community of Karnataka. Med J DY Patil Univ. 2014;7(6):732-7
8. Dandagi GL, Byahatti SM, An insight into the swine-influenza A (H1N1) virus infection in humans, Lung India, 2011;28(1):34-8
9. Sharma S, Arora VK, Mahashabde P, Knowledge and behavior regarding swine flu among interns at Index medical college, hospital & research center, Indore (MP), J of Evolution of Med and Dent Sci. 2014;3(10):2590-4
10. Taubenberger JK, Morens DM, Pandemic influenza- including a risk assessment of H5N1. Rev Sci. Tech. 2009; 28(1):187-202

11. Choudhry A, Singh S, Khare S, Rai A, Rawat DS, Aggarwal RK, et al. Emergence of pandemic 2009 influenza A H1N1, India, Indian j Res.2012;135(4):534-7