EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG THE WOMEN IN SELECTED RURAL AREAS - A REVIEW

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Abstract:

The Review of literature also helped the investigator to collect maximum relevant information for building up the study in a scientific manner so as to achieve the desired results. The major goals of review of literature are to develop a strong knowledge base to carryout research and no research scholarly activity. It gives researcher a fair idea about areas of future research in the same topic or related topics. This helps researcher identify areas where he has to put stress and where he does not need to while undergoing this research.

Keywords: Structured Teaching Programme, Reproductive tract infections.

Introductions:

Review of literature is the key step in the research process. It helped in gaining information and the trend and developments in this area. In this section, the previous researches conducted on the same topic or related topics, are reviewed. We easily get an idea about the research methodology of other scholars and the conclusions they reached. To be precise it can be said that previous literatures on the same topic are reviewed to get a better picture of the historical information about researches pursued in the same topic or related topics. "Literature review is considered a systematic and critical review of the most important scholarly literature on a particular topic" (Wood and Haber). The literature reviewed for the present study is organized as

- 2.1 Literature related to reproductive tract infection.
- 2.2 Literature related to causes and prevention of reproductive tract infection.
- 2.3 Literature related to contraceptive device and menstrual hygiene.
- 2.4 Literature related to effect of planned teaching

2.1 LITERATURE RELATED TO REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION.

Comparative study of syndromic and etiological diagnosis of reproductive tract infections / sexually transmitted infections in women in Delhi. Ray, K., Muralidhar, S. et.al. (2009) A cross-sectional study was carried out in women attending the peripheral government clinics of Delhi. Overall, self-reporting of morbidity was 65.0%. This study highlights the wide variation between self-reporting of morbidity and syndromic- and etiology-based diagnosis in women from both rural and urban settings. This has implications for the syndromic approach to STI case management. A systematic review was undertaken of published seroprevalence. J Looker, Katharine & P Garnett, Geoffrey & P Schmid, George. (2008) surveys describing the prevalence or incidence of HSV-2 by age and gender. The prevalence of HSV-2 is relatively easy to measure since infection is lifelong and has a specific serological test. The burden of disease is less easy to quantify. Despite the often sparse data on which these estimates are based, it is clear that HSV-2 infection is widespread. The dramatic differences in prevalence between regions are worthy of further exploration. El-Badrawy, Adel & Gadelhak, Basma & Helmy, Eman & Farouk, Omar & Fady, Tamer & Refky, Basel & Elzaafarany, Maha & Emarah, Ziad & Taalab, MonaM &

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Eisa, Noha & El-Etreby, Shahira & Bahgat, Monir & El-Badrawy, Mohammad & Elalfy, Hatem & Besheer, Tarek & El- Mesery, Ahmed & akl, Mohamed & Megahed, Nirmeen & Khashaba, Eman. (2018). The objective of this study is to review the multidetector computed tomography (MDCT) findings of synchronous lymphoma and other solid malignancies. All 36 malignancies were underwent pathological evaluation. Results: All cases were confirmed pathologically. Lymphomas were Hodgkin disease (n = 5 patients) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (n= 13 patients). Hepatocellular carcinoma was detected in five patients. Bronchogenic carcinoma was detected in two patients. MDCT scanning is accurately imaging modality for the evaluation of synchronous lymphoma and other solid malignancies. Kenvon, Chris & Buvze, Jozefien & Klebanoff, M & Brotman, Rebecca. (2018). Prior studies have demonstrated that both bacterial vaginosis (BV) and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are strong independent risk factors for subsequent STI. In observational studies of this biological enhancement (BE) hypothesis, it is important to adjust for the risk of STI exposure so that the independent effect of BE can be assessed. McClelland, Scott. (2015). Numerous prospective studies have demonstrated that bacterial vaginosis (BV) is associated with increased risk for acquiring sexually transmitted infections (STIs) including Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Chlamydia trachomatis, Trichomonas vaginalis, HSV-2, HPV, and HIV. Because unprotected sex is a risk factor for both BV and other genital tract infections, it has been difficult to determine whether BV mediates susceptibility to STIs. Possible approaches for testing the hypothesis that BV increases the risk of STIs was considered. Balkus, Jennifer & Richardson, Barbra & K Rabe, Lorna & E Taha, Taha & Mgodi, Nyaradzo & Kasaro, Margaret & Ramjee, Gita & F Hoffman, Irving & Abdool Karim, Salim. (2014). The vaginal microbiota may play a role in mediating susceptibility to sexually transmitted infections, including Trichomonas vaginalis (TV). Madhivanan, Purnima & T Bartman, Melissa & Pasutti, Lauren & Krupp, Karl & Arun, Anjali & Reingold, Arthur & Klausner, Jeffrey. (2009). Trichomonas vaginalis infection is the most common curable sexually transmissible infection (STI) worldwide. The present study describes the burden and correlates of T. vaginalis infection among young reproductive age women in Mysore, India. Between November 2005 and March 2006, sexually active women aged 15-30 years were recruited from low-income peri-urban and rural neighbourhoods of Mysore, India. Spurbeck, Rachel & Grove Arvidson, Cindy. (2011) This article discusses the mechanisms by which vaginal lactobacilli prevent pathogen colonization of the urogenital tract, and potential mechanisms that warrant investigation. Animal models and clinical studies, while limited, are discussed with the idea that these are the next critical steps to advance the study of probiotics for the treatment and prevention of vaginally acquired infections. Gatski, Megan & H Martin, David & A Clark, Rebecca & Harville, Emily & Schmidt, Norine & Kissinger, Patricia. (2011). Trichomonas vaginalis (TV) and bacterial vaginosis (BV) were examined among human immunodeficiency virus+ women. The prevalence rates were 28.0% for TV, 51.4% for BV, and 17.5% for TV/BV co-infection. Among human immunodeficiency virus+/TV+ women, the rate of BV was 61.0%. Research is needed to examine how BV affects the clinical course and treatment of T. vaginalis.

2.2 LITERATURE RELATED TO CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION:

Buvé, Anne & Jespers, Vicky & Crucitti, Tania & Fichorova, Raina. (2014). There is some evidence that the risk of HIV infection per heterosexual act is higher in low-income countries than in high-income countries. It was hypothesize that variations in per sex-act transmission probability of HIV may in part be attributed to differences in the composition and function of the vaginal

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microbiota between different populations. This paper presents data that are in support of this hypothesis. Brotman, Rebecca & D Shardell, Michelle & Gajer, Pawel & Tracy, J & Zenilman, Jonathan & Ravel, Jacques & Gravitt, Patti. (2014). The effects of CSTs on the rate of transition between HPV-negative and HPV-positive states were assessed using continuous-time. Frequent longitudinal sampling is necessary for evaluation of the association between HPV detection and dynamic microbiota. Nelson, Tiffanie & Borgogna, Joanna-Lynn & D. Michalek, R & Roberts, David & M. Rath, J & D. Glover, E & Ravel, Jacques & D. Shardell, M & Yeoman, Carl & Brotman, Rebecca. (2018). Cigarette smoking has been associated with both the diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis (BV) and a vaginal microbiota lacking protective Lactobacillus spp. Data suggest that cigarette smoking is associated with differences in important vaginal metabolites, and women who smoke, and particularly women who are also depauperate for Lactobacillus spp., may have increased susceptibilities to urogenital infections and increased malodor. Balkus, Jennifer & Jaoko, Walter & Mandaliya, Kishor & Richardson, Barbra & Masese, Linnet & Gitau, Ruth & Kiarie, James & Marrazzo, Jeanne & Farquhar, Carey & Mcclelland, Raymond. (2012). Demonstrated a decrease in bacterial vaginosis (BV) and an increase in Lactobacillus colonization among randomized controlled trial (RCT) participants who received monthly oral periodic presumptive treatment (PPT; 2 g metronidazole + 150 mg fluconazole). Despite a decrease in BV and an increase in Lactobacillus colonization during the RCT, the effect of PPT was not sustained at the same level after cessation of the intervention. New interventions that reduce BV recurrence and promote Lactobacillus colonization without the need for ongoing treatment are needed.

2.3 LITERATURE RELATED TO EFFECT OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF REPRODUCTIVE TRACT INFECTION:-

R Black, Sandra & Schmiege, Sarah & Bull, Sheana. (2013). Perception of peer behaviors is an important predictor of actual risk behaviors among youth. However, we lack understanding of peer influence through social media and of actual and perceived peer behavior concordance. The purpose of this research is to document the relationship between individual perception of and actual peer sexual risk behavior using online social networks. Concordance varied between reported and perceived behavior, with higher concordance between perceived and reported condom use, multiple partners, concurrent partners, sexual pressure, and drug and alcohol use during sex. Individual's significantly over-reported risk and under-reported protective peer behaviors related to sex. ChouhanAlka et al. Conducted study on effectiveness of a planned teaching programme on knowledge related o reproductive tract infections among rural women. Study showed that planned teaching programme regarding reproductive tract infections was effective in increasing women knowledge level. There was a significant association of knowledge level with age, educational status and marital status. Swami Prabhu et.al. (2014) conducted a study to assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge and management of epilepsy among OPD patient in Krishna hospital, Karad. Khanam, Tanvin & Rafiqul Islam, Md & Sultana, Shamrin & Yesmin, Laila. (2017). To assess the incidence of reproductive tract infection among the married women in the reproductive age group living in the rural area of Bangladesh. Hospital based Retrospective study done for a period of six month January 2013 to june 2013.

Chouhan Krishna, Kumar kiran conducted a study to assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding prevention of nosochomial infection among staff nurse in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. A quantitative research approach and pre experimental research design was adopted for the study. 50 staff nurses are selected. The findings of study shows posttest knowledge score

(37.3) was higher than the pretest knowledge score (32.43).

2.4 LITERATURE RELATED TO USE OF INTRA UTERINE DEVICES AND MENSTRUAL HYGIENE :-

Kapiga, Saidi & Kelly, Cliff & Weiss, Stephen & Daley, Tara & Peterson, Leigh & Leburg, Corey & Ramjee, Gita. (2009). Between 2003 and 2004, 958 women at risk of STIs were enrolled in a 1year prospective study. They were interviewed at each monthly visit, and samples for STI testing were collected during quarterly and other visits when clinically indicated. The incidence of most STIs was highest among the South African sites, where chlamydial infection and gonorrhea were detected by using a more sensitive assay. Independent risk factors included age, hormonal contraceptive methods, and measures of sexual behaviour, including number of sex partners and occurrence of anal sex in the past 3 months. Women with incident HIV infection were at increased risk of chlamydial infection Despite on-going counselling during the study, high-risk sexual behaviors were common, and consistent condom use remained low. The incidence of STIs, including HIV, was high among women in this study. These findings highlight the urgent need for effective HIV/STI prevention programs in this population. Anjali Mahajan 1, kanicakausal (2017) A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and practice regarding menstrual hygiene among adolescence girls. Shimla Himachal Pradesh. In this study find that, the need to encourage safe and hygienic practice among the adolescent girls brings them out of traditional belief, misconception and restrictions regarding menstruation .Early awareness can prevent students from suffering from various RTIs.

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