



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURE TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY CHILDREN OF ALCOHOLICS AMONG ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL CLIENTS AT SELECTED DE-ADDICTION CENTER IN AMALAPURAM”.

AFFILIATION DETAILS

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OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- ❖ To assess the level of knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems faced by children of alcoholics among alcohol withdrawal clients.
- ❖ To evaluate the effectiveness of a structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems faced by children of alcoholics among alcohol withdrawal clients.
- ❖ To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems faced by children of alcoholics among alcohol withdrawal clients.
- ❖ To assess the post-test knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems faced by children of alcoholics among alcohol withdrawal clients.
- ❖ To find the correlation between the post-test knowledge score of the psychosocial problems faced by children of alcoholics among alcohol withdrawal clients and their selected demographic variables.

METHOD:

A pre-experimental study on one group pre-test and post-test design was adopted for the present study. The structured questionnaire and rating scale was developed based on the expert suggestion and main study was conducted among 60 alcohol withdrawal clients participated in the study. The data was entered in the master sheet for analysis and interpretation, Descriptive and Inferential statistical procedures such as frequencies, percentages, mean, standard deviation, paired t test and chi-square test were used.

S- Significant

SD- Standard Deviation

Df- Degree of Freedom

X²- Chi-Square

P- Probability

INTRODUCTION**Background of the Study:**

"Alcoholism should be used with caution; it refers to harm caused by excessive alcohol consumption, whether mental, physical, or social. People have sought for state-of-mind or insight-altering substances in all societies and at all times throughout history. Offspring of alcoholics have been defined as a population in danger to some extent, due to ineffective family arrangements that stifle psychosocial development in children exposed to parental drinking. They become perplexed, enraged, and dangerous. They are more likely to get addicted on alcohol, mental health disorders, and related conduct and social concerns." Alcoholism should not be tolerated. Parental alcoholism creates a chaotic and unpredictable family environment that significantly increases the risk of various psychosocial problems for children, with effects often lasting into adulthood. Research literature highlights that children of alcoholics are considered a high-risk group for a wide range of emotional, behavioural, and developmental issues. The background of a study would emphasize the urgent need for early identification and effective psychosocial interventions, such as cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) and support groups to mitigate these risks and help children develop healthier coping mechanisms. Despite the clear risks, many children of alcoholics also exhibit significant resilience and can lead successful lives, often with the support of a non-alcoholic parent, extended family, or a supportive adult like a teacher.

METHODOLOGY**RESEARCH APPROACH:**

Research approach refers to a general set of orderly disciplined procedures used to require dependable and useful information (Pilot and Hungler). A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

It is the overall plan for obtaining answers to questions being studied and for handling some of the difficulties during the research process (Pilot 2008). In this study, the researcher had selected the Pre experimental design i.e., one group pre-test and post test design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted in physical locations, and condition in which the data collection takes place. The present study is planned to conduct at selected de-addiction center, Amalapuram.

POPULATION:

A population is an entire set of individuals or subjects having same characteristics of population. In this study population consists of Alcohol withdrawal clients at selected De-Addiction Center, Amalapuram.

SAMPLE:

The sample of the study was alcohol withdrawal clients in at selected de-addiction center in Amalapuram who fulfil the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The sampling technique adopted for this study was Non probability purposive sampling technique.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size of the study was 60 alcohol withdrawal clients in at selected de-addiction center in Amalapuram.

SAMPLING CRITERIA:**INCLUSION CRITERIA:**

1. Alcohol withdrawal clients at selected de-addiction center in Amalapuram.
2. Alcohol withdrawal clients who are available during data collection period.
3. Alcohol withdrawal clients who are willing to participate.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Alcohol withdrawal clients who are not available during data collection period.
2. Alcohol withdrawal clients who are not willing to participate.
3. Women are excluded from the participation.

VARIABLES:

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES: Structured teaching programme on Psychosocial Problems Faced by Children of Alcoholics

DEPENDENT VARIABLES: Knowledge regarding Psychosocial Problems Faced by Children of Alcoholics among Alcohol Withdrawal Clients.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Tool is a written device that a researcher uses to collect data, after a expensive review of literature, discussion with the experts and the investigators personal experience. The tool was prepared on the basis of the objectives of the study.

The study tool consists of two parts

PART-I: Demographic variables which could influence the knowledge of Alcohol withdrawal persons regarding Psychosocial problems in children of alcoholics among alcohol withdrawal clients are age, religion, occupation, number of children, age of the children, years of addiction, how often you they drink, monthly income, place of living, type of family, source of health information.

PART-II: Deals with structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding Psychosocial Problems Faced By Children of Alcohol Withdrawal Clients.

THE SCORING KEY:

The knowledge on Psycho-social problems faced by children was measured in terms of knowledge scores. Each correct answer was given a score of one and wrong answer given a score of zero. The total score was 30.

CONTENT VALIDITY:

When an instrument measures what it is supposed to be measuring is valid. Content validity refers to which the items in an instrument adequately represent the universe of content. To obtain content validity of the tool, prepared tool with objectives, operational definition, and criteria check list was submitted to five experts, from 3 nursing experts, 2 from Psychiatrists for their opinion and suggestions. The suggestions of experts were included and the tool was modified before conducting the main study data collection.

RELIABILITY:

The reliability of tool was tested by using split half technique employing Spearman Brown's Prophecy formula (split half method) $r = 2r/1+r$. The Karl Pearson Co-efficient correlation was established by deviation method. The reliability for the present study was 0.98, 'r' value is 0.98 and the tool was found to be reliable.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

A Quantitative Research approach and pre experimental one group pre-test and post test design was used. After obtaining formal written permission from concerned authority, data collection was started from in de-addiction center in Amalapuram 60 alcohol withdrawal clients were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. For pre test 15min was given to the participants structured questionnaire. Structured teaching was given along with the information booklet to all the 60 participants i.e., 4 groups 15 participants in each group. Structured teaching intervention was given for 7days, 15mins once a day for each group. On 7th day of post test was conducted with same structured questionnaire the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of Alcohol Withdrawal Clients At De-Addiction Center In Amalapuram, data was analyzed and tabulated according to the objectives and hypothesis of the study.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

After collecting the data, it was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics, i.e., percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi-square test for obtaining knowledge scores. The analysis and interpretation of the data presented in 4 sections.

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic data of alcohol withdrawal clients.

Section II: Frequency and percentage distribution of level knowledge scores on effectiveness of structured teaching programme on psycho-social problems faced by children of alcoholics.

Section III: A mean and standard deviation scores of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems faced by children of alcoholics.

Section IV: Association between the Knowledge and selected demographic variables among alcohol withdrawal clients by using chi-square test.

ANALYSIS

Data analysis based on following hypothesis

H1: There may be a statistically significant difference in level of knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems.

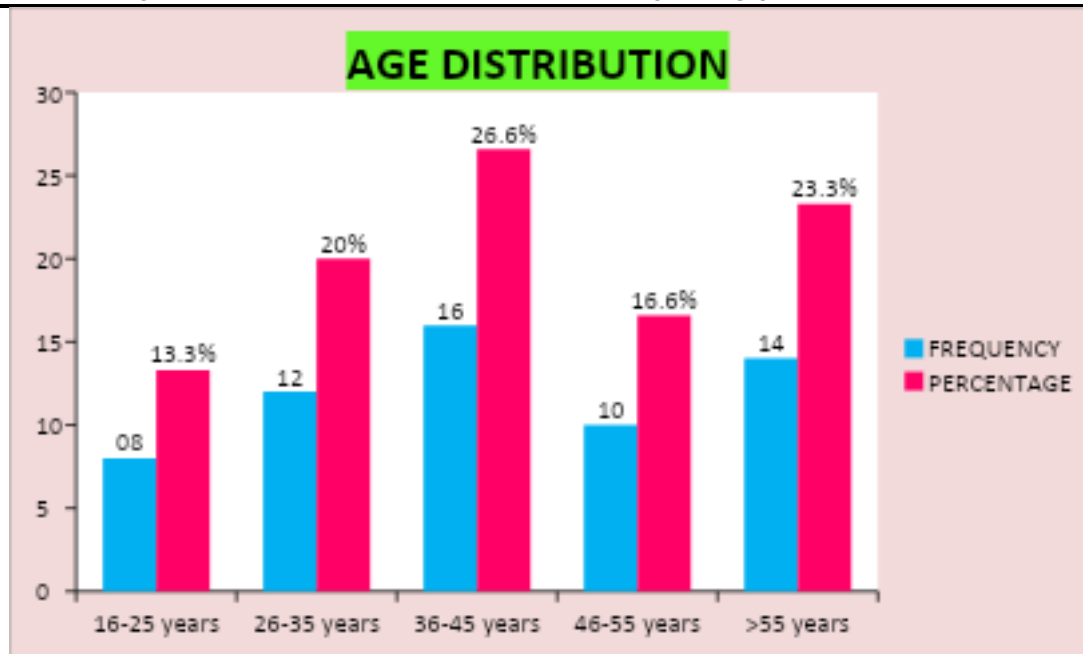
H2: There may be a statistically significant association between the pre test knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems.

H3: There may be a statistically significant association between the post test knowledge regarding the psychosocial problems.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of alcohol withdrawal clients according to their age in years (n=60)

Age in years	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
a)16-25 years	08	13.3
b) 26-35 years	12	20
c) 36-45 years	16	26.6
d) 46-55 years	10	16.6
e) > 55years	14	23.3
Total	60	100

Table 1- shows with regard to age, 08(13.3%) between 16-25 years, 12(20%) between 26-35 years, 16(26.6%) between 36-45 years, 10(16.6%) between 46-55 years and 14(23.3%) >55 years of age.



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