

“Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Factors Associated with Adolescent Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls at Selected Areas in View to Develop Pictorial Information Pamphlet”.

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ABSTRACT

Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Factors Associated with Adolescent Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls at Selected Areas in View to Develop Pictorial Information Pamphlet.

Background:

Adolescent pregnancy is a significant public health concern, particularly in developing countries like India. It poses challenges not only to the physical and mental health of young girls but also impacts their social well-being, education, and future economic opportunities. Limited knowledge, cultural beliefs, peer pressure, early marriage, and lack of access to reproductive health services are contributing factors.

Methodology:

A descriptive, non-experimental design was adopted. The study was conducted among 110 adolescent girls aged 10–19 years in selected areas of the Khandesh region using non-probability convenience sampling. Data were collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire and a modified Likert attitude scale. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis.

Results:

The study findings revealed that among the 110 adolescent girls surveyed, 15% demonstrated inadequate knowledge, 60% had moderate knowledge, and 25% had adequate knowledge regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy. In terms of attitude, 13.33% of participants exhibited an unfavorable attitude, 50% had a moderately favorable attitude, and 36.67% held a favorable attitude. The calculated Pearson correlation coefficient ($r = 0.668$) indicated a moderate positive correlation between knowledge and attitude, suggesting that higher knowledge levels are associated with more favorable attitudes towards preventing adolescent pregnancy. However, no statistically significant association was found between knowledge and selected demographic variables such as age, education, and family type. Similarly, the attitude scores also showed no significant association with the demographic characteristics of the participants. These results emphasize the need for targeted educational interventions to enhance awareness and positively influence attitudes among adolescent girls. Based on these findings, a pictorial information pamphlet was developed to address the identified gaps in knowledge and attitude.

Conclusion:

The study highlighted the need for comprehensive reproductive health education among adolescent girls. The findings support the development and use of educational interventions such as pictorial information pamphlets to improve awareness and foster positive attitudes towards the prevention of adolescent pregnancy.

Keywords:

Adolescent pregnancy, knowledge, attitude, adolescent girls, pictorial information pamphlet, reproductive health, Khandesh

How to cite this article: Ganjare PK, Mankar A. Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Factors Associated with Adolescent Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls at Selected Areas in View to Develop Pictorial Information Pamphlet. Int J Drug Deliv Technol. 2026;16(69s):158-170. DOI: 10.25258/ijddt.16.69s.18

INTRODUCTION

“IT’S HARD TO RAISE A CHILD WHEN YOU ARE STILL A CHILD.”

-Jazmin Carrera

Adolescence, transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. The word ‘adolescence’ is a Latin word derived from ‘adolescere’ which means ‘to grow into adulthood’. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines adolescence as the period between the ages of 10 and 19 years. It is an important and sensitive period in the life of an individual. According to Graber JA and Brooks-Gunn Adolescence is defined as a transition from childhood to adulthood, a time when structural, functional, and psychosocial developments occur. Adolescent pregnancies are a world problem occurring in high, middle, and low-income countries. Around the world, however, adolescent pregnancies are more likely to occur in marginalized communities, commonly driven by poverty and lack of education and employment opportunities.¹

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To assess the existing knowledge regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas.
- 2) To assess the attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas.
- 3) To find out correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas.
- 4) To find out the association between knowledge score of adolescence girls with their selected demographic variable.
- 5) To find out the association between attitude score of adolescence girls with their selected demographic variable.

RESEARCH QUESTION

1. Does the level of knowledge and attitude among adolescence girls affect the factor associate with adolescence pregnancy at selected areas in due to develop pictorial information pamphlet?
2. Is there any correlation between knowledge and attitude of adolescence girls regarding adolescence pregnancy with their selected demographic variables?

SCOPE OF STUDY

- The scope of this study is to assess the knowledge and attitudes regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy among adolescent girls aged 10 to 19 years in selected rural and urban areas.
- The research will focus on evaluating their awareness and perceptions related to pregnancy risks, prevention methods, and societal influences. Based on the findings, a pictorial information pamphlet will be developed to address identified gaps in knowledge and attitudes.

RESERCH DESIGN

Research design is a critical component of the research process that provides a structured approach to investigating nursing problems and questions. It serves as a detailed plan that guides researchers in systematically collecting, analysing, and interpreting data. By outlining the steps and procedures necessary for conducting a study, research design ensures that the research is methodologically sound, minimizes bias, and produces valid and reliable results. This framework helps researchers effectively address specific research questions or hypotheses and contributes to the development of evidence-based nursing practice.

According to Burns and Grove, "Research design is the blueprint for conducting a research study. It details the procedures for collecting, measuring, and analysing data. This includes specifying how data will be gathered, what methods will be used, and how the data will be analyzed to answer research questions or test hypotheses. The design provides a structure approach to ensure that the study's findings are valid and reliable, and that the study is conducted systematically and ethically."²

Non-Experimental descriptive research design chosen for the present study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas in view to develop pictorial information pamphlet. This design allows for a comprehensive understanding of the current state of knowledge and attitudes without introducing any interventions or experimental manipulations.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

- 1) **According to Suresh Sharma,** the setting refers to the physical locations and conditions where data collection takes place.³

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The study was conducted in the Khandesh region of Maharashtra, selected for its demographic diversity—representing both urban and rural environments and including a balance of school-going and college-going adolescents. This heterogeneity makes it an ideal setting to explore variations in awareness and attitudes related to adolescent pregnancy.

To ensure adequate representation of all subgroups, stratified random sampling was employed. This method reduces sampling error and achieves more precise estimates by organizing participants into homogeneous strata based on characteristics known to affect the outcome

VARIABLE OF THE STUDY

According to Suresh Sharma, explained that variables are qualities, properties and characteristics of persons, things or situations that change or vary.³

Variables are characteristics or conditions that researchers measure, manipulate, or control in a study. They are critical for testing hypotheses and understanding relationships within research.

- **Independent Variables: -According to best john**, independent variables are the condition or characteristics that the investigator manipulates in his or her attempt to ascertain their relationship to observed phenomenon. The independent variable in this study is the pictorial information pamphlet.
- **Dependent Variables: - According to best john**, Dependent variables are the condition or characteristics that appear disappear or change as the investigator introduces, removes or changes the independent variable. The dependent variable in this study is knowledge and attitude regarding adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas.⁴

POPULATION:

According to Burns and Groove, the population is all caregiver that meet certain criteria for the inclusion in a study. The population will depend on the subject criteria and the similarity of subjects in the various settings.²

The population for this study Adolescence Girls.

★ Target Population: -

- **According to B. T. Basavanthappa**, the target population is the aggregate of cases

about which the researcher would like to make generalisations.⁵

The target population selected for this study was Adolescence girls at selected areas.

★ Accessible Population: -

- **According to Polit and Beck**, the accessible population is the aggregate cases that confirm to designated criteria and that are accessible as subjects for a study.⁶

The accessible population selected in this study was Adolescence girls at selected areas who are available at the time of data collection.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

★ Sample:

According to Suresh k. Sharma, Sample is the sub set of the population elements. It is the process of selecting a portion of ee population to represent the entire population.⁴²

In the present study, the samples selected are the Adolescence girls who are fulfills the inclusion criteria at selected areas.

★ SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

According to B T Basavanthappa, sampling refers to the process of selecting a portion of population to represent entire population.⁵

Non-Probability Convenience Sampling involves selecting participants who are easiest to reach or are readily available at the time of the study. It does not involve randomization and may not be representative of the entire population.

Adolescence girls who are present at the time of data collection at selected areas and who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected by using Non-Probability Convenience Sampling technique for the study.

★ Sample Size:

The number of units and subjects gather for inclusion in the study is called sample size.

The sample size taken for this study was 110 adolescence girls who fulfill inclusion criteria.

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CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLES:

Sampling criteria is that which specifies the characteristics that the samples of the population must possess. The following criteria are used in the present study to select sample.

A) Inclusion Criteria: -

- Adolescence girls who are: -
 - 1) aged between 10 to 19 years.
 - 2) interested and willing to participate in the study.
 - 3) read, write and understand English and Marathi language.
 - 4) residing at rural and urban area.
 - 5) married and unmarried.

B) Exclusion Criteria: -

- Adolescence girls who are: -
 - 1) sick during the data collection.
 - 2) already attended similar type of study within 6 months.
 - 3) mentally unstable / challenged.

TOOL PREPARATION:

- 1) **According to Nisha clement**, a tool is an instrument or equipment used for data collection of fact.⁷

Tool used for the research study was structured questionnaire which was prepared to assess the knowledge and modified five point likert attitude scale was prepared to assess attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas in view to develop pictorial information pamphlet. The tool was prepared after extensive review of literature search, consultation with nursing experts.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL:

Development of tools involves the creation and refinement of instruments or methods used for research purposes. This includes designing tools that effectively measure variables or facilitate data collection, ensuring their accuracy, reliability, and alignment with the research objectives.

Instrument to assess and collect the data from the respondents of the study.

Steps involved in the development of the tool were:

- 1) Preparation of demographic data.

- 2) Development of questionnaire which was prepared to assess the knowledge and modified five-point Likert attitude scale was prepared to assess attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls.
- 3) Language validation of the tool.
- 4) Reliability of the tool.
- 5) Description of the final tool.
- 6) Content and construct validity of the material.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

- 1) **According to Salganik M.J.**, It is an instrument selected in a research study should be as far as possible the vehicle that would best obtain data for drawing, conclusions, which are pertinent to the study.⁸

The tool acts as a best instrument to assess and collect the data from the respondents of the study.

THE TOOLS CONSIST OF FOLLOWING SECTION:

Part A: Consist of 12 demographical variables including, age, place of residence, education, occupation, marital status, parent's education, parent's occupation, type of family, family income, and sources of information on adolescence pregnancy.

Part B: 27 Structured knowledge questionnaires to assess the knowledge regarding factor associated with adolescence pregnancy and interpretation of score as fallow:

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	RANGE OF SCORE
Poor	0 - 09
Average	10 – 18
Good	19 – 27

Table no.III.2- Scoring key for knowledge.

Part C: Modified five-point Likert attitude scale consists of 20 statement to assess the attitude of associated with adolescence pregnancy and interpretation of score as fallow:

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Table no.III.3-Scoring key for attitude.

LEVEL OF ATTITUDE	RANGE OF SCORE
Favourable	$\geq 75\%$
Moderately Favourable	51% -75%
Unfavourable attitude $\leq 50\%$	$\leq 50\%$

VALIDITY

Validity refers to degree of which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. Validity also refers to an instrument or test actually testing what it supposed to be testing. It is the appropriateness, completeness and usefulness of an attribute measuring research instrument.

In order to obtain content validity, the tool was given to the experts. After receiving opinions from the experts and consultation from the guide required modifications were done in framing the item and same were incorporated into the tool.

RELIABILITY

Reliability of the tool is a criterion for assessing the quality and accuracy. It is the degree of consistency with which it measures the attribute.

Reliability of knowledge tool was determined using split half method of reliability. Tool was administered to 15 samples, reliability value was found to be 0.83.

Reliability of attitude tool was determined using Chronbach's alpha. Tool was administered to 15 samples, reliability value was found to be 0.81.

FEASIBILITY OF THE STUDY:

According to Suresh k Sharma, Feasibility help the investigator to determine the feasibility of the large study, if the sample understands the items and direction given are clear. The purpose is to reveal the problem selected to answer and point out the weakness in administration, organization and distribution of instrument.³

Feasibility of the study was assessed by conducting a pilot study. There was no difficulty in conducting the pilot study because the permission was granted to conduct the study by respective authority of principal, researcher established rapport with them easily and they were also very cooperative and they were ready to participate in the study, so the study was feasible from investigator's point of view.

Tool was tested on 11 subjects were eligible for the study and the researcher found that tool was feasible. These samples were excluded from the main study.

PILOT STUDY

A pilot study is a small-scale preliminary study conducted before the main research project. Its purpose is to test the feasibility, time, cost, risk, and adverse effects involved in a particular research design. After having obtained formal administrative approval, pilot study was conducted in selected area from 14/10/2024 to 16/11/2024.

Objectives of pilot study evaluate data collection tools,

- to assess feasibility of data collection procedures.
- to identify issues with study design.
- to estimate time and resources.
- to gather participant feedback.
- to refine study instruments.
- to confirm ethical and practical aspects.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The investigator obtained the necessary permission from the concerned authorities before conducting the study.



The investigator introduced herself and informed the participants about the nature and purpose of the study to ensure their cooperation during data collection.



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She approached adolescent girls who met the inclusion criteria and prepared a sampling frame. The purpose of the study and its benefits were explained to them clearly.

The investigator enquired about their willingness to participate and obtained written informed consent from each participant.

The nurse investigator assessed the knowledge and attitude of the adolescent girls regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy using a structured knowledge questionnaire and a Likert attitude scale.

Based on the findings, a **pictorial information pamphlet** was developed to address the identified knowledge gaps.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

The collected data will be entered into master/excel sheet and with the help of these tabulated data investigator will prepare graphical presentation for the further analysis procedure such as descriptive and Inferential statistics.

The investigator planned to analyze the data in the following manner:

1. Descriptive Statistics:

- ★ **Frequency and Percentage:** These will be used to describe the distribution of demographic variables.
- ★ **Mean, Median, Standard Deviation:** These measures will be utilized to determine the knowledge and attitudes regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy.

2. Inferential Statistics:

- ★ **Karl Pearson Correlation Coefficient:** This will be used to assess the correlation between knowledge and attitudes regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy.
- ★ **Chi-Square Test, Independent t-Test, and ANOVA (One-Way and N-Way):** These tests will be employed to examine the associations between knowledge and attitude scores related to adolescent pregnancy and various demographic variables.



Sr. No.	DATA ANALYSIS	METHOD	REMARKS
1)	Descriptive statistics	Frequency and Percentage	To describe the distribution of demographic variables.
		Mean, median, standard deviation.	To determine the knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy.
2)	Inferential statistics	Karl Pearson correlation coefficient.	To find out correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy.

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		Chi square, Independent 't' test and ANOVA one way and n-way.	To find out the association between knowledge and attitude score regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy, with their demographic variable.
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Table no III.4:- plan for data analysis

SECTION I

Deals with analysis of demographic data of adolescence girls at selected areas in terms of frequency and percentage.

Sr. No.	Variable	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (in years)	10-11	23	20.91
		12-13	25	22.73
		14-15	26	23.64
		16-17	26	23.64
		18-19	10	9.09
2	Class	4th – 5th	25	22.73
		6th – 7th	26	23.64
		8th – 9th	21	19.09
		10th – 11th	27	24.55
		12th	10	9.09
		School drop out	1	0.91
3	Age of menarche (in years)	10-11	23	20.91
		12-13	37	33.64
		14-15	32	29.09

		after 15	18	16.36
4	Place of residence	Rural	74	67.27
		Urban	36	32.73
5	Religion	Hindu	44	40.00
		Buddhist	37	33.64
		Muslim	20	18.18
		Christian	9	8.18

Table IV.1: Frequency & percentage distribution of the adolescence girls at selected areas n=110

6	Educational Status	Primary	31	28.18
		Secondary	44	40.00
		Higher Secondary	29	26.36
		College going student	6	5.45
7	Parents education (Mother)	Illiterate	25	22.73
		Primary education	24	21.82
		Secondary education	19	17.27
		Higher secondary	28	25.45
		Graduate	12	10.91
8	Parents education (Father)	Post graduate and above	2	1.82
		Illiterate	18	16.36
		Primary education	24	21.82
		Secondary education	16	14.55
		Higher secondary	32	29.09
		Graduate	14	12.73

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		Post graduate and above	6	5.45
9	Parents Occupation (Mother)	Homemaker	92	83.64
		Employed	14	12.73
		Self Employed	4	3.64
		Unemployed	0	0.00

10	Parents Occupation (Father)	Employed	20	18.18
		Self Employed	77	70.00
		Unemployed	13	11.82
11	Family Income per month	Rs 5000/ and Below	5	4.55
		Rs 5001/- - Rs 15000/-	10	9.09
		Rs 15001/- -Rs 25000/-	48	43.64
		25001/- and above	47	42.73
12	Type of family	Nuclear	74	67.27
		Joint	31	28.18
		Extended	5	4.55
13	Marital status	Married	13	11.82
		Unmarried	97	88.18
14	Sources of information	Parents and relatives	11	10.00
		Media	21	19.09
		Health personnel	12	10.91

		Social media	40	36.36
		School and college	26	23.64

SECTION II

Deals with analysis of data related to assessment of knowledge regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas in terms of frequency and percentage.

Table IV.16: General assessments of knowledge regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy

n=110

Variable	Groups	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Knowledge	Poor	0-9	15	13.64
	Average	10-18	45	40.91
	Good	19-27	50	45.45
Knowledge	Minimum	7		
	Maximum	27		
	Average (SD)	17.36 (7.27)		

Assessment of the knowledge regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas shows that, 13.64% of them had poor knowledge, 40.91% had average and 45.45% of them had good knowledge. Average knowledge score of adolescence girls at selected areas was 17.36 with standard deviation of 7.27. The minimum score of knowledge was 7 with maximum score of 27.

SECTION III

Deals with analysis of data related to correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas.

Table IV. 18: Correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls

Correlation	p value
0.62	0.00

The Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to find the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls.

The correlation coefficient between knowledge and attitude was 0.62 with the p value 0.00. The p value less than 0.05, shows the significant correlation

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between the knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy.

The scatter diagram, also confirms correlation between knowledge and attitude.

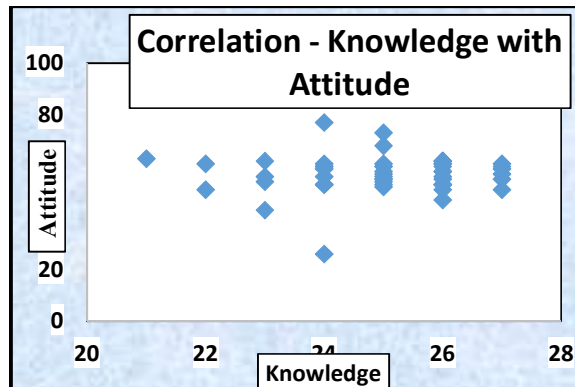


Figure IV.17: Scatter Diagram - Correlation of Knowledge with Attitude

SECTION IV

Deals with analysis of data related to the association between knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas with selected demographic variables.

ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Table IV.19: Association of knowledge with demographic variables n=110

Variable	Groups	Knowledge		Chi Square	d.f.	p value	Significance
		below Md	Above Md				
Age (in years)	10-11	12	11	3.52	4	0.47	Not Significant
	12-13	11	14				
	14-15	18	8				
	16-17	14	12				
	18-19	5	5				

Class	4th – 5th	13	12	2.42	5	0.79	Not Significant
	6th – 7th	12	14				
	8th – 9th	13	8				
	10th – 11th	16	11				
	12 th	5	5				
	School drop out	1	0				
Age of menarche (in years)	10-11	10	13	4.8	3	0.19	Not Significant
	12-13	24	13				
	14-15	19	13				
	after 15	7	11				
Place of residence	Rural	40	34	0.02	1	0.88	Not Significant
	Urban	20	16				
Religion	Hindu	30	14	7.49	3	0.058	Not Significant
	Buddhist	15	22				
	Muslim	9	11				
	Christian	6	3				

Variable	Groups	Knowledge		Chi Square	d.f.	p value	Significance
		below Md	Above Md				
Educational Status	Primary	18	13	0.88	3	0.83	Not Significant
	Secondary	22	22				
	Higher Secondary	16	13				
	College going student	4	2				

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Parents education (Mother)	Illiterate	20	5	8.86	5	0.11	Not Significant
	Primary education	11	13				
	Secondary education	10	9				
	Higher secondary	13	15				
	Graduate	5	7				
	Post graduate and above	1	1				
Parents education (Father)	Illiterate	14	4	6.78	5	0.24	Not Significant
	Primary education	14	10				
	Secondary education	6	10				
	Higher secondary	17	15				
	Graduate	6	8				
	Post graduate and above	3	3				
Parents Occupation (Mother)	Homemaker	50	42	6.41	2	0.041	Significant
	Employed	10	4				
	Self Employed	0	4				
	Unemployed	0	0				

Occupation (Father)	Self Employed	35	42	13.64		0.1	cant
	Unemployed	13	0				
Family Income per month	Rs 5000/ and Below	5	0	4.48	3	0.21	Not Significant
	Rs 5001/- - Rs 15000/-	5	5				
	Rs 15001/- -Rs 25000/-	26	22				
	25001/- and above	24	23				
Type of family	Nuclear	39	35	1.09	2	0.58	Not Significant
	Joint	19	12				
	Extended	2	3				
Marital status	Married	10	3	2.97	1	0.08	Not Significant
	Unmarried	50	47				
Sources of information	Parents and relatives	5	6	4.48	4	0.35	Not Significant
	Media	11	10				
	Health personnel	9	3				
	Social media	24	16				
	School and college	11	15				

Variable	Groups	Knowledge		Chi Square	df	p value	Significance
		Below Md	Above Md				
Parents	Employed	12	8		2	0.0	Signifi

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of related literature is an essential component of any research study or research project. Literature review through light on the studies and their findings reported about the problem understudy. It gives understanding and inspires insight into the problem. The review of literature in a research report is a summary of current knowledge

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about a particular practice problem and included what is known and not known about the problem.

According to Taylor (2001), a literature review is an account of what has been already established or published on a particular research topic by accredited scholars and researchers.

Review of literature broadens the understanding and gives insight into the problem under study. This chapter attempts to presents a broad's review of studies done, the methodology adopted and conclusion arrived by earlier investigators and helps to study the problems in depth. It also serves as a valuable quick to understand, what has been done what is still unknown and untested. The present study is to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescence pregnancy among adolescence girls at selected areas in view to develop pictorial information pamphlet.

The review of literature for the present study is organized as follows;

SECTION A: Review of literature related to pre-experimental study.

SECTION B: Review of literature related to knowledge of adolescence pregnancy.

SECTION C: Review of literature related to attitude of adolescence pregnancy.

SECTION A: Review of literature related to pre-experimental study.

Banerjee S. et al (2021), conducted a pre-experimental, community-based study to evaluate the effectiveness of an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) strategy in enhancing awareness about teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls residing in urban slums. The intervention involved a combination of educational tools, including pamphlets, flip charts, and role play, to deliver key messages in an engaging and culturally appropriate manner. Following the intervention, the mean awareness score of participants increased by 35%, indicating a substantial improvement in knowledge related to the causes, consequences, and prevention of teenage pregnancy. The study demonstrated that IEC strategies, when effectively designed and implemented, can significantly improve adolescent reproductive health awareness, particularly in underserved urban populations. The findings highlight the importance of community-based educational initiatives in addressing public health issues such as adolescent pregnancy.⁹

Thomas J., et al (2020), conducted a pre-experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of a pictorial booklet in enhancing knowledge about

teenage pregnancy among adolescent girls. The intervention involved distributing a booklet designed with simple language and illustrations, which was explained during group sessions to improve understanding. The study found that 72% of participants showed a notable increase in awareness regarding risk factors, consequences, and preventive measures of teenage pregnancy. The results highlight that visual aids are especially effective in educating adolescents from low-literacy backgrounds, as they help simplify complex health information and improve retention. The study concluded that pictorial materials can be powerful tools in adolescent health education, especially in contexts where traditional text-based instruction is less effective.¹⁰

SECTION B: Review of literature related to knowledge of adolescence pregnancy.

Carlos Alberto Castro et al. (2024), This study aimed to assess knowledge, attitudes, sexual behaviors, and experiences related to contraception among students. In Colombia, the average age of first sexual intercourse is between 14 and 15, with high adolescent fertility rates reflecting poor access to health services and limited contraception knowledge. Despite laws promoting comprehensive sex education, gaps remain. A mixed-methods approach was used, including a cross-sectional survey of 827 students and focus groups with students and parents. Results showed that 52.3% of students had adequate knowledge about contraceptives, and 80.1% had positive attitudes toward contraception. Key factors influencing knowledge included discussions with parents, receiving sex education, and being in higher grades. However, barriers to sex education were identified at home and in schools. Notably, knowledge and acceptance were lower among those using condoms compared to other contraceptives. The findings highlight the need for improved educational strategies and health policies to promote responsible sexuality and enhance sex education in Colombia.¹¹

Shifa Das, et al. (2022), A study was conducted at Govt. Higher Secondary School -2 Geedam Naka, Jagdalpur, (C.G) to assess the effectiveness of a Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding the prevention of teenage pregnancy among 60 adolescent girls. The research revealed that adolescent pregnancies are a global issue, particularly prevalent in marginalized communities marked by poverty, limited education, and employment opportunities. Utilizing a pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design,

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the study found that the mean post-test knowledge score of 26.02 (86.73%) was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score of 13.03 (43.43%). The research emphasized that several factors contribute to adolescent pregnancies and births globally. Demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, educational and occupational status of parents did not show a significant association with pre-test knowledge scores. However, it was noted that the majority of teenage girls had insufficient knowledge about preventing teenage pregnancy.¹²

SECTION C: Review of literature related to attitude of adolescence pregnancy.

Alisha Gurung et al. (2023), This study aimed to assess the awareness and attitudes of teenage girls toward adolescent pregnancy in Pokhara, Nepal. A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 145 students using a self-administered questionnaire. The results showed that 55.9% of participants had moderate knowledge about adolescent pregnancy, and a significant relationship was found between awareness levels and factors like ethnicity and family income. In terms of attitudes, 80.7% held favorable views toward adolescent pregnancy, with significant associations to religion, ethnicity, and grade level. The study concludes that while many adolescents have positive attitudes, misconceptions about adolescent pregnancy persist. It highlights the need for awareness programs in schools and communities to improve knowledge and attitudes.¹³

Somayyeh Naghizadeh, et al. (2022), This cross-sectional study was done with 540 people (270 adolescent girls and 270 mothers) in the health centres of Tabriz. Data were collected using the questionnaires of sociodemographic information, knowledge, and adolescent girls' attitudes and their mothers about early pregnancy, its causes, and consequences. Most of girls (94.1%) and mothers (87.1%) opposed pregnancy before 18. There was a statistically significant relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of girls and mothers about pregnancy at a young age. Adolescent girls and their mothers mentioned the lack of sufficient knowledge about sexual relations (57.4% of girls and 66.3% mothers agree) and the lack of knowledge about contraceptive methods (51.9% girl and 59.2% mother agree) important reasons for early pregnancy, girls whose parents were married under the age of 18 were about three times more likely to agree to early pregnancy than girls whose parents married over the age of 18. Also, mothers whose other children were married before 18 were almost five times more likely to agree to early pregnancy

than women whose other children were not married before 18.¹⁴

DISCUSSION

The discussion is the most interesting part of the dissertation. The finding of the study was discussed in the light of previous studies the discussion section is devoted to a thoughtful and insight analysis of the findings, leading to a discussion of their clinical and theoretical utility.

This study aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding factors associated with adolescent pregnancy among adolescent girls in the Khandesh region, with a view to developing a pictorial information intervention. The findings provide insights into the existing knowledge gaps, sociocultural influences, and behavioral factors that contribute to adolescent pregnancy. The discussion integrates key findings with Nola J. Pender's Health Promotion Model (HPM) and compares them with existing literature.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Comprehensive Sex Education: - Implement age-appropriate, culturally sensitive sexual and reproductive health education in schools to improve awareness and prevent early pregnancies.

2. Pictorial Information Dissemination: - Use visual materials like pamphlets, posters, and videos in local languages to make information more understandable and accessible to adolescent girls with varying literacy levels.

1. Parental Involvement: - Encourage parents to communicate openly with their daughters about puberty, relationships, and reproductive health to reduce misinformation and fear.

4. Training for Teachers and Health Workers: - Provide training to teachers and healthcare workers to offer correct guidance and counseling to adolescents regarding pregnancy prevention and healthy relationships.

5. Peer Support Programs: - Establish peer education and support groups where trained adolescents can share knowledge and motivate each other to make healthy choices.

6. Community Awareness Campaigns: - Organize community-based programs to reduce stigma associated with adolescent pregnancy and to promote gender equality and adolescent rights.

“Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Factors Associated with Adolescent Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls at Selected Areas in View to Develop Pictorial Information Pamphlet”.

7. Access to Healthcare Services: - Improve availability and accessibility of adolescent-friendly health services, including counseling, contraceptive methods, and menstrual hygiene support.

8. Policy Implementation: - Advocate for policies that delay child marriage and support girl-child education, as both are critical in reducing adolescent pregnancy rates.

SUMMARY

This chapter provided a comprehensive summary of the study, including its objectives, problem statement, and inclusion/exclusion criteria. It discussed the implementation of findings in nursing practice, education, administration, and research. The study concluded that improving adolescent reproductive health requires multifaceted interventions involving education, policy changes, and healthcare services. Recommendations for future research and interventions were also outlined to guide further work.

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