



KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ASSESSMENT ON NO SCALPEL VASECTOMY AMONG MARRIED MEN IN SOUTH INDIA: A CORRELATION STUDY

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Abstract: Introduction: The menace of population problem, India is the 2nd largest country in the world as per the population is concerned after China which threatens all the economic and social growth. Although India occupies only 2.4% of the world's land area, it supports over 17.5% of the world's population. For this problem various schemes have been introduced both by the states and the Central government, in that Programmes on family welfare, voluntary sterilization and temporary birth control are carried on especially No Scalpel Vasectomy. No Scalpel Vasectomy is a new procedure for male permanent contraceptive measures and alternative solution to elicit the burden to the females.

Objectives: This study attempts to assess knowledge and attitude of the married men regarding no scalpel vasectomy at selected PHC, Ramanagar district, Karnataka. to find out the association between knowledge, attitude with selected demographic variables & to find out the co-relation between knowledge & attitude as well to develop an information guide sheet.

Method: This A descriptive survey design with purposive sampling was used to collect the data from 50 married men who were residing in Bidadi PHC area Ramanagara district, Karnataka. Data was collected using a structured interview schedule. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 13 and the results expressed as proportions

Results: Cent percent of the respondents' are not willing to undergo No scalpel Vasectomy.

Regarding knowledge and attitude mean knowledge score was found in the aspect of Concept of No scalpel vasectomy (54.80%) followed by Facts and myths of No scalpel vasectomy is (44.50%) and lowest mean knowledge score is found in the aspect of Procedure (44.20%). The combined mean knowledge score was 46.90% and SD was 10.82 %. The combined mean attitude score is 44.2 % and SD 8.3%. There is a positive significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of respondents on No Scalpel Vasectomy. ($r = +0.273$).

Conclusion: The overall findings of the study clearly showed that married had inadequate knowledge and Unfavourable attitude towards no scalpel vasectomy.

Thus to conclude the investigator has achieved the objective for assessing knowledge and attitude towards no scalpel vasectomy based on the study finding information guide sheet has been developed and distributed.

Key words : knowledge, attitude, married men & no scalpel vasectomy

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the one of the most populous country in the world. In the year 1977, the population was 968 million, and in 1981 census it crossed 680 million levels. In 1991, it was around 845 million. The increasing growth rate of population and the good state of nutrition and health are possible, thanks to various programmes. The densely populated areas in the country are Bihar, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. On an average for India, the density of population is 190 persons per sq.km. New Delhi and Chandigarh top the country in terms of density and Kerala is the most densely populated state in the whole country.¹

To meet the menace of population problem, which threatens all the economic and social growth, various schemes have been introduced both by the states and the Central government. Programmes on family welfare, voluntary sterilization and temporary birth control are carried on especially No Scalpel Vasectomy.²

"In the last several decades, fertility control policies in India have failed to promote a sustainable solution to the problem of overpopulation. What factors have caused these efforts to fall short? "The prominence of female sterilization indicates another flaw in the India population control strategies. By targeting women instead of men, the government inadvertently opts for the more hazardous means of birth control. The birth rate in India (31 per thousand people) is greater than that of China (20 per thousand people). If this trend continues, India will beat up China by 2025.A.D."²

No Scalpel Vasectomy is a new procedure for male permanent contraceptive measures and alternative solution to elicit the burden to the females as mentioned above.³ No Scalpel Vasectomy is a new technique that is safe, convenient and acceptable to males. This new method is now being canvassed for men as special project, on a voluntary basis under family welfare programme.⁴ Under this project medical person all over the country are to be trained, availability of this new technique at the peripheral level will increase the acceptance of male sterilization in the country. This project is funded by the UNFPA.⁵

A recent study was conducted “No Scalpel Vasectomy” is a new procedure with no surgical intervention & with very low complications reduces a risk of female sterilisation. Percentage of male adopting vasectomy is about 2.00% in India & it is only 0.10% in Karnataka. The study conducted on knowledge of married men regarding no scalpel vasectomy in the Bangalore mahanagara palike south (2002). The study reveals that people had very poor knowledge, only 32% of married men had knowledge regarding no scalpel vasectomy and remaining 68% were unaware of no scalpel vasectomy.⁶

The study conducted on determinants of acceptance of no scalpel vasectomy as a method of contraception among men attending NSV clinic of a public sector hospital of Delhi (2004). The study shows that 50.00% of the respondent's maintained unfavorable attitude, one third was ambivalent, & rests were favorable towards vasectomy methods.⁷

In order to achieve all the above goals & to improve the knowledge & the attitude of the married men towards family welfare programme especially No Scalpel vasectomy & they should adopt this in their life to lead a happy health life. In view with the above need the investigator has taken a study “To assess the knowledge & attitude of married man regarding no scalpel vasectomy with a view to develop an information guide sheet at a selected PHC, Ramanagar district”.

II. METHODS

A descriptive survey design was used & purposive sampling technique was adopted for 50 married men from kenchanakuppe village under the Bidadi PHC area, Ramanagara rural district, Karnataka. Data was collected using a structured interview schedule, which consists of the knowledge questionnaire & 5 point attitude scale was been adopted. The data was analysed using SPSS version 13.00 and summarised as proportions.

III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

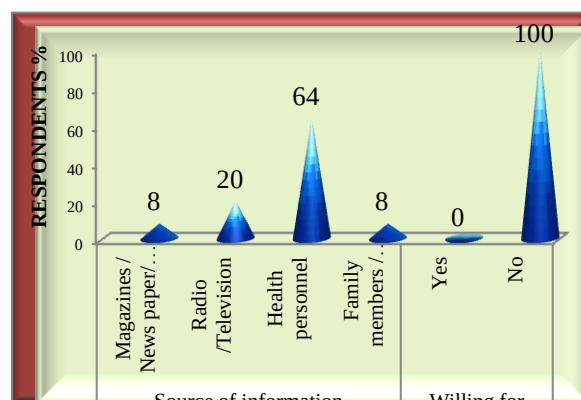
Cent percent of the respondents' are not willing to undergo No scalpel Vasectomy. Regarding knowledge and attitude mean knowledge score was found in the aspect of Concept of No scalpel vasectomy (54.80%) followed by Facts and myths of No scalpel vasectomy is (44.50%) and lowest mean knowledge score is found in the aspect of Procedure (44.20%). The combined mean knowledge score was 46.90% and SD was 10.82 %. The combined mean attitude score is 44.2 % and SD 8.3%. There is a positive significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of respondents on No Scalpel Vasectomy. ($r = +0.273$).

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of study population

Sl No.	Characteristics	Demographic variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age Group (years)	21-30	19	38.0
		31-40	23	46.0
		41 and above	08	16.0
2.	Educational status	Primary	08	16.0
		Higher secondary	22	44.0
		pre –university	15	30.0
		Graduation & above	05	10.0
3.	Religion	Hindu	49	98.0
		Muslim	01	02.0
3.	Type of family	Christian	00	00.0
		Others	00	00.0
		Number of living children	29	58.0
4.	Willing to undergo No scalpel	Nuclear	21	42.0
		Joint	16	32.0
		One child	25	50.0
5.		Two children	09	18.0
		Three children and above	50	100.0
		Yes	00	00.0
6.		No		

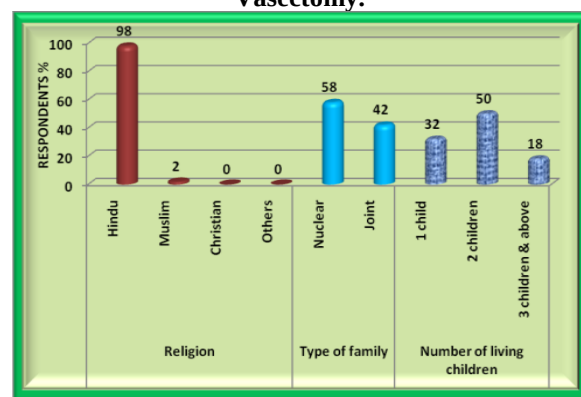
Out of 50 samples of married men, many of the respondents were belonged to Hindu religion (98.0%). It also shows that 58.00% of the respondents belonged to nuclear family followed by 42.00% respondents who came from joint families. Number of living children –32% of the respondents had one child, 50% of the respondents are following two child norm, followed by the 18% of the respondents had three children and above.

Figure 1: Indication of Respondents by religion, type of family and Number of living type of family and Number of living children



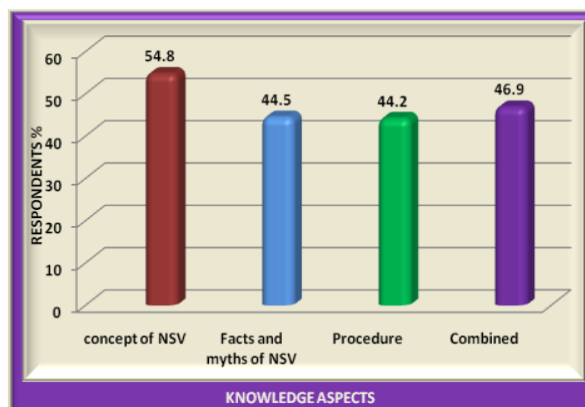
Source of information – 08.0% of the respondents got the information on no scalpel vasectomy by Magazines / News paper/ Journals and books, 20.0% from the radio and television and 64.0% from the health personnel followed by 08.0% from their Family members / neighbors / Friends. Cent percent of the respondents' were not willing to undergo No scalpel Vasectomy. (Fig. 2)

Figure 2: Indication of Respondents by Source of information and willing to undergo No scalpel Vasectomy.



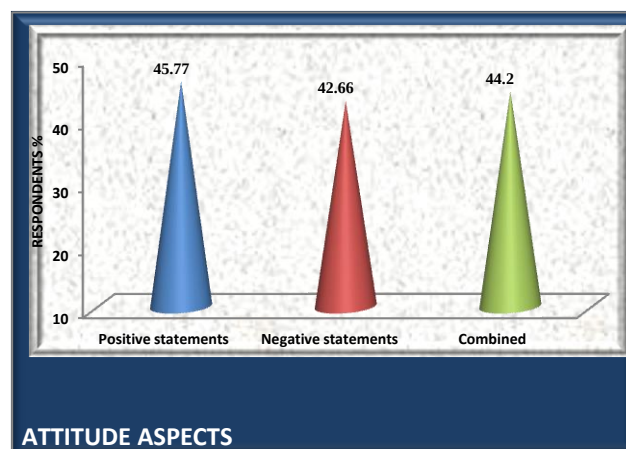
It reveals that the mean knowledge score related to no scalpel vasectomy. The aspect wise mean knowledge score ranged from 44.20 % to 54.80%. Highest mean knowledge score was found in the aspect of Concept of No scalpel vasectomy (54.80%) followed by Facts and myths of No scalpel vasectomy is (44.50%) and lowest mean knowledge score is found in the aspect of Procedure (44.20%). (Fig. 3)

Figure 3: Aspect wise Mean Knowledge Score Related to no scalpel vasectomy



It reveals that the highest mean attitude score related to no scalpel vasectomy. In the positive statements, the mean attitude score was 45.77%, In the negative statements mean attitude score was 42.66%. The combined mean attitude score is 44.2 % and SD 8.3%. (Fig. 4)

Figure 4: Aspect wise Mean Attitude Scores related to no scalpel vasectomy



IV. CONCLUSION

- Married men had some knowledge regarding no scalpel Vasectomy and had negative attitude towards no scalpel Vasectomy. Nursing professionals play a key role in enhancement of knowledge of married men regarding NSV, which could change the attitude and practice of married men towards the NSV.
- The study emphasizes significance of short term in service education programmes for nurses and peripheral health workers to educate for married men regarding NSV.

This study was a descriptive survey type In this study the results revealed that 60% men had inadequate knowledge, (38%) men had moderately knowledge and none of the married men had adequate knowledge regarding No Scalpel Vasectomy. These findings are supported by the following study. Study results revealed that 64.0% men had unfavourable attitude, 36.0% had neutral attitude, towards No Scalpel Vasectomy. There is a positive significant relationship between knowledge and attitude of respondents no scalpel vasectomy. Nursing professionals play a key role in enhancement of knowledge of married men regarding NSV, which could change the attitude and practice of married men towards the NSV.

Steps can also be taken to educate Health workers on the need to motivate them in conducting teaching programmes on NSV as family planning method in community. The limitations of this study included the absence of a comparative group, such as category of eligible couples from another field; the small sample size; and the absence of interventions, like providing information regarding hazards of self-medication.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author declares that they have no competing interest.

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