

## TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING REGARDING KNOWLEDGE ON GANJA ADDICTION HAZARDS AND THEIR PREVENTION AMONG MALE ADOLESCENT

### AUTHORS

1] Suwarna Ghugare      2] Archana Mourya      3] Dr. Manoj Patil

### Author Designations:

1] M.Sc (N) 1<sup>st</sup>yr Dept of Child Health Nursing, Shrimati Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Sawangi (M), Wardha

Email ID : [suwarna.ghugare1990@gmail.com](mailto:suwarna.ghugare1990@gmail.com)

2] Professor of Child health Nursing, Shrimati Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Sawangi (M), Wardha.

3] Research Consultant, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences, Sawangi (M), Wardha.

Type of Article: Study Protocol

Conflict of Interest: None

### ABSTRACT

**Background:-** Human beings can smoke, inspire it by vapour, brew it as a tea, apply it as a ointment, or eat it in items like dark chocolate. Many person use medical marijuana to relieve long pain, muscle aperiodic, anorexia, insomnia and nausea.

### Objectives

- 1)To assess the existing knowledge regarding hazards of ganja and prevention among male adolescent in selected senior secondary school
- 2)To evaluate effectiveness of planned teaching regarding hazards of ganja and prevention among male adolescent in selected senior secondary school.
- 3)To find association between post-test knowledge scores regarding hazards of ganja and prevention among male adolescent selected demographic variables.

### Methodology

The Research Design was one group pre-test and post-test design. Research approach was Interventional Evaluatory Approach and the sample for the study is general population. The Samples will be collected by non-probability convenient sampling technique and the sample size for the study was 60. The setting of the study was selected area of Wardha. Ethical approval was obtained from IEC,DMIMS (DU)/IEC).

**Expected outcome:-** The planned teaching on hazards and prevention of ganja among male adolescents will be effective in reducing the addiction.

**Key word:** effectiveness ,knowledge, male adolescent, prevention ,hazards

### Introduction:

Natural cannabinoids act as neurotransmitters and send chemical messages across the nervous system between nerve cells (neurons).<sup>2</sup>

These neuro transmitted effect brain areas that are complicated in memory, thought, attention, move, balance, perception of the sensitive and time and pleasure. The receptors that answer to cannabinoids also react the THC, which can change and interfere with normal brain activity, affect brain areas that control memory development and attention.<sup>3</sup>

Many sections of the brain are also affected, unfavorably effecting balance, position, collaboration, and reaction time. That can make driving a vehicle, operating big machinery, or engaging in sports or other possible threatening physical activities unsafe for a person using marijuana.<sup>4</sup>

THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) also activates different cannabinoid receptors that enhance dopamine release, a neurotransmitter linked to pleasure sensations.

**Background of study:**-Human beings can smoke, inspires it by vapour, brew it as a tea, apply it as a ointment, or eat it in items like dark chocolate. Many person use medical marijuana to relieve long pain, muscle aperiodic, anorexia, insomnia and nausea.<sup>5</sup>

### **Need for the study**

People are using cannabis to get a care of elation (a big), giddiness, or relaxation. cannabis also gives rise to improvements in sensory perception; colors can appear lighter, music more vibrant, and emotions deeper. Some people get suspicious feelings.<sup>6</sup>

People who use marijuana for recreation purposes can incident the following affects:

- Changes in discernment attributable to a possible narcotics influence that can produce a skewed impression of space and time.
  - Small changes in mood contributing to euphoria, care of strength and calming state
- and Increased heart rate.
- Decreased blood pressure (BP).
  - Decreased attention and recollection.
  - Decreased cognitive control.
  - Nausea, although various cannabinoids can help decrease nausea.
  - Increased hunger.
  - Rapid respiration.

One million heroin given to using are registered in India, according to the UN report, and unconfirmed there are as many as 5 million. The most popular substance abuse in India is cannabis, heroin & Indian manufactured prescription drugs. The International Board of Narcotic Control announced that people addicted to opiates in India are changing drug of option from morphine to heroin. Different studies in India show that 80 per cent of adults begin to use psychoactive drug before the age of 18 and if they continue to use it, they may develop addiction within 3 years with increased risk of mental illness and physical.<sup>7</sup>

**Methodology:**

The Research Design was one group pre-test and post-test design. Research approach was Interventional Evaluatory Approach and the sample for the study is general population. The Samples will be collected by non-probability convenient sampling technique and the sample size for the study was 60. The setting of the study was selected area of Wardha. Ethical approval was obtained from IEC, DMIMS (DU)/IEC).

**Inclusion criteria**

The study includes male adolescents of selected senior secondary school

1. Who are in the selected senior secondary school
2. Who are the students between the age group of 14 to 16 age

**Exclusion criteria:**

The study includes male adolescents of selected senior secondary school

1. Who are not available at the time of data collection.
2. Who are not interested to participate in the study.

**Randomization:** The sequentially numbered system assigns all students to the random.

**Interventions:** The pre test was conducted and planned teaching was given by the researcher under the guidance of the professor of child health nursing and after 7 days the post test is conducted.

**Statistical Analysis:** Analysis of the statistics using the SPSS version will be performed. ANOVA test is used for the interpretation of results, independent t-test..

**Ethics and Dissemination** The DMIMS Institutional Ethics Committee (DU / IEC) approves this study. All participants are invited to read and sign an informed consent.

**Expected outcome:-** The planned teaching on hazards and prevention of ganja among male adolescents will be effective in reducing the addiction.

**Discussion:-** Because no important correlation between usage of marihuana and academic participation was detected, I did not find a significant difference in GPA between marihuana users and non-users as Pearlman (1968), Blum (1969), Goode (1971) and Hochman and Brill (1973) all found. These results have been interesting since SAMHSA carried out a 2005 survey that, compared to 3.1% of students with GPA 1.0 or lower in the last month, 17.9% of students with GPA 1.0 or more used marijuana in the last semester. As I found that the academic involvement amongst rare users of marijuana has risen significantly in comparison to their non-user counterpart, the results of my independent sample t test are also against the claim set by SAMHSA in 2005. Few studies from this region on impairments<sup>8-10</sup> and substance abuse<sup>11</sup> are available. Chole et al<sup>12</sup> and Lohe et al<sup>13</sup> reported studies on tobacco abuse. Gedam et al addressed the psychiatric morbidity in addicted cases<sup>14,15</sup>. Gaikwad et al detailed about different learning modules<sup>16,17</sup>. Rawekar et al narrated about skill learning through early clinical exposure<sup>18</sup>. Sawarkar emphasized on peer-assisted learning of procedural skill in Basti Karma<sup>19</sup>. Some Formative Assessment and Peer Teaching techniques were elaborated by Shrivastava et al<sup>20,21</sup>. All these related issues need to be addressed in framing the planned teaching protocol.

**Conclusion:** Conclusion will be drawn from statistical analysis

**References:**

1. Ling LJ, Hung SL, Tseng SC, Chen YT, Chi LY, Wu KM, et al. Association between betel quid chewing, periodontal status and periodontal pathogens. Oral Microbiol Immunol. 2001;16:364–9.

2. Chang MC, Kuo MY, Hahn LJ, Hsieh CC, Lin SK, Jeng JH, et al. Areca nut extract inhibits the growth, attachment, and matrix protein synthesis of cultured human gingival fibroblasts. *J Periodontol*. 1998;69:1092–7.
3. Kumar S, Parmar G, Saiyed HN. Nut and tobacco chewing. *Br Dent J*. 2004;197:292.
4. Gupta S, Reddy MV, Harinath BC. Role of oxidative stress and antioxidants in aetiopathogenesis and management of oral submucous fibrosis. *Indian J ClinBiochem*. 2004;19:138–41.
5. Vijayalakshmi IB. Economic impact of smoking and cardio vascular disease. *Tobacco and Poverty–A Vicious Circle*. 2004 May: 18.
6. Francis JL, Mullen K, religiosity an attitudes towards drug Use addiction 2006. 88 (5) : 665-672
7. Srivastava , A pal, HR Dwivedi et al. (2003). National house hold survey of drug abuse in India. Report submitted to the Indian ministry of social Justice & empowerment & the united nation office for Drug & crime.
8. Ghogare, Ajinkya Sureshrao. “STUDY OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER.” *INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY* 61, no. 9, 3 (January 2019): S583–84.
9. Gupta, Pankaj Kumar, Sally John, and Sonia Mary Thomas. “A Study Of Pattern Of Referrals In Liaison Psychiatry.” *INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY* 60, no. 5, 1 (February 2018): 98.
10. John, Sally, Samrat Kar, Kanika Kumar, and K. K. Mishra. “Influence of Parenting Style on Behavioural Patterns in Children.” *INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY* 61, no. 9, 3 (January 2019): S410.
11. Joshi, Amey, Lipsy Modi, and Imran Ali Shivji. “Comparison of Total Self-Stigma between Schizophrenia and Alcohol Dependence Patients.” *INDIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY* 60, no. 5, 1 (February 2018): 125–26.
12. Chole, Revant H., Ranjatkumar N. Patil, Anjan Basak, Kamlesh Palandurkar, and Rahul Bhowate. “Estimation of Serum Malondialdehyde in Oral Cancer and Precancer and Its Association with Healthy Individuals, Gender, Alcohol, and Tobacco Abuse.” *JOURNAL OF CANCER RESEARCH AND THERAPEUTICS* 6, no. 4 (December 2010): 487–91. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0973-1482.77106>.
13. Lohe, Vidya K., Shirish S. Degwekar, Rahul R. Bhowate, Ravindra P. Kadu, and Suvarna B. Dangore. “Evaluation of Correlation of Serum Lipid Profile in Patients with Oral Cancer and Precancer and Its Association with Tobacco Abuse.” *JOURNAL OF ORAL PATHOLOGY & MEDICINE* 39, no. 2 (February 2010): 141–48. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1600-0714.2009.00828.x>.
14. Gedam, Sachin Ratan, Imran Ali Shivji, Arvind Goyal, Lipsy Modi, and Santanu Ghosh. “Comparison of Internet Addiction, Pattern and Psychopathology between Medical and Dental Students.” *ASIAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY* 22 (August 2016): 105–10. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ajp.2016.06.007>.
15. Gedam, Sachin Ratan, Ajab Dhabarde, Pradeep S. Patil, Animesh Sharma, Kanika Kumar, and Vijay Babar. “Psychiatric Comorbidity, Severity of Dependence and Liver Enzymes Dysfunction among Alcohol Dependent Individuals: A Cross-Sectional Study from Central Rural India.” *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH* 13, no. 4 (April 2019): VC1–5. <https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2019/40368.12759>.
16. Gaikwad, Nitin, and Suresh Tankhiwale. “Crossword Puzzles: Self-Learning Tool in Pharmacology.” *PERSPECTIVES ON MEDICAL EDUCATION* 1, no. 5–6 (December 2012): 237–48. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40037-012-0033-0>.
17. Gaikwad, Nitin, and Suresh Tankhiwale. “Interactive E-Learning Module in Pharmacology: A Pilot Project at a Rural Medical College in India.” *PERSPECTIVES ON MEDICAL EDUCATION* 3, no. 1 (January 2014): 15–30. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40037-013-0081-0>.
18. Rawekar, Alka, Arunita Jagzape, Tripti Srivastava, and Shashank Gotarkar. “Skill Learning Through Early Clinical Exposure: An Experience of Indian Medical School.” *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH* 10, no. 1 (January 2016): JC1–4. <https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2016/17101.7022>.
19. Sawarkar, Punam, and Gaurav Sawarkar. “Peer-Assisted Learning of Procedural Skill in Basti Karma (Medicated Enema) A Pilot Study.” *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF AYURVEDIC MEDICINE* 10, no. 4 (December 2019): 317–22.
20. Srivastava, Tripti K., Vedprakash Mishra, and Lalitbhushan S. Waghmare. “Formative Assessment Classroom Techniques (FACTs) for Better Learning in Pre-Clinical Medical Education: A Controlled Trial.” *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH* 12, no. 9 (September 2018): JC1–8. <https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2018/35622.11969>.
21. Srivastava, Tripti K., Lalitbhushan S. Waghmare, Ved Prakash Mishra, Alka T. Rawekar, Nazli Quazi, and Arunita T. Jagzape. “Peer Teaching to Foster Learning in Physiology.” *JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH* 9, no. 8 (August 2015): JC1–6. <https://doi.org/10.7860/JCDR/2015/15018.6323>.