

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION And RECOMMENDATION

Based on the hypothesis that there is difference in knowledge and attitude score about HIV/AIDS, this descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year nursing students in Nepal about HIV/AIDS.

From the result of this study it can be concluded that, student's knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS increased as they progressed through the nursing program. There was statistically significant difference in knowledge and attitude among the 1st, 2nd and 3rd year nursing students ($p < 0.05$).

The score of attitude in respondents who had experience in taking care of HIV/AIDS patients was higher than those who did not have experience in taking care of HIV/AIDS patients. There was statistically significant difference in mean knowledge score ($p < 0.05$). But there was no statistically significant difference in knowledge score among respondents who had experience and who did not have experience in taking care of HIV/AIDS patients.

According to the findings of this study, students nurses as a future care provider for the growing number of

HIV/AIDS patients in Nepal need to be knowledgeable about the disease, to nursing management and universal precaution to provide safe and competent care to the HIV/AIDS patients. So the curriculum of the certificate level of nursing students must be revised and the AIDS content should be taught in context with other illnesses and should not be separated from the required core of nursing courses.

6.1 Recommendations :

On the basis of findings of this study, the following recommendations are made to the concerned institutions to increase the knowledge and improve the attitudes of the health personnel about HIV/AIDS.

Nursing Education:

1. The nursing curriculum should include more content on the different aspects of HIV/AIDS and the time for the content should be allotted reasonably.
2. Every student should get experience in all clinical area, so that they can get chance to take care of HIV/AIDS patients which can help to increase their knowledge and attitude about HIV/AIDS.

3. To provide students accurate knowledge and the latest information about HIV/AIDS, nursing teacher should have enough knowledge about HIV/AIDS. So the organization must arrange in-service education and workshop for teachers on HIV/AIDS.
4. Nursing personnel working in various health care settings should be given in-service education to update their knowledge and attitude in order to provide safe and competent care to the clients and to give effective health teaching to the client and the families.
5. A role model of teachers in taking care of HIV/AIDS patients should be encouraged.
6. Nursing process should be a mean to increase willingness of students in taking care of HIV/AIDS patients.

General Education:

There is a need to include HIV/AIDS education in school curriculum, so that they can teach other people and become aware about the disease and prevent themselves from getting the disease.

Recommendations for Future Research:

1. Nursing teachers and other related organizations should take initiative to conduct research on different health

personnel connected to HIV/AIDS patients and care.

2. Similar kind of research across various nursing program in different geographical location is suggested.
3. A comparative study can be carried out to ascertain the knowledge on HIV/AIDS among nursing and non nursing groups, faculty and students, nurses and other group of health personnel.
4. In addition to providing students with the latest information about HIV/AIDS, nursing teachers should have enough knowledge and should know how to deal with students' fear and negative attitude. So a study on this is needed to know how much knowledge they have and to prepare them as effective teachers.
5. A research design which enhances the positive attitude of nursing students in taking care of HIV/AIDS patients should be supported.

ศูนย์วิทยทรัพยากร
จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย