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A study to assess the knowledge on gastritis among 2nd year B.Sc nursing students in Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chennai

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Abstract

Gastritis is a common medical problem among young adults due to certain factors like lifestyle, food pattern, stress, personal habits etc. The condition is diagnosed in as many as 10% of patients seeking emergency medical help for abdominal pain. A descriptive study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding gastritis among B.Sc nursing 2nd year students at Sree Balaji college of nursing, Chennai. The objectives of the study was to assess the level of knowledge on gastritis among B.sc nursing 2nd year students and to assess the level of knowledge among B.sc nursing students 2nd year with their selected demographic variables (age, gender, marital status, type of family, place of stay, parents education). The sample was selected using a purposive sampling method. In this study a total number of 60 students studying in Sree Balaji College of Nursing who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected. In order to assess their knowledge a self-structured questionnaire was developed. Self-made scoring system was used to categorize the participants as whether they have adequate knowledge, moderately adequate knowledge or inadequate knowledge regarding gastritis. The result revealed that 2(3.4%) had adequate knowledge, 34(56.6%) of students had moderate adequate knowledge and 12(24%) had inadequate knowledge about gastritis, which throws light on need for arrangement of special classes for the students and also need for assessing the students periodically. The students must upgrade their knowledge as they are the future nurses who will be giving bedside care and also educating the clients.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, gastritis, 2nd year B.sc nursing students.

1. Introduction

Gastritis is a disorder characterized by irritation of the stomach lining (mucosa). The condition often causes abdominal pain and tenderness, nausea, and vomiting. Acute gastritis involves sudden, severe inflammation, while chronic gastritis involves long-term inflammation that can last for years if left untreated. A less common form of the condition, erosive gastritis, typically doesn't cause much inflammation but can lead to bleeding and ulcers in the lining of the stomach. It is a common medical problem among young adults due to certain factors like lifestyle, food pattern, stress, personal habits also infection of the stomach mucosa with H. pylori etc. The condition is diagnosed in as many as 10% of patients seeking emergency medical help for abdominal pain.

It is estimated that around 1,225,614 Indians have gastritis and stands fourth position among the southern Asia countries as per the current statistics. Therefore, the student nurses must have a thorough knowledge about gastritis so as to prevent the progression of gastritis first of all among themselves and also educate the society to prevent the development and progression of gastritis. The present study was conducted among student nurses of Sree Balaji College of Nursing, Chennai with the main perspective of determining their knowledge regarding gastritis and put into service any implementation programme.

Material and Methods

A descriptive study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding gastritis among B.sc nursing 2nd year students. The study was conducted at Sree Balaji College of nursing, Chennai. The objectives of the study was to assess the level of knowledge on gastritis among B.sc nursing 2nd year students and to assess the level of knowledge among B.sc nursing students 2nd year with their selected demographic variables (age, gender, marital

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status, type of family, place of stay, parents education). The sample was selected using a purposive sampling method. In this study a total number of 60 students studying in Sree Balaji College of Nursing who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected. A self designed self structured questionnaire was developed to assess their knowledge. There were 20 multiple choice questions on definition, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment on gastritis. The data was collected by delivering the question sample to the participants and then collected after 1 hour. Each correct answer was given a score of “one” and wrong answer was given a score of “zero”. Self-made scoring system was used to categorize the participants as whether they have adequate knowledge, moderately adequate knowledge or inadequate knowledge on gastritis.

The score was interpreted as follows

S.no	Level of Knowledge	Percentage
1.	Adequate	>75%
2.	Moderately adequate	51-75%
3.	Inadequate	<50%

Results

The findings of the study are discussed in terms of objective and hypothesis of the study.

Sample characteristics

- Most of the subjects (64%) were in the age group of 18-19 years and minimum number of subjects (3%) were

- found in the age group of 17-18years and 20 years and above.
- Most of the subjects were female 94% and male 6%.
- With regard to marital status most of the subjects were unmarried 97%, and the minimum subjects were married and covered only 3%.
- Most of the subjects 77% belongs to nuclear family and joint family covers only 23%.
- With regard to parents education 38% of the student’s parents were illiterate, 37% of the parents are graduate, 22% of the parents completed high school, and minimum 2% of the parents are post graduate.
- Most of the students 60% stays at home, 25% of the students stays in hostel, 15% of the students stays at outside hostel.
- Most of the subjects 83% got information from teacher which may be due to easy accessibility, 9% got information from books which may be due to easy availability, 6 % got information from their colleagues which may be due to comfort approach, only 2% got information from internet.

The objective was to assess the level knowledge on gastritis among 2nd year B.sc nursing students:

The frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on gastritis among 2nd year B.sc nursing students reveal that 24(40%) had inadequate knowledge, 34(56.6%) of student had moderate adequate knowledge, and 2(3.4%) had adequate knowledge.

Table 1: Level of knowledge among 2nd year B.sc Nursing students.

Knowledge level%	No (n=60)	Percentage %
Inadequate (< 50%)	24	40%
Moderate Adequate (51-75%)	34	56.6%
Adequate (75-100%)	2	3.4 %

Table 1 shows that 24(40%) had inadequate knowledge, 34(56.6%) had moderate adequate knowledge, and 2(3.4%) of the students had adequate knowledge regarding gastritis.

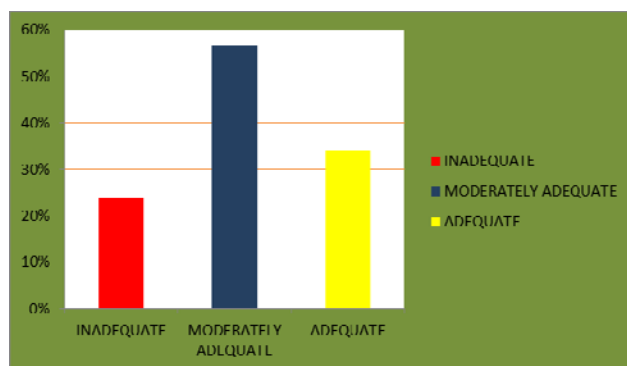


Fig 1: A bar graph representing the level of knowledge regarding gastritis among the 2nd year B.sc nursing students.

Discussion and Conclusions

Sample characteristics of the study reveals that only 2(3.4%) had adequate knowledge, which throws light on need for arrangement of special classes for the students and also need for assessing the students periodically. The students must upgrade their knowledge as they are the future nurses who will be giving bedside care and also educating the clients. Also the study reveals that only 1(2%) of the subjects gain

the information regarding gastritis from internet which shows that the lack of use of internet among students in updating their knowledge. therefore, the students should be encouraged to browse internet in updating their knowledge as they are the future nurses who will be giving care to patients and also educating the clients. For the students in order to be an efficient nurse they must have adequate knowledge and skills which be obtained by referral of various books and browsing of internet and not just by depending on the teachers and giving more chances to the students for clinical exposure which will help them in developing their skills and thus helping them correlate their knowledge.

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