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A study to assess the prevalence and risk factors of bacterial vaginosis among the BSC nursing students of Shree balaji college of nursing Chromepet, Chennai

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Abstract
Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is the most commonly reported microbiological syndrome among women of childbearing age. BV is characterized by a shift in the vaginal flora from the dominant Lactobacillus to a polymicrobial flora. Descriptive Research approach was used to assess the prevalence and risk factors of bacterial vaginosis. Evaluative research approach was used to assess the effectiveness of Educational Intervention package regarding bacterial vaginosis. Pre-experimental one group pre- test post- test design was adopted in the study. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 30 students from the Sree Balaji College of Nursing. Structured questionnaire was used to assess the pre-test and post -test level of knowledge regarding bacterial vaginosis among nursing students. In pre-test level of knowledge of the students 17(56.7%) had moderate adequate knowledge, 11(36.6%) had inadequate knowledge and 2(6.7%) had adequate knowledge. After giving planned educational intervention, the post -test knowledge score was majority of the students 20 (66.67%) gained moderate adequate knowledge, 9(30%) gained adequate knowledge and 1(33.3%) gained inadequate knowledge. The comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge and paired 't' test value among knowledge regarding bacterial vaginosis shows that the pre-test mean score is 4.9 and the post- test mean score is 6.53. The obtained paired 't' test value is 7.14 which is statistically significant at P <0.001.

Keywords: Prevalence, Risk factors, Bacterial vaginosis, knowledge, students, vaginal flora, lactobacillus.

1. Introduction
Bacterial vaginosis (BV) is a clinical condition often referred to as an overgrowth of normal bacteria in the vagina. It is the most common vaginal infection among women of reproductive age. Bacterial Vaginosis is associated with several forms of reproductive health problems. Although BV is the most prevalent vaginal infection among reproductive age women, it has not been well understood.

Objectives
1. To assess the prevalence of bacterial vaginosis among student of Sree Balaji College of Nursing
2. To assess the risk factors of bacterial vaginosis among the students of Sree Balaji College of Nursing
3. To create awareness about management and prevention of bacterial vaginosis among students of Sree Balaji College of Nursing

Methodology
Descriptive Research approach was used to assess the prevalence and risk factors of bacterial vaginosis. Evaluative research approach was used to assess the effectiveness of Educational Intervention package regarding bacterial vaginosis. Pre-experimental one group pre- test post- test design was adopted in the study. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 30 students from the Sree Balaji College of Nursing. Observation checklist was used to assess the risk factors and prevalence of bacterial vaginosis and structured questionnaire was used to assess the pre-test and post -test level of knowledge regarding bacterial vaginosis among nursing students. It consists of 10 multiple choice questions to

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assess the knowledge before and after administering the planned teaching programme. Definition, etiology, risk factors, signs and symptoms, characteristics, diagnosis, medical and dietary treatment, complications and prevention of bacterial vaginosis. The correct answer carries "1" mark and incorrect answer carries "0" mark. To interpret the level of knowledge, the score were distributed as inadequate knowledge <50%, moderately adequate knowledge 50-75% and adequate knowledge 76-100 %.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of the effectiveness of educational intervention package regarding bacterial vaginosis among students

Over All Knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation	Paired T Test	Significance
Pre- test	4.9	2.11	t = 7.14	S P < 0.00
Post- test	6.53	1.36		

Table -1 represents the comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge and paired 't' test value among knowledge regarding bacterial vaginosis. The pre-test mean score is 4.9 and the post- test mean score is 6.53. The obtained paired 't' test value is 7.14.
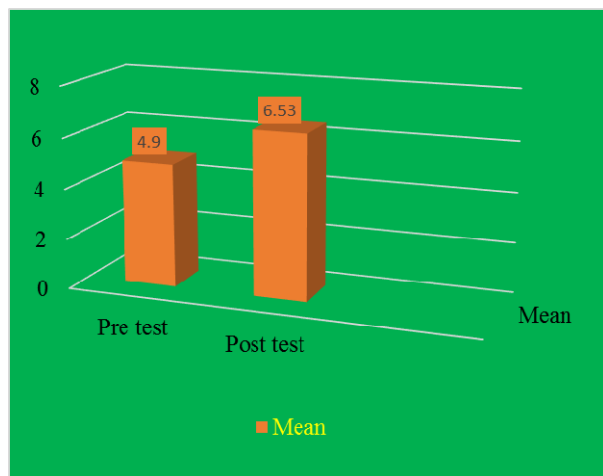

Fig 1: Effectiveness of Educational Intervention Package regarding bacterial vaginosis among nursing students

Results
In pre-test level of knowledge of the students 17(56.7%) had moderate adequate knowledge, 11(36.6%) had inadequate knowledge and 2(6.7%) had adequate knowledge.
After giving planned educational intervention, the post -test knowledge score was majority of the students 20 (66.67%) gained moderate adequate knowledge, 9(30%) gained adequate knowledge and 1(33.3%) gained inadequate knowledge. The comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge and paired 't' test value among knowledge regarding bacterial vaginosis shows that the pre-test mean score is 4.9 and the post- test mean score is 6.53. The obtained paired 't' test value is 7.14 which is statistically significant at P <0.001.

Conclusion
Hence, the education intervention package regarding bacterial vaginosis among nursing students is found effective

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