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## **A study to assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students in NNI, Nellore**

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### **Abstract**

Polycystic Ovarian Disease is syndrome characterized by enlarged ovaries with multiple small cysts and abnormally high number of follicles at various stages of maturation and a thick scarred capsule surrounding each ovary Polycystic ovarian syndrome is an endocrine disorder that affects approximately 5% of young women. The study aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students in NNI, Nellore, a quantitative research approach and non experimental descriptive research design was used for the study. A non probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for selecting the sample. The sampling size of the study was 100 nursing students in NNI, Nellore. The structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and interpret the data. The study concluded that majority of nursing students had inadequate knowledge regarding PCOD.

**Keywords:** knowledge, PCOD, nursing students

### **Introduction**

Polycystic ovarian syndrome is an endocrine disorder that affects approximately 5% of young women. The most common hormonal disorder may occur among women in the reproductive age between 13-40 years and leading major causes of infertility. Polycystic ovarian syndrome in gynecology for about 75% of an ovulatory, infertility. The risk of polycystic ovarian syndrome was found to the 40% in a women population of reproductive age. Women with polycystic ovarian syndrome have a higher incidence of gynecological cancer and are about 2.5 times as likely as health women to develop ovarian cancer, and the persistent dysfunctional bleeding that affects some women with polycystic ovarian syndrome can lead to anemia. The early detection and treatment of polycystic ovarian disease could prevent many complications later in adulthood.

### **Statement of the problem**

**A study to assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students in NNI, Nellore**

### **Objectives**

- To assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students.
- To associate the level of knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables.

### **Material and Methods**

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students in NNI. After obtaining ethical clearance, 100 Nursing students were selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. The data was collected from samples by using structured questionnaire and responses were documented. Statistical analysis was performed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

### **Criteria for sample selection**

**Inclusion criteria:** The nursing students who are

- Willing to participate in the study.

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- Studying I PBBSC, II BSC(N), III BSC (N) and II GNM(N)

**Exclusion criteria:** The nursing students who are

- Not willing to participate.
- Who are on leave.
- Who are sick.
- Students of II PBBSC(N),I &IV B.SC(N) and I &II M.SC(N)

**Description of the tool**

With the help of extensive review from various text books, journals, internet, the tool was developed to assess the

knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students. The tools divided into two parts.

**Part I** – Deals with demographic like age, course of study, year of study, source of information and attended any CNE Programme.

**Part II - It** deals with structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students, consists of 34 multiple choice question. Each correct is given a score of “1” and wrong answer is given “0” score.

**Plan for data analysis**

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Table 1:** Data analysis of method and remarks

S. No	Data Analysis	Method	Remarks
1	Descriptive Statistics	Frequency, and Percentage distribution, Mean and Standard Deviation	*Distribution of socio demographic variables To assess the knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students.
2	Inferential statistics	Chi-Square	* To find out the association between knowledge regarding PCO Damong Nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables

**Results**

The data was organized and presented under the following Headings.

**Section-I**

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of nursing students

**Section –II**

Frequency and percentage distribution of Level of knowledge regarding PCOD among nursing students.

**Section –III**

Mean and standard deviation of knowledge score regarding PCOD among nursing students.

**Section –IV**

Association between level of knowledge regarding PCOD

among nursing students with their selected socio demographic variables.

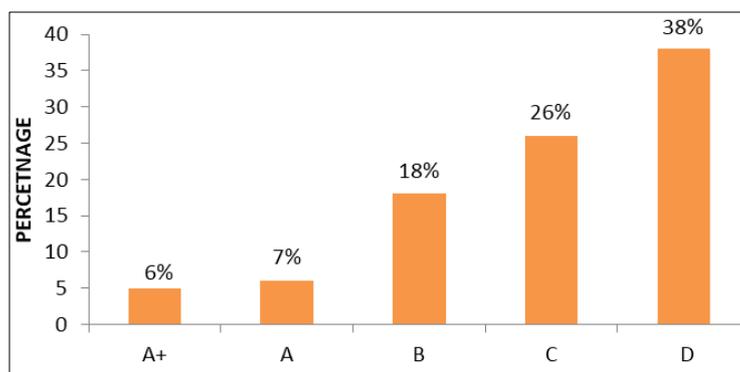
**Section-I**

**Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of nursing students.**

- With regard to age, 51% of students are belongs to 20-22 years
- Regarding to course of study, 90% are Studying B.sc (N)
- Pertaining to year of study,47% are studying II B.sc(N)
- With regard to source of information, 92% gained from Books.
- With context to attend any CNE Programme, 71% says Attended.

**Section-II**

**Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on PCOD among nursing students.**



**Fig 1:** Level of knowledge

**Section-III**

**Table 2:** Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge. (N=100)

Category	Mean	Standard deviation
Nursing students	18.5	4.040

**Section- IV**

**Association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variables of nursing students**

- The study finding reveals that there is a significance association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variables such as course of study and attended any CNE Program.

- There is no significance association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variable such as age, year of study and source of information.

### Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of nursing students had inadequate knowledge on PCOD.

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