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Research Article

KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

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ABSTRACT

A non-experimental descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in selected nursing college. Sample size for the present study consists of 30 adolescent girls from the Aswini College of nursing. Probability random sampling technique was adapted for the selection of sample. The tool was prepared by reviewing literature based on that standardized questionnaire was prepared. The present study reveals that out of 30 samples 93% have average knowledge, 7% have inadequate knowledge and no one have adequate knowledge. There is no association between knowledge of prevention of urinary tract infection and selected demographic variables like monthly income, area of residence, type of family, history of urinary tract infection.

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INTRODUCTION

Good health is a fundamental right of every human being and it is essential to lead a successful life. The preamble to the WHO constitution also affirms that is one of the fundamental right of every human being is to enjoy "The highest attainable standard of health". More over emphasis is based on health and adolescent makes for good health in adulthood. Hall's 1904 influential work at the term of the last century identified adolescent a distinct developmental age. Agreeably it is a transmission period from the depended childhood to independent adolescent hood. There for good mental and physical health is essential in adult hood, then only we could able to prevent morbidity in latent life by means affect millions of the people each year's he fact attached to urinary tract infection is the tendency to develop an infection again and again.

Statement of the Problem

"A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in a selected nursing college, Thrissur, Kerala."

Objective of Study

- 1) To assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls

- 2) To associate the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with their selected demographic variable.

Assumption

There is a significant association between level of knowledge of adolescent girls on prevention of urinary tract infection with their selected demographic variables.

Delimitations

The study is limited to

1. Adolescent girls at selected nursing college, Thrissur.
2. The sample size in this study is limited to 30.
3. Data collection is delimited to assess only the knowledge of adolescent girls on urinary tract infection.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach: - non experimental, quantitative approach.

Research design: - non experimental descriptive research.

Setting of the study: - Study is conducted in Aswini college of Nursing, Nadathara, Thrissur.

Population of study: - adolescent girls aged between 16-19.

Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion criteria:-

- a) Girl students in first year B.sc Nursing

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b) Students who are willing to participate in the study

Exclusion criteria:-

a) Students who are not willing to participate in the study

Sample size of the study: - 30 adolescent girls

Sampling techniques: - random sampling technique.

Description of tool

Section A: Demographic variables of adolescent girls

Section B: Self structured questionnaire to assess the adolescent girl's knowledge regarding the urinary tract infection.

Level knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection among first year B.sc Nursing girl students are categorized based on the total score obtained by them. The result were interpreted as adequate, inadequate and poor.

Adequate: 13-20, Inadequate: 6-12 and Poor: 1-5

Procedure for Data Collection

A formal written permission was obtained from the Principal and 1st year class coordinator of Aswini College of Nursing, prior to data collection procedure. On the first day of data collection, all the subjects were gathered in the recreation room of college hostel. A detailed introduction about the research study and its objectives were given to the subjects. The researcher cleared the doubts of the respondents for providing complete information about the study. After that, samples were selected by simple random technique. Informed consent were taken from the selected samples. Confidentiality was assured to all the students throughout the study to get their co-operation. The structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The samples were very comfortable and co-operative during the course of the study. The researcher maintained confidentiality, throughout the study to prevent contamination. The researcher expressed her sincere gratitude to the samples for their co-operation.

RESULTS

1. Majority of adolescent girls 73.33 % belongs the age group of 18 years, 20 % belongs to the age group of 19 years and 6.6 % belongs to the age group of 20 years.
2. 63.33 % belongs to Christian religion, 33.33 % belongs to Hindu, 3.33 % belongs to Muslim.
3. 40 % of adolescent girls were having >Rs.10, 000, 40% were having the Rs.10,001- Rs. 20,000 and 20 % were having >Rs.20,000 of income

4. 50 % girls belongs to rural area, 23.33 % belongs to urban area and 26.66 % belongs to semi urban area.
5. 20 % students belongs to joint family and 80 % belongs to nuclear family.
6. The source of information of girls, 20 % were from mass media, 23.33% were from family, 20 % were from peers and 36.66% were from health workers.
7. 16.66% girls had history of UTI and 83.33% were not having history of UTI.
8. Majority of samples, 28(93%) have average knowledge and 2 samples (7%) were having inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection.
9. There is no significant association between knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls with selected variables like monthly income, area of residence, type of family, history of urinary tract infection.

CONCLUSION

A study was undertaken to assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls in a selected nursing college, Thrissur. A standardized structured questionnaire is used to assess the socio demographic data and knowledge level among adolescent girls. The study reveals that out of 30 samples, 93% have average knowledge, 7% have inadequate knowledge and no one have adequate knowledge. And in association with socio demographic data it reveals that there is no association between monthly income, area of residence, type of family, history of urinary tract infection.

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