



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HEPATITIS B AMONG THE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS OF KLE UNIVERSITY'S INSTITUTE OF NURSING SCIENCES, BELAGAVI WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP AN INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET

Preety Tippannavar, Veena P V and Harish Deyannavar

KLE Institute of Nursing Sciences Belagavi India

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to assess level of knowledge among undergraduate students regarding Hepatitis B. The study was conducted in KLEU's Institute of Nursing Sciences using Simple Random Sampling Technique. The investigators obtained the permission from the Principal of KLE University's Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi. Descriptive design study was adopted to assess the level of knowledge among undergraduate students regarding Hepatitis B. Self administered knowledge questionnaire was prepared and used to collect the data and to assess the level of knowledge among undergraduate students regarding Hepatitis B. Statement of the problem A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Hepatitis B among the undergraduate students of KLE University's Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi with a view to develop an Informational Booklet".

The objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge of undergraduate students regarding Hepatitis B.
2. To develop an informational Booklet regarding Hepatitis B.

Self administered knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of undergraduate nursing student regarding Hepatitis B.

It consist of two sections:

Section- A: Socio- demographic data It consist of five items for obtaining information about the selected background factors such as sge, gender, religion, sources of information and mass media.

Section- B: Knowledge questionnaire on Hepatitis B It consist of self administered knowledge questionnaire on Hepatitis B, which includes 30 items of multiple choice questions.

Finding of the study:

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribuion of the socio-demographic variables.

- The maximum number of subjects 26 (86.7%) belongs to the age group of 18-20 years and 3(10%) belongs to the age group of 21-23 years and 1(3.3%) belongs to the age group of 24 and above.
- Among all the subjects 2 (6.7%) were male and 28 (93.3%) were female
- Maximum number of subjects 17(56.7%) belongs to Chriatian religion and 12(40%0 belongs to Hindu religion.
- Maximum number of subjects 24 (80%) were exposed to Mass media as a source of information.

Section II: Distribution of level of knowledge among undergraduate students regarding Hepatitis B.

- It is evident that the maximum number of subjects 21(70%) had average knowledge, 7(23.3%) had poor knowledge and 2(6.75) had good knowledge regarding Hepatitis B.

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INTRODUCTION

The Hepatitis B virus can survive outside the body for at least 7 days. During this time, the virus can still cause infection if it enters the body of a person who is not protected by the vaccine. The incubation period of the Hepatitis B virus is 75 days on average, but can vary from 30 to 180 days. This virus may be detected within 30 to 60 days after infection and can persist and develop into Chronic Hepatitis B.

Hepatitis B is also spread by percutaneous or mucosal exposure to infected blood and various body fluids, as well as through saliva, menstrual, vaginal, and seminal fluids.

Sexual transmission of Hepatitis B may occur, particularly in unvaccinated men who have sex with men and heterosexual persons with multiple se4x partners or contact with sex workers. Infection in childhood leads to Chronic Hepatitis in less than 5% cases. Transmission of the virus may also occur through the reuse of needles and syringes either in health-care settings or among persons who inject drugs. In addition, infection can occur during medical, surgical and dental procedures, tattooing, or through the use of razors and similar objects that are contaminated with infected blood.²

Statement of the problem

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Hepatitis B among the undergraduate students of KLE

*Corresponding author: **Preety Tippannavar**
KLE Institute of Nursing Sciences Belagavi India

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Operational Definitions

1. **Assess:** It is the organized, systematic and continuous process of collecting data and the statistical measurement of knowledge regarding Hepatitis B by structured questionnaire.
2. **Knowledge:** In this study, it refers to the awareness and understanding regarding Hepatitis B among students by structured questionnaire
3. **Hepatitis B:** Hepatitis B is defined as the inflammation of the liver caused by the Hepatitis B virus.
4. **Undergraduate Students:** A student at university who has not yet received a degree.

Research Design- Descriptive design was adopted for the present study.

Variables under study

Independent variables: Selected demographic variables such as age, gender, religion, sources of information and mass media.

Dependent variables: Knowledge regarding Hepatitis B.

Research setting: KLE University's Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi.

Sample size; 30 undergraduate students from KLE University's Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi.

Development and description of tool

The tool used for the present study is Structured Knowledge Questionnaire.

Plan for data analysis

Classification of knowledge score was done as shown below

$(\bar{X} + SD)$ = Good Knowledge score

$(\bar{X} + SD)$ to $(\bar{X} - SD)$ = Average Knowledge Score

$(\bar{X} - SD)$ = Poor Knowledge Score

RESULT

Section I: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of The Socio-Demographic Variables (Table 1)

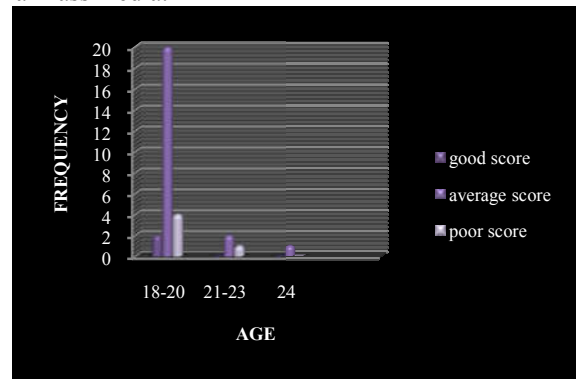
N= 30

SI No	Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
	Age		
1.	18-20	26	86.7
	21-23	3	10
	24 <	1	3.3
	Gender		
2.	Male	2	6.7
	Female	28	93.3
	Religion		
3.	Hindu	12	40
	Christian	17	56.7
	Others	1	3.3
4.	Sources of information		
	Mass media	24	80

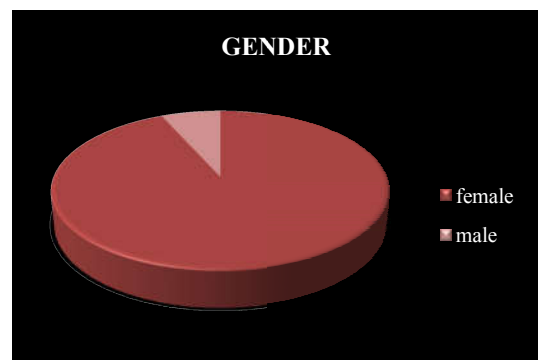
	Family	2	6.7
	Friends	3	10
	Others	1	3.3
	Mass media		
5.	TV	13	43.3
	Pamphlet	2	6.7
	Newspaper	10	33.3
	Internet	5	16.7

The data presented in table 1 indicates that

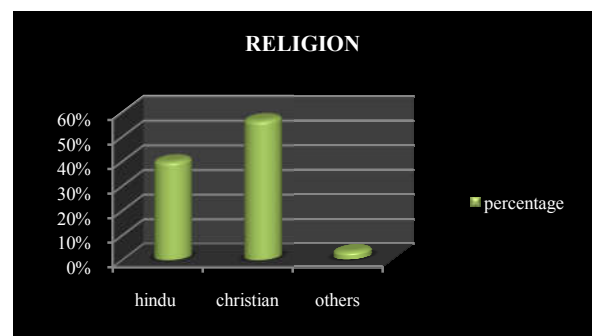
- The maximum number of subjects 26 (86.7%) belongs to the age group of 18-20 years and 3(10%) belongs to the age group of 21-23 years and 1(3.3%) belongs to the age group of 24 and above.
- Among all the subjects 2 (6.7%) were male and 28 (93.3%) were female.
- Maximum number of subjects 17(56.7%) belongs to Christian religion and 12(40%) belongs to Hindu religion.
- Maximum number of subjects 24 (80%) were exposed to Mass media as a source of information.
- Maximum number of subjects 13(43.3%) watched TV as a Mass media.



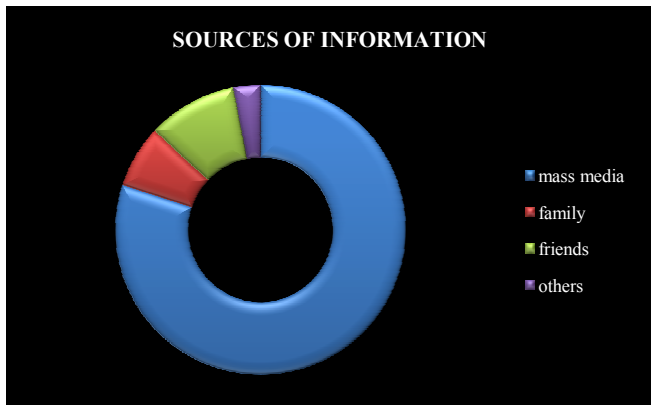
Graph 1 3D Clustered Column Graph showing frequency distribution of undergraduate students according to Age.



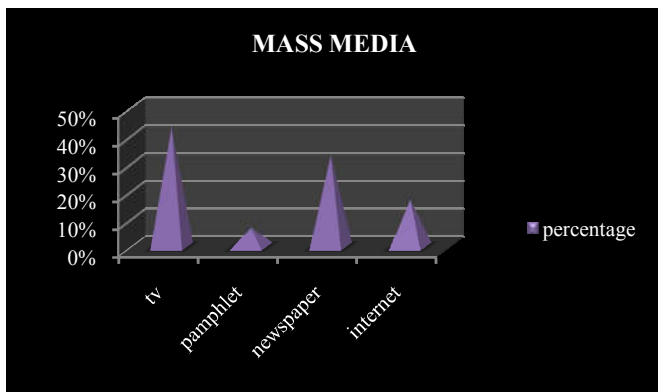
Graph 2 3D Pie diagram showing distribution of undergraduate students according to Gender



Graph 3 Stacked cylinder graph showing percentage distribution of undergraduate students according to Religion



Graph 4 Doughnut graph showing percentage distribution of undergraduate students on sources of information.

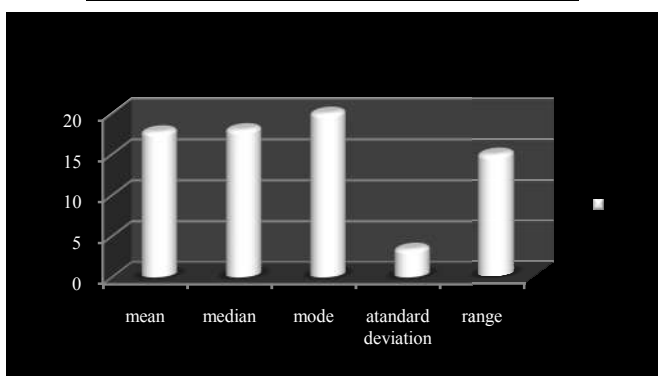


Graph 5 Clustered pyramid graph showing percentage distribution of undergraduate students according to information obtained through mass media

Mean, Median, Mode and Standard Deviation and Range score of knowledge regarding Hepatitis B among undergraduate students of KLEU's Institute of Nursing Sciences, Belagavi. (Table 2)

n=30

Mean	Median	Mode	Standard Deviation	Range (H-L)
17.73	18	20	3.0403	15



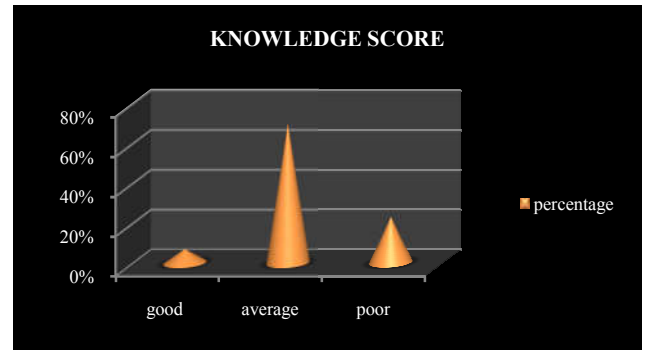
Graph 6 Stacked cylinder graph showing Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation and range

Section-II Distribution of level of knowledge among undergraduate students regarding Hepatitis B. (Table 3)

n=30

Knowledge Level	Frequency	Percentage %
Poor [0-15]	7	23.3
Average [16-20]	21	70
Good [21-30]	2	6.7

From the above table it is evident that the maximum number of subjects 21(70%) had average knowledge, 7(23.3%) had poor knowledge and 2(6.7%) had good knowledge regarding Hepatitis B



Graph 7 Stacked cone graph showing distribution of level of knowledge among BSc. 2nd year nursing students regarding Hepatitis B.

Summary

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