

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Urinary Tract Infection among B. Sc Nursing 1st Year Students Studying at Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing, Golpura, Distt. Panchkula, Haryana

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ABSTRACT

A urinary tract infection (UTI) is an infection in any part of the urinary system – kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra”. Most infections involve the lower urinary tract – the bladder and the urethra. Urinary tract infection is one of the most prevalent diseases affecting people of all age groups i.e. from neonate to geriatric age group. Research design adopted for study was non experimental research design. The study had been conducted in Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing, Golpura, district Panchkula, Haryana. Population and sample of the study consisted of B.Sc nursing 1st year students at “Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing, Golpura, District Panchkula, Haryana”. Non- probability purposive sample technique was used. Majority of students 14 (55%) had average level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection, 5 (3%) had good knowledge and 10 (42%) had poor level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.

Keywords: Urinary, Tract Infection, Knowledge, Kidney, Ureter, Bladder

I. INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection is the most common bacterial infection affecting many people every year. A urinary tract infection (UTI) involves urethra (a condition called urethritis), kidneys (a condition called pyelonephritis) or bladder, (a condition called cystitis). Women are at greater risk of developing a UTI than men (because women have shorter urethra and closed to the anus than men). This increased risk may be due to imperfect

emptying of the bladder. Infection limited to the bladder can be throbbing and maddening. However, grave consequences can occur if a UTI spreads to the kidneys. Moreover, infection frequently spreads from one area to the other.

According to WHO, “A urinary tract infection (UTI) is an infection in any part of the urinary system – kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra”. Most infections involve the lower urinary tract –the bladder and the urethra.

Urinary tract infections normally occur when bacteria pierce the urinary tract through the urethra and began to grow in the bladder. Although the urinary system is premeditated to keep out such microscopic invaders, these barricades sometimes fall. Bacteria may take hold, when that happens and produce into advanced infection in the urinary tract. Bacteria are the most general cause of UTIs, although fungi infrequently can also infect the urinary tract. E. coli bacteria, which live in the bowel, cause most UTIs. In spite of the fact that 80% of the infection is caused by Escherichia Coli, the contribution of the other pathogens cannot be dispossessed of one of the assassins responsible for deliberating UTI are Gram positive cocci.

The most common type of UTI is a bladder infection, also known as cystitis. Symptoms of a bladder infection may include a frequent urge to urinate, a burning sensation during urination, cloudy or bloody urine, and lower abdominal pain. If the infection spreads to the kidneys, it can lead to a more severe condition called pyelonephritis. Symptoms of kidney

infection may include fever, back pain, nausea, and vomiting.

To diagnose a UTI, a healthcare professional typically collects a urine sample for testing. The presence of bacteria and white blood cells in the urine, along with symptoms, helps confirm the infection. Treatment for UTIs usually involves a course of antibiotics to eliminate the bacteria causing the infection. Drinking plenty of water, urinating frequently, and maintaining good personal hygiene are also recommended to help prevent UTIs. It's important to promptly treat UTIs to prevent complications. If left untreated, UTIs can lead to more severe infections, kidney damage, and potentially life-threatening conditions. It is advisable to consult a healthcare professional if you suspect you have a urinary tract infection.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among B.Sc Nursing 1st year studying at Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of descriptive study on knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among B.Sc Nursing 1st year studying at Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Bacteria present in urine are the cause for UTIs, indeed though fungi and contagion could also be involved. Among the women, who infected have been seen intermittent in a single time. Ladies are more susceptible for UTIs, even though UTIs happen in both ladies and men. UTIs affect lower urinary tract most generally; still, infection can spread to upper urinary tract. Cystitis is the term used to explain lower UTIs, characterized by dysuria, augmented frequency of urination, urgency to urinate, and may have supra-pubic pain. Thrusting infections may be get severe pyelonephritis, which is a concerned order infection. Although indeed if the urine has significant bacteria without any symptoms, that would be nominated as asymptomatic bacteriuria, on the other hand with symptoms it is characteristic bacteriuria.

In youthful girls, the estimated number of UTIs is 0.5 per person per time. Likewise, repeated infections are common among 80 percent of infected persons; generally within a period of 3 months of original infection. The prevalence of UTIs increases as age advances and sexual exertion starts. The available scientific literatures suggest that different factors related to UTIs including education, socioeconomic status, connubial status,

menstrual status, diet, and precedent history of UTI. Among causal pathogens, Escherichia coli are the most ordinary organism for UTIs, and it is common infection in women transmits through fecal foliage fluently.

Womanly medical and nursing scholars are more susceptible to develop UTI than the common population and need attention. Studies from India as well as other part of world have reported that 20 percent–65 percent of womanish medical and nursing scholars have practiced symptoms of UTIs. Normally, people drink bounty of water to flush out the contagious bacteria. Operation of curd water around the urethra can help in getting relieve of urinary burning sensation. This present appraisal enlists several ethno botanicals, which are reported to be precious for UTI and other urinary diseases. It covers a list of possible herbs with uro-bactericidal action, the in vitro/in vivo and clinical trial studies reported to establish the efficiency of cranberry in treating UTI. It also represents the synopsis of pertinent natural therapeutics; those are proven to be useful in both avoidance and cure of urological disorders.

III. METHODOLOGY

The research design adopted was non experimental research design (Descriptive research design). The study had been conducted in Swami Devi Dyal College Of Nursing, Golpura, district Panchkula, Haryana. Population of the study consisted of B.Sc nursing 1st year students at “Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing, Golpura, district Panchkula, Haryana”. The sample of the study comprised of B.Sc nursing 1st year students at “SwamiDevi Dyal College Of Nursing, Golpura, district Panchkula, Haryana. Non-probability purposive samples techniques was used to select the Bsc nursing 1st year students (36) studying at Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing, Golpura, district Panchkula, Haryana. The tool comprised of two sections:

1. Demographic data profile sheet was used for assessment of demographic variables such as age, gender, religion etc.
2. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) among Swami Devi Dyal College Of Nursing, Golpura, district Panchkula, Haryana.

IV. RESULTS

Demographic profile of the Consumers

In the current study 36 students were consulted to pen down their review on "A descriptive study to

assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection among B.Sc Nursing 1st year students studying at Swami Devi Dyal college of nursing”. They were assessed for knowledge

regarding urinary tract infection.

Students’ Profile:

The profile of the enrolled students included their gender, age and religion

4.1: Gender:

Table 4.1.1: Gender Distribution of Students

Sex	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	10	27.7
Female	26	72.2

The current Table 4.1.1 exhibits that the frequency distribution of students was 27.7 percent male while 72.2 percent was female.

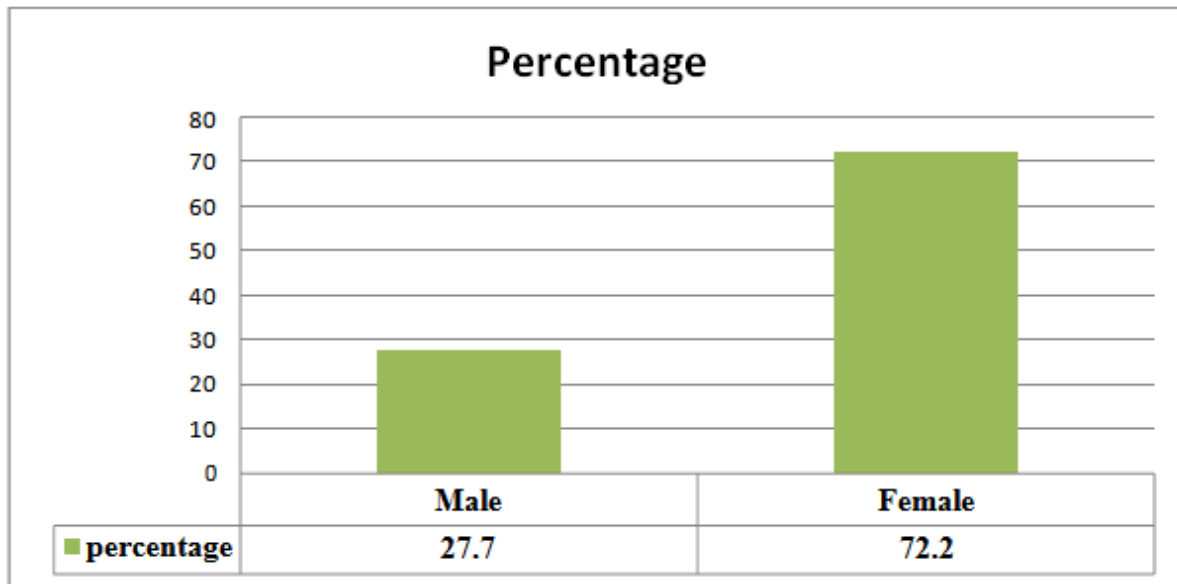


Figure 4.1.1: Distribution of Students according to their Gender

Majority of the students were female (72.2%) and male was 27.7 percent.

Table 4.1.2: Age Distribution of Students

Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
17 – 18	20	55.5
18 – 19	9	25.0
19 – 20	7	19.4

Table 4.1.2 depicts that 20 (55.5%) students were in the age group of 17-18 years whereas 9(25.0%) were between 18-19 years followed by 7 (19.4%) from the higher group 19-20 years.

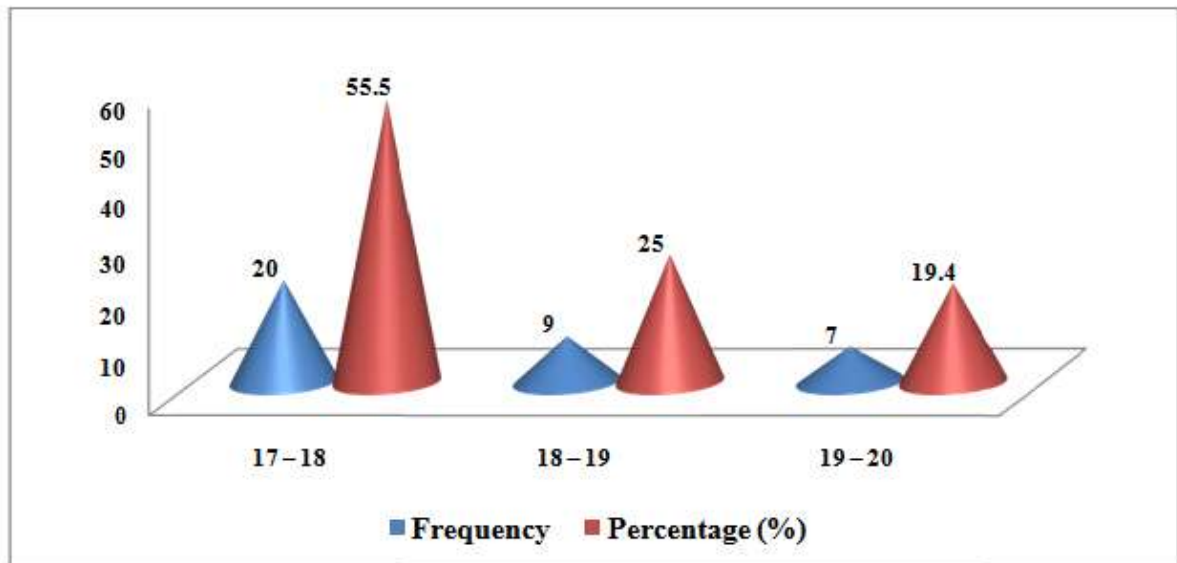


Figure 4.1.2: Distribution of Students according to their Age

The bar chart in Figure 4.1.2 illustrates that majority of the students (55.5%) lays in the age group of 17-18, 25% between 18-19 years however 19.4% of the consumers were between 19-20years old.

4.4.3. Religion:

Table 4.1.3: Religion of Students

Religion	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hindu	23	63.8
Muslim	4	11.1
Sikh	6	16.6
Christian	3	8.3

Table 4.1.3 depicts that (63.8%) students belongs to Hindu religion, (11.1%) from Muslim, whereas (16.6%) from sikh and (8.3%) from Christian religion.

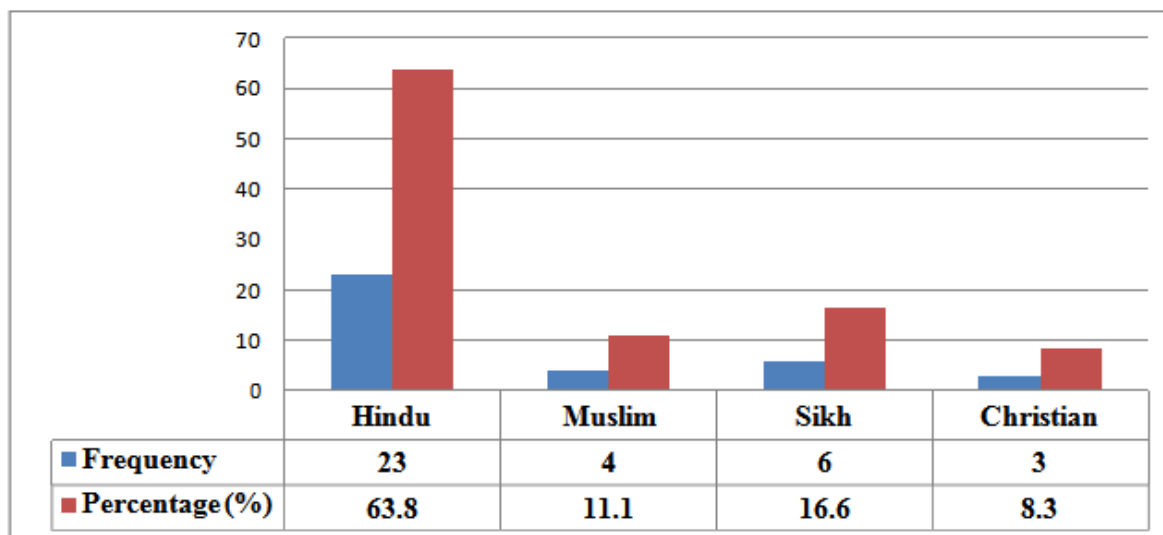


Figure 4.1.3: Distribution of Students according to their Religion

Figure 4.1.3 shows that (63.8%) 23 students were Hindu, followed by (11.1%) 4 Muslim, (16.6%) 6 Sikh and (8.3%) 3 of them was Christian.

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection of B.Sc nursing 1st year studying at Swami Devi Dyal College of Nursing, Golpura, District Panchkula, Haryana.

Table 4.1.4: Level of Knowledge regarding Urinary Tract Infection

Level of Knowledge regarding (UTI)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good	6	16.6
Average	14	38.8
Poor	16	44.4

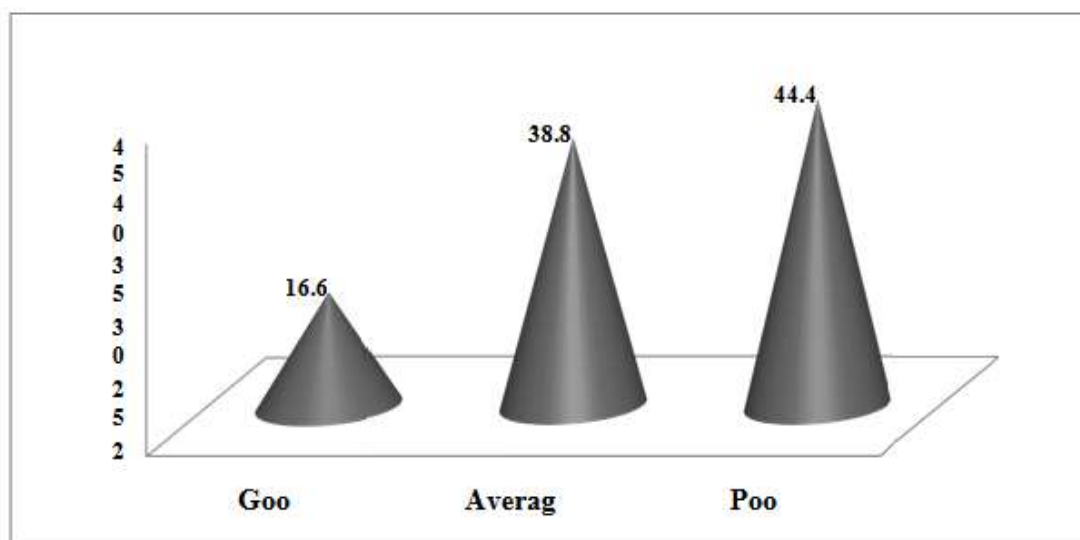


Fig 4.1.4: Level of Knowledge regarding Urinary Tract Infection

Table 4.1.4 and Figure 4.1.4. depicted that majority of students (45%) had poor level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection,

(16.6%) had good knowledge and (38.8%) had average level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.

Table 4.1.5: Source of Information regarding Urinary Tract Infection

Source of Information	Number of Subject	Percentage (%)
Literature	2	5.5
T.V.	18	50
Parents	07	19.4
Teachers	02	5.5
Peers	07	19.4

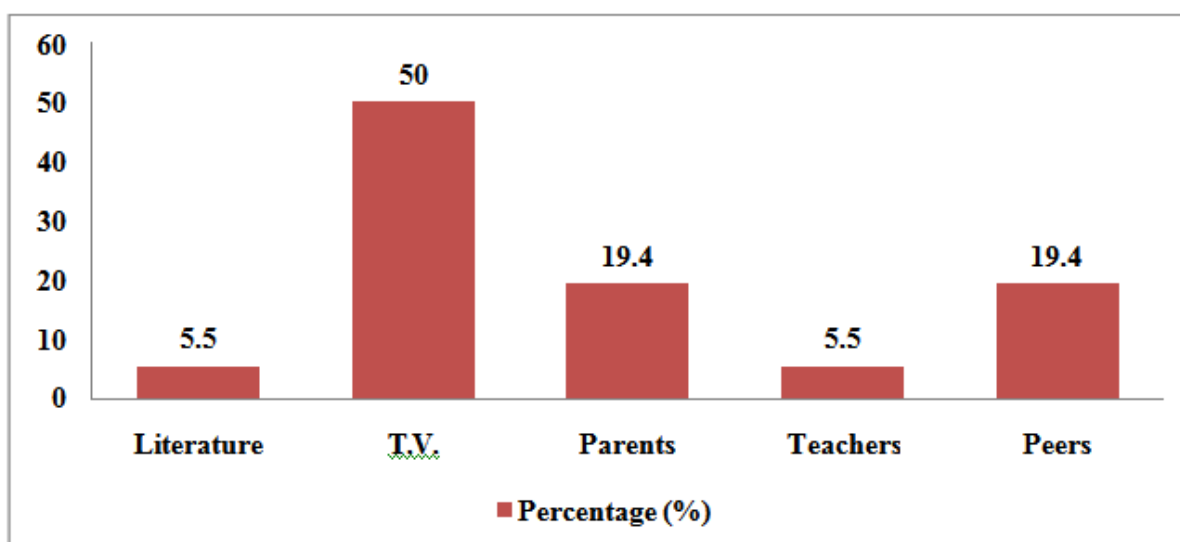


Fig. 4.1.5: Source of Information Wise Distribution of Study Subjects

Table 4.1.5 shows data regarding main source of information related urinary tract infection among study subjects depicting that 5.5% of study subject had got information from teachers, 19.4 % from parents, 5.5% from literature which includes books, magazines and news paper, 19.4% from their peers where as highest percentage of study subjects i.e. 50% got information from T.V.

V. DISCUSSION

Urinary tract infection is the most common bacterial infection affecting many people every year. The annual incidence of urinary tract infection in India is estimated from 66.78% in male and 33.22% in females. High prevalence was observed in females as compared to males (2:1). Urinary tract infection is a common problem

especially among college going children. Majority of the students (45 percent) had poor level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection, (16.6 percent had good knowledge and (38.8 percent) had average level of knowledge regarding urinary tract infection. Keeping this view in mind the present study was undertaken in selected college of Haryana with an objective to assess the effectiveness of health education package on knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection.

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