Original Article

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Ovarian Disease among 4th Year B. Sc Nursing Students at KLE's Institute of Nursing Sciences, Hubballi, Karnataka

Asha H. Bhatakhande*, Meenaxi R. Devangmath**

Author Affiliation: *Associate Professor & Head, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology **Professor & Head, Dept. of Community Health Nursing, KLE'S Institute of Nursing Sciences, Hubballi, Karnataka 580031, India.

Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding ovarian disease among 4th year B.Sc (N) students at K.L.E's Institute Of Nursing Sciences, Hubballi. Thirty (30) students were selected by non probability; convenient sampling technique. The knowledge was assessed by using structured knowledge questionnaire. The study results revealed that 04 (13.33%) of the students had good knowledge, 22 (73.33%) students had average knowledge and only 04 (13.33%) of the students had the poor knowledge about the ovarian disease.

Keywords: Knowledge; Ovarian Disease.

Introduction

The female reproductive system includes both external & internal organs. External organs are Mons pubis, labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, hymen & vestibule. Internal organs are vagina, uterus, fallopian tube & ovaries. The functions of female reproductive organ are formation of ova, reception of spermatozoa, and provision of suitable environment for fertilization, fetal development, parturition and lactation.

The ovaries are a pair of organs in the female reproductive system. They are located in the pelvis, one on each side of the uterus. The ovaries produce eggs and female hormones. Every month during a women's menstrual cycle, an egg grows inside an ovary. It grows in a tiny sac called follicles. When an egg matures, the sac breaks open to release the egg. The egg travels through the fallopian tube to the uterus. Then the sac dissolves. The empty sac becomes corpus luteum. Corpus luteum makes hormones that help prepare for the next egg. If there is alteration in normal physiology then, few disorders associated with ovaries may arise.

Ovarian disease can be classified as endocrine disorder or as disorders of the reproductive system. The incidence of ovarian disease is rising in every countries of the world. Especially in developing countries like India. This is because of more and more women in India are beginning to work outside their homes which allow various risk factors of ovarian disease to come in to play. In addition early age at menarche and menopause, add to the risk and to some extent family history of ovarian disease also increase risk. Educating the entire population is not feasible instead educating a specific cadre of society would be more useful. Therefore the investigator has selected Final year B.Sc Nursing student keeping in mind that they are future nurses and teacher who will educate women's regarding ovarian cyst and its prevention.

Statement of the Problem

"A Study to assess the knowledge regarding ovarian disease among 4th year B.Sc Nursing students at KLE's Institute of Nursing sciences, Hubballi, Karnataka."

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding ovarian disease among 4thyear B.Sc Nursing students.

2. To find out an association between knowledge scores regarding ovarian disease among 4th year B.Sc Nursing students with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Methodology

Research Approach

Survey Approach.

Research Design

Non-experimental, descriptive type.

Sampling Technique

Non probability: convenient sampling technique.

Sample Size: 30.

Population: 4th year B.Sc (N) students.

Setting: K.L.E'S Institute of Nursing Sciences, Hubballi.

Tool used: Structured knowledge questionnaire on Ovarian Disease.

Section 1: Socio demographic variables of 4th year B.sc nursing students.

Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire contains items on:

- Part "A" : consist of '5' items on knowledge regarding female reproductive system

- Part "B": consist of '9' items on knowledge of ovarian disease.

- Part "C" : consist of '5' items on clinical features and diagnostic measures

- Part "D" : consist of '6' items on treatment and complication of ovarian disease.

- Part "E" : consist of '5' items on basic nursing management (True or False)

Procedure of Data Collection

Formal permission was obtained from the Principal and the class coordinator of 4th year B.Sc Nursing, KLE's Institute of nursing sciences Hubballi, the investigator proceeded for data collection. The main study was conducted for four weeks.

The methods used for data collection were as follows:

- The investigator introduced herself & explained the purpose of the study to 4th year B.Sc nursing students.

- The written consent was obtained from the participants.

- The data was obtained by administering structured knowledge questionnaire.

Data Analysis Plan

The data obtained were analyzed in terms of the objectives of the study, using descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysis was planned as follows;

- Organization of data on the master sheet

- Tabulation of the data in terms of frequency. Percentage, mean, median standard deviation and range.

- Classification of knowledge scores on

- Good score — $(\overline{X} + SD)$ & above

- Average score — $(\overline{X} + SD)$ to $(\overline{X} - SD)$

- Poor score — — -$(\overline{X} - SD)$ & below.
  [Note: ($\overline{X}$ =Mean. SD=Standard deviation].

Results

Section I: Distribution of sample characteristics according to demographic variables of respondents.

Table 1: revealed that, majority of the subjects 24 (80%) belonged to the age group 21-22 years, while minimum number 1 (3.33%) belonged to age group of 20-21 years. Majority of the subjects 19 (63.33%) belonged to Christian and the minimum 1 (3.33%) belonged to muslim. Majority of the subjects fathers educational status 16(53.33%) was pre-university and while minimum number 1 (3.33%) was primary. Majority of subject mothers educational status 16 (53.33%) was pre-university, while minimum number 2 (6.67%) was primary. Majority of the subjects source of information, 16 (53.3%) was print media and while minimum number 1 (3.33%) was electronic media.

Section II: *Analysis and interpretation of knowledge scores of B.Sc (N) 4th year students regarding ovarian disease.*

Table 2 and Graph 1: Indicate that 40.66% had knowledge regarding ovarian disease.

Table 3: Depicted that overall mean knowledge score was 12.5, median was 15.5, mode was 13 standard deviation was 2.86 & range was 11.
Table 4 and Graph 2: Depicted that majority of subjects 73.33% had an average knowledge and 13.33% of them had good and poor knowledge respectively

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of B.Sc (N) 4th year students according to their socio-demographic variables   N=30

Sl. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1	**Age (in years)**		
	20-21	01	3.33%
	21-22	24	80%
	22-23	05	16.66%
2	**Religion**		
	Hindu	10	33.33%
	Muslim	01	3.33%
	Christian	19	63.33%
3	**Educational status of father**		
	Primary	01	3.33%
	Secondary	13	43.33%
	pr-university	16	53.33%
4	**Educational status of mother**		
	Primary	02	6.67%
	Secondary	12	40%
	pr-university	16	53.33%
5	**Source of information**		
	Print media	16	53.33%
	Electronic media	01	3.33%
	New age media	08	26.67%
	Peer group and social circle	02	6.67%
	Health professional	03	10%

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of knowledge scores of B.Sc (N) 4th year students regarding ovarian disease   N=30

| Sl. No	Items	Total Score	Obtain Score	Mean % of knowledge score of subjects
1	Knowledge regarding ovarian disease	900	366	40.66%
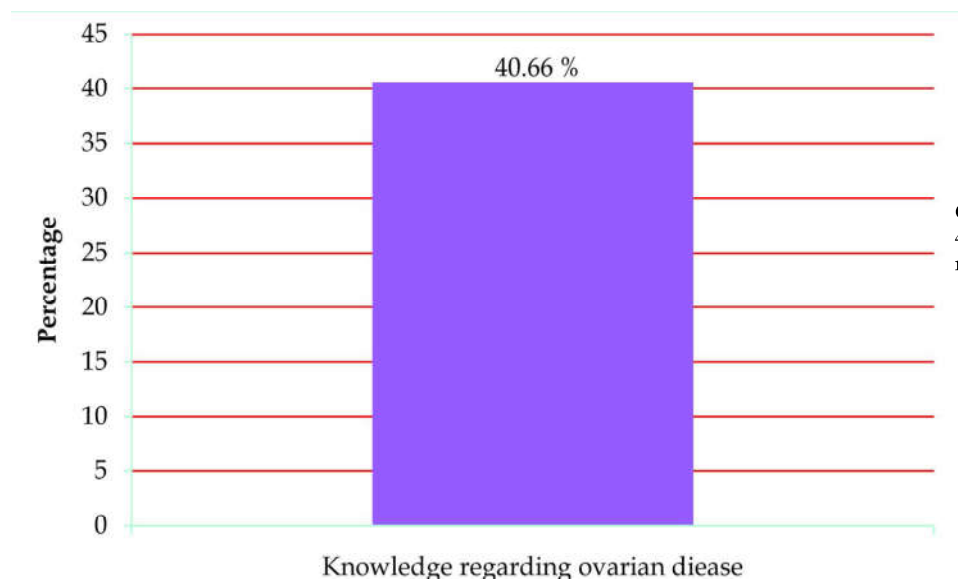
Graph 1: Indicate that 40.66% had knowledge regarding ovarian disease

Table 3: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation and range of knowledge scores of subjects regarding knowledge of ovarian disease   N=30

Mean	Median	Mode	Standard deviation	Range
12.5	15.5	13	2.86	11

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores of subjects regarding ovarian disease among the B.Sc (N) 4ᵗʰ year Students.   N=30

Knowledge Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Good Score (Above15)	4	13.33
Average Score(9-15)	22	73.33
Poor Score (Below 9)	4	13.33
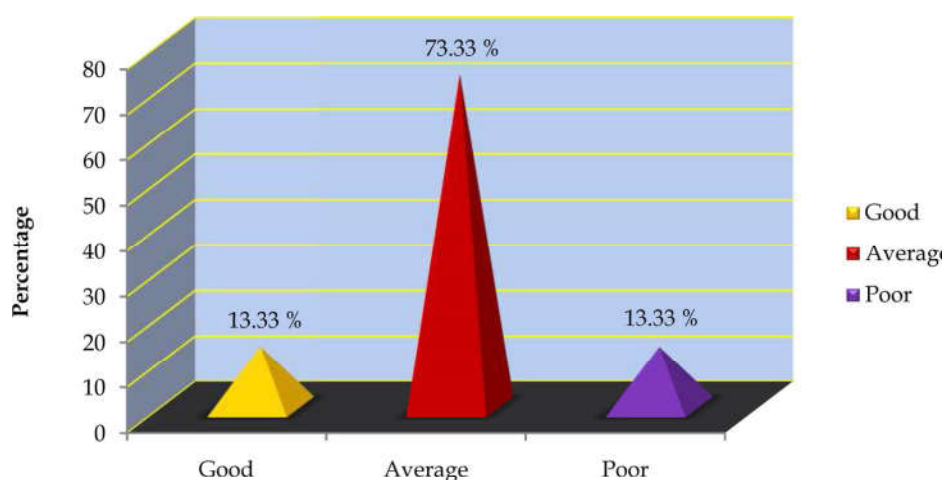
Graph 2: Depicted that majority of subjects 73.33% had an average knowledge and 13.33% of them had good and poor knowledge respectively

Section III: Analysis and interpretation of data to find out an association between knowledge scores with selected socio-demographic variables.

H₁: There will be statistical association between the knowledge scores of B.Sc(N) 4ᵗʰ year student regarding ovarian disease and their socio demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 5: Association between the existing knowledge of B.Sc (N) 4ᵗʰ year students with their selected demographic variables.   N=30

Sl. No	Demographic Variables	Good	Average	Poor	χ^2 Cal value	χ^2Tab value	DF
1	**Age(in year)**						
	20-21	00	00	01			
	21-22	04	18	02	7.95	9.49	4
	22-23	00	04	01			
2	**Religion**						
	Hindu	01	06	03			
	Muslim	00	01	00	2.75	9.49	4
	Christian	03	15	01			
3	**Educational status of father**						
	Primary	00	01	02			
	Secondary	01	04	02	1.098	9.49	4
	Pre-university	03	11	06			

4	Educational status of mother						
	Primary	00	01	01			
	Secondary	01	09	02	49.389*	9.49	4
	Pre-university	03	12	01			
5	Source of information						
	Print media	03	09	02			
	Electronic media	00	01	02			
	New age media	00	07	01	4.999	15.51	8
	Peer/social group	00	01	01			
	Health professional	01	02	00			

Table 5 reveals that:

- The calculated chi-square value (7.95) was lesser than the tabulated chi-square value (9.49). Hence, $H_{1.1}$ was rejected.

- The calculated chi-square value (2.75) was lesser than the tabulated chi-square value (9.49). Hence, $H_{1.2}$ was rejected.

- The calculated chi-square value (1.098) was lesser than the tabulated chi-square value (9.49). Hence, $H_{1.3}$ was rejected.

- The calculated chi-square value (49.389) was greater than the tabulated chi-square value (9.49). Hence, $H_{1.4}$ was accepted.

- The calculated chi-square value (4.999) was lesser than the tabulated chi-square value (15.51). Hence, $H_{1.5}$ was rejected.

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the study the following conclusion was drawn; Overall study result reveals that the B.Sc (N) 4ᵗʰ year students of K.L.E'S Institute of nursing sciences Hubballi had an average knowledge regarding ovarian disease. There is a need for improvement in level of knowledge regarding ovarian disease among B.Sc (N) 4ᵗʰ year students K.L.E'S Institution of nursing sciences Hubballi.So our next recommendation is to have an intervention study to improve their knowledge.

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