



KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MODES OF TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION OF HEPATITIS C INFECTION

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ABSTRACT

Hepatitis C is a common type of liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis C virus. The disease can spread range in severity from a mild illness and lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong condition that can lead to cirrhosis of the liver or liver cancer, or even death. The aim of study was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection among first year B.Sc (N) students. The first objective was to Assess the pre - test knowledge scores regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C among the college students. The second objective was evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C among college students. The third objective was Find out an association between pre- test knowledge score on modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C and selected demographic variables. The statistical values supported the research hypothesis that the knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C.

Key words: Knowledge of Hepatitis C, Modes of transmission and Prevention of Hepatitis C.

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Article Info

Received 12/07/2018; Revised 20/07/2018

Accepted 04/08/2018

INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis C is a common type of liver disease that results from infection with the Hepatitis C virus. The disease can range in severity from a mild illness and lasting a few weeks to a serious, lifelong condition that can lead to cirrhosis of the liver or liver cancer, or even death. Many people not have awareness that they have hepatitis C until they already have some liver damage.

9 Facts at a Hepatitis C stated that

- WHO estimates that 71 million people are infected with hepatitis C worldwide
- 12 million people in India are infected with HCV.
- Some people don't know they have hepatitis C until they have liver damage.
- Hepatitis C is spread by contact with infected blood.
- All baby boomers need to be tested for hepatitis C.
- There is no hepatitis C vaccine.
- Hepatitis C can be cured

- People with hepatitis C can help protect others from getting the virus
- People who are cured of the virus will probably still need checkups.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Pre-Experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection among college students studying in Mai Khadija institute of nursing sciences at jodhpur”

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. Assess the pre - test knowledge scores regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C among the college students in Mai Khadija institute of nursing sciences of jodhpur.



2. Evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C among college students in Mai Khadija institute of nursing sciences of jodhpur.
3. Find out an association between pre- test knowledge score on modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C and selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY H1: There will be a significant association between the knowledge score regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection and selected demographic difference variables among college students.

H2: There will be a significant association difference in the pre- test and post - test knowledge scores of the college students regarding knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection the level of $P < 0.05$.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Evaluation: In this study evaluation refers to the measuring impact of structure teaching on knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C infection among second year B.Sc(N) students in Mai Khadija institute of nursing sciences at jodhpur.

Effectiveness: In this study effectiveness refers to positive changes in the knowledge level of second year B.Sc(N) students regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C infection after giving structured teaching program.

Structured teaching programme; In this study structured teaching programme refers to systematically prepared and arranged written material designed for a group of second year B.Sc.(N) students regarding modes of transmission and preventions of hepatitis C infection.

Knowledge: In this study, knowledge refers to the correct responses of the second year B.Sc.(N) students to the questions included in the structured knowledge questionnaire regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C infection , measured by expressed in terms of scores.

Modes of transmission: The mode of transmission refers to the routes of spreading the infection from one person to other person.

Prevention: The prevention refers to Stopping the spread of Hepatitis C infection,

Hepatitis C: It is a form of liver inflammation that causes primarily a long-lasting (chronic) disease which is caused by hepatitis C virus.

ASSUMPTION- Assumption of the study are college students,

1. Will have some knowledge regarding modes of transmission and Preventive measures of hepatitis C.
2. Knowledge will be increase after structured teaching programme.

DELIMITATION

- Study has been conducted only with selected college in jodhpur.
- The period of study was limited to 6 weeks.

RESEARH METHDOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH- The research approach adopted for the study was Pre-experimental approach

Research Design- Pre experimental design with a single group pre and post test research design will be adapted for this proposed study.

RESEARH VARIABLE

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE: Structured teaching programme on modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection.

DEPENDENT VARIABLES: Knowledge of students on HCV

POPULATION College students in Mai Khadija institute of nursing sciences of jodhpur

SAMPLING SIZE- Sample size is approximately 50 students in Mai Khadija institute of nursing sciences at jodhpur.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE- Non probability, Purposive sampling technique will be adapted to select the samples for this proposed study.

RELIABLTY OF THE TOOL- Reliability was tested using Cronbach Alpha method, and 'r' value was found to be reliable $r = 0.75$ It was statistically significant and reliable.

MAJOR FINDING OF THE STUDY

Table-1 Frequency and percentage distribution of pre and posttest level of knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection among students.

Table1 depicts that majority 46% of the students had Moderate knowledge, followed by 40% had Inadequate knowledge and 14% had adequate knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C in the Pre-test. After administration of structured teaching program 54% of the students had adequate knowledge, followed by 32% had moderate knowledge and 14% of them had inadequate knowledge



regarding modes of transmission and prevention of hepatitis C in Post Test.

From the table 2 it is evident that the obtained "t" value 5.158 is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, "t" value is found to be significant. It means there is gain in knowledge level of students regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C. This supports that structured teaching program on modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C is effective in increasing the knowledge level of students. The table 3 shows χ^2 value computed between

the knowledge level of students regarding mode of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C and selected demographic variables. Variables such as Age in years, Religion, Gender and Type of family were significant at 0.05 level. Variables such as Family Income Any exposure of malnutrition program, and Nutritional status of family were not significant at 0.05 level Therefore the hypothesis stated there will be significant association between knowledge of students regarding mode of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C and selected demographic variables is accepted.

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of pre and posttest level of knowledge regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis C infection among students

S. No.	Knowledge level	Pre test		Post test	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage
1	Inadequate	20	40	7	14
2	Moderately adequate	23	46	16	32
3	Adequate	7	14	27	54
Total		50	100	50	100

Table 2. Comparison of pre-test and post test knowledge scores of students regarding modes of transmission and prevention of Hepatitis

Sl. No.	Knowledge aspects	Pre test		Post test		Mean difference	t Value	Df	Inference
		Mean	S D	Mean	S D				
1	Student knowledge about introduction & definition Hepatitis-C	4.22	1.776	5.3	1.568	1.08	3.223	49	S
2	knowledge about mode of transmission hepatitis-C	2.8	1.106	3.36	1.083	0.56	2.556	49	S
3	Types & sign and symptoms of hepatitis-C	2.12	1.081	2.88	0.917	0.76	3.789	49	S
4	Diagnosis & treatment of Hepatitis-C	2.32	1.202	2.96	1.029	0.64	2.858	49	S
5	Prevention of Hepatitis-C	2.84	1.075	4.04	0.924	1.2	5.98	49	S
Overall		14.3	4.625	18.54	3.517	4.24	5.158	49	S

Table 3. Association of post test knowledge scores of students with selected demographic variables

Variables	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge	Chi square χ^2	Df	P value (0.05)	Inference
1. Age in years							
a) 18 to 20 year	2	6	4	12.654	6	12.59	S
b) 20 to 22 year	6	12	2				
c) 22 to 24 year	9	2	1				
d) Above 25 year	3	3	0				
2. Religion							
a) Hindu	12	3	3	13.406	6	12.59	S
b) Muslim	8	14	3				
c) Christian	0	4	1				
d) Other	0	2	0				
3. Gender							
a) Male	14	13	1	6.536	2	5.99	S
b) Female	6	10	6				
4. Family Income							
a) 5,000-10,000	1	4		5.570	6	12.59	NS
b) 11,000-20,000	6	4	3				



c] 21,000-30,000	5	7	3				
d] 30,000 or above	8	8	1				
5. Any exposure of malnutrition program							
a] Yes	3	2		1.788	2	5.99	NS
b] No	17	21	5				
6. Nutritional status of family							
a] Good	5	8	3	5.427	6	12.59	NS
b] Bad	4	1					
c] Poor	3	3					
d] Average	8	11	4				
7.Type of family							
a] Joint	7	4	1	12.624	4	9.49	S
b] Nuclear	8	19	6				
c] Extended	5	0	0				

CONCLUSION

The findings of study showed that the level of knowledge regarding transmission and prevention of hepatitis-C among the students was poor. They require further education and continuously update to enhance their knowledge. There was a significant association between

the level of knowledge and gender, academic standard of samples. Female students had more knowledge than males and as he academic standard increase the level of knowledge had been increase regarding transmission and prevention of hepatitis-C among the students.

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