



# A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS

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## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Urinary tract infection is very common among females in all age groups. During adolescence, hormonal changes favour vaginal colonization by nephritogenic strains of bacteria, which can migrate to the periurethral area and cause urinary tract infection. **Objective:** To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among 1st year BSC nursing students. **Design:** Descriptive cross sectional survey design was chosen to assess the knowledge. **Sample size** was 60 students and Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample. **Tool** was valid and reliable questionnaire on prevention of urinary tract infection. which had been designed by the researcher. **Results:** shows that among Students 2(3%) had excellent knowledge and 4(7%) had very good knowledge and 12(20%) good knowledge 42(70%) students. And no students have poor knowledge about prevention of urinary tract infection. The main conclusion drawn from the present study was that most of the adolescent girls had inadequate level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection. Thus, it was concluded that, Information Education and Communication on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls may improve the level of knowledge. So the information booklet was distributed to students.

**IndexTerms:** Knowledge, Urinary Tract Infection, Prevention, Adolescent girls.

## INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract infection is very common among females in all age groups. During adolescence, hormonal changes favour vaginal colonization by nephritogenic strains of bacteria, which can migrate to the periurethral area and cause urinary tract infection. UTI is a well known entity among females and female children, occurring more than that in males. Significantly, this health problem is contributing to the overall morbidity of females in all ages of their life.

Every year about 250 million people diagnosed with UTI. In young girls, the estimated number of UTIs are 0.5 per person per year. Furthermore, repeated infections are common among 80% of infected persons; usually within a period of 3 months of original infection. The incidence of UTIs increases as age advances and sexual activity starts. The available scientific literatures suggest that various factors related to UTIs including education, socioeconomic status, marital status, menstrual status, diet, and past history of UTI

## OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among Adolescent girls
- To associate the level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among Adolescent girls with their selected demographic variables.
- To prepare the information booklet

## HYPOTHESES

H1- The level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection is significantly less among Adolescent girls of 1st year BSC nursing

H2- There is a significant association between level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among Adolescent girls of 1st year BSC nursing with their selected demographic variables.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research approach used for this study was quantitative non-experimental approach to assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among 1st year BSC nursing students. Descriptive cross sectional survey design was chosen to assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among 1st year BSC nursing students. Sample size was 60 1st Year BSC Nursing students. Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

## DESCRIPTION OF TOOL

SECTION A: Demographic variables. It includes the demographic variables such as Age, religion, qualification of mother and father, Type of family, area of living, previous knowledge and sources of information.

SECTION B: Multiple choice question to assess the knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection

## DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION-I : PERCENTAGE WISE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

Table 1.1

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables of BSc Nursing students.

N =60

Sl No	Demographic Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	a) 17 years	1	2%
	b) 18 years	21	35%
	c) 19 years	38	63%
2.	Religion		
	a) Hindu	54	90%
	b) Christian	0	0%
	c) Muslim	6	10%
3.	Education of the mother	5	8%
	a) No formal education	14	23%
	b) Primary school	13	22%
	c) Middle school	9	15%
	d) Higher secondary school	19	32%
	e) Graduate or equivalent		
4.	Education of the father		
	a) No formal education	1	2%
	b) Primary school	2	3%
	c) Middle school	10	17%
	d) Higher secondary school	19	32%
	e) Graduate or equivalent	28	47%
5.	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear family	25	42%

	b) Joint family	35	58%
6.	Area of living		
	a) Rural	36	60%
	b) Urban	24	40%
7.	Have you got any information about urinary tract infection earlier		
	a) Yes	24	40%
	b) No	36	60%
8.	Do you have any previous history of urinary tract infection		
	a) Yes	5	8%
	b) No	55	9%

SECTION-II: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION.FIGURE I: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO THEIR LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION

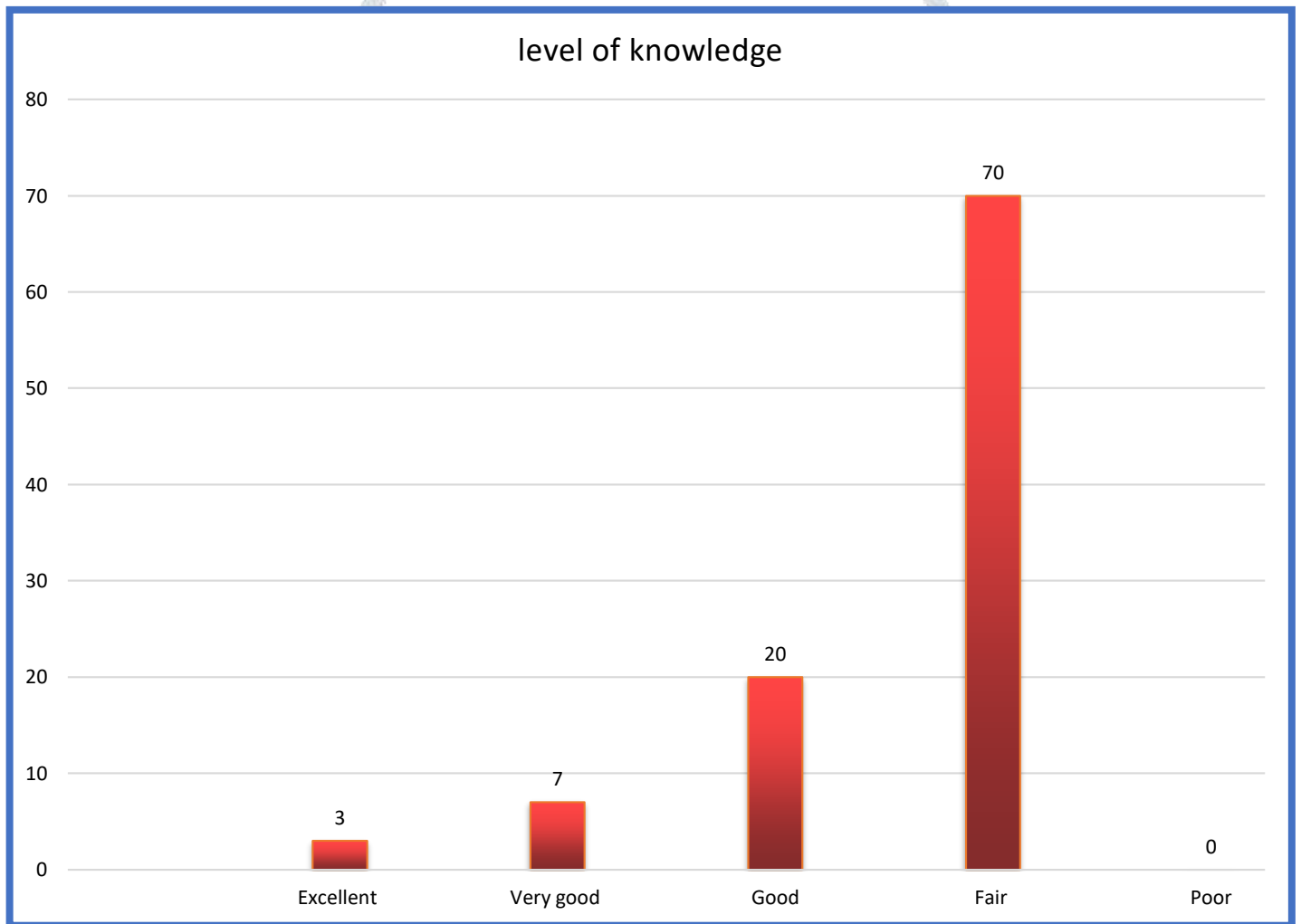


Figure 1 shows that among Students 2(3%) had excellent knowledge and 4(7%) had very good knowledge and 12(20%) good knowledge 42(70%) students. And no students have poor knowledge about prevention of urinary tract infection

SECTION-III : ASSOCIATION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE

It was inferred that, there is no significant association between level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among students such as age, religion, fathers' education, mothers' education, type of family, area of living, previous experience. And there is significant association between level of knowledge on prevention of urinary tract infection among students and previous knowledge.

## CONCLUSION

The main conclusion drawn from the present study was that most of the adolescent girls had inadequate level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection. Thus, it was concluded that, Information Education and Communication on prevention of urinary tract infection among adolescent girls may improve the level of knowledge. So the information booklet was distributed to students.

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