Urinary Tract Infection (UTI)

Author1: Prof. Ankit Diamond, Vice-Principal, Ganga Sheel School of Nursing, Bareilly (UP)

Author 2: Rahul Mourya, Nursing Tutor, Ganga Sheel School of Nursing, Bareilly (UP)

Author 3: Sanchaita Sammadhar, Asst. Prof., Department of Mental Health Nursing, Hanumant College of Nursing, Bhavnagar, (Gujrat)

Author 5: Mrs. Ankita Lal, Ass. Prof. Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Nursing, Institute of Nursing & Paramedical Sciences, Mangalayatan University, Aligarh, (UP)

Author 5: Neha Yadav, Clinical Instructor, Jyoti College of Nursing, Bareilly (UP)

Author 6: Prasanna Yas, Asst. Professor

ABSTRACT

A non-experimental research study was aimed to assess the knowledge ofnursing students on prevention of urinary tract infection in Kritika NursingCollege of nursing, Bareilly with objectives to assess the level of knowledge ofnursing students onprevention of urinary tract infection. To find theassociation between knowledge & practice of nursing student with a socio-demographic variables. The study was based on a questionnaire method with40 samples selected by random sampling technique. self-structuralquestionnaire was used for knowledge with score poor (0 – 10), average (10 –20) good (20 – 30) The level of nursing student were assessed by anadministered questionnaire. In the analysis, there was statistically remarkableto the association between practices of staff nurses with the selected sociodemographicvariable. This study conducted that there was a stronglysignificant association between the ages of the nursing student with practiceregarding the prevention of urinary tract infection.

INTRODUCTION

Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is one of the most common infections affecting individuals of all age groups and is frequently encountered in clinical practice [1]. It poses a significant health problem due to its high prevalence, recurrence rate, and potential complications if not prevented effectively. Nurses play a vital role in the prevention of urinary tract infections through proper hygiene practices, early identification of risk factors, patient education, and adherence to infection control measures. [2]

Adequate knowledge and appropriate practices among nursing students are essential, as they are future healthcare providers responsible for delivering safe and quality care. Lack of knowledge or improper practices may increase the risk of UTIs among patients, leading to prolonged hospital stays and increased healthcare costs. Therefore, assessing the knowledge and practice of nursing students regarding the prevention of urinary tract infection and identifying their association with selected socio-demographic variables is important to plan educational interventions and improve nursing care outcomes. [3]

NEED FOR STUDY

Urinary tract infection are one of the more common infection in Unconverted in everyday clinical practices. They account for 10 to 20% of all the infection treated in primary care unitand 30 to 40% of those treated in hospitals. The risk of UTI in females population is considered to be 40 times higher than in male population that's why this is the important to assist the knowledge of females students nurses and give education about urinary tract infection. The prevalence if bacteria etiology is result a large consumption of broad spectrum antibiotics which in turn to leads increase the rate of resistance uro-pathogens [4]. Therefore, non-antibiotic prevention and treatment options are now to now of great important. This research provides and overview of non-antibiotics options for management of UTI including the application of cranberry product and knowledge for prevalence of urinary tract infection [5].

The primary aim of our study was to analysis the knowledge level of student nurses and to make an information booklet in order to reduce the burden of urinary tract infection through nosocomial infection. The female students nurses are the primary manager of all the routine care and problem solving associated with patient who have urine infection. Urinary infection should be happens due to infection and sexual contact. The aim of our study to check the knowledge of female nursing students and give education about prevention of urine infection. The aim of our study to give the knowledge how urine infection spread? What are the symptoms of urinary infection? And the urine infection spread in kidney and how to prevent urinary infection? Urinary tract infection is common in females but the usually occurs in bladder urethra its going to be serious when infection spread in kidney. These following studies will help all the student investigator to assist the working skill fully and assess the competence of urinary problems and how to prevent infection in females Usually self-diagnosable.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM –

"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING URINARY TRACT INFECTION AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG ANM SECOND YEAR STUDENTS AT SELECTED NURSING COLLEGE, BAREILLY".

Objective of the study-

- To assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection and its prevention among nursing students**.**
- To find association between knowledge of nursing students with selected demographic variables.
- To develop the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection.

Methodology-

Methodology is the systematic theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. Thischapter deals with the methodology adopted for study of the level of knowledge regardingprevention of UTI among nursing students in a selected nursing college, Bareilly. It deals with theresearch approach, research design, setting of the study, population criteria for selection of sample,sample size, sampling techniques, description of tools, scoring procedures, data collection procedure, plan for data analysis.

RESULT-

Theoverall knowledge scores of the nursing students are revealed that a majority ofnursing students 18 (45%) had average knowledge, 20 (50%) had good knowledge and 2 (5%) had poor knowledge.

CONCLUSION-

Thestudy findings concluded that the structured knowledge questionnaire on UTIand its prevention was effective in assessing the current knowledge of the nursing students as evidence by gain in knowledge score of nursing students regarding UTI and its prevention.

Statement of Problem-

"A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Urinary Tract Infection and its prevention among Nursing Students with a view to develop an informative pamphlet in selected Nursing college, Bareilly".

Objectives of the Study-

1. To assess the knowledge regarding urinary tract infection and its prevention among nursing students.
2. To find association between knowledge of nursing students with selected demographic variables.
3. To develop an informative pamphlet on prevention of UTI and its prevention among nursing students

Operational Definition-

- **Assess-** It refers to evaluate the acquired knowledge of nursing students regardingprevention of UTI by using a knowledge Questionnaire.
- **Knowledge-**In this study it refers to fact information or to the correct responseobtained from nursing students regarding prevention of UTI through a knowledge Questionnaire.
- **Prevention-** It refers to how to avoid URINARY TRACT INFECTION. In thisstudy providing an information education and communication which helps the girlsfrom growth of micro-organism in urinary tract.
- **Urinary Tract Infection-** It refers to bacterial invasive and multiplicationinvolving the kidney and urinary tract pathway.The presence symptoms Dysuria, Odorand suprapubic discomfort.
- **Socio-Demographic Variables-**It refers to variables like age, gender, education, qualification, religion, place of resident and past knowledge regarding prevention of UTI.

Hypothesis-

H1-

There will be an association the knowledge score of nursing students regarding UTI and its prevention with their selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significant.

Assumption-

- Most nursing students have inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of Urinary tractinfection.
- Information education and communication of prevention of Urinary tract infection willhelp nursing students to improve their knowledge.

Delimitation

- The nursing studentsstudying at selected nursing colleges in Bareilly.
- Sample size is limited to 40.

Projected Outcomes- The study findings will help to create awareness in nursing students about the prevention of Urinary Tract Infection.
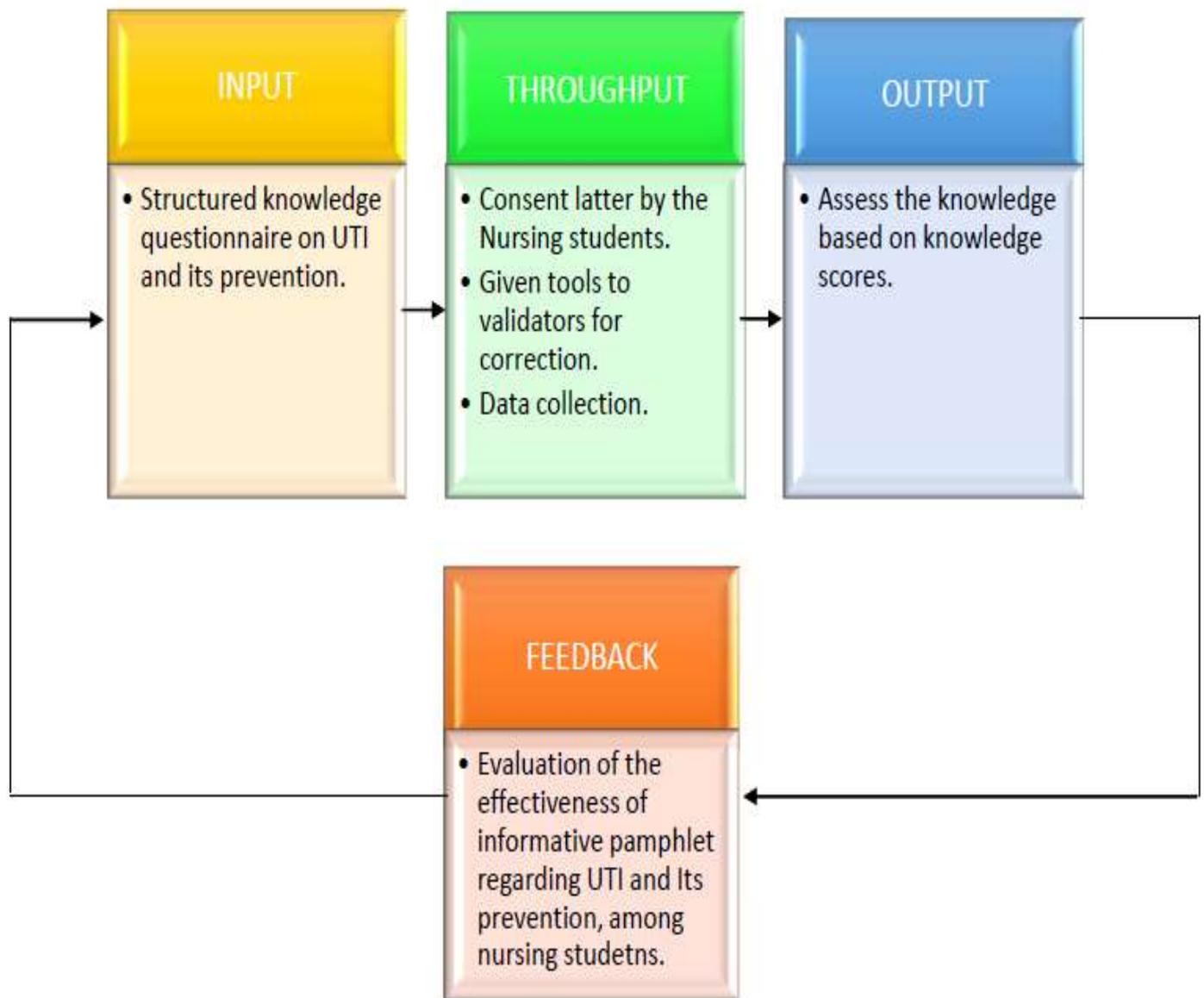
INPUT

- Structured knowledge questionnaire on UTI and its prevention.

THROUGHPUT

- Consent latter by the Nursing students.
- Given tools to validators for correction.
- Data collection.

OUTPUT

- Assess the knowledge based on knowledge scores.

FEEDBACK

- Evaluation of the effectiveness of informative pamphlet regarding UTI and Its prevention, among nursing studetns.

Fig-1 Conceptual framework based on general system model by **LUDWING VON BERTANLANFFY (1969).**
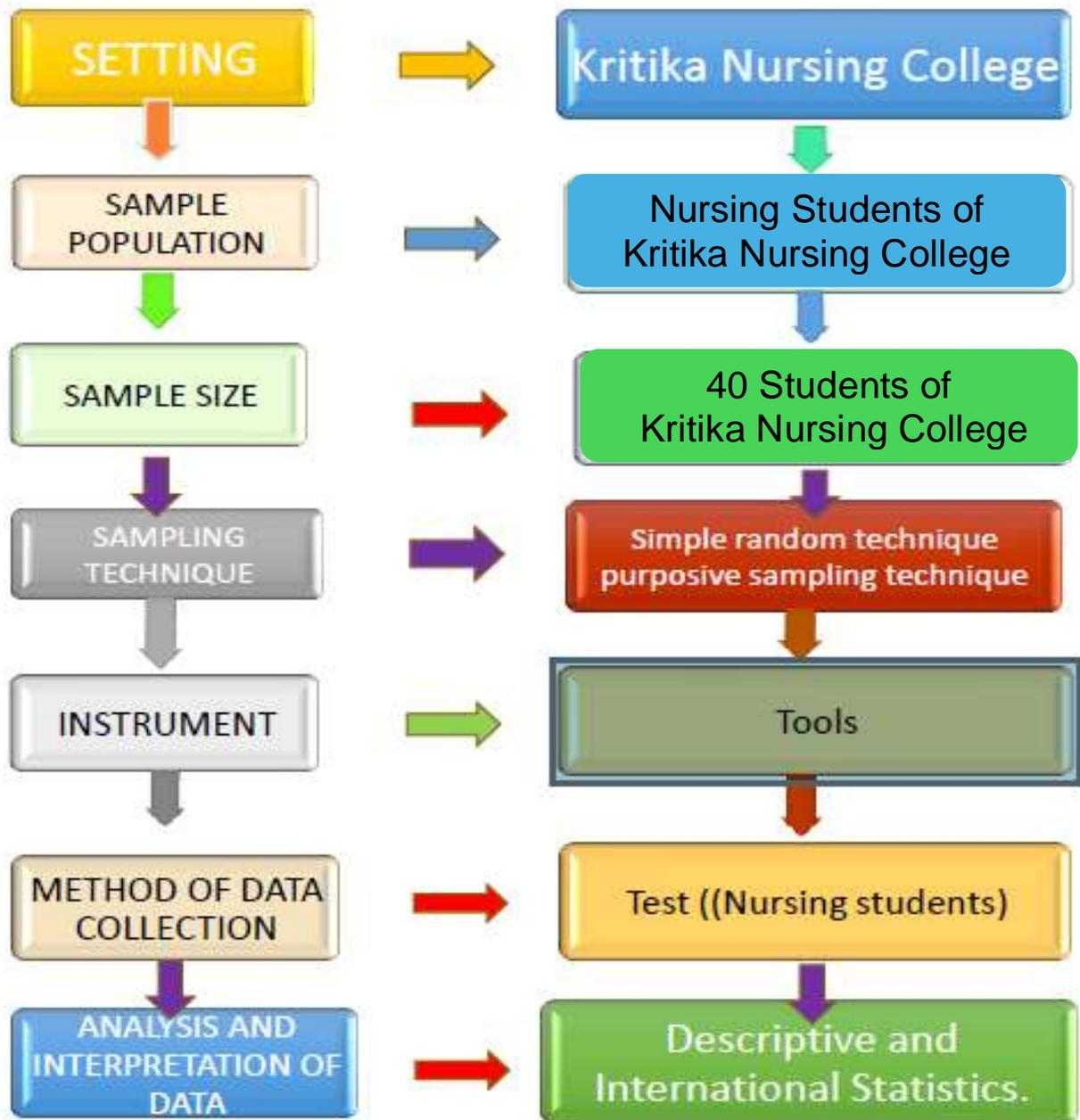
Figure 2- Schematic representation of Research Process.

Table 1: Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables among nursing students.

SI. No.	Demographic variables	Good	Average	Poor	Chi – Square Cal.	Chi – Square Tab.	DF
1.	Age- a) 17– 20 years b) 21 – 25 years c) 26 – 28 years d) 29 above.	 14 05 01 00	 12 04 01 01	 02 00 00 00	2.142	12.592	6
2.	Religion- a) Hindu b) Christian c) Muslim d) Sikh	 18 01 01 00	 13 01 04 00	 02 00 00 00	3.028	12.592	6
3.	Types of family- a) Nuclear b) Joint c) Extended d) Others	 03 15 01 01	 06 11 01 00	 00 02 00 00	0.012	5.991	2
4.	Area of living- a) Rural b) Urban	 15 05	 15 03	 02 00	1.012	5.991	2
5.	Source of any information about UTI earlier- a) Journals b) News-paper c) Booklets d) Multi-media	 01 01 15 03	 03 01 08 06	 01 00 00 00	7.609	12.592	6
6.	Qualification- a) B.Sc. nursing b) G.N.M. c) A.N.M. d) Post B.Sc. nursing	 07 09 04 00	 01 14 03 00	 00 02 00 00	7.696	12.592	6
7.	Marital status- a) Married b) Unmarried c) Divorce d) Widow	 03 15 01 01	 01 15 01 01	 00 02 00 00	1.464	12.592	6

S- Significant

N.S.- Non significant

Table 4 reveals that

1. The calculated chi- square value was 2.142 and was less than the tabulation chi-square value remain12.592 Hence **H1.1 was Accepted.**
2. The calculated chi- square value was 3.028 and was less than the tabulation chi-square value remain12.592 Hence **H1.1 was Accepted.**
3. The calculated chi- square value was 5.252 and was less than the tabulation chi-square value remain 12.592 Hence **H1.1 was Accepted.**
4. The calculated chi- square value was 1.012 and was less than the tabulation chi-square value remain 5.991 Hence **H1.1 was Rejected.**
5. The calculated chi- square value was 7.609 and was less than the tabulation chi-square value remain 12.592 Hence **H1.1 was Accepted.**
6. The calculated chi- square value was 1.464 and was less than the tabulation chi-square value remain 12.592 Hence **H1.1 was Accepted.**

CONCLUSION

This chapter deal with the important concluding finding of the study and their prevention.

The study was conduct to assess the knowledge regarding UTI prevention among nursing student at selected institute in Bareilly.

The conclusion drawn from the study includes the finding of present study revealed that regarding UTI prevention, 20(5%) were found adequate knowledge, 18(45%) were found to have moderately knowledge and 2(5%) we found adequate knowledge regarding UTI prevention.

The overall mean and standard deviation of subject is 19.8 and the obtained chi-square value shows that there was no. significant association between the level of knowledge with demographic variable such as age, religion, education, place, source of information.

Limitation –

The study was limited to –

1. 40 sample, hence cannot be generalized.
2. The nursing student, studying in selected institute of Bareilly.

Implication-

The finding of the present study revealed that student nurse have good knowledge regarding UTI prevention. This present study able to become aware about UTI prevention.

Recommendation-

On the basic of the finding of the study following recommendation have been made –

1. A similar study can be conduct on a larger and by the sample from a longs period oftime would be more pertinent in making broad generalization.
2. A descriptive study can be conducted to assess knowledge regarding UTI prevention.

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