

Assess the Knowledge Attitude and Practice of Anemia among B.E Second Year Students

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Abstract

Introduction: Anemia is a clinical condition the results from an insufficient supply of healthy Red Blood Cells (RBCs), the volume of packed RBCs and the quantity of hemoglobin. Hypoxia results because the body's tissues are not adequately oxygenated. Not a disease itself, anemia reflects a number of underlying pathologic processes leading to an abnormality in RBC number, structure or function. When anemia is identified, further testing must be done to determine its cause. This study aimed to assess the Assess the knowledge attitude and practice of anemia among B.E second year students.

Materials and methods: A descriptive research design was assessed the knowledge, attitude, practice regarding anemia among B.E second year students. Samples were selected using convenient sampling techniques as per the inclusion criteria at Mailam Engineering College, Mailam and 50 students were selected for knowledge assessment. The data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaires by the investigator.

Results: The mean and SD was 1.529 and mean was 6.22. The calculated 't' value of 1.4722 which had statistically significant difference at $p < 0.001$ level which clearly showed that there was significant knowledge for B.E second year students.

Conclusion: Thereby the investigator concludes that the knowledge assessment for B.E second year students could be considered as an effective method.

Keywords: Knowledge assessment; Anemia; B.E second year students

Introduction

Anemia can increase the risk of needing a blood transfusion following surgery. Anemia can be temporary or long term and can range from mild to severe. A large number of patients diagnosed with anemia of chronic disease present with no active inflammation or dietary issues. These include many with reduced limb loading, such as spinal cord injured patients, astronauts, elderly people with limited mobility, bed-bound and experimental bed-rest subjects [1].

The study is mainly assess the people knowledge according to their age, the old age people can have the different thought and the adult period they have another way of thought, in the study is diagnosis can have a significant impact on the outcome of patients, relating to survival, response to treatment and even quality of life for the patient [2].

Objective of the study

- To assess the knowledge of anemia among the students at selected college
- To assess the attitude of anemia among the students
- To assess the practice of anemia among the students
- To compare knowledge, attitude and practice score of anemia among students
- To associate knowledge, attitude and practice score of anemia with selected demographic variables

Materials and Methods

Research methodology

A descriptive research design was assessed the knowledge, attitude, practice regarding anemia among B.E second year students. Samples were selected using convenient sampling techniques as per the inclusion criteria at Mailam Engineering College, Mailam and 50 students were selected for knowledge assessment. The data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaires by the investigator [3].

Table 1 reveals that frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables among B.E second engineering students. Out of 50 samples, with regard to education course majority of the student where in the educational course between IT had 72% and ECE had 28%.

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Sl. no	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Educational course		
	Mechanical Engineering	0	0%
	IT	36	72%
	CSE	0	0%
	ECE	14	28%
2	Gender		
	Male	23	46%
	Female	27	54%
3	Type of family		
	Nuclear family	33	66%
	Joint family	15	30%
	Extended family	2	4%
4	Religion		
	Hindu	46	92%
	Muslim	4	8%
	Chirstian	0	0%
	Others	0	0%
5	Recidency		
	Rural	27	54%
	Urban	23	46%
6	Way towards college		
	Out bus	15	30%
	College bus	34	68%
	Hostel	1	2%
7	Diet pattern		
	Vegetarian	4	8%
	Non vegetarian	1	2%
	Both veg and non-veg	45	90%
8	Life style		
	Alcohol	2	4%
	Smoking	0	0%
	Nicotine	0	0%
	None of the above	48	96%
9	Marital status		
	Married	1	2%

	Unmarried	49	98%
10	Health issue		
	Blood pressure	1	2%
	Diabetes mellitus	0	0%
	Asthma	1	2%
	None of the above	48	96%

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution to assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding anemia among B.E second year students according to their selection of demographic variables.

Table 2 reveals the level of knowledge among B.E second year students regarding anemia. In that 52% are adequate, 34% are moderate and 14% are inadequate. And the mean value is 6.8 and SD is 2.344.

Sl. no	Level of attitude	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
1	Adequate	26	52%	6.8	2.344
2	Moderate adequate	17	34%		
3	Inadequate	7	14%		

Table 2: Frequency and percentage wise distribution to assess the level of knowledge regarding anemia among B.E second year students.

Table 3 reveals that level of attitude among B.E second year students regarding anemia. In that 18% are adequate, 82% are moderate and 0% is inadequate. And the mean value is 25.72 and SD is 5.063 [4].

Sl. no	Level of attitude	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
1	Adequate	9	18%	25.72	5.063
2	Moderate adequate	41	82%		
3	Inadequate	0	0%		

Table 3: Frequency and percentage wise distribution to assess the level of attitude regarding anemia among B.E second year students.

Results and Discussion

The frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables among B.E second engineering students. Out of 50 samples, with regard to education course majority of the student where in the educational course between IT had 72% and ECE had 28%. With regard to gender majority of the student where in the gender between 46% of males and 54% of females. With regard to type of family majority of the student where in the type of family between 66% of nuclear family, 30% of joint family and 4% of extended family. With regard religion majority of the student where in the religion between 92% of Hindu and 8% of Muslim. With regard residency majority of the student where in the residency between 54% of rural and 46% of urban. With regard to way towards college majority of the students where in the 30% of out bus, 68% of college bus and 2% of hostel. With regard to diet pattern, majority of the students where in the 8% of vegetarian, 2% of non-vegetarian and 90% of both vegetarian and non-vegetarian. With regard to life style majority of the students where in the 4% of alcohol, 0% of smoking and 96% of no bad habits. With regard to marital status majority of the students where in the 2% of married and 98% of unmarried. With regard to health issue majority of

the students where in the 2% of blood pressure, 2% of asthma and 96% of no health issue [5-8].

Conclusion

The study concludes that most deficient knowledge and inadequate knowledge of nurses providing to students in the study settings. The study findings could be used as a basis for construction of knowledge, attitude and practice of this study is sample size.

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