

A Comparative Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitudes regarding the Peptic Ulcer among the Paramedical Students and the Non Paramedical Students in Matha Memorial Education Trust. Manamadurai Tuluk, Sivagangai District

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Abstract: Since ages of food has been recognized as important for human beings in health disease. The history of man has been to a large extend struggle to obtain food, which increases emotional stress. Duodenal ulcers occur to 5 – 10 times more often than gastric ulcers. Peptic ulcers occur 4 times more commonly in men than in women. But the incidence in women seems to be increasing. At present Peptic Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum affects more than 10 million citizens of the United States and is most common in persons between 20 and 60 Years of age. Adolescent boys are also prone to develop ulcers. For healthy living human beings change their life style i.e., taking of alcohol, smoking, beverages, spicy, foods. Sometimes these adaptations are affecting the men's health one of the illnesses peptic ulcer. Among 50 samples, the 25 samples of paramedical students had adequate and more knowledge regarding peptic ulcer. The remaining 25 samples of non-paramedical students had inadequate knowledge. The reason is that, their exposure to the particular knowledge about the disease is very less. We selected 50 respondents for our sampling. 25 among the paramedical and 25 among the Non-paramedical students. The respondents of the sampling belong to various age, sex, and profession namely Paramedical and Non-paramedical, education, economic status and type of community, in which 84% belong to 17 to 21 years of age 18% belongs to 22 to 26 years of age. We got the following solution of $X= 13.88$ and $Y= 10.21$, from this test, we found the co-efficient of variation is much less in non-paramedical students (or) respondents than the paramedical students. The result of the study helps the Nursing students to conduct many type of research related to some topic in various aspects and under various settings.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Nurse, Peptic Ulcer

1. Introduction

The male to a female ratio for a duodenal ulcer varies from 5: 1 to 2: 1 in different communities whilst that for a gastric ulcer is 2:1 or less, variations in the incidence of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer remarkable changes in the prevalence of ulcer disease in western communities over the last century. Gastric ulcer was a common form of ulcer disease in 1990. Then duodenal ulcer increased steadily from the 1900s when its prevalence peaked and is now declining. People especially males are prone to get this peptic ulcer. Because of bad habits. Smoking and alcohol, stressful jobs, emotional disturbances, irregular meals, hot beverages, other spicy foods unnecessary drugs.

2. Objectives

- 1) To study the socio-economic back ground of the students.
- 2) To assess the knowledge and practice on the peptic ulcer among the Para medical and the non-paramedical students.
- 3) Determine the factors influencing the knowledge level of students regarding peptic ulcer and demographic variables of Para medical and non-paramedical students.
- 4) To promote positive health and making awareness about the peptic ulcer among the students by the agency.

3. Research Methodology

Research of the Study

The research design adopted for this study is descriptive method.

Setting of the Study

The setting of the study is the MMET campus. There are various courses are being conducted namely College of Nursing, School of Nursing, College of Arts & Science, College of physiotherapy, DTE and ITI. There are approximately 900 students studying inside the campus.

Sampling Population

The target population of study in all the Paramedical and Non-Paramedical students who are studying in MMET, Manamadurai.

Sample Size:

The sample comprised of 25 Paramedical and 25 Non-Paramedical students studying in MMET, Manamadurai.

Inclusion Criteria

- 1) The students who are studying in MMET between 17 – 26 yrs.

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Exclusion Criteria

- 1) Students who are not admitted in this college.
- 2) Students those who taken.

Instrument of Data Collection:

The instrument consists of two parts Section – A consists of demographic data. Section – B consists of structured questionnaire on knowledge and practice on peptic ulcer.

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Table 1: Comparison of Paramedical & Non-paramedical respondents according to the score

S. No.	Profession	Score
1.	Paramedical	356
2.	Non-Paramedical	311

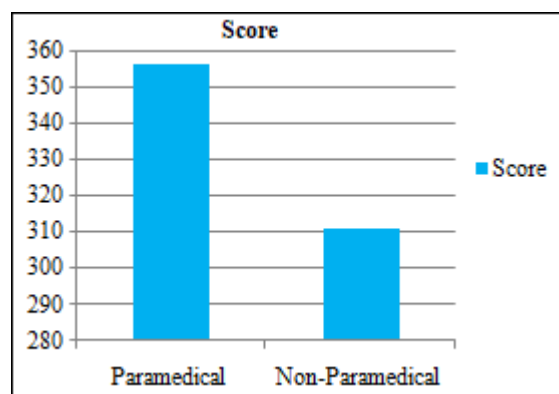


Chart 1: Comparison of paramedical & Non-paramedical respondents according to the score.

The co-efficient of variation test to determine the comparison of knowledge & attitudes among the paramedical students & Non-paramedical students. Coefficient of variation X = 13.88, Coefficient of variation Y= 10.21. Since the coefficient of variation is much less in X, The Paramedical respondents are more stable than the Non-paramedical Students.

5. Conclusion

In developed, developing. Under developed countries, health is a major problem. In the fast growing modern world, People strive hard, which leads to stress and health problem, which is "PEPTIC ULCER" This study shows that the paramedical students were found to be having inadequate knowledge than the Non-Paramedical students. It is very necessary to emphasize the knowledge of peptic ulcers to all the students. It is the responsibility of a nurse to adapt hygienic practices to promote health and prevent diseases. The knowledge should be improved through mass media. Health education and voluntary health agencies. Every personal health has to do a good role in the prevention of diseases to build up with a healthy generation.

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