

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTING EPILEPSY AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN SELECTED NURSING COLLEGES, KANPUR.

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ABSTRACT

Epilepsy is a neurological condition involving the brain that makes people more susceptible to having recurrent unprovoked seizures. It is one of the most common disorders of the nervous system and affects people of all ages, races and ethnic background. The study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge on Preventing Epilepsy among nursing students. The main objectives of study were to assess the knowledge on prevention of Epilepsy and to associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variables. A quantitative research approach with Descriptive research design was used for this study. The target population for the study was B.Sc. 3rd year students who are studying in selected Nursing Colleges, Kanpur. Sample size was 50 students, were selected by convenience sampling technique and structured questionnaire was used for this study to collect the data. Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives of the study. The result shows that 30 (50%) having Good knowledge level, 26 (52%) having Average knowledge level and 4 (8%) having Poor knowledge level of students regarding preventing Epilepsy. The maximum mean knowledge score was 12.06, and the Standard Deviation was 5.15. With respect to association between the levels of knowledge with the selected demographic variables shows no significance. The study concludes that, the knowledge level of students regarding prevention on Epilepsy is average, the study suggest that proper teaching and adequate training regarding preventing Epilepsy will be helpful for the students to gain knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

In their any interrupts the normal connections between nerve cells in the brain can cause a seizure; this includes a high fever, low blood sugar, alcohol or drug withdrawal, or a brain concussion. Under these circumstances, anyone can have one or more seizures. However, when a person has two or more recurrent unprovoked seizures, he or she is considered to have epilepsy. There are many possible causes of epilepsy, including an imbalance of nerve-signaling chemicals called neurotransmitters, tumors, strokes, and brain damage from illness or injury, or some combination of these. In the majority of cases, there may be no detectable cause for epilepsy.

The brain is the center that controls and regulates all voluntary and involuntary responses in the body. It

consists of nerve cells that normally communicate with each other through electrical activity.

A seizure occurs when part(s) of the brain receives a burst of abnormal electrical signals that temporarily interrupts normal electrical brain function.

Epilepsy is common. It's estimated that 1.2% of people in the United States have active epilepsy, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Epilepsy affects people of all genders, races, ethnic backgrounds and ages.

Seizure symptoms can vary widely. Some people may lose awareness during a seizure while others don't. Some people stare blankly for a few seconds during a seizure. Others may repeatedly twitch their arms or legs, movements known as convulsions.

Having a single seizure doesn't mean you have epilepsy. Epilepsy is diagnosed if you've had at least

two unprovoked seizures at least 24 hours apart. Unprovoked seizures don't have a clear cause.

Treatment with medicines or sometimes surgery can control seizures for most people with epilepsy. Some people require lifelong treatment. For others, seizures go away. Some children with epilepsy may outgrow the condition with age.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy among Nursing students in Selected Nursing colleges at Kanpur.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy among Nursing students.
- To associate the level of knowledge with selected demographic variable

HYPOTHESIS

H1:- There is a significant level of knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy among Nursing students.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Quantitative research approach was considered the best approach to assess level of knowledge on Epilepsy among Nursing students. A Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study was undertaken in Rama College of Nursing, due to geographical feasibility and availability of samples. The sample for the study was B.Sc. 3rd year students who are willing to participate. The sample size for the study was 50 students selected by convenience sampling technique was used to select the sample.

Methods of data collection: The data collection was done for 2 weeks in Rama College of Nursing Kanpur. Data was collected from 60 samples that who fulfilled inclusion criteria. The written consent of the participants was obtained before data

collection and assurance was given to study participants the confidentiality of data will be maintained. The data was analyzed on the basis of objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Master data sheet was organized.
- Demographic variables were analyzed in terms of frequencies and percentages.
- Knowledge of Nursing students was presented in form of Mean, Median and Standard Deviation.
- A planned questionnaire was ready in such a way it consists of two parts.

Tools

Demographic Data: It contains seven items for obtaining information regarding Age, Locality, Previous knowledge and Source of knowledge related Epilepsy.

Knowledge: The structured multiple choice questionnaire regarding Preventing Epilepsy was need. It consist of 20 multiple choice questions. Each question has four response with one correct answer, score 1 for each correct response in a single question and score 0 was given for wrong answers.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The data was analyzed under following section:-

Section-A: Level of the knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy among Nursing students.

Section-B: Association between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Table 1. Level of knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy among Nursing Students

Knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy among Nursing Students	Frequency	%
	30	50%
	26	43%
	4	6%

Fig.1. The level of knowledge regarding preventing of Epilepsy among Nursing students

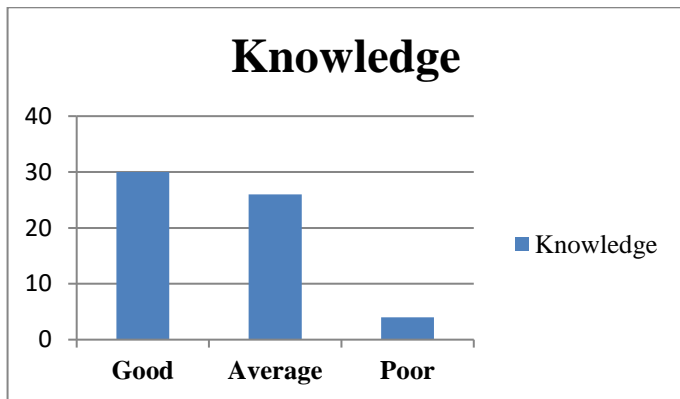


Table 2. Mean and Standard deviation of knowledge level regarding Preventing Epilepsy

Knowledge level of Students	Mean	SD
Knowledge level	12.06	5.15

Section-A: (Table-1, Fig-1) shows that out of 50 B.Sc. 3rd year students 30 (40%) are having to Good knowledge, 26 (52%) are having to Average knowledge 4 (8%) are having Poor knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy. The Mean was 12.06 and Standard deviation was 5.15 of knowledge level, hence it shows the stated hypothesis is accepted

Section: B: The association between the levels of knowledge with the selected demographic variables shows no significance.

Major findings of the study

- With the respect to age as, 28 (46%) were 17-20 years of age, 29 (48%) were 21-24 year age, 3 (5%) were 25 to above year of age.
- According to Locality 29 (48%) were Hostler and 31 (51%) were Day scholar.
- With regard the Nursing students as Previous knowledge about Epilepsy as 58 (96%) were yes and 2 (4%) are No.

- With respect Nursing students as Source of knowledge related to Epilepsy 56 (93%) were Classroom, 1 (2%) were Workshop, 1 (2%) were Seminar and none were 2 (3%).

Around 36 (60%) of Nursing students having Average level of knowledge. There is no significance between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables

DISCUSSION

The present study was designed to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module among B.Sc. 3rd year students on knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy at selected Rama College of Nursing, Kanpur. The sample was selected from Rama College of Nursing, Kanpur. A self structured questionnaire was used to collect the data and analysis was computed by using descriptive and inferential statistics the finding were discussed in relation to the objectives and hypothesis.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that, most of the B.Sc. 3rd year students having average level of knowledge regarding Preventing Epilepsy and No significance between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

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