



TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ALCOHOL INDUCED CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER AMONG MALE IN SELECTED RURAL AREA

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ABSTRACT

Alcoholic cirrhosis is a replacement of liver tissue by fibrosis, scar tissue and leading to progressive loss of liver function. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male in selected rural area. To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variables. **Method and Material:** Descriptive research approach was used in this study, among 60 male in rural area of Wardha. Structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data. **Result:** In this study from detail analysis it shows that majority (18.33%) had poor level of knowledge, (30%) were having average level of knowledge and (11.67%) were having good level of knowledge score and (40%) were having very good level of knowledge and (0%) were having excellent knowledge level. the mean score was 7.43 ± 2.410 and mean percentage of knowledge was 49.53. only age and types of educational status significant association with demographic variable.

KEYWORDS : knowledge; alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver

INTRODUCTION

The word cirrhosis comes from Greek word "kirrhos". Alcoholic cirrhosis results from excessive alcohol consumption. Alcoholic liver disease can result in serious complications such as portal hypertension, liver failure, hemorrhage, kidney failure and death. The liver is a large organ, weighing about three pounds that is located in the right upper abdomen, beneath the rib cage. It performs many functions that are essential to life. The process of healing involves the creation of scar tissue. Thus, repeated or continuous injury to the liver occurs with heavy alcohol use can cause significant scarring in the liver.¹

Alcoholic cirrhosis is a worldwide problem and its prevalence in India. Several field studies from different part of our country suggests its occurrence in 2 to 4 per 100 populations. Kerala, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra are very risk areas incidences in western countries, according to community surveys states that over 13% of adults in United States have alcoholic cirrhosis.²

A study was conducted by the researcher to examine the trends in the amount of alcohol consumed in Finland and the incidence of hospital admissions for acute alcoholic pancreatitis and liver cirrhosis. The incidence of hospitalizations due to liver cirrhosis increased to 70% in the age groups over 45 years. The result identified that during the study period the female-to-male ratio for liver cirrhosis was twice as high as for acute alcoholic pancreatitis, but the relative portion of females increased by 50% in both diagnoses.³

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male in selected rural area.
- 2) To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach- descriptive research approach
Research design- Non-experimental descriptive research design
Setting of study- Selected rural area of Wardha.
Sample- Male in selected rural area of wardha.
Sample size- 60

Sampling techniques- Non probability convenience sampling

Tool- structured knowledge questionnaire including demographic

variables will be used for the study.

Research variable- knowledge regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver.

Demographic variable- age, education, types of occupation, types of family.

Sampling criteria

• Inclusion criteria

- a) Male who are willing to participate in the study.
- b) Male who are available at the time of data collection.
- c) Male who can read and write English, Marathi, Hindi.
- d) Male above the age group of 18 years.

Exclusion criteria

- a) Male who have attended similar type of this study.

RESULT

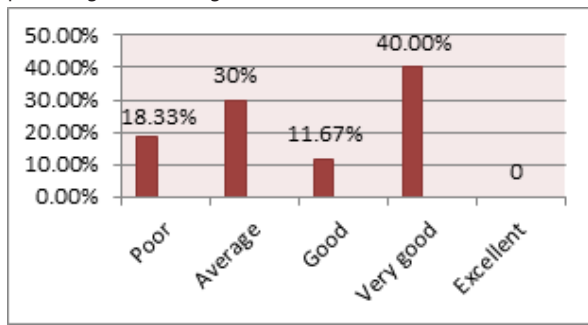
Based on the objectives and the hypothesis the data were analyzed by using various statistical test. The level of knowledge is divided under following headings: poor, average, good, very good and excellent.

Table no. 1 knowledge score regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male.

Level of knowledge score	Score	Percentage score	Knowledge score	
			Frequency	%
Poor	1-3	0-20%	11	18.33%
Average	4-6	21-40%	18	30%
Good	7-9	41-60%	7	11.67%
Very good	10-13	61-80%	24	40%
excellent	13-15	81-100%	0	0%
Minimum score	0			
Maximum score	12			
Mean score	7.43 ± 2.410			
Mean Percentage	49.53%			

The above table shows that (18.33%) had poor level of knowledge, (30%) were having average level of knowledge, (11.67%) were having good level of knowledge score. (40.00%) were having very good knowledge score and (0%) were having excellent level of knowledge. The minimum score was 0 and the maximum score was 12, the mean score for the test was 7.43 ± 2.410 and mean

percentage of knowledge was 49.53.



Graph 1: knowledge score of alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male.

DISCUSSION

The finding of the study show that mean and standard deviation was 7.43 and 2.410 respectively. And also the mean percentage of knowledge score of male was 49.53% respectively. So it is concluded that male are have knowledge regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver.

A descriptive study was conducted in Bangalore among pre-university students on knowledge of effects related to alcoholism. The sample selected for the study includes 50 Pre-University students and simple random sampling method was used. The data was collected by using structured questionnaire. Each correct response was given one score and zero for incorrect response. Results: The overall mean knowledge was found to be more (68.8%) about general information on alcohol than the knowledge on the effects of alcohol (33.2%). The overall mean attitude was 77.7%. The highest attitude response identified in the aspect of keeping away from alcoholics (92%). A significant association is found between knowledge and type of family. There exists a significant association between attitude and type of family, and also between attitude and academic marks. Interpretation and Conclusion Overall findings showed that, respondents knowledge about effect of alcohol is inadequate (33.2%), although the respondents overall attitude towards effect of alcohol is found to be favorable (77.7%). So enhancement in knowledge aspect is required.4

CONCLUSION

After the details analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion:

In this study from detail analysis it shows that majority (18.33%) had poor level of knowledge, (30%) were having average level of knowledge and (11.67%) were having good level of knowledge score and (40%) were having very good level of knowledge and (0%) were having excellent knowledge level. The minimum score was 0 and the maximum score was 12, the mean score for the test was 7.43 ± 2.410 and mean percentage of knowledge was 49.53.

RECOMMENDATION

- A similar study can be undertaken for large sample to generalize the findings.
- A comparative study can be carried out on the knowledge regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male in urban and rural community.
- A similar study can be conducted on the effectiveness of self instructional module regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male.
- A similar study can be conducted on the effectiveness of planned teaching regarding alcohol induced cirrhosis of liver among male.

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