

KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIBROID UTERUS AMONG MIDDLE AGED WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

Fibroid Uterus is common benign tumor affecting women in the age group of 35-55 years. The study was intended to assess the knowledge regarding Fibroid Uterus. The objective of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding Fibroid Uterus and to find out the association between level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables. A descriptive study was used to assess the knowledge regarding fibroid uterus among 150 women residing selected areas of Varkala by using structured questionnaire. The result shows that majority of women had poor knowledge regarding Fibroid Uterus. Chi square test was used to find out the association between level of knowledge and selected socio demographic variables and the findings reveals that there was significant association found between them.

KEYWORDS : Fibroid Uterus, Middle aged women, Knowledge

Introduction

Having a baby is one of the most important things that a woman can have in her entire life. Nowadays most of the middle aged women have no uterus, because they are surgically removed their uterus due to certain conditions of reproductive organs. Uterine fibroids, which are also called leiomyoma or myoma of the uterus can grow on the uterine wall or even project from the wall of the uterus on a narrow stalk into the uterine cavity. Fibroids are the most common benign tumors in females and typically found during the middle and reproductive years. About 25 -30 % of women undergone hysterectomy per year in the world. In India, 23.2 lakhs hysterectomies are carried out yearly. It is important thing that the complications occurred due to lack of awareness among women and the neglecting behavior to initial symptoms of fibroid. By creating knowledge regarding the risk factors, causes and symptoms helps for early identification. So that they can preserve their uterus and increases the survival rates.

Objectives

- Assess the knowledge regarding fibroid uterus.
- Find out association between knowledge level and selected socio demographic variables.
- Prepare a instructional module on the early identification and prevention of complications associated with fibroid uterus.

Materials and Methods

Quantitative non-experimental research approach is used. Study design opted is descriptive survey design. Purposive sampling technique was used among 150 women of age group 35-55 years in Cherunniyoor panchayath at Varkala Thaluk. Prior to data collection, permission was obtained from the concerned authorities and from Secretary of Cherunniyoor Panchayath. In order to obtain a free and true response, the samples were explained regarding the purpose and importance of study and assured about the confidentiality of their responses. 15 minutes was given for each sample for answering. After collecting data the researchers thanked each study subjects who participated in the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis of data.

Results

The present study revealed that Half of the subjects were in the age group of 46-50 years (50.6%), most of them were married (97.33%). More than half of the women have only primary level education (52%) where as 5.33% were post graduates. Most of the women were unemployed (62.6%). Among the participants, 76% of samples had poor knowledge, 14% had average knowledge and 10% had good knowledge regarding fibroid uterus. Majority of the subjects under study had poor knowledge regarding fibroid uterus and there is significant association between knowledge about fibroid uterus and the age, marital status, education, occupation and monthly income of women.

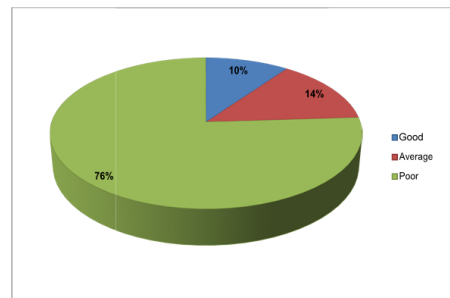


Figure : 1 Knowledge regarding fibroid uterus

Conclusion

Majority of the subjects under study had poor knowledge regarding fibroid uterus and there is significant association between knowledge about fibroid uterus and the age, marital status, education, occupation and monthly income of women. This study results can be used by community health nurse for planning health education to the women about early detection and prevention of complication of fibroid and restoration of uterine health. Nurse educators can encourage the students to utilize this study results and the tool to identify the women with deficient knowledge about fibroid uterus in the community settings.

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