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"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON GENETIC COUNSELLING AMONG MARRIED WOMEN AT SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY, BANGALORE"

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Genetics is the study of genes and the inheritance of traits. It is a study of heredity and variations. The process in which a parent passes certain genes on to their children. Genetic counselling is the process through which knowledge about the genetic aspect of illness is shared by trained professionals with those who are at an increased risk of either having a heritable disorder of passing it on to their off-spring. The main purpose of doing genetic counselling are to rule out the risk for a genetic disorder and help the individual and family, understand the medical fact about the diagnosis course and treatment. It provides an information regarding reoccurrences of risk when a member of a family has a disorder that might be genetically determined, and also reduce the number of children affected with hereditary condition by prenatal detection of a diseases. **Methods:** A Quantitative approach with Non-Experimental Descriptive design was implemented. Participants were selected through Non – probability convenient sampling technique and data was collected using structured questionnaire. **Result:** Statistical method was used to analyze the data of the research. Result reveal that 3.33% married women have adequate knowledge regarding genetic counseling. **Conclusion:** This study was concluded to improve knowledge among married women in selected rural community, Bangalore. In this study non experimental descriptive design was used for taking 30 samples by using convenient non probability sampling at selected area of komaghatta Bangalore. Data was collected by using self-prepared structure interview schedule. Data was analyzed and interpreted by applying respected statistical method.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, genetic counseling, married women, community.

INTRODUCTION

Genetics is the study of genes and the inheritance of traits. It is a study of heredity and variations1. Genetics is the study of heredity, the process in which a parent passes certain genes on to their children1. Genetic counselling is the process through which knowledge about the genetic aspect of illness is shared by trained professionals with those who are at an increased risk of either having a heritable disorder of passing it on to their off-spring1.

The process by which the patient or relative at risk of an inherited disorder are advised of the consequences and nature of the disorder, probability of developing and transmitting it1. The main purpose of doing genetic counselling are to rule out the risk for a genetic disorder, sometime it is because there is a family history of disorder that concern them (like mental retardation, blood disorder, heart problem). Sometimes it is because the mother is in advance age (above 35 years) where chance to have a baby with chromosome disorder (like Down's syndrome)3.

The main objective of genetic counselling is to help the individual and family, understand the medical fact about the diagnosis course and treatment. It provides an information regarding reoccurrences of risk when a member of a family has a disorder that might be genetically determined, and also reduce the number of children affected with hereditary condition by prenatal detection of a diseases4.

Genetic testing or screening is a technique to determine the genotype or Phenotype of an organism. Genetic Screening often used to detect faulty or abnormal gene in an organism. Genetic counselling is beneficial for couple who has a child with or congenital abnormality, a couple who have a relative with genetic disorder, a couple who are consanguineous and women over 35 yrs. old and also a woman who had three or more miscarriage2.

Prenatal testing is a very much important for a married woman to prevent their child from being a genetic disorder, abnormalities in an unborn child. The technique which are used for a prenatal diagnosis are Amniocentesis, Chorionic villous sampling, Ultrasound, Fetoscopy, Cordocentesis, Radiography, Maternal Serum screening2. Many disorder cannot be occurring unless both mother and father pass on their genes such as cystic fibrosis.

Some disease can be inherited from a single parent such as Huntington disease, the disorder are the causes of the mutation during cell division3.

Materials and Methods

Study Design

A Quantitative descriptive study was conducted at rural community Bangalore. Sample were a married women of rural community of Bangalore.

Setting of the study:

The criteria of selection of setting were done according to the geographical proximity, feasibility of conducting the study and availability of samples who were the married women.

Study Participants:

The study included 30 married women from selected rural community, Bangalore.

Inclusion criteria:

The study includes married women who willing to participate in the study in selected community, Bangalore.

Exclusion criteria:

The study excludes married women who are not available during the time of data collection. Development and description of the tools: After an extensive review of literature and discussion with the experts the self-administered structure questionnaire consisting of 12 section A and 26 section B questions developed.

RESULT:

The study results were based on the data collected through participants which were thirty in number. Data Analysis and Interpretation was done under three sections i.e Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variable of married women, Assessment of knowledge of married women of komaghatta village on genetic counselling and Association between knowledge levels with demographic variables regarding genetic counselling.

Assessment of mean, standard deviation and mean percentage of knowledge regarding genetic counselling among married women. N=30Level of knowledge Mean Standard deviation Mean% Domain 12. 44.3641.34%

Level of knowledge	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean%
Domain	12.4	4.36	41.34%

DISCUSSION

The present study was designed to assess knowledge of married women regarding genetic counselling. The finding of the study is discussed in term of subjective and hypothesis. Descriptive and inferential statistics to use analyzed data. The data findings have been organized and finalized according to the plan for data analysis and are presented under three section.

Demographic characteristics of the married women, Distribution of

knowledge score of married women, comparison of knowledge score with demographic variables.

CONCLUSION:

This study was concluded in improving knowledge among married women in selected rural community, Bangalore. In this study non experimental descriptive design was used for taking 30 samples by using convenient non probability sampling at selected area of komaghatta Bangalore. Data was collected by using self-prepared structure interview schedule. Data was analyzed and interpreted by applying respected statistical method.

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