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Assessment of knowledge regarding postnatal exercise among mothers receiving care at Obstetric Unit of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery with a view to prepare a self-instructional module on postnatal exercise

Mrs.Namitha Subrahmanyam[1], Ms.Anusha P Thankachan[2], Ms.Asha Abraham[3], Ms.Ashamol C.K[4], Ms.Babitha Mani[5], Ms.Biji thamby[6],Ms.binimol Baby[7], Ms.Binoj P.S[8,] Ms.Binu A Joseph[9,]Ms.Ceena Markose[10]

[1]Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2010 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding postnatal exercises among mothers admitted is obstetric unit of M.O.S.C.Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. Using a quantitative approach,descriptive crosssectional design was used for this study. Data were collected by non probability convenience sampling of mothers admitted in obstetric unit of M.O.S.C.Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. Sociodemographic were colledted using a structured perfoma and participants were assessed using structured questionnaire to evaluate their knowledge on postnatal exercise . The study reveals that majority (67%) of them had average knowledge on PNE and more than 1/3 of them have not yet performed the postnatal exercise . Among selected demographic variables education and occupation were found to have significant association with knowledge level(p<0.05).

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A descriptive study to assess theknowledge on Cardiac rehabilitation among clients with coronary artery disease in cardiac ward and OpD of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mrs.Ninu Sophia[1], Ms.Dona Mathew[2], Ms.Jancy John[3], Ms.Jincy Paulose[4], Ms.Julie Jose[5], Ms.Lincy Yacob[6],Ms.LintuVarghese[7], Ms.meenamol P[8,] Ms.Merin P.K[9,]Ms.Nisha George[10]

[1]Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2010 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

- To determine the close association between knowledge level and demographic variables or cardiac rehabilitation.

- To prepare a self instructional module on cardiac rehabilitation and coronary artery disease.

A descriptive study with pre test only design was adopted for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by self prepared structured questionnaire.

30 Coronary artery disease patients of age group between 25-85 admitted in cardiac ward and OPD were included in this study.

Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentage mean, standard deviation paired T test and chi –squire test.

Majority of patient with coronary artery disease had average knowledge (50%) in the area of cardiac rehabilitation 40% had poor knowledge and only 10% had good knowledge.

There is no significant association between the knowledge level and socio demographic variables.

There was no significant relation between the knowledge level and demographic variables . There is immense need of creating awareness among patients with coronary artery disease regarding cardiac rehabilitation in order to improve the health.

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A study to assess theeffectiveness of structured teaching program on febrile seizures and its management among mothers of children between 0-5 years of age who are admitted to pediatric ward of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mr.Prashanth P.V[1], Ms.Priya Cherian[2], Ms.Reenu Paul[3], Ms.Shalini Varghese[4], Ms.Shaloo P Chacko[5], Ms.Sibin P.Mahtew[6],Ms.Simi Paulose[7], Ms.Soumya Daniel[8,] Ms.Surya Antony[9,]Ms.Surya P.Krishnan[10], Ms.Tintu Jacob[11]

[1]Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2010 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study was directed to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on febrile seizures and its management among mothers of children between 0 to 5 years of age who are admitted to paediatric ward of MOSC MCH Kolenchery.A quasi-experimental study with pre test without control group design was adopted in paediatric medical wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. Data was collected from 30 mothers of children between 0-5 years.The objectives of study were to assess the effectiveness of structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding febrile seizure and its management , and to associate pre test knowledge on febrile seizure and its management among mothers of children between 0-5 years of age with selected demographic variables. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics . Finding revealed that highest percentage 20 (66.7%) of the mothers were in the income group of Rs. 1000-3000 from nuclear family. Highest percentage 15(50%) of mothers with two living children . Results also revealed that 21(70%) had no previous knowledge regarding febrile seizure and its management. The overall mean knowledge score ofpre test was 14.2(64.54%) and post test was 19.9 (90.45%). It reveals   an enhancement of 5.7 in the knowledge score. The findings of the study revealed that during the pre test. mothers had poor knowledge on all the areas except in febrile seizure . Highly significant difference was foundbetween pre and post test knowledge scores and no significant association was found between knowledge scores in relation to demographic variables except age and income. So it is conducted that the structured teaching programme was effective in terms of gain in knowledge.

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A study to assess theknowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy during third trimester among primigravidamothes attending antenatal OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mrs.Jisha Joseph[1], Ms.Anupa Antony[2], Ms.Archana John[3], Ms.Bincy Jose[4], Ms.Chinju K.R[5], Ms.Chithira Joseph[6],Ms.Eldho Peter[7], Ms.Lintamol Joseph[8,] Ms.Shiji John[9,]Ms.Simi Joseph[10], Ms.Sona Anto[11]

[1]Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2011 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding warning sign of pregnancy during third trimester among primigravida mothers attending antenatal OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery . The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy during third trimester among primigravida mothers   and to find out the association between the knowledge with selected demographic variables. A quantitative non experimental descriptive research design was adopted. Data collected using structured awareness questionnaire from 80 primigravida mothers attending the antenatal OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery using convenience sampling technique. The data obtained were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. The study findings revealed that majority ofprimigravida mothers   (60.5%) had average knowledge where as 26.25% had good knowledge and only 11.25% were having poor knowledge .There was significant association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age, type of family, religion area of residence, education of woman, education of husband, occupation of women, occupation of husband family income and duration of pregnancy. As the primigravida mothers   have inadequate knowledge regarding warning signs of pregnancy, the nurses should take the responsibility to improve their knowledge in order to prevent complications.

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A study to assess caregiver's knowledge and attitude regarding care of mentally ill patients reporting to Psychiatric OPD and ward of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mr.Jubin Andrews[1], Ms.Aswathy Gopal[2], Ms.JencyThankachan, Ms.Jessy N.J[4], Ms.Lakshmi S.Menon[5], Ms.Litha Jacob[6],Ms.Nisha Ramachandran[7], Ms.Nitha Polachan[8], Ms.Somey Varghese[9,]Ms.Sunu Raj[10]

[1]Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2011 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study wasundertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of caregivers regarding care of mentally ill among their family members in the psychiatric OPD and ward of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. 80 samples from psychiatric OPD and ward of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery were included in the study.Data was collected using Liket's 5 point,attitude scale and structured questionnaire by convenient sampling technique. Data obtained was tabulated and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics like Chi-square test. The result revealed that 2(2.5%) of subjects had very good knowledge, 25 (32.5%) subjects had good knowledge, 42 (52.5%) subjects had average knowledge and 11(13.75%) subjects had poor knowledge: 74(92.5%) of them had positive attitude and 6(7.5%) had negative attitude towards care of mentally ill patients. There is no significant associationidentified between knowledge level and attitude of care givers with selected demographic variables.

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A descriptive study to assess theknowledge on antenatal care among women attending antenatal clinics of MOSC Medical College Hospital; Kolenchery with a view to prepare a self instructional module on antenatal care

Mrs.Namitha Subrahmanyam[1], Ms.Ancy Joseph[2], Ms.Ansu Mariam Varghese[3], Ms.Anu Paul[4], Ms.Asha Ramachandran[5], Ms.Dimple Baby[6],Ms.Jomika Mary Jose[7], Ms.Linda Alias[8,] Ms.Nivya Issac9, Ms.Sneha John[10], Ms.Thanseela K.M[11]

[1]Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2011 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding antenatal care women attending the antenatal clinic of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery.

A quantitative non experimental descriptive design was adopted . Data was collected by non probability convenient sampling technique from 120 women. Participants were assessed using structured questionnaire to evaluate their knowledge on antenatal care.

The study revealed that 66.7% of subjects had good knowledge on antenatal clinic. Among the selected demographic variables, education, income, religion and occupation were found to have significant association with knowledge score, but no association was found with parity, age and family.

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A study to assess thelevel of knowledge regarding pubertal changes among adolescent girls between the age group of 12-14 years in a selected high school at Ramamangalam.

Mrs.Soney M.Varghese[1], Ms.Anu Baby[2], Ms.Betcy K Thannikottu[3], Ms.Cia Jose[4], Ms.Daly T.F[5], Ms.Divya Mary Sebastian[6],Ms.Jiji Joseph[7], Ms.Liby E.J[8,] Ms.MaryJoksy P.J[9,]Ms.Rincy Cherian[10], Ms.Sukanya A Madhavan[11]

[1]Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2011 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

A Study to assess the knowledge regarding pubertal changes among adolescent girls between the age group of 12-14 years in a selected high school at Ramamangalam. Using a quantitative research approach, a descriptive survey design on non probability convenient sampling of 80 adolescent girls between the age group of 12-14 years ststudying in government high school at Ramamangalam were studied using structured questionnaire to evaluate their level of knowledge on pubertal changes reveal that 205 have good knowledge, 56.25% have average knowledge and 23.75% poor knowledge. The chi-squire test showed no significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

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Adescriptive study to assess theattitude and treatment seeking behaviour regarding mental illness among general public in a selected community in a Ernakulam District

Mrs.RenjuSussan Baby[1], Ms.Anu Raju[2], Ms.Arya V.Ravi[3], Ms.Deepthy Francis[4], Ms.Elby Cherian[5], Ms.Jiji Alias[6],Ms.Jikku Kurian[7], Ms.jomy J.Tom[8,] Ms.Lalbi Varky[9,]Ms.Mamatha Avirachan[10], Ms.Mary P.Simon[11]

[1]Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2012 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to assess the attitude and treatment seeking behaviour regarding mental illness among general public in a selected community in Ernakulam District. The objectives of the study were (1) To assess the attitude toward mental illness among general public (2) To assess the treatment seeking behaviours regarding mental illness among general public. A descriptive cross sectional design was undertaken for the study. One fifty subjects from general public of a selected community in Ernakulam District were included in the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using structured questionnaire demographic profile sheet & standardized ASMI questionnaire for assessing attitude towards mental illness and WMH CIDI questionnaire for assessing treatment seeking behaviours regarding mental illness. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed . Result revealed that out of 150 subjects; subjects were nearly equally distributed in all categories of age group and equal proportion of males (51%) and females (49%) participated in the study. Majority of subjects (445) have education below +2 and (39%) of them were unemployed and (87%) of them did not have psycho education before. As per   ASMI: Majority of the subjects were having positive attitude towards component. A stereotyping component C: coping & Component D, understanding. In Component B, optimism, revealed that majority of subjects had positive attitude to mentally ill but (35%) subjects agreed to the 3 negative attitude statements like "people with mental illness tend to be violent and shows strange behaviour and can be easily identified by others due to the strange behaviour displayed by them". WMHCIDI questionnaire revealed that, majority (85%) of the subjects believed allopathic medicines as the apt treatment of mental illness. Study result revealed that most of the participants have positive attitude towards mental illness and majority of them were willing to seek professional help for serious emotional problems.

Key words: Attitude towards mental illness: attitude among general public treatment seeking behaviour.

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A study to assess theknowledge on menopause related problems and its management among perimenopausal women attending OPD's in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery with a view to prepare a self instructional module on menopause management

Mrs.Namitha Subrahmanyamy[1], Ms.Mridula K.T[2], Ms.Raji Ittan[3], Ms.Renju Ittan[4], Ms.Rinku Paulose[5], Ms.Roshny Kurian[6],Ms.Shoji Mathew[7], Ms.Sinu P.Paul[8,] Ms.Sreemol saji[9,]Ms.Swapna Abraham[10]

[1]Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2012 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the knowledge on premenopausal women regarding menopausal related problems and its management in OPDS of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery, 100 subjects were enrolled in the study. A non experimental descriptive survey design was undertaken for the study. Data were collected using structured questionnaire by convenient sampling technique. Data obtained was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The result revealed that only 22(22%) of women had good knowledge, 64(64%) have average knowledge and 14(14%) have poor knowledge on menopause, its problems and its management.   There is   significant association between level of knowledge and demographic variables such as religion marital status and occupation of women.Nosignificant association was observed between knowledge level and age and education of stating of premenopausal women..

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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrheal disease among mothers of under Five children at pediatric ward (N3) and pediatric OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mr.Prashanth P.V[1], Ms.Aswathy Ayyappankutty[2], Ms.Athira C.R[3], Ms. Dhanya John[4], Ms.Fini Francis[5], Ms.Remya Raju[6],Ms.Rinu T.P[7], Ms.ShynciT.Sasi[8,] Ms.Suchithra K.M[9,]Ms.Tintu Alex[10]

[1]Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2013 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study were to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrheal disease among mothers of under 5 children atpaediatric ward N3 and paediatric OPD of MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. Objective of the study were to assess the knowledge of mothers of children under 5 years, regarding the prevention management of diarrheal disease and to find out the association between knowledge of mothers with selected socio- demographic variables. Samples of the study were 150 mothers of under 5 children who consulted in the paediatric OPD and admitted in paediatric N3 ward and research design was non experimental descriptive. The study findings and distribution of the samples according to socio- demographic data reveals that 13.4% had poor knowledge, 54.6% had average knowledge and 32% had good knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrheal diseases. The study also reveals that there is association between knowledge of mothers and selected demographic variables (education, monthly income and residence of mother)

KEY WORDS

Knowledge Prevention and management of diarrheal diseases mothers of under5 children .

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Adescriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention among women within the age group of 18-50 years in selected areas of Valakom Community

Mrs.Anu Jacob[1], Ms.Amitha K Mathew[2], Ms.Honey Alias[3], Ms. Jincy Jose[4], Ms.Jinsa George[5], Ms.jinu Joy[6],Ms.Lijamol Joy[7], Ms.Meethu Jacob[8,] Ms.Nova Alex[9],Ms.Ponnu C Gopi[10,]Ms.Smitha Jacob[11]

[1]Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2013 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of women regarding Cervical Cancer and its prevention among women within the age group of 18-50 years in selected areas of Valakom Community . A non experimental descriptive survey design was undertaken for the study. Data was collected using structured questionnaire by convenient sampling technique. Data obtained and analyzed, using descriptive and inferential statistics like chi-square test. The result shown that the statement having moderately and 58 women were having inadequate knowledge (38.67%) 80,(53.33) were having moderately adequate knowledge and 12 (8%) were having adequate knowledge regarding cervical cancer and its prevention. There is significant at 0.05. No significant association was observed between knowledge level and age, education, religion marital status and occupation of women.

There is no significant association between income of women.

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A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge of men aged between 18-45 years regarding HIV infection and its prevention in selected rural areas of ValakomPanchayath, Ward No:XII

Mrs.Ninu Sophia[1], Ms.Ancy Kuriakose[2], Ms.Emy Paul[3], Ms. Elsa Sara Poulose[4], Ms.Linu George[5], Ms.Lincy P.George[6],Ms.Manju K.L[7], Ms.Neenu Maria Joy[8,] Ms.Reena T.I[9,]Ms.Sunila Mary Jacob[10], Ms.Sushama K Kurian[11]

[1]Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2013 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Objectives include, to assess the knowledge of men infection regarding HIV and its prevention and to find out the association between HIV and its prevention with their selected demographic variables.

Using a quantitative non-experimental research, 150 men aged between 18-45 years was selected using no probability convenience sampling techniques. Research tool comprises of socio demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The results shows that the chi-squire value of occupation, income and source of information is greater than table value so there is significant association between knowledge score with these socio-demographic variables.

The study shows that 4.6% have very. Good knowledge, 26.6% have good knowledge, 64% have average knowledge and only 4.6% have poor knowledge. **Key words** Prevention of HIC infection male adults (18-45Years).

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Adescriptive study to assess the awareness regarding lung cancer and its prevention among men (aged between 18-40 years) in a selected area Kunnackal

Mrs.Sonia Abraham[1], Ms.Anishma C.Paul[2], Ms.Bency Baby[3], Ms.Betcy Paul[4], Ms.Laya Simon[5], Ms.Maria P.M[6],Ms.Nisha Mary Mathew[7], Ms.Rinta Elias[8,] Ms.Soumya George[9,]Ms.Sruthy Sukumaran[10], Ms.Suramya Manuel[11]

[1]Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2013 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer both among men and women .People who smoke have greater risk of lung cancer and this increase with length of time and number of cigarettes smoked. The present study was under taken to assess the awareness of men (18-40 years) regarding lung cancer and its prevention at Kunckal.

A non- experimental survey design wereadopted for the study 150 men were selected using non probability convenience sampling technique. Data collected by using structured awareness questionnaire.

The study finding showed that, there is significant association between level of awareness of men (18-40) years regarding lung cancer and its prevention with their selected demographic variables like age education and smoking habit.

Findings also revealed that majority of men (53.3%) have average awareness 27.3% have poor awareness where as 16% have good awareness regarding lung cancer and prevention

The awareness of participants can be improved by providing the educational and screening program on lung cancer and its prevention which will improve the quality of life.

Key words: Awareness lung cancer and its prevention, men aged 18-40 years.

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Adescriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers of under five children in aikkaranadugramapanchayath with a view to develop an information booklet

Mrs.Anusha K.S[1], Ms.Akhila S Kumar[2], Ms.Akhila V Varghese[3], MsAncy xavier[4], Ms.Anju Dormis[5], Ms.Anjumol A.V[6],Ms.Anju Sara Sunny[7], Ms.Ansu Joy[8,] Ms.Anu Santhosh[9,]Ms.Ashna Rose Vincent[10], Ms.BibySyra Kurikose[11], Ms.Bincy Varghese[12], Ms.Chinju Abraham[13], Ms.Sijimol K.R[14]

[1]Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2014 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive study was done to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among 150 mothers of under five children in AikkaranduGrammaPanchayath with a view to develop an information booklet. Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers of under five children by using a structured knowledge questionnaire, to develop an information booklet regarding immunization and to find the association of knowledge regarding immunization with selected demographic variables . Quantitative research approach and a descriptive survey design were adopted for the study. Convenient sampling method was used for sample selection. Data collection was done using structured knowledge questionnaire . Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics, presented in table, bar and pie diagrams. Study findings revealed that, out of 150 sample 1298%) samples possessed excellent knowledge score, 44(29.34%) had food knowledge score, 62(41.33%) had average and 2((1.35%) samples had poor knowledge score. There was no significant association between knowledge's level and demographic variables such as age, religion and number of children except the level of education among mothers of under five children. Study concluded that majority of mothers had only average or below average knowledge regarding immunization which emphasizes urgent need for health education on immunization among mothers of under five children.

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A study to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of Osteoporosis among women residinig in VadavucodePuthencruzGramaPanchayath, Ernakulam District.

Mrs.PreethyJawahar[1], Ms.Chinju Roy[2], Ms.Elmy Elias[3], Ms. Jessy Jose[4], Ms.Jinu Jose[5], Ms.Jeetha Vijayan[6],Ms.Jofy Jose[7], Ms.Lidiya James[8,] Ms.Ligi Joseph[9,]Ms.Meenu Mathew[10],Ms.Meenu Mathew[11],Ms.Meenu Varghese[12],Ms.Teena Jose[13],Ms.Vaishnavi V.H[14]

[1]Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2014 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
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ABSTRACT

Osteoporosis is a systematic skeletal disorders characterized by compromised bone strength pre depositing to an increasing risk of bone fracture. It is estimated that around 25 million Indians are affected with osteoporosis. Prevention is better than cure. A study was undertaken by second year post Basic BSc students to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet regarding prevention of osteoporosis among women residing in Vadavucode-PuthencruzGrammaPanchayath, Ernakulam , District.

The objectives of the study were to, assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of osteoporosis, evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet regarding prevention of osteoporosis, and find out the association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was one group pre testpost test design. Sixty women between the age group of 40-60 were selected using convenient sampling technique from Vadavucode-PuthencruzGrammaPanchayath. Independent variable in the study was informational booklet and dependent variable was knowledge of women regarding prevention of osteoporosis.

The data was tabulated and analyzed using different and inferential statistics like percentage, mean standard deviation paired test and chi-square test. The research showed that the mean post test skill score (14.85) was greater than the mean pre test skill (10.35). Paired test value (t=2.02) significant difference between post test and pre test skill score.

The conclusion drawn from the study has shown that informational booklet regarding prevention of osteoporosis among women between age group of 40 -60 was effective in terms of improving their. There is an immense need of creating a awareness among women, regarding prevention of osteoporosis in order to make positive life style change.

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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of febrile seizure among mothers of under five children attending in pediatric care unit of MOSC Hospital

Prof.Dr.SoneyM.Varghese[1], Ms.Lissa Mathew[2], Ms.Laya Kurian[3], Ms. Merin C.B[4], Ms.Mini John Joseph[5], Ms.Neethu Thomas[6],Ms.Nimishamol K[7], Ms.Nisha K.K[8,] Ms.Pintu Paul[9,]Ms.Princy Mathew[10],Ms.Sani Sunny[11],Ms.Shebina K Jose[12],Ms.Viji Cherian[13]

[1]Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2014 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Child is precious not only parents, family, community and nation, but also to the world and thus becomes responsibility of the wide population of the all universe to look after the children only healthy citizen can lead the country in a successful manner to achieve the nations's progress. A Febrile convulsion is experienced in under five children by 3-4%. We have conducted a descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of febrile seizure among mothers of under five children . The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of febrile seizure among mothers of under five children as measured by structured questionnaire and to find out the association between the knowledge of mothers with selected demography variables and to prepare an informative booklet. A non experimental quantitative descriptive design was undertaken for the study. 60 samples was selected using purposive sampling. Data was collected from the subjects by using structured questionnaire. Research tool was comprising of socio demographic variables and to evaluate the knowledge followed by we gave an informative booklet. The data was tabulated and analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results showed that out of 60 samples 3(5%) possessed excellent knowledge score 9(155) samples had good knowledge score, 34

(56.66%) smaples had average knowledge 14(23.33%) samples had poor knowledge score. Also there is significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables . To the conclusion drawn from the study is that most of the mothers (34) had average knowledge regarding prevention of management of febrile seizure and 14 samples are poor knowledge. We provided an informative booklet which will be valuable to the mothers to improve their further knowledge and clarified the doubts.

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Assess the knowledge regarding Thrombolytic therapy and nursing care among staff nurses working in selected ICUs of MOSC Medical Colleges , Kolenchery

Mrs.Varsha Shine Varghese[1], Mr.Akhil Rajan[2], Ms.Amalu Baby[3], Ms. Ambily Kuriakose[4], Ms.Anjali S[5], Ms.Anumol Mathew[6],Ms.Asha Raju[7], Ms.Aswathy Chandran[8,] Ms.Aswathy K.S[9,]Ms.Binny Joy[10],Ms.Bittymol Raju[11],Ms.Dhanya Davis[12],Ms.Divya K Poulse[13],Ms.Elsy P.K[14]

[1]Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14]   Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2015 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding thrombolytic therapy and arising care among staff nurses working in selected ICU"S of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. The objectives of the study were to assess knowledge level regarding thrombolytic therapy and nursing care among staff nurses who have minimum 1 year experience in selected ICUS and to find out the association between knowledge score and demographic variables. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was descriptive design 60 staff nurses from selected ICU's in MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery were selected using convenient sampling technique.   Structured questionnaire were given to evaluate their level of knowledge on thrombolytic therapy and nursing care.   The data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentage, mean, standard deviation and chi- square test. The study finding revealed that 1.66% had average knowledge, 21.66% had moderate knowledge, 36.66% had good knowledge and 40% had excellent knowledge regarding thrombolytic therapy and nursing care. The conclusion drown from the study has shown that there is only significant association between knowledge score and professional qualification regarding thrombolytic therapy and nursing care.

Key words : thrombolytic therapy staff nurses ICU'S

Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention and management of needle stick injury among selected student nurses.

Mrs.FethinGeorger[1], Ms.Irin Abraham[2], MsJomy George[3], Ms. Mincy Joy[4], Ms.Neeba Abraham[5], Ms.Neethu Vijayan[6],Ms.Nimmy Mariam Kuriakose[7], Ms.Rani M.Roy[8], Ms.Rini Abraham[9],Ms.Rose Priya Baby[10],Ms.Rose Mary Jose[11], Ms.Sanjuna Baby[12], Ms.Steffi Dimila[13]

[1]Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

[2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2015 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

ABSTRACT

Needle stick injuries are a hazard for people who work with hypodermic syringes and other needle equipment . Health care workers are always of the risk of infection through the percutaneous route in needle stick or other injuries (NSI) from a sharp object introduces contaminated blood. This study was aimed at exploring the effectiveness of structured teaching programme(STO) regarding prevention and management of needle stick injury among selected student nurses. The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge of student nurses regarding prevention and management of needle stick inquiry, to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme by comparing pre test and post scores to find out the association between the ore test design. 100 students nurses were selected using stratified random sampling technique from MOSC College of nursing, Kolenchery. The variables of the study were knowledge of nursing students on prevention and management of needle stick injuiry, age religion, sex course year of study and clinical experience . The data was tabulated and analyzed using differential and inferential statistics like percentage, median, interquartile range, wilcoxon matched paired test and fisher exact test. The pre test conducted in 100 subjects revealed that about 5% had good knowledge score, 44% had poor knowledge and 51% had average knowledge about prevention and management of needle stick injuiry. It is observed that variables such as age and course of study are significantly associate with the pre test knowledge score. Significant score difference was seen between pre test knowledge score median interquartile range (Q1, Q3) (16,19)_. Hence the intervention was found to be effective . The conclusion drawn from the study shows that structured teaching programme regarding prevention and management of needle stick injury among nursing students was effective in terms of improving their knowledge. There is an immense need of creating awareness among nursing students regarding prevention and management of needle stick injury in order to make positive life style changes. Key words: NSI Student nurses STP.

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Knowledge regarding risk factors prevention and management of chronic kidney disease among diabetic patients admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mrs.Varsha Shine Varghese [1], Mrs.Deepa Kurian[2], Ms.Aafia M.M[3], Ms.Alphy Maria [4], Ms.Angle Joy[5]

1Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2]Assistant Lecturer,M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[3,4,5] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2016 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding risk factors prevention and management of chronic kidney disease among Diabetic patients admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding risk factors, prevention and management of chronic kidney disease among diabetic patients and to determine the association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was descriptive design. 60diabetic patients admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery were selected using convenient sampling technique. Structured questionnaire were given to evaluate their level of knowledge regarding risk factors, prevention and management of chronic kidney disease. The data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentage, mean standard deviation. Chi- square and Fishers exact test. The study findings revealed that 60% had average knowledge, 23.3% had poor knowledge and 16.7% had good knowledge regarding risk factors, prevention and management of chronic kidney disease. The conclusion drawn from the study showed that there is only significant association between knowledge score and previous knowledge regarding risk factors prevention and management of chronic kidney disease which is significant at p value <0.05.

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A descriptive study to assess the perceive environmental stresses among parturient women admitted in labour room at a selected tertiary care centre In Ernakulam District, Kerala

Mrs.Rinu Abraham [1], Mrs.Jisha Varghese[2], Ms.Bincy K Thampi[3], Ms.Dhanya C.V [4], Ms.Elby Pathrose[5]

1Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2]Assistant Lecturer,M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[3,4,5] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2016 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to assess the perceived environmental stressors among parturient women admitted in labour room at a selected tertiary care centre in Ernakulam District. Ninety six parturient women admitted in the labour room and postnatal wards of selected tertiary care centre , Kolenchery Ernakulam District were included in the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using a structured perceived environmental stress rating scale. Result revealed that majority 91.67% of parturient women had experienced stressors related to procedures and care protocol followed in labour room, 72.% of subjects experienced stressors from physical environment and only 18.75% were having stressors related to staff behaviour. The association isanalyzed between prepared environmental stressors and selected socio demographic and clinical variables. The finding revealed that there is a statistically significant association between perceived environmental stressors of parturient women and their age and no statistically significant association with other selected socio demographic and clinical variables.

Proportion of a depressive symptoms among elderly people

Mrs.Susan Mathai [1], Ms.Bitty Babu[2], Ms.Neema George[3], Ms.Pretty Varghese[4],

1Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2016 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the proportion of depressive symptoms among elderly people in Kadayirrippu under AikkaranduPanchayath. The objectives of the study were to assess the proportion of depressive symptoms among elderly people and to find the association between depressive symptoms and selected demographic variables. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was descriptive design. 130 elderly people who are living in Kadayirrippu area under AikkaranduPanchayath were selected using convenient sampling technique. Structured questionnaire were given to evaluate the proportion of depressive symptoms. The data was tabulated deviation, Chi-square/ Fishers exact test. The study findings revealed that 24/6% have mild depression, 22.3% have moderate depression 9.23% moderatelly severe depression and 0.76% hassevere depression. The conclusion drown from the study as shown that there is significant association between depressive symptoms and education income marriage and illness.

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A study to assess the neonatal nutritional status in relation to maternal indicators in post natal wards at MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery

Mrs.Sneha Joy [1], Mrs.Mary Shiny T.P[2], Ms.Elsitta James[3], Ms.Jelby S.Mathew[4], Ms.Jomol John[5]

1Senior Lecturer, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

[2]Assistant Lecturer,M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

[3,4,5] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2016 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to assess the neonatal nutritional status in relation to maternal indicators in postnatal ward at MOSC Hospital, Kolenchery . Objectives of the study were to assess the maternal indicators and neonatal nutritional status and to find the relation between neonatal nutritional staus and maternal indicators. Ninety eight postnatal mothers with newborns admitted in the postnatal wards of MOSC Hospital, Kolenchery, were included in the in the study.   A descriptive analytical design was selected for the study. Data was collected from the subjects by using a structured questionnaire and CAN score. The data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statics like frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, Chi square test, Fisher's exact test and independent sample test. The study findings and distribution of samples according to socio demographic data of post natal mothers reveals that 41.8% were graduate, 56.1% were unemployed, 48% belongs to Christian Religion, 73.8% includes on APL 95.9% belongs to joint family , 87.8% from rural area, 53.1% were primi mothers and 67.3 undergone normal vaginal delivery . The study also revealed that about 48% of neonates are found to be malnourished and 52% found to be nourished by CAN score. The findings revealed that CAN score is significantly associated with religion (p=0.03) and maternal weight gain (p=0.002).

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A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on measles rubella vaccination among parents of children admitted in MOSC Medical college Hospital, Kolenchery

Mr.Prashanth P.V[1], Ms.Cilla Varghese[2], Ms.Sonia Joy[3], Ms.Sreetha P.[4],

1Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
2,3,4 Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2016 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program an measles vaccinations among parents of children admitted in MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery. Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of parents on measles rubella vaccination by using a structured knowledge questionnaire, to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on measles rubella vaccination among parents of under fifteen years of age by comparing pre-test and post-test scores and to find the association of knowledge of parents on measles rubella vaccination with selected demographic variables. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative approach and design was one group pre-test –post- test design. 31 parents of children under fifteen years of age were selected using convenient random sampling technique from MOSC Medical College Hospital, Kolenchery.   The data was tabulated analyzed using different and inferential statistics like percentage , mean, standard deviation chi square and fisher eact test. The pre-test conducted in 31 subjects revealed that 58.1% had poor knowledge and 41.9% had good knowledge about measles rubella vaccination. It is observed that variables are not associated with pre-test knowledge score. Significant score difference was seen between the pre-test knowledge score men 7.03 and post-test score mean 15.58 with standard deviation 3.06 and 4.09 respectively. We observed that there is a statistical significant difference (9<0.001) in the ore- test and post test knowledge scores that means the intervention is effective in increasing the knowledge score. The conclusion drawn from the study shows that structured teaching program regarding knowledge of measles rubella vaccination among parents of under 15 years of children. There is a need of creating awareness among parent regarding measles rubella vaccination in order to make positive attitude towards vaccination.

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Knowledge and attitude of general population towards organ donation

Mrs.Anu Jacob kachappillil[1], Ms.Anjaly Thankachan[2], Ms.Annie K George[3], Ms.Betty Mathew[4]

1Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2017 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Organ donation is a noble act, which gives an opportunity to save lives after death. The issue of organ donation is complex and multi factorial involving medical legal, ethical organizational and social factors. A descriptive analyzed study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of general population towards organ donation residing in AikkaranduGrammaPanchayath.   The objectives of the study were to assess the level of knowledge of general population regarding organ donation to assess the attitude of general population towards organ donation to find out the association between level of knowledge and attitude of general population towards organ donation with selected demographic variables and to find out the correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude of general population towards organ donation. Data were collected using structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale from 100 subjects.

The result of the study revealed that among 100 subjects, 55% of them were having average knowledge, 38% having good knowledge and 7% were having poor knowledge regarding organ donation. 81% of general population were having positive attitude , 19+% were having neutral attitude and none of the subjects were having negative attitude towards organ donation. Only 34% were willing to donate their organs. There was significant association between knowledge of general population regarding organ donation with demographic variables such as age, marital status and religion . There was no significant association between attitude of general population with any of the selected demographic variables general population towards organ donation. An information leaflet on organ donation was distribute to the participants at the end of data collection to order to increase their awareness.

Key words: Attitude, General Population, Knowledge Organ donation

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Knowledge and practice regarding Vitamin A Prophylaxis among mothers of under five children

Prof Dr.SoneyM.Varghese[1], Ms.Anju Baby[2], Ms.Aneesha Mathew[3], Mr.Ginson A.J[4]

1Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
2,3,4 Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2017 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive analytical study was done to assess knowledge and practice regarding A prophylaxis among mothers of under five children in selected communities of AikkaranduGrammaPanchayath. Objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and practice regarding vitamine. A prophylaxis among mothers of under five children, and to find out the association with selected demographic variables among mothers of under five children. Quantitative research approach with a descriptive survey design was adopted for the study. Convenient sampling method was used for sample selection. Data collection was done for 100 subjects by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics , presented in table, bar and pie diagrams. Study findings revealed that, out of 100 subjects six (06%) subjects possessed adequate knowledge, 43(43%) subjects had moderate knowledge and 57(57%) subjects had poor knowledge. There was significant association between knowledge level and occupation of parents and there is no significant association between age of mother, education of parents numbers of children type of family and monthly income. Study concluded that majority of mothers had poor knowledge regarding vitamin. A prophylaxis Educational and training sessions are planned to impart the knowledge regarding

Vitamin A.

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Sleep quality among antenatal women in third timester

Mrs.Jisha Joseph [1], Ms.Binju Chackochan[2], MsMerin George[3], Ms.Aswathy K.s[4]

1Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2017 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

Pregnant women need adequate sleep for the normal growth and development of the foetus. The study was undertaken to assess the sleep quality among pregnant women in third trimester and to fid out the association between the sleep quality and various demographic and obstetric variables. A descriptive design was choosen for the study. The study was conducted in the antenatal wards of MOSC Medical College Hospital Kolenchery , Ernakulam. Data were collected using structured demographic and obstetric data sheet and standardized Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index after taking informed written consent. 60 subjects were selected by using convenience sampling. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.   The study results showed that majority of the subjects (93.3%) had poor sleep quality (PSQ>5) in third trimester. The global fit burgh   SleepQuality Index Score was 8.95 with standard deviation of 2.70. There was so significant association between sleep quality and selected socio demographic and obstetric variables such as age marital status, educational qualifications, type of family work status and family income, gravid, gestation number of children spacing of children pregnancy associated complication, main support person worries about pregnancy outcomes.   Due to enlarged   abdomen worries about presence of other person in the bed and worries about dangerous in changing positions, As good sleep is important for healthy pregnancy, proper identification of sleep disturbances during pregnancy will help to mange and prevent the adverse maternal and real outcomes.

Key words: Sleep quality, pregnant women third trimester.

Assessment of Knowledge , attitude, utilization and barriers for utilization of senior citizen services among elderly in selected villages of Ernakulam District, Kerala

Mrs.JinuKurien[1], Ms.Chinju P.Varghese[2], Ms.Honey Thomas[3], Ms.Vidhya Soman[4]

1Assistant Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
2,3,4 Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2017 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

ABSTRACT

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge, attitude, utilization and barriers of utilization of senior citizen service among elderly was carried out. The objectives were to asses the knowledge, attitude and utilization of senior citizen services among elderly, identify the barriers for utilization of senior citizen services among elderly with selected demographic variables. The study was conducted in the AikkaranduGrammaPanchayth. Data was collected using structured knowledge questionnaire attitude scale check list semi structured questionnaire after taking informed written consent. The sample size for the study was 79. Hence the study was conducted among seventy nine elderly residing in AikkaranduGrammaPanchayth.   The collected data was tabulated andanalyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results showed that about 82.3% of elderly having moderate knowledge while 17.7% of elderly having less knowledge about senior citizen services. Majority of elderly (94.4%) were having neutral attitude and only 4% of them were having   positive attitude TOWARDS SENIOR CITIZEN SERVICES. Regarding the utilization of senior services out of 79 subjects 54.43% were using tax benefit., about 46.83% were using concession to telephone bill, 63.29% were using travel concession. 30.37% of them are availing high interest for bank account, about 43.03% using sayamprabha home. 25.31% usingVayomaduran scheme, about 22.78% were using Vayomaduran scheme, 26.8% were using Vayomaduran scheme, about 29.11 were using Mandahasam scheme about 62.02% were using RSBY 22.78% were using Rashtriyavayosriyogana about 75.94% were using NCD clinic. 18.92% were using Karunya scheme, about 15.18% were using Pakalveedu.56.96% were using Health insurance, about 16.45% were using separate queen in hospital . Regarding baries for utilization of senior citizen service out of 79 subjects 86.07% subjects reported lack of knowledge need for political influence, time consuming   . Lack of support physical immobility inability to travel long distance, lack of necessary documents, illiteracy lack of availability. Hence the study concluded that the knowledge about the senior citizen services is necessary for this century, because many of them are unaware about the service provided to them. Many of them have some knowledge about the senior citizen services but no one of using this services. More steps to e taken to educate the people regarding   senior citizen services, so that it can care ease the life of senior citizen.

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AV Fistula care practices among patients under goinghemodialysis-A descriptive cross sectional study

Mrs.Sonia Abraham [1], Ms.Vinima Nixon[2], Ms.Anju Baby[3], Ms.Anju Jose[4]

1Associate Professor, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala
[2,3,4] Post Basic B.Sc Nursing students 2017 Batch, M.O.S.C College of Nursing, Kolenchery, Ernakulam District, Kerala

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the AV fistula care practice among patients undergoing Haemodialysis. A descriptive cross sectional design was chosen for the study. The study was conducted among 69 patients undergoing haemodialysis from the dialysis and Nephrology OPD of selected Teritary care Hospital in Ernakulam District. Data was collected using structured practice questionnaire after taking informed writtern consent. The study results showed that the majority (59.4%) of the subjects are having very good care practice and followed by 40.6% with good AV fistula care practices. The mean of AV fistula care practice is 30.22 with standard deviation 3.23. No significant association were found between AV fistula care practice with selected demographic variables. Hence the study concluded that, screening and early identification of AV fistula care practices among patients with haemodialysis will help in the identification of complication and prompt treatment ensure faster recovery and improvement in their quality of life.

Key words ; AV fistula care practices, haemodialysis Patients