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A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOME PRACTICES FOR TREATMENT OF RENAL CALCULI AMONG NURSING STUDENTS AT DESH BHAGAT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF NURSING, MANDI GOBINDGARH, PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

Current descriptive was conducted among 30 nursing students at Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, Punjab to assess the knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi. Purposive sampling method is used to allocate the samples and data were collected with help of Google form. Findings of the study revealed that majority of the subjects have average knowledge level regarding the knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students.

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Renal Calculi, Nursing Students.

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INTRODUCTION

Research has shown that kidney stones can be prevented by making modest changes in diet. Dietary modifications should be based on the composition or type of renal calculi and number of previous kidney stones as well as individual health concerns. Diet recommendations to prevent kidney stones formation include: drinking more fluids, moderating salt consumption, eating a

healthful amount of calcium, and moderating consumption of animal protein. A great deal of research has uncovered dietary factors that can lead to the development of stones.

Objective of the study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among Nursing students.

2. To find out the association of knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Quantitative research approach, non-experimental descriptive research design was used. The sample size of the study comprises of 30 nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab. Purposive sampling technique was used. The structured questionnaire is used to assess the knowledge regarding home practices and treatment regarding renal calculi, which was prepared after extensive review of literature, consultation and discussion with the experts of Nursing and Medicine. The reliability of

Level of knowledge	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Excellent (10-12)	3	10
Good (7-9)	10	34
Average (4-6)	15	50
Poor (0-3)	2	7

structured questionnaire to assess knowledge regarding practices was found to be 0.905, through split half internal consistency method. Ethical permission granted from

institutional ethical committee. Data has been collected through Google form within 15 days' time period in month of December 2020.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY: Major findings are:

Findings related to sample characteristics of nursing students:

Analysis of this data had showed that age group of nursing students of students 17(37%) were 19-20 years, 15 (50%) were 21-22 years, 4(14%) were 23-24 years. Gender 0 (0%) were male, 30 (100%) were females. As per year of training of students 23(77%) were BSc (N) 2st year students, 7 (24%) were BSc (N) 4th year students, compared to family history of students 7 (28%) were Yes and 23(77%) were No. Related to source of information 17 (57%) students had information from internet 12(40%) were from books, 1 (4%) was from the TV.

Finding related to knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi

Table 1 Criteria of scoring is as under

Analysis of this data had showed that 3 (10%) nursing students had excellent knowledge, 10 (34%) nursing students had

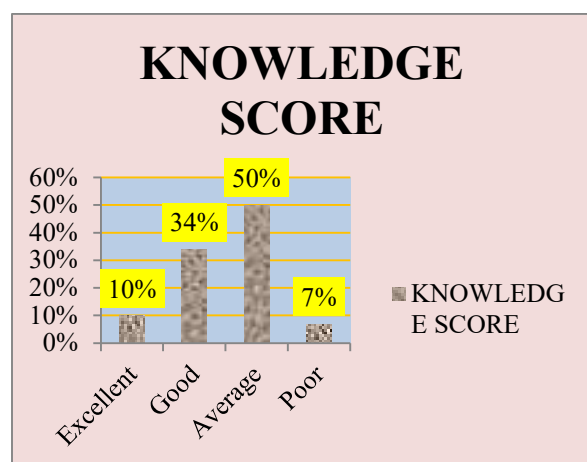
good knowledge, 15(50%) Nursing students had average knowledge and only nursing students 2(7) had poor knowledge.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage of knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students in selected colleges

(N=30)

Level of Knowledge	Score
Excellent	10-12
Good	7-9
Average	4-6
Poor	0-3

Figure 1: Column diagram showing assessment of Knowledge of nursing students regarding home practices for treatment renal calculi



Association of knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students with selected demographic variables

There is no significant association found between nursing students' knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students with selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION

Curhan, G. C., Willett, et. al. (1999)

^[1]conducted a research study to find out the association between body size (height, weight, and body mass index) and the risk of kidney stone formation. The results shown that body size is associated with the risk of stone formation and that the magnitude of risk varies by gender. In current study, no significant association found between nursing students' knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students with selected demographic variables

Deshmukh SR, (2011) ^[2]conducted a research study to assess the knowledge of students towards home management practices of kidney stones in Mallarpuram,

Kerla. The results shown that, only 45 % students were having good knowledge towards home management practice of kidney stone. In current study 3 (10%) nursing students had excellent knowledge, 10 (34%) nursing students had good knowledge, 15(50%) Nursing students had average knowledge and only nursing students 2(7) had poor knowledge.

CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: -In context of Knowledge of nursing students regarding home practices for treatment renal calculi is 3 (10%) nursing students had excellent knowledge, 10 (34%) nursing students had good knowledge, 15(50%) Nursing students had average knowledge and only nursing students 2(7) had poor knowledge. There is no significant association found between nursing students' knowledge regarding home practices for treatment of renal calculi among nursing students with selected demographic WC variables

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