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A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENT OF 0-6 YEARS OF AGE AMONG NURSING STUDENTS OF DESH BHAGAT UNIVERSITY MANDI GOBINDGARH DISTRICT FATEHGASAHIB PUNJAB

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ABSTRACT

Statement of Problem : - A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age among Nursing Students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi Gobindgarh District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab.

Material and Method: - Quantitative research approach and non-experimental descriptive research design was used to accomplish the stated objectives data was collected with the help of self-structured knowledge questionnaire. Pilot study was done on [1/10th sample] which constituted of students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing to check reliability and feasibility of the study. Subjects were chosen by the purposive sampling technique and sample size was 60. The data collected was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. RESULTS The percentage distribution of Nursing students as per their knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age. 0.0% students have Adequate knowledge,18.3% students have Moderate knowledge and a considerable portion of Nursing Students i.e 81.7% have Inadequate knowledge. The Chi-square value shows that there is significance association between the score level and demographic variables (Types of Houses). The calculated chi-square values were more than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance.There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables (Age, Gender, Religion, Education of Student, Type of Family, Total Family Income, Occupation of Father, Occupation of Mother) The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the0.05 level of significance. **Conclusion:** - The data collected was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The pie and bar diagrams were used to depict the findings. The maximum students [81.7%] were having inadequate knowledge

regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age among Nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing, followed by [18.3%] moderate and [0.0%] were having adequate knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age among Nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing respectively. Pamphlets were prepared and distributed to the students to bring more knowledge on anthropometric measurements. anthropometric measurement, students and school.

INTRODUCTION

The UNICEF reported that 150 million children are malnourished worldwide. One in every three malnourished children lives in India[Meera,2009].According to the World Health Organization, an estimated 250 million children in more than 100 countries are vitamin, A deficient [Laxminarayan et.al 2008]. . In developing countries like India various forms of malnutrition Laffect a large segment of population and both macro and micronutrients deficiencies are or major concerns. The school age is period is nutritionally significant because this is the prime time to build up body stores of nutrients in preparation for rapid growth. Anthropometric measurements are useful in many fields. For example, athletes understand that body size and composition are important factors in sports performance. Health care professional rely on body measurements to evaluate a patient's overall health. For example, body mass index, or BMI is a measurement of a person's weight to height ratio.

NEED OF THE STUDY.

Anthropometric indicators are useful both at an individual and population level. At any individual level, anthropometric indicators can be used to assess compromised health or nutrition well- being. This information can be valuable for screening children for intervention and for accessing the response to interventions. At the population level, anthropometry can be used to assess the nutrition status within a country, region, or socioeconomic group, and to study both the determinants and consequence of malnutrition. This from of monitoring is valuable both for their design and targeting of health and nutrition interventions.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.To assess the knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age among nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi Gobindgarh.

2.To find out the association of knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age on nursing student of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing with selected socio-demographic variables.

The percentage distribution of Nursing students as per their knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age. 0.0% students have Adequate knowledge,18.3% students have Moderate knowledge and a considerable portion of Nursing Students i.e 81.7% have Inadequate knowledge. The other findings shown that.

Operational Definitions.

Assess: Assess is to estimate the anthropometric measurements.

Anthropometric measurement: . Anthropometric measurement means measuring the human body as to height, weight, head circumference, chest circumference, mid-thigh circumference, mid-arm circumference and BMI

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS:

H1 There is a statistically significant difference between to assess the Knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement among nursing students of Desh Bhagat University.

SUMMARY: -

This chapter includes background of study introduction, need of study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope of study, operational definitions and delimitations of the study, questions and assumptions. researchhypothesis, research

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH.

In the view of the nature of the problem and to accomplish objectives of the present study descriptive survey approach is considered to be most appropriate to assess the knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement among nursing students of Desh bhagat university.

RESEARCH DESIGN.

Polit and Beck [2011] Research design is the overall plan for addressing a research question, including specification for enhancing the study's integrity

A descriptive research design was used to assess the anthropometric measurement among nursing students

RESEARCH SETTING.

Polit and Beck [2011] Research setting state that the researcher needs to decide where the intervention will be implemented and where the data will be collected. The setting is the physical location in which data collection takes place. The setting of the present study was conducted at school of nursing Desh bhagat university.

The criterion for selection this setting was

- Familiarity with the setting
- Availability of the subjects.

- Feasibility of conducting the study.

TARGET POPULATION.

The population for the present study comprised of students of Desh Bhagat university school of nursing.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE.

60 students at school of nursing Desh bhagat university.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL.

The tool comprised of two parts**:**

SECTION 1

Socio- Demographic Profile

To assess the knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of nursing students' variables were used. Age, Gender, Education, Place, Type of family, Family income, Religion, Dietary pattern, Education status of mother, Education status of father.

SECTION 2

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASURMENT PARAMETERS

Anthropometric measurement pf the children like weight, height, mid-arm circumference, head circumference, chest circumference, abdomen circumference, mid-thigh circumference and BMI parameters were assessed using anthropometric measurement parameters.

CONTENT VALIDITY OF THE TOOL.

The content validity was obtained from 5 experts. There were 8 parameters in the tool. There was 100% agreement for 8 parameters. As this was found relevant and meaningful, the necessary modifications were made.

RELIABILITY OF RESEARCH TOOL.

Reliability is the degree of consistency or dependability with an instrument measures. The reliability was calculated by **Karl Peason's** coefficient of correlation. The tool was found to be reliable at [0.8] for anthropometric measurement parameters. Hence the tool was found reliable.

PILOT STUDY.

To assess the feasibility of the study was conducted in the Desh Bhagat school of nursing village saunti, district Fatehgarh sahib with the following objectives:

- To assess the availability of the subject.
- To assess the feasibility and practicability of using the research tool.
- To refine and found out the procedural deficiency in methodology.
- To estimate the time required for each study subjects.
- To study the requirement of data analysis and interpretation of data.
- A pilot study was conducted on 10 subjects to ascertain the feasibility of the study prior to the atucal data collection in the current Indian settings. The result of polit study revealed that subjects were sufficiently available and the study was found feasible to conduct in reference of available time, money, resources, administrative support and ethical limits. The data gathered from 10 sample were takes into the desired statistical analysis, using descriptive and inferential statistics.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE.

The data was collected after seeking permission in month of August. The written permission was taken from the principal of school of nursing. The average of total time was one and half hours to collect the data.

PLAN OF DATA ANALYSIS.

Analysis of data collection was done in accordance with the objectives of the study. Data obtainedhad been analysis as follow

- Organization of data in a master sheet
- Computation of frequency and percentage far the analysis of socio demographic variables.

SUMMARY.

This chapter dealt with the research methodology adopted for the study it includes the research design, research setting, target population, sample size, sampling technique, development and description of tool, validity of research tool, reliability of research tool, pilot study, data collection procedure, plan of data analysis.

SECTION-I

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHICVARIABLES

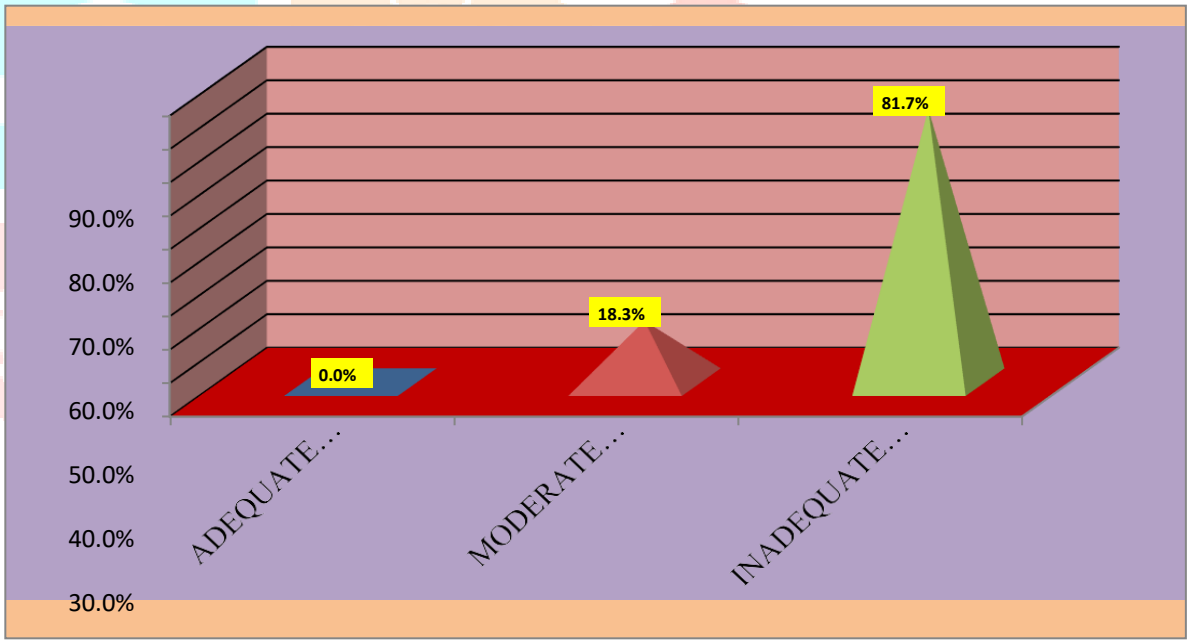
TABLE: 1 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE SUBJECTS

Variables	Opts	Percentage (%)	Frequency(f)
Age	6-18 Year	30%	18
	18-20 Year	53%	32
	20-22 Year	17%	10
	22-24 Year	0%	0
Gender	Male	82%	49
	Female	18%	11
Religion	Muslim	20%	12
	Hindu	73%	44
	Sikhism	7%	4
	Others	0%	0
Education of Student	ANM	2%	1
	GNM	27%	16
	Post Basic BSc	0%	0
	BSc	72%	43
Type of Family	Joint Family	67%	40
	Nuclear Family	23%	14
	Extended Family	5%	3
	One parent Family	5%	3
Types of Houses	Paka House	82%	49
	Kaccha House	15%	9
	Rented House	0%	0
	Room on Rent	3%	2
Total Family Income	>10,000 Rs	22%	13
	Rs 10,000-30,000	37%	22

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE

Table –2: Frequency & Percentage distribution level of knowledge.

CRITERIA MEASURE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE		
LEVEL OF SCORES N= 60	**PERCENTAGE**	**FREQUENCY**
ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE.(17-25)	0.0%	0
MODERATE KNOWLEDGE.(9-16)	18.3%	11
INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE.(0-8)	81.7%	49
Maximum =25 Minimum=0		



RESULTS

The percentage distribution of Nursing students as per their knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age. 0.0% students have Adequate knowledge,18.3% students have Moderate knowledge and a considerable portion of Nursing Students i.e 81.7% have Inadequate knowledge. The Chi-square value shows that there is significance association between the score level and demographic variables (Types of Houses). The calculated chi-square values were more than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance. Hence **H_1** There is a statistically significant difference between to assess the Knowledge

regarding anthropometric measurement among nursing students of Desh Bhagat University. There is no significance association between the level of scores and other demographic variables (Age, Gender, Religion, Education of Student, Type of Family, Total Family Income, Occupation of Father, Occupation of Mother) The calculated chi-square values were less than the table value at the0.05 level of significance

CONCLUSION

This chapter dealt with the conclusion, implication recommendation and limitation drawn for the study. A study to assess the knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age among Nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing Mandi Gobindgarh District Fatehgarh Sahib Punjab. The present study assesses the knowledge regarding anthropometric measurement of 0-6 years of age among Nursing students of Desh Bhagat University School of Nursing. 15 students from each class were taken for knowledge assessment. The total sample for the study was 60

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