

“A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Liver Cirrhosis Among Addicted Male Adults in Selected Areas of Pune City.”

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Abstract

The liver cannot function correctly when there is scar tissue present.¹Adults between the ages of 45 and 54, which make up about 1 in 200 in the population, are most likely to have cirrhosis. About 26,000 fatalities each year are attributed to cirrhosis, which is the ninth most common cause of mortality among Americans between the ages of 25 and 64.

The present study title: “A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding liver cirrhosis among addicted male adults selected areas of Pune city”.

Material and Methods: In this study we used quantitative research approach. A descriptive study design was selected as the investigation's study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 100 addicted adult male who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study. The reliability of tool was done on 10 participants the value was 0.97 and tool found reliable.

Result: The study mentioned above reveals that understanding about liver cirrhosis indicates that the majority has good understanding (36%) and mediocre knowledge (31%), respectively. With a mean of 11.61 and a standard deviation of 4.6, 33% of people have inadequate knowledge.

Conclusion: demographic factors like the correlation between education and demographic factors. Age, marital status, education, family structure, and employment are not related to a p value of 0.05. Attitude regarding liver cirrhosis, which reflects that majority 73% have positive attitude & 27 % have negative attitude with mean of 49.23 & S.D is 10.87.

Recommendation: Similar study may be conducted larger population.

Keyword: assess, knowledge , attitude , liver cirrhosis , addicted male adults

Introduction

The liver cannot function correctly when there is scar tissue present.¹Adults between the ages of 45 and 54, which make up about 1 in 200 in the population, are most likely to have cirrhosis. About 26,000 fatalities each year are attributed to cirrhosis, which is the ninth most common cause of mortality among Americans between the ages of 25 and 64.² Most alcohol consumers do not have liver damage. But repeated years of heavy drinking can harm the liver over time. Depending on many factors, different people require different amounts of alcohol to harm their livers. Two to three drinks a day, including beer and wine, for women and three to four for men, can damage the liver and cause cirrhosis. In the past, cirrhosis brought on by alcohol was the main cause of death from cirrhosis. Deaths from cirrhosis brought on by obesity are rising.³

A person may initially have no symptoms at all. Compensated cirrhosis is the term for this. In fact, a person with cirrhosis may go years without realising that their liver has been scarred. This is due to the fact that there are still enough viable liver cells to meet the needs of the body and the pressure in the portal vein is not yet too high.³ However, if nothing is done to address the underlying condition, such as hepatitis, or if heavy drinking is continued, the pressure in the portal vein may rise to the point where the few surviving worker cells are overworked.

The cause of cirrhosis & whether or not there are complications influence the treatment plan. The goal of treatment is to limit the formation of liver scar tissue and avoid or manage its side effects. Hospitalization may be required due to cirrhosis complications.

Need of the Study

The complex and debilitating condition of liver cirrhosis places a heavy strain on individuals, healthcare systems, and society at large. It also offers serious health challenges. In order to address many elements of liver cirrhosis, this section highlights the necessity of performing studies on the condition. An extensive bibliography in APA format and in-text citations for each claim serve as evidence. The particular mechanisms driving liver cirrhosis' formation and progression are still not fully understood, despite advances in our knowledge of the condition. To further understand the intricate pathogenic processes, including the interplay of chronic liver damage, inflammation, fibrogenesis, and tissue remodelling, more research is required.¹¹ Insights into possible therapeutic targets and assistance with the development of innovative interventions can be gained from a fuller understanding of the pathophysiology.

Numerous etiological variables contribute to liver cirrhosis, and people with various risk profiles may proceed at different rates or respond differently to treatment. Strong biomarkers and risk stratification techniques are required in order to forecast disease development, direct individualised treatment choices, and implement preventive measures. These technologies can help in the early detection of liver cirrhosis and in the actions that are taken to stop or reduce its progression. For the best management and prognosis, liver cirrhosis must be accurately and quickly diagnosed. Although there are many diagnostic options, including as imaging methods, laboratory tests, and liver biopsies, further study is required to improve and confirm non-invasive diagnostic tools such molecular diagnostics, image-based elastography, and serological markers. Better diagnostic techniques can encourage early

A multidisciplinary strategy comprising hepatologists, gastroenterologists, radiologists, and transplant surgeons is necessary for the care of liver cirrhosis. To improve and personalise management techniques, such as pharmaceutical interventions, lifestyle changes, and the management of, research is required.

Aim of the Study

To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding liver cirrhosis among addicted male adults selected areas of Pune city”.

Methodology

In this study we used quantitative research approach. A descriptive study design was selected as the investigation's study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 100 addicted adult male who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study. The reliability of tool was done on 10 participants the value was 0.97 and tool found reliable.

Result

Section-I:

Description of Demographic data according to frequency and percentage n=100

Result shows the demographic variables, Majority 40% are 31-40years of age, 25% are of 41-50years, 21% are of 21-30years & 11% are 51-60years. Majority 69% were Christian, 20% were Hindu, 10% were others & 6% were Muslim. Majority 39% are married, 25% are divorced, 28% are single, & 8% are widows. Majority 37%

are secondary, 34% are higher secondary, 18% are graduate & 11% are having primary education. Majority 40% consuming alcohol from 3-6years, 33% consuming alcohol from 6-9years, 12% consuming alcohol from 1-3 years. Majority 100% have heard of cirrhosis liver. Majority 42% source of knowledge was newspaper, 31% source of knowledge were relatives & 27% source of knowledge was magazines.

Section-II:

Analysis related to the knowledge and attitude regarding liver cirrhosis among addicted male adults

KNOWLEDGE	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
POOR	33	33	11.61	4.6
AVERAGE	31	31		
GOOD	36	36		

Table 1: The finding shows majority 36% have good knowledge, 31% have average knowledge, 33% have poor knowledge with mean of 11.61 & S.D is 4.6

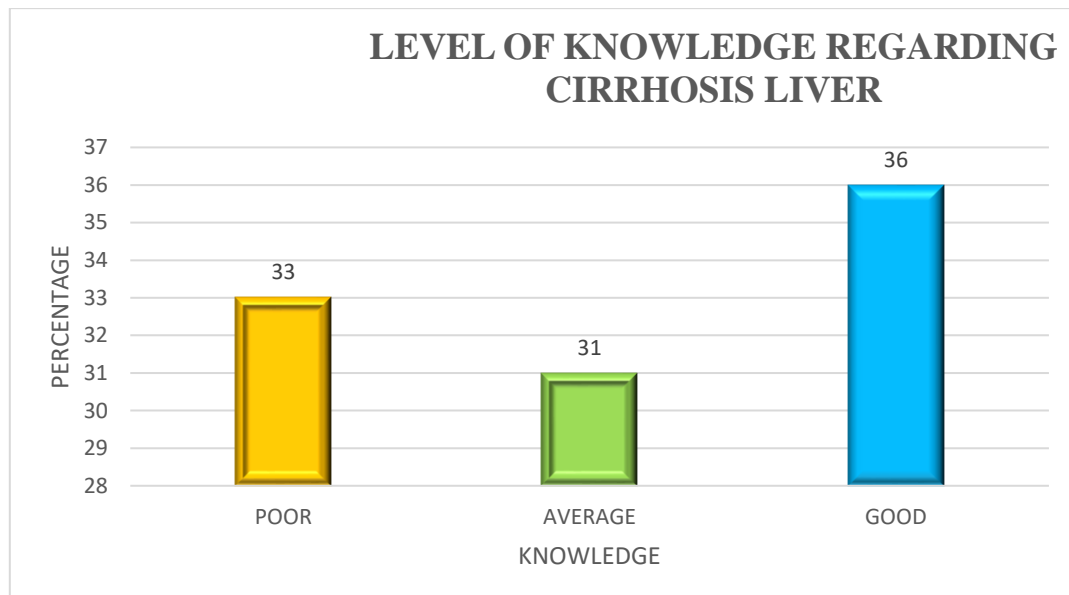


Figure 1: Bar Diagram Showing The Level of the Knowledge Regarding Cirrhosis Liver

SECTION: III

Analysis related to the attitude regarding liver cirrhosis among addicted male adults

ATTITUDE	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
POSTIVE ATTITUDE	73	73	49.23	10.87
NEGATIVE ATTITUDE	27	27		

Table 2: The finding shows majority 73% have positive attitude & 27% have negative attitude with mean of 49.23 & S.D is 10.87.

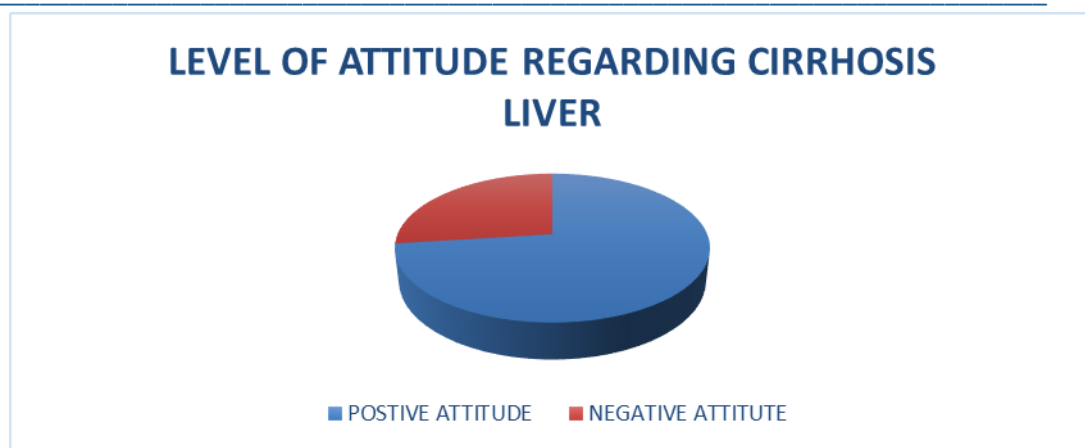


Figure 2: Pie Diagram Showing the Level of the Attitude Regarding Cirrhosis Liver

Discussion

In this study, a non-experimental descriptive correlation design was employed to assess the awareness and attitudes of 40 college students majoring in arts and sciences towards liver cirrhosis. The research utilized Section A of a questionnaire to gather sociodemographic data about the participants. The findings revealed that a significant portion of the sampled students lacked adequate awareness of liver cirrhosis. Specifically, 22 out of 40 students (55%) demonstrated insufficient knowledge about this medical condition. Interestingly, none of the participants were found to possess comprehensive or 'adequate' knowledge about liver cirrhosis according to the study's criteria.

When it came to assessing the students' attitudes, the study identified varying degrees of sentiment among the participants. Nearly half of the students, accounting for 19 individuals (47.5%), displayed a neutral attitude towards liver cirrhosis. This neutral stance was defined as falling within the 50-75% range on the attitude scale used in the study. Further analysis of the attitudes showed that a considerable proportion of students, comprising 15 individuals (37.5%), harbored a favorable outlook towards liver cirrhosis, scoring above 75% on the attitude scale. This positive disposition suggests that these students likely viewed the topic with understanding and empathy.

Conversely, a smaller segment of the surveyed students—6 individuals (15%)—held an unfavorable attitude towards liver cirrhosis. These findings indicate a varied spectrum of attitudes within the student population, ranging from neutral to positive and negative sentiments towards this medical condition. Overall, this study underscores the importance of assessing both awareness and attitudes towards liver cirrhosis among college students. The results highlight the need for targeted educational interventions to enhance awareness and promote informed and empathetic attitudes towards liver health and related conditions within this demographic.

Conclusion

The study found no statistically significant correlation between the demographic characteristics of alcohol-dependent adults and their knowledge and attitudes towards liver cirrhosis. Despite being alcohol-dependent, these individuals demonstrated a reasonable level of understanding regarding liver cirrhosis. The results suggest that health care practitioners should prioritize health education initiatives aimed at enhancing community awareness of liver cirrhosis.

Health care professionals play a crucial role in disseminating accurate information about liver cirrhosis and its implications, particularly within communities affected by alcohol dependence. By enhancing public awareness through focused educational campaigns, practitioners can potentially contribute to preventive measures and early interventions related to liver disease. Consequently, a more informed community can make better health decisions and possibly reduce the burden of liver-related complications associated with alcohol misuse.

Recommendation

Similar Study can be done in larger population

Conflict of Interest

The writers certify that they are not affiliated with any group or entity that has a financial or non-financial stake in the topics or resources covered in this work..

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