A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE PREVENTION AND RISK FACTORS OF PEPTIC ULCER AMONG THE MIDDLE AGE PEOPLE IN ANAKAPUTHUR.

Assoc. Professor V. Tamizhkodi*

M.Sc.; (N) SreeBalaji College of Nursing, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chrompet, Chennai.

ABSTRACT

Disease of the digestive system is common in both the developed and developing countries. In India it is more common in South India. These are also associated with geographical, ethnic and dietary factors. Many health care professionals and a large part of the population are not aware of H. Pylori and believe that ulcers are caused in the stomach by stress or spicy food. The complications of peptic ulcer can be prevented by early detection of disease and by providing proper treatment. The mortality rate of gastric ulcer is found greater than duodenal ulcer and is attributed to the fact that peak incidence occurs in person over 50 years of age. Duodenal ulcer occurs at any age but peak incidence is between 35-45 years of age and the persons from lower socio-economic class and manual or unskilled workers are prone to gastric ulcer.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Assess, peptic ulcer.

INTRODUCTION

Peptic ulcer is a break in continuity of esophageal, gastro or duodenal mucosa. It may occur in any part of the gastro intestinal tract that comes into contact with gastric juices. The incidence of peptic ulcer disease occurs in approximately 10% of the population. There are several types of peptic ulcer disease are duodenal ulcer and gastric ulcer. The duodenal ulcer is more common and it effect both male and female but men are more prone to develop peptic ulcer disease. This problem was rare in the 19th century but became common in the early 20th century. Almost half of the world’s population suffers from the Helicobacter pylori infection. Approximately 2-4% of long term NSAIDS users developed severe complications each year and approximately 25% NSAIDS users will develop ulcer.

METHODODOLOGY

They are selected study in Anagaputhur area in which 30 convenient sample were taken and the questionnaires was prepared and people were 1 interviewed after obtaining their consent and then it was analyzed. The descriptive research design was adopted for this study.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The above figures represent the distribution of level of knowledge.

Majority of 70%[21] of them are adequate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer., Majority of 50-69% [14] of them are moderate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer., Majority of 49% [13] of them are inadequate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer.
RESULTS AND CONCLUSION
The study findings revealed that:
- 80% of them belong to 22-25 years.
- 20% of them belong to 55-57 years.
- 80.44% of them are female.
- 20.67% of them are male.
- Majority 25[83.33%] of them are Hindu.
- 2[6.67%] of them are Christian.
- 2[6.67%] of them are Muslim 1[3.33%] of them are others.
- Majority 24[80%] of them nuclear family.
- 4[13.34%] of them joint family.
- 1[3.33%] of them extended family.
- 1[3.33%] of them others.
- 2[6.67%] of them below 5000.
- 4[13.33%] of them 5000-7000.
- 13[43.33%] of them 7000-10000.
- 1[3.33%] of them above 10000.
- Majority 18[60%] of them through media.
- 6[20%] of them through newspaper.
- 5[16.67%] of them through health professional.
- 1[3.33%] of them through neighbors and relatives.
- Majority of 70%[21] of them are adequate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer.
- Majority of 50-69% [14] of them are moderate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer.
- Majority of 49% [13] of them are inadequate knowledge regarding peptic ulcer.

BIBLIOGRAPHY
BOOKS

INTERNET REFERENCES
- www.en.Wikipedia.org
- www.Inectcontrol.com
- www.Emedicine.medscape.com
- www.medicinet.com

- www.entomology.org
- www.pubmed.com