To Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding among Women: A Study

Neelam Meena[1] | Madan Mohan Meena[2*]

[1]M.Sc. Nursing (Obstetric & Gynaecological Nursing), Nursing Officer, Medical College, Dholpur, Rajasthan, India.
[2]Principal, RUHS College of Nursing Sciences, Jaipur, Rajasthan, India.

*Corresponding Author: mmmeena22@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB), a common Gynecological issue during woman's reproductive life, is defined as irregular uterine bleeding that occurs without the presence of pathology or medical illness. Moreover, (DUB) represents more than 70% of women's complaints. Symptoms of DUB include abnormal menstruation, irregular vaginal bleeding, and menstrual irregularities that can lead to secondary infections, anaemia, and even infertility. The incidence of dysfunctional uterine bleeding has been increased, and affects the quality of life of women. DUB can be occurred at any time from menarche to menopause. There are two types of dysfunctional uterine bleeding (Ovulatory "10%" and an ovulatory DUB "90%"), Ovulatory dysfunctional uterine bleeding (ODUB) can happen as a result of luteal atrophy or dysplasia, which causes irregular endometrial shedding and lengthens the menstrual cycle. Continuous bleeding before or after the menstrual period and significant menstrual volumes might occur in ODUB patients. If ODUB is not properly treated, it has a negative impact on the quality of life and physical and mental health of affected women.

Keywords: DUB, Anaemia, ODUB, Dysplasia, Mental Health.

Introduction

The term "systematic nursing intervention" refers to a set of nursing interventions that are given to patients and cover topics including psychology, food, infection prevention, and discharge planning. Effective psychological therapy can help patients feel better and have more faith in treatment by reducing negative emotions like worry.

Research Methodology

The methodology of a research study is defined as "the way of pertinent information is gathered in order to answer the research question or analyse the research problem. It enables the research to project a blue print of the research under taken". Research methodology involves a systematic procedure by which the research starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion.

The present study was conducted to "A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge and Attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan with a view to Develop an information booklet."

- **Research Approach**
  - The selection of research approach is the basic component in the conduction of research study. A research approach tells us how to collect data and analyse it. It also suggests possible conclusions to be drawn from the data.
  - It this study the quantitative research approach adopted by researcher in which the problem selected and the objectives to be accomplished the quantitative research approach was considered as the best way to assess the knowledge and Attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan with a view to Develop an information booklet.

- **Variables of the Study**
  - Variables are the conditions or characteristics that the researcher manipulates, controls or observe.

  Variables under this study are as follows:

Research Variables

In this study research variable will be knowledge and attitude regarding palliative care of cancer patients among care givers.

Socio-Demographic Variables

- Age (in year)
- Educational qualification
- Monthly income per month
- Type of family
- Occupation
- Marital status
- Area of residence

Population under Study

"A population is the entire set of individual having some common characteristics".

Sampling Size

Sampling size refers to the number of sampling units included in the study. The sample for present study will be 100 dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

Sampling Technique

- In this study, purposive non-probability sampling method will be used to select the sample, as researcher found it appropriate for his study.
- This technique is based on the belief that some subject is fit for research compared to other individuals. In this technique, sample are choosing by choice not by chance, through a judgment made by researcher based on his knowledge about the population.

Data Collection Tools and Techniques

"Data collection tools are the device that the researcher uses to collect the data. The type of data collection tool required depends upon the nature of the data to be gathered to answer the research questions".

Based on the objective of the study and review of literature data collection tool was prepared. Tools for data collection adopted by structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital and attitude scale (Likert scale) to assess the attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

Ethical Consideration

- Permission was obtained from medical officer in-charge of R.D.B.P hospital, Jaipur, Rajasthan.
- Written informed consent was obtained from all participants of the study.
- The identity of the samples was kept confidential.
- After explaining the purpose and other details of the study, the subject was assured with confidentiality of the data obtained and about the proceeding of the research study.
- The subjects were informed that their participation is on voluntary basis.
- They have right and freedom to drop out from the research programme whenever they like to do so.

Pilot Study

The pilot study was conducted at selected hospital, Jaipur, from date 03/10/2023 to 05/10/2023. The prior obtaining formal administrative approval from the medical superintendent. On dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Mahila Chikitsalaya in Sangneri gate, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

Plan for Data Analysis

In order to achieve the stated objective of the study, the data obtained from the samples were coded numerically and tabulated. After coding and tabulating, it was entered into a separate sheet by the keyboard. Data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive Statistics

- Frequency and percentage distribution were used to describe the selected Socio-demographic al data.

- Mean, median, mode, mean percentage and standard deviation is used to assess the knowledge level of women regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding.

Inferential Statistics

- Karl Pearsons Association coefficient test to be find out the relation between knowledge and attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women.

- Chi-square test used to find out association between the level of knowledge regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women. with selected socio

Objectives of the Study

- To Assess the knowledge regarding Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

- To Assess the Attitude regarding dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

- To find out the association between knowledge and attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

- To find out the association between knowledge attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding at their selected socio Socio-demographic variables among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

- To find out the association between attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding at their selected socio Socio-demographic variables among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) Hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

- To develop an information booklet.

Hypothesis

Research Hypothesis

H_1: There will be significant association between knowledge and attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

H_2: There will be significant association between knowledge regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women and Socio-demographic variables admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

H_3: There will be significant association between attitude dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women and Socio-demographic variables admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

Null Hypothesis

H_{01}: There will be no significant association between knowledge and attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

H$_{02}$:   There will be no significant association between knowledge regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women and Socio-demographic variables admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

H$_{03}$:   There will be no significant association between attitude regarding bottle feeding and dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women and Socio-demographic variables admitted at Rukmani Devi Beni Prashad (RDBP) hospital in Jaipur Rajasthan.

Conclusion

This study represents the quantitative results of the study attempted to examine the knowledge and attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women a sample of 60 women in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The data analysis contains three major sections the first includes frequencies and percentage analysis which is used to describe socio Socio-demographic characteristics of women. The second section includes the descriptive analysis which describes the knowledge and attitude regarding dysfunctional uterine bleeding among women. Finally, in the third section the chi- square analysis is used to examine the association of level of knowledge score and attitude with socio Socio-demographic characteristics of the sampled women the date 01- 12-2023 to 08- 12-2023.

References

1. Williams PL, Worwick R; Gray" Anatomy. Splanchnology – urogenital system. 36th edi. Churchill Livingstone Longman group Ltd. Edinburgh, UK 1980:1428

2. Datta DC. Text book of Gynecology. Menstuation.2nd edi. New central book agency Ltd. Calcutta, India 2000;75-90

3. Dr. Chittacharoen A, Theppisai U, Linasmita V, Jittima M; Sonohysterography in the Diagnosis of Abnormal Uterine Bleeding. Journal of Obstetric and Gynecology Research. Aug 2000 Aug; 26: 277-81

4. Garry R, Hart R, Karthigasu KA, Burke C. A re-appraisal of the morphological changes within the endometrium during menstruation: a hysteroscopic, histological and scanning electron microscopic study. Hum Reprod. (2009) 24(6):1393–401.

5. Bitzer J, Serrani M, Lahav A. Womens attitudes towards heavy menstrual bleeding and their impact on quality of life. Open Access J Contraception. 2013; 4:21-8.

6. National Collaborating Centre for Womens and Childrens Health. Heavy menstrual bleeding. Dorchester: RCOG; 2007. Available

7. Santer M, Wyke S, Warner P. What aspects of periods are most bothersome for women reporting heavy menstrual bleeding? Community survey and qualitative study. BMC Womens Health. 2007;7:8.

8. Munro MG, Critchley HOD, Fraser IS, Committee FMD. The two FIGO systems for normal and abnormal uterine bleeding symptoms and classification of causes of abnormal uterine bleeding in the reproductive years: 2018 revisions. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2018;143(3):393–408.

⬤◯⬤