

A Study on Reproductive Tract Infection and their risk factors among
Married Women at Selected Rural Community Area, Bengaluru

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Abstract:

A study on reproductive tract infection and their risk factors among married women at selected rural community area, Bengaluru. Non-experimental descriptive study was conducted on reproductive tract infection among married women to assess the knowledge at selected urban community area, Bengaluru. 100 married women were selected by non-probability-convenience sampling technique, self-administered structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The result shows that majority (53%) of the married women were having moderate knowledge regarding reproductive tract infection and risk factors. the mean score was 9.85 and standard deviation 2.25. the findings of the study reveal that the majority of the women had moderate knowledge about reproductive tract infection.

Key words: knowledge, reproductive tract infection, married women

Introduction

Reproductive health is a state in which the reproduction occurs in a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not only in the absence of disease or disorder of the reproductive process.

Sexually transmitted infections, also called sexually transmitted disease, are diseases that have a significant chance of being transmitted between people through sexual

behaviour, including vaginal sex, anal sex and oral sex.

Some sexually transmitted disease can also be spread after an infected person has used needles, as well as in cases where the wound comes in contact with contaminated blood or through childbirth or breastfeeding. Sexually transmitted diseases are a group of infectious disease that spread mainly through sexual

contact and are caused by a wide variety of bacteria, viruses, protozoa, fungi and parasites.

The World Health Organization estimates that each year, among adults aged 15 to 49 years, three treatable sexually transmitted infections- syphilis, gonorrhoea and trichomoniasis- occur globally. An estimated 5% of sexually transmitted illnesses occur in India each year. India’s various regions have differing rates of self- reported morbidity.

In India, numerous researches conducted in communities have revealed that the occurrence of reproductive tract infections varies between 39%-84% and at national level, occurrence of reproductive tract infections is 9.7%.

Reproductive tract infections are associated with biological, Socio-demographic, behavioural and medical risk factors. Biotic factors include the length of infectivity and the presence of other STDs; behavioural factors include ignorance of STDs or barrier contraceptives, early onset of sexual activity and false beliefs; socio-demographic factors including young age, length of marriage, education, employment, husband literacy and lack of access of healthcare facilities is a medical and socio-economic problem. Reproductive tract infections were not considered a serious health concern is for women for the most of the previous 40 years

RTIs are infections of either the lower or upper reproductive tract, or both. Infections may or may not be sexually transmitted. There is a clear difference between the two terms "genital infection" and "sexually transmitted infection/disease".

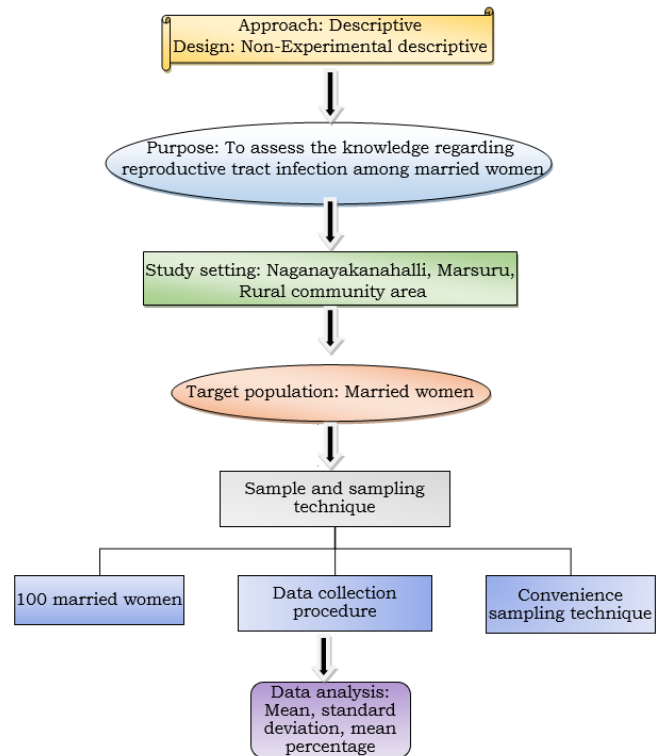
RTI covers all infections of the reproductive tract, regardless of whether they are sexually transmitted or not. However, not all STD pathogens cause genital infections.

These include HIV and hepatitis B virus. There is a strong link between HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases. HIV and RTI/STDs usually interact to reinforce each other's effects

Objectives:

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding Reproductive Tract Infection and risk factors among Married women.
- 2) To find out the association in pre-test knowledge score regarding Reproductive Tract Infection and risk factors among Married women with their selected demographic variables.

Schematic Representation of Research design



Research design

Non-experimental – descriptive, design was used to assess the knowledge regarding Reproductive Tract Infection and their risk factors among Married women in Naganayakanahalli rural community area, Bengaluru.

Setting

The present study was conducted in Naganayakanahalli Rural community area, Bengaluru.

Population

The total population of the present study comprised of all Married women in Naganayakanahalli rural community area, Bengaluru.

Sample

Married women in Naganayakanahalli rural community area, Bengaluru.

Sample size

The sample size of the present study consists of 100 Married women in Naganayakanahalli rural community area, Bengaluru.

Criteria for sampling selection

Inclusion Criteria

The study includes

1. Married women.
2. Married women who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

The study excluded

1. Married women who are not willing to participate in the study.
2. Married women who cannot understand Kannada / English language

Sampling technique

Non-probability – convenience sampling technique

Section -1: Demographic variables of Married women

Table–1.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of Married women according to age, religion, Education, occupation and income of the family. n=100

S/N	Demographic Variable	Samples	
		n	%
1	Age		
	a. 20-30 years	50	50%
	b. 30-40 years	32	32%
	c. 40-50 ears	12	12%
2	d. above 50 years	6	6%
	Religion		
	a. Hindu	81	81%
	b. Muslim	17	17%
3	c. Christian	2	2%
	d. Others	0	0
	Education of the mother		
	a. Primary	20	20%
4	b. Secondary	47	47%
	c. PUC	21	21%
	d. Graduates	12	12%
	Occupation of the mother		
5	a. Private	10	10%
	b. Self-employed	11	11%
	c. Housewife	78	78%
	d. Farmer	1	1%
	e. Government	0	0

5	Family income		
	a. <Rs.10,000	2	2%
	b. Rs.10,001- Rs.15,000	18	18%
	c. Rs.15,001- Rs.20,000	31	31%
	d. Rs.20,001 & above	49	49%
6	Type of family		
	a. Joint	26	26%
	b. Nuclear	74	74%
7	Total No. of children in the family		
	a. One	26	26%
	b. Two	59	59%
	c. Three	10	10%
	d. More than three	5	5%
8	Menarche		
	a. Before 15 years	81	81%
	b. After 15 years	19	19%
9	Marriage age		
	a. 18-21 years	21	21%
	b. 22-25 years	65	65%
	c. 26-30 years	12	12%
	d. Above 30 years	2	2%
10	Family size		
	a. <4	51	51%
	b. 5-6	37	37%

Assessment of level of knowledge regarding Reproductive Tract Infection and their risk factors among Married women

Table 2.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding Reproductive Tract Infection and their risk factors among Married women N = 100

Level of knowledge							
SL. NO	Domain	Inadequate (<50%)	Moderate	Adequate (>75%)			
		Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
1	General information	42	0.42	52	0.52	6	0.06

The above table shows that, at the initial assessment 42(42%) mother had inadequate knowledge, 52(52%) mother had adequate knowledge and rest of them 6(6%) had moderate Knowledge.

Table 1.2: Mean, Standard Deviation and mean percentage of level of knowledge regarding Reproductive Tract Infection and their risk factors among Married women

Sl. No.	Aspects of knowledge	Statements	Max.Score	Mean	SD	Mean (%)
1	General information	20	20	9.85	2.55	49.25%

Recommendation:

The same study can be conducted in different cities to compare the result. The same study can be repeated on large sample so as to generalize the result. The short-term training programme its effectiveness can be analysed through the pre-test and post-test method. Similar kind of study can be conducted among different population.

Conclusion:

Reproductive tract infections (RTIs) can seriously affect a person's reproductive health and overall well-being. Recognizing the symptoms and seeking prompt medical attention is critical to managing these infections. By practicing safe sex, good hygiene and contraceptive strategies, people can reduce their risk of STIs and enjoy better reproductive health. Regular medical examinations are essential for early detection and treatment.

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