



A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Adolescents Regarding Tattooing and its hazards at Selected Nursing Institute of Ahmedabad City, Gujarat State with a View to Develop an Information Booklet

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ABSTRACT

Body art practices have emerged as common activities among youth, yet few studies have investigated awareness in different age groups of possible health complications associated with tattooing. The present study aims to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding tattooing and its hazards among 100 adolescent students of nursing institute, Ahmedabad city, Gujarat state. The research design adopted for this study was Non experimental descriptive research design and Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used for data collection. A quantitative research approach was used in the study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding tattooing and its hazards. The study was conducted in different nursing institute of Ahmedabad city. Data collection tool consisted of semi structured knowledge questionnaire with multiple choice questions. Data was analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed that 43% of the samples had good knowledge, 51% had average knowledge, and 6% had poor knowledge. Mean score regarding knowledge of tattooing and its hazards was 10.36 and Mean score regarding attitude was 82.44. Among demographic variables Age in years, Gender, Religion, Course of study, Year of study, Monthly income of the family, Source of information regarding tattooing and Did you ever wanted to have a tattoo on your body? It was found that there was association between course of study and knowledge of student. Chi square value was 6.61 and calculated P value was 0.010 which was less than 0.05 which indicates that it was significant. There was also significant association between course of study and attitude of students. Chi square value was 9.317 and calculated P value was 0.00227 which was less than 0.05 which indicates that is was significant. After analysis the investigator developed and distributed an information booklet regarding tattooing and its hazards.

KEYWORDS Tattooing, Information Booklet

INTRODUCTION

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Tattoos are a form of permanent body modification or adornment that is created when by insertion of exogenous pigment or dye/ink into the dermis for creating a permanent design. Tattooing is commonly practiced by people of nearly every race and country in the world. Pioneers of this trend are particularly persons with tattoos who are in the public eye, such as actors, musicians, and sports personalities/athletes.

Tattoos are valuable identification marks because they tend to be permanent. They can be removed, but they do not fade, the color may, however, change with exposure to the sun. They have recently been very useful in identifying people. In today's industrialized cultures, tattoos and piercing are a popular art form shared by people of all ages.

Tattoos are a common form of self-expression, but they also damage the skin and can cause complications. Complications can include: allergic reaction to tattoo dyes, which may develop years later (symptoms of an allergic reaction include a rash at the tattoo site), a skin infection, such as a staph infection or cutaneous tuberculosis, burning or swelling at the tattoo site, granulomas, or nodules of inflamed tissue, around the tattoo site, keloids, or overgrowths of scar tissue, blood borne diseases, such as hepatitis-b, hepatitis-c, hiv, and tetanus (they can be contracted via contaminated, unsanitary needles), tattoo ink can even interfere with magnetic resonance imaging (mri) tests. The long-term effects of tattoo ink and colorings remain unknown. Until recently, no government regulatory agency has closely examined the safety of tattoo ink.

Those with various adverse skin reactions or major complications seem to have had tattoos with colored pigment. While body art can be found virtually everywhere on the human anatomy, several articles have surfaced concerning genital body piercing. Patients with chronic skin disorders that are known to koebnerize have a potential risk of localization of their skin disease on a tattoo. Risk factors include active disease as well as predisposing genetic features. Other anecdotal complications include Darier's disease, erythema multiforme, granuloma annulare, perforating dermatosis, pyoderma gangrenosum, and vasculitis.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Tattoo is an art form practiced since 1000 years. With increase in trends for tattooing in this modern era, it is seen that there is an increase in frequency of tattoo related complications faced by physicians in their daily practices.



Most of the youngsters get a tattoo just under the influence of public figures, under peer pressure, honoring their loved ones, following a trend but most of the time is regretted in future. Majority of most of the youngsters get a tattoo just under the influence of public figures, under peer pressure, honoring their loved ones, following a trend but most of the time is regretted in future

The number of tattooed people has substantially increased in the past years. Surveys in different countries reveal this to be up to 24% of the population. This review compares the medically documented adverse reactions published in 1991-2011 with the findings of a nation-wide survey that recently revealed the features and health problems associated with tattoos.

According to a report published in 2006 by the food and drug administration (fda), 150 cases of 'adverse reactions' in the united states were reported due to tattooing. In the united states, the red cross prohibits a person who has received a tattoo from donating blood for 12 months.

A survey report was published in the journal of school health in 2001, the results of the study revealed that 70% of 642 adolescents reported hemorrhaging while being tattooed.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude of adolescents regarding tattooing and its hazards at selected nursing institute of Ahmedabad city, Gujarat state with a view to develop an information booklet”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge of adolescents on tattooing and its hazards.
- To assess the attitude of adolescents on tattooing and its hazards.
- To find the correlation between the knowledge and attitude of adolescents on tattooing and its hazards.
- To find the association between the knowledge of adolescents regarding tattooing and its hazards with selected demographic variables.
- To find the association between the attitude of adolescents regarding tattooing and its hazards with selected demographic variables.
- To provide an information module on the basis of knowledge regarding tattooing and its hazards.



The conceptualization of this study is based on “**health belief model**”. Based on this adolescent’s of selected colleges may have knowledge regarding tattooing and it’s hazards.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A quantitative research approach will be used in the study to assess the knowledge regarding tattooing and its hazards among the adolescents of the selected nursing institute of Ahmedabad city, Gujarat. Non experimental, descriptive survey research design will be used to get information from the sample and find out their knowledge. Convenient sampling method used for 100 samples selected from different college students from Ahmedabad.

Demographic variables: age in years, gender, religion, course of study, year of study, monthly income, source of information. Research variables: knowledge and attitude among adolescents in selected nursing institute of Ahmedabad city, Gujarat.

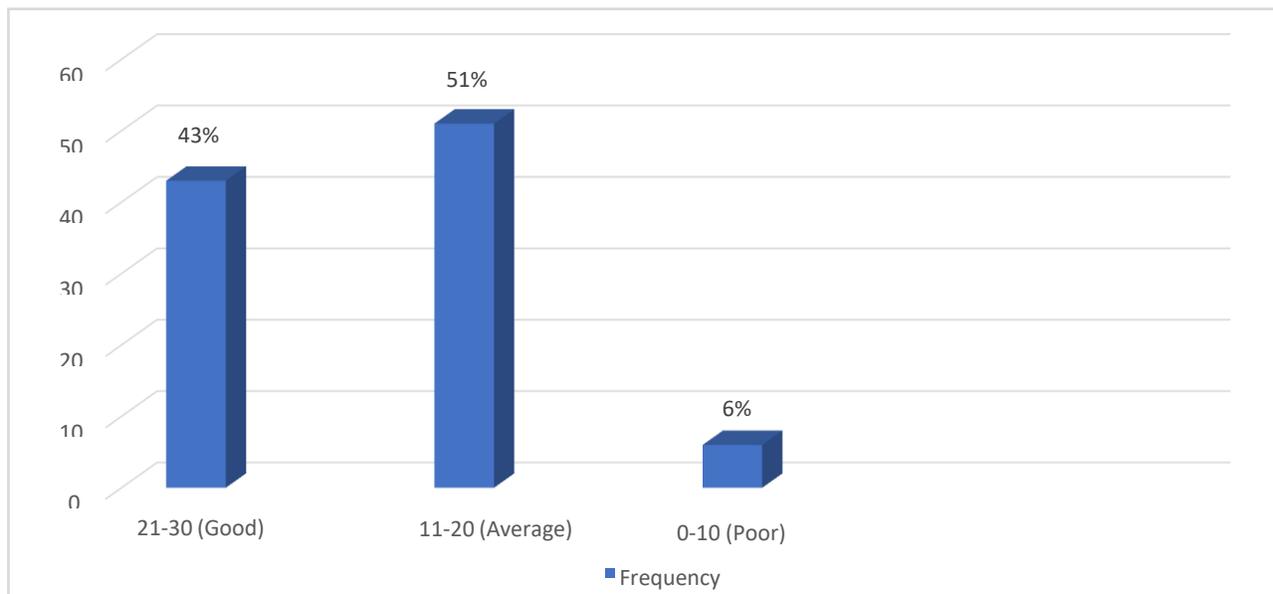


Figure 1 Bar graph showing overall frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of samples regarding tattooing and its hazards

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data were analysed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics methods were used for data analysis. Data were organized and presented in following manner which includes description of the all aspects.

- Demographic variables of samples according to age in years the data shows that out of 100 samples 10(10%) sample were in the age group of 18 years, 90(90%) sample were in the age group above 19 years.



- According to gender the data shows that out of 100 samples, 13(13%) sample were male and 87(87%) sample were female.
- According to religion the data shows that out of 100 samples, 86(86%) sample were hindu, 7(7%) sample were muslim, 7(7%) sample were christian.
- According to course of study the data shows that out of 100 samples, 23(23%) sample were belonged to g.n.m and 77(77%) sample were belonged to b.sc. Nursing.
- According to year of study the data shows that out of 100 samples 23(23%) sample were belonged to 1st year, 26(26%) samples were belonged to 2nd year and 51(51%) samples were belongs to 3rd year.
- According to monthly income of the family the data shows that out of 100 samples 23(23%) samples were belonged to 10,001 to 20,000/-, 22(22%) samples were belonged to 20,001 to 30,000/-, 33(33%) samples were belonged to above 30,000/- and 22(22%) samples were belonged to below 10,000/-
- According to first source of information the data shows that out of 100 samples, 41(41%) samples were belonged to mass media, 38(38%) samples were belonged to parents, 9(9%) samples were belonged to siblings and 12(12%) samples were belonged to peer group.
- According to willingness to have a tattoo their body, 19(19%) samples were willing to have while 81(81%) samples were not willing.

Knowledge scores of samples regarding tattooing and its hazards were categorized in three areas- good, average and poor. 43% samples had good knowledge, 51% had average knowledge and 6% samples had poor knowledge about tattooing and its hazards. Attitude scale score of samples regarding tattooing and its hazards were categorized in three areas -positive, negative and neutral. 85% samples had positive attitude, 15% samples had neutral attitude and 0% samples had negative attitude about tattooing and its hazards.

CONCLUSION

From the above findings conclusion can be drawn that in present study attitude scores of samples regarding tattooing and its hazards were categorized in three areas – positive, neutral, negative. 85% samples had positive attitude, 15% samples had neutral attitude and 00% samples had negative attitude.



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