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Original Article

A Quasi Experimental Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Slide Show on Health Risks related to Body Piercing and Tattooing Among Adolescents Aged Between 13-17 Years Studying in Selected School, Sriganganagar, Rajasthan

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Abstract

Introduction : The act of body modification, such as tattooing and body piercing has had a long history across various cultures, including Asia, Africa, America, Europe and Oceania. These practices have been documented in nearly every culture and were evidently used to communicate a number of messages, including group identity, religious commitment and individuality.[1]

Methodology : The Quantitative research approach used for the present study. Research design adopted for this study is quasi-experimental research design (one group pre-test and post-test research design). The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of slide show on knowledge of Govt. senior secondary school regarding body piercing and tattooing at Sri Ganganagar. Population of this study was Govt. senior secondary school 13-17 years Adolescents. The total sample of the study includes 60 samples. The Non probability convenient sampling technique was adopted for the present study to select the sample.

Results : The value of't' at 58 degree of frequency is 15.484 at highly significant level p<.000** shows that the preparedness slide show is significant in increasing the knowledge regarding body piercing and tattooing.

Conclusions : preparedness slide show was effective in improving the knowledge of school adolescents on the bases of the findings the researchers concluded that the preparedness slide show was effective.

Keywords : Experimental; Effectiveness; Health Risks Body Piercing and Tattooing

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Introduction

The number of youngsters acquiring body art has reportedly been increasing in recent years and a list of related medical complications has been documented. As the prevalence of body art has increased and the risks associated with it have become more clearly defined, medical literature has begun to explore the underlying attitudes and ideas surrounding these activities.[2]

Body modification, which is defined as "a deliberate altering of one's body for non-medical purposes, encompasses a range of invasive procedures, such as scarring (cutting a

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design into the skin), branding (burning a design into the skin), and stretching (permanently stretching parts of the body, such as the ear lobe)".[3]

Recently, piercing and tattooing have gained increasing popularity worldwide. Although the literature differs on the basis of area and population studied, it indicates that body art is increasingly accepted by all social classes and age groups, but especially by youths. In Western society, body piercing and tattooing have become mainstream activities among adolescents (12 to 18 years of age) and young adults (18 to 25 years of age). Prevalence of body art in these age groups vary by country and setting, ranging from 6.5% to 56% for pierced subjects, and from 4.5% to 24% for tattooed.[4]

Personal Service Establishments (PSEs) are a growing industry that encompasses services such as piercing, tattooing, and body modification. These services can pose important public health concerns because they have the potential to transmit blood-borne pathogens to and between clients. The specific infection risks will vary depending on the type of service and the conditions under which it is performed[3].

During 2011-2012 found that ink was contaminated with NTM before use M. chelonae, one of several disease-causing NTM species, can cause lung disease, joint infection, eye problems and other organ infections. These infections can be difficult to diagnose and can require treatment lasting 6 months or more[5].

Patients may self-administer tattoos using sewing needles, forks, paper clips, or pens, and colorants may include charcoal, soot, mascara, or ink. The use of unprofessional tattooists and piercers, who often have limited knowledge of health and hygiene precautions, is more likely to lead to complications[6].

Tattoos and piercings are ancient practices of body modification that have gained widespread acceptance in modern society, particularly among young adults. Tattoos involve the insertion of colored pigment into the dermal layer of the skin with the goal of creating a permanent marking.[7]

Cosmetic body piercing has become increasingly popular in recent years and may now even be considered a mainstream activity across many social groups.8

Objectives

- Assess the pre-existing level of knowledge on health risks related to body piercing and tattooing among adolescents in the experimental and control group during pre-test.
- Develop and administer slide show on health risks related to body piercing and tattooing among adolescents in experimental group.
- Evaluate the level of knowledge on health risks related to body piercing and tattooing among adolescents in experimental and control group after post-test.
- Compare the pre-test and post- test level of knowledge on health risks related to body piercing and tattooing among adolescents in experimental and control group.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of slide show on health risks related to body piercing and tattooing.
- Associate the pre- test knowledge score on health risks related to body piercing and tattooing among adolescents with selected socio-demographic variables in experimental and control group.

Methodology

Research approach : The Quantitative research approach used for the present study to assess the knowledge of Govt. senior secondary school Students regarding body piercing and tattooing at Sri Ganganagar.

Research design : Research design adopted for this study is quasi-experimental research design (one group pre-test and post-test research design)

Research setting : The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of slide show on knowledge of Govt. senior secondary school regarding body piercing and tattooing at Sri Ganganagar.

Population : Population of this study was Govt. senior secondary school 13-17 years Adolescents regarding body piercing and tattooing at Sri Ganganagar.

Sample : The total sample of the study include 60 knowledge of Govt. senior secondary school children regarding body piercing and tattooing at Sri Ganganagar. Experimental Group 30 adolescents & Control Group 30 adolescents.

Sampling technique : The Non probability convenient sampling technique was adopted for the present study to select the sample.

Exclusion criteria

The study will exclude the adolescence who are:-

- notstudying in selected school.
- in the age group of less than 13 years and more than 17 years.
- notwilling to participate.
- notvailable at the time of data collection.

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Results

Organization and presentation of data: The data collected from the Secondary school adolescents are organized and presented under the following sections

SECTION I

This section deals with frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to demographic variable.

Table 1: Socio-demographic profile of adolescents aged between 13-17 years in experimental and control group in selected schools. **N=60**

Sr.No.	Socio-demographic Variables	Experimental Group		Control Group	
		f	%	f	%
1.	**Age (in years)**				
	13-15	16	53.3	12	40.0
	16-17	14	46.7	18	60.0
2.	**Gender**				
	Male	19	63.3	16	53.3
	Female	11	36.7	14	46.7
3.	**Religion**				
	Hindu	20	66.7	13	43.3
	Sikh	10	33.3	17	56.7
4.	**Residential area**				
	Urban	23	76.7	17	56.7
	Rural	7	23.3	13	43.3
5.	**Education Qualification**				
	Secondary	20	66.7	14	46.7
	Senior secondary	10	33.3	16	53.3
6.	**Education qualification of father**				
	Illiterate	7	23.3	9	30.0
	Secondary	10	33.3	13	43.3
	Senior Secondary	6	20.0	3	10.0
	Graduate/ Post Graduate	7	23.3	5	16.7

SECTION II (A)

This section deals with analysis and interpretation of data in order evaluate effectiveness of slide show on body piercing and tattooing.

Table 2 : The pre-test knowledge score regarding Health Risks Related to Body Piercing And Tattooing Among Adolescents Aged Between 13-17 Years in selected schools.

N=60

Sr.No.	Level of knowledge	Exp. Group (n=30)		Control Group (n=30)		Mean SD
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Good	20	66.7	19	63.3	11.83±2.321 (Exp.)
2.	Average	10	33.3	11	36.7	11.83±2.365 (Ctrl)

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Table 3 : The post -test knowledge score regarding Health Risks Related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Adolescents Aged Between 13-17 Years in selected schools.

N=60

Sr.No.	Level of knowledge	Exp. Group (n=30)		Control Group (n=30)		Mean SD
		f	%	f	%	
1.	Good	13	26.7	11	36.7	16.10±5.189 (Exp.)
2.	Average	8	43.3	19	63.3	11.90±2.107 (Ctrl)
3.	Excellent	9	30	00	00	

Table 4 : Compare the post test level of knowledge on Risk of Body Piercing And Tattooing among adolescents aged between 13-17 years in experimental and control group **N=60**

Comparison	Mean	SD	Difference	t-value	df	p-value
Exp Post test	16.10	5.189	4.2	15.484	58	.000**
Control Post test	11.90	2.107				

NB- ** highly significant (p<0.001)

SECTION III

Analysis and interpretation of data in order to find the association of pre-test score of senior secondary school adolescents with selected demographic variable.

Table 5 : Association between the pre-test level knowledge on Risk of Body Piercing and Tattooing among adolescents aged between 13-17 years with selected socio-demographic variable in experimental. **N=60**

S.No.	Socio-demographic Variables	Pre Exp Level of Knowledge		χ^2Value	df	p-value
		Average	Good			
1.	**Age (in years)**					
	13-15	8	8			
	16-17	12	2	4.286	1	.038S
2.	**Gender**					
	Male	11	8			
	Female	9	2	1.794	1	.180NS
3.	**Religion**					
	Hindu	11	9			
	Sikh	9	1	3.675	1	.055NS
4.	**Residential area**					
	Urban	14	9			
	Rural	6	1	1.491	1	.222NS
5.	**Education Qualification**					
	Secondary	12	8	1.200	1	.273NS
	Senior secondary	8	2			
6.	**Education qualification of father**					
	Illiterate	5	2			
	Secondary	3	7			
	Senior Secondary	6	0	10.264	3	.016S
	Graduate/ Post Graduate	6	1			

Note: df= Degree of freedom, S= Significant (p<0.05) NS= Non-significant (p>0.05)

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Discussion

The present study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of slide show on school adolescents regarding body piercing and tattooing.

Objective first : To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding pubertal changes among primary school children. The pre-test knowledge score show that 20(66.7%) have good knowledge and 10(33.3%) have average knowledge.

Objective second : To administer slide show on knowledge regarding - body piercing and tattooing.

Objective third : The preparedness slide show on body piercing and tattooing among school adolescents by post test score and it is reflected that most of the students 13(26.7%), were in good knowledge (15-23) and students 9(30%), excellent knowledge (24-30).

Objective fourth : The value of 't' at 58 degree of frequency is 15.484 at significant level p.000** shows that preparedness slide show is significant in increasing the knowledge of school adolescents regarding body piercing and tattooing.

Objective fifth :

- There is non significant association between age and knowledge of adolescents. The ?2 value is 12.656 and at 1 degree of frequency the p value is .000.
- There is non significant association between gender and knowledge of adolescents. The ?2 value is 2.625 at 1degree of frequency the p value is .105.

Conclusions

The data was collected from 60 senior secondary school adolescents by structured questionnaire, before and after preparedness slide show. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. The findings of the study relevated that there was a marked improvement in the mean score of overall level of knowledge of senior secondary school adolescents in pre test 11.83 , and knowledge score of adolescents in post test than that of 16.10. Which represent the preparedness slide show the calculation was found the paired 't' test value of knowledge is 15.484 value. Which were highly significant at p<.000**. Thus the preparedness slide show was effective in improving the knowledge of school adolescents on the bases of the findings the researchers concluded that the preparedness slide show was effective.

Recommendations

- The study can be replicated on a larger sample; there findings can be generalized for larger populations.
- A comparative study can be conducted to find out the difference in knowledge regarding to different socio-demographic variables.
- A follow-up study can be conducted on the basis of assessing knowledge on body piercing and tattooing.

Implication : Field of nursing practice, nursing education and nursing research.

Nursing practice : Nurses are key persons of the health team, who play a major role in the health promotion and maintenance; it is practicing profession, so that the researchers generally integrate findings into practice.

Nursing education : The present study emphasizes on enhancement regarding knowledge of Primary school children on pubertal changes. The children of senior secondary school should been encouraged to attend specialized courses and seminars regarding body piercing and tattooing. Nursing schools, college, and teachers should come forward and encourage the students to provide the information on body piercing with the help of preparedness slide show.

Nursing research : Nursing research can be focused on selected body piercing and tattooing which could help to improve students' knowledge and save life of the patient. This study will serve as valuable reference material for future investigators.

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Conflict of Interest : There are no conflicts of interest

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