

HAZARDS OF NICOTINE DEPENDENCE ON KNOWLEDGE AMONG 3rd NURSING STUDENTS

Author's Name: Ms. Pranali Thool¹, Ms. Sylvia More², Ms. Samiksha Ganvir³, Mr. Mahesh Nannaware⁴,
Mr. Sagar Uchale⁵

Affiliation:

1. -5. Lecturer, SMBT, Institute of Nursing, Nashik, India.

Corresponding Author Name & Email Id: Ms. Pranali Thool, pranalithool9216@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The objectives were 1. To assess pre-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence among 3rd year nursing students. 2. To assess post-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence among 3rd year nursing students. 3. To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence among 3rd year nursing students. 4. To find association between selected demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence among 3rd year nursing students. As per the Callista Roy's Theory of Adaptation, the conceptual framework was made which include Development of Planned Teaching programme, Pre test by using structured questionnaire, comparison of pretest and posttest and association of pretest with demographic variables. The Research design was one group pre-test post-test group design Sample size was 30 students studying in 3rd year B.Sc nursing. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the samples. The tool consist of three sections: Section A-Consent form. Section B-Demographic variable, includes total 8 question regarding demographic data include age, gender, religion, occupation of parents, education of parents, monthly income of parents, consuming tobacco or tobacco contain products, living place. Section C- Semi structured questionnaire including 20 questions. Questions based on blooms taxonomy. Major findings of the study were : Finding related to age: 19-20 years the percentage is 2 (6.7%), 21-22 years the percentage is 26 (86.6%), 23-24 years the percentage is 2 (6.7%), Above 24 years the percentage is 0 (0%) in students. Finding related to Gender: 12(40%) of male students and 18(60 %) of them were female students. Finding related to Religion: Hindu the percentage is 28(93.3%), Muslim the percentage is 0(0%), 2(6.70%), Christian the percentage is 0(0 %) for Other religion. Finding related to Occupation of parents: Daily wagger earner is 15(50%), Bussiness is 5(16.6%), Government 2(6.7%) and other is 8(26.6%). Finding related to Education of parents: Illiterate is 6(20%), Primary 1(3.4%) , Higher secondary is 4(13.3%) and Diploma graduate is 19(63.3%). Finding related to Monthly income of parents:0(0%)of parents had income up to Rs 5000-10,000, 1(3.4%) of parents had income up to 10,000-15,000rs, 5(16.6%) of parents had income up to Rs15000 – 20,000rs, 24(80%) of parents had income up to Rs 20,000. Findings in residential: 12(40%) lives in rural area, 13(43.4%) lives in urban area, 5(16.6%) lives in semi-urban and 0(0%) lives in slum area. Findings related type of family: 5(16.6%) in joint family , 25(83.3%) in nuclear family, 0(0%) in extended family. Finding related to Consumption of tobacco in family: 12(40%) were consuming tobacco in family, 18(60%) were not consuming tobacco in family.

Keywords: Nicotine dependence, Nursing

INTRODUCTION

Menthol cigarette use is more common among younger and newer teen smokers. This is due to young smokers perceiving menthol cigarettes as less harsh and easier to smoke Tobacco use typically begins in childhood or adolescence 80% of smokers begins smoking by 18years of age. Although two third of young people try cigarette smoking. Only 20-25% of them become dependent daily smokers, usually as adults. Risk factors for smoking in childhood or adolescence includes peer and parental influences, behavioural problems (poor school performance) personality characteristics (rebelliousness, risk taking, depression and anxiety), and genetic influence.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The research design used for the study was pre experimental one group pretest post-test design. The Sample for present study was Third Year Basic Bsc Nursing Student. The tool used for the study was structured questionnaire on hazards of nicotine dependence. The questionnaire consists of multiple choice questions. Tool was divided into three sections: SECTION A: Consent form SECTION B: Part I: Demographic variable includes total 10 question regarding demographic data include age, gender, religion, occupation of parents, education of parent, income of parents, living place and tobacco user in family. Part II: Structured questioner set according to blue print. It includes total 20 structured questions. Question were based on blooms taxonomy. Sampling criteria were set for the selection of sample, Inclusion criteria was Third year Basic B.Sc Nursing students and willing to participate. And Exclusion criteria was Student studying in First, Second and Fourth Year Basic B.Sc Nursing. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used for sampling method. Sample for the study were the Student studying in Third Year Basic B.Sc Nursing, sample size was 30 Students.

The content for validity was determined by expert. The reliability of tool was done by Karl Pearsons Correlation Coefficient formula and was found to be 0.9.

The pilot study was conducted by using 05 samples, to assess the feasibility of the study and to decide the plan for data analysis. Prior permission was taken to collect the samples from SMBT Institute of Nursing, Dhamangaon, Nashik. The Investigator approached the samples, informed them regarding the objectives of the study and obtained consent from the sample, after assuring the samples about the confidentiality of the data. The data was collected through the structured planned teaching programme. The study was found to be feasible.

RESULT

Table No 1: Pre-Test Item Score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence on knowledge among 3rd year nursing students.

SR NO.	ITEM NO.	PRETEST FREQUENCY	PRETEST PERCENTAGE
1	Q.1	12	40%
2	Q.2	3	10%
3	Q.3	20	66.66%
4	Q.4	10	33.33%
5	Q.5	5	16.66%
6	Q.6	5	16.66%
7	Q.7	21	70%
8	Q.8	5	16.66%
9	Q.9	5	16.66%
10	Q.10	8	26.66%
11	Q.11	25	83.33%
12	Q.12	11	36.66%
13	Q.13	8	26.66%
14	Q.14	10	33.33%
15	Q.15	25	83.33%
16	Q.16	20	66.66%
17	Q.17	26	86.66%
18	Q.18	22	73.33%
19	Q.19	15	50%
20	Q.20	10	33.33%

Before planned teaching programme **12 (40%)** of them know that what is cigarette smoking, **3 (10%)** know the addictive components of cigarette smoking, **20 (66.66%)** of them knows the dangerous gas released while burning tobacco products, **10 (33.33%)** of them know about the occurring conditions with addiction, **5 (16.66%)** of them know about the types of tobacco use, **5 (16.66%)** of them know about the product used in most as an addictive components, **21 (70%)** of them know the common form of tobacco used, **5 (16.66%)** of them know about chemical present in cigarette, **5 (16.66%)** of the know about the type of carcinogen found in cigarette tar, **8 (26.66%)** of them know about the amount of tobacco found in clove cigarettes, **25 (83.33%)** of them know the risk for peoples who smokes, **11 (36.66%)** of them know about the top three causes of death due to smoking, **8 (26.6%)** of them know about the causes of smoking, **10 (33.3%)** of them know about the symptoms of withdrawal, **25 (83.3%)** of them know about the first step in recovering from drug addiction, **20 (66.6%)** of them know the percentage of lung cancer cases occurring in non- smokers, **26 (86.66%)** of know that term used for the excessive use of and drug, **22 (73.33%)** of them know the affect of tobacco on one’s mental condition, **15 (50%)** of them know preventive measures for smoking in adolescents, **10 (33.33%)** of them know the ways to identify the stress of students who smokes.

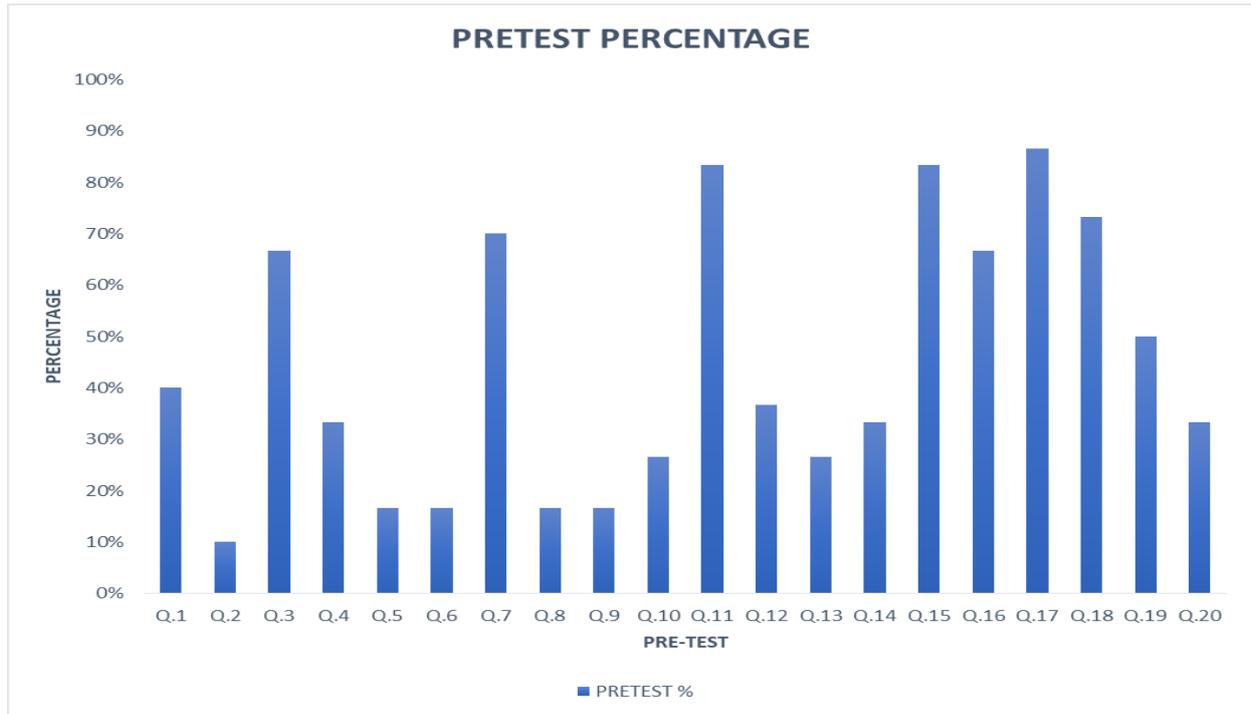


Table No-2: Post-test item score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence on 3rd year nursing students.

SR NO.	ITEM NO.	POST-TEST FREQUENCY	POST-TEST PERCENTAGE
1	Q.1	25	83.33%
2	Q.2	26	86.66%
3	Q.3	28	93.33%
4	Q.4	26	86.66%
5	Q.5	29	96.66%
6	Q.6	30	100%
7	Q.7	25	83.33%
8	Q.8	28	93.33%
9	Q.9	9	30%
10	Q.10	30	100%
11	Q.11	24	80%
12	Q.12	27	90%
13	Q.13	30	100%
14	Q.14	27	90%
15	Q.15	28	93.33%
16	Q.16	30	100%
17	Q.17	29	96.66%
18	Q.18	30	100%
19	Q.19	30	100%
20	Q.20	30	100%

After planned teaching programme **25(83.33%)** of them know that what is cigarette smoking, **26(86.66%)**

know the addictive components of cigarette smoking, **28(93.33%)** of them knows the dangerous gas released while burning tobacco products, **26(86.66%)** of them know about the occurring conditions with addiction, **29(96.66%)** of them know about the types of tobacco use, **30(100%)** of them know the common form of tobacco used, **28(93.33%)** of them know about chemical present in cigarette, **9(30%)** of the know about the type of carcinogen found in cigarette tar, **30(100%)** of them know about the amount of tobacco found in clove cigarettes, **24(80%)** of them know the risk for peoples who smokes, **27(90%)** of them know about the top three causes of death due to smoking, **30(100%)** of them know about the causes of smoking, **27(90%)** of them know about the symptoms of withdrawal, **28(93.33%)** of them know about the first step in recovering from drug addiction, **30(100%)** of them know the percentage of lung cancer cases occurring in non- smokers, **29(96.66%)** of know that term used for the excessive use of and drug, **30(100%)** of them know the affect of tobacco on one’s mental condition, **30(100%)** of them know preventive measures for smoking in adolescents, **30(100%)** of them know the ways to identify the stress of students who smokes.

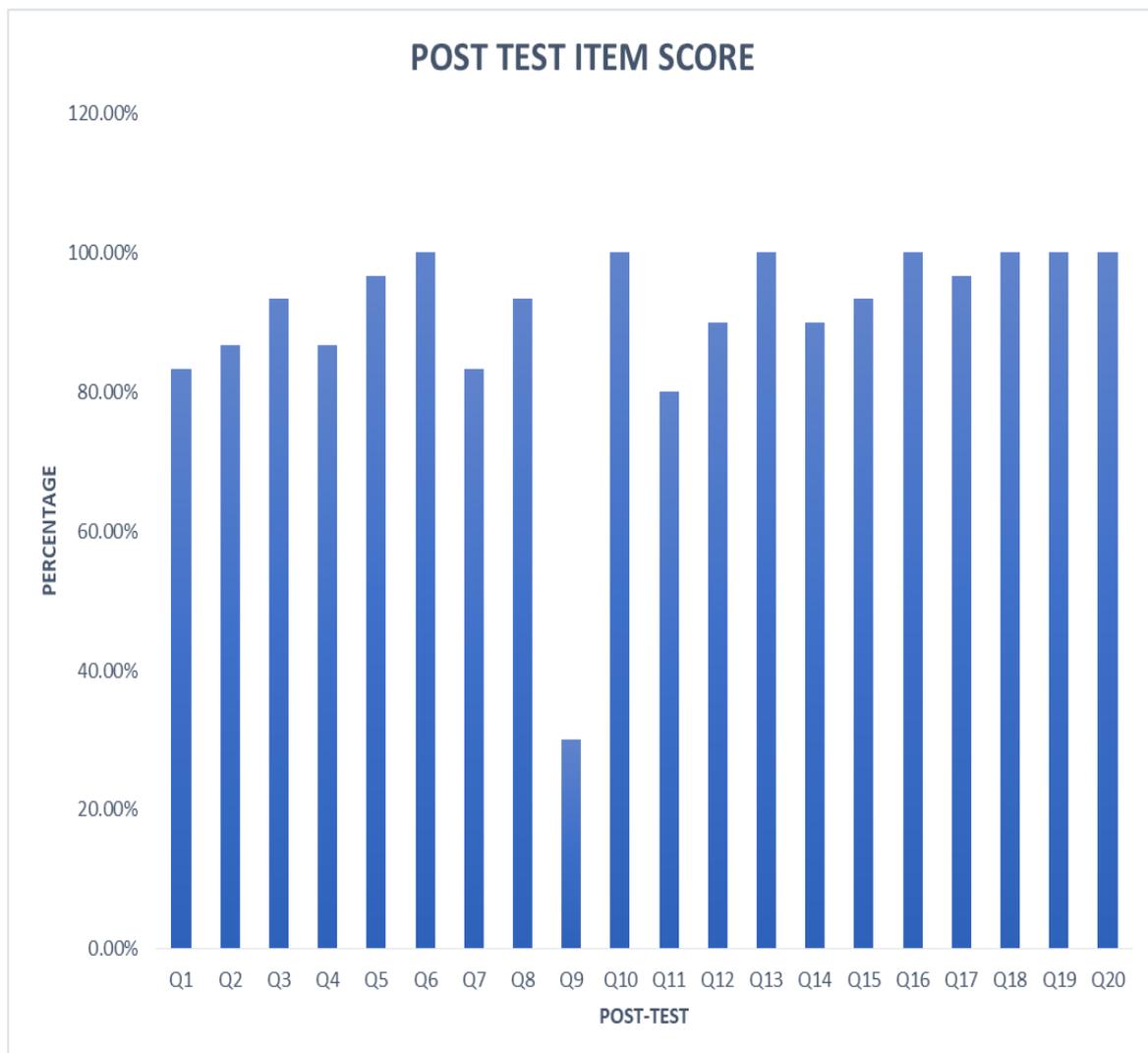


Table No.3: Analysis to compare Pre-test and Post-test knowledge and item score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence on knowledge among 3rd year nursing students.

Knowledge	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poor (0-6)	4	13.3%	0	0%
Average (7-14)	26	86.6%	1	3.3%
Good (14-20)	0	0%	29	96.6%

Before administering planned teaching 13.33% of nursing students had poor knowledge, **26 (86.6%)** of them had average knowledge and **0 (0%)** of them had good knowledge regarding hazards of nicotine dependence. After planned reaching **0 (0%)** of them had poor knowledge, **1 (3.33%)** of them had average knowledge and **29 (96.6%)** of them had good knowledge.

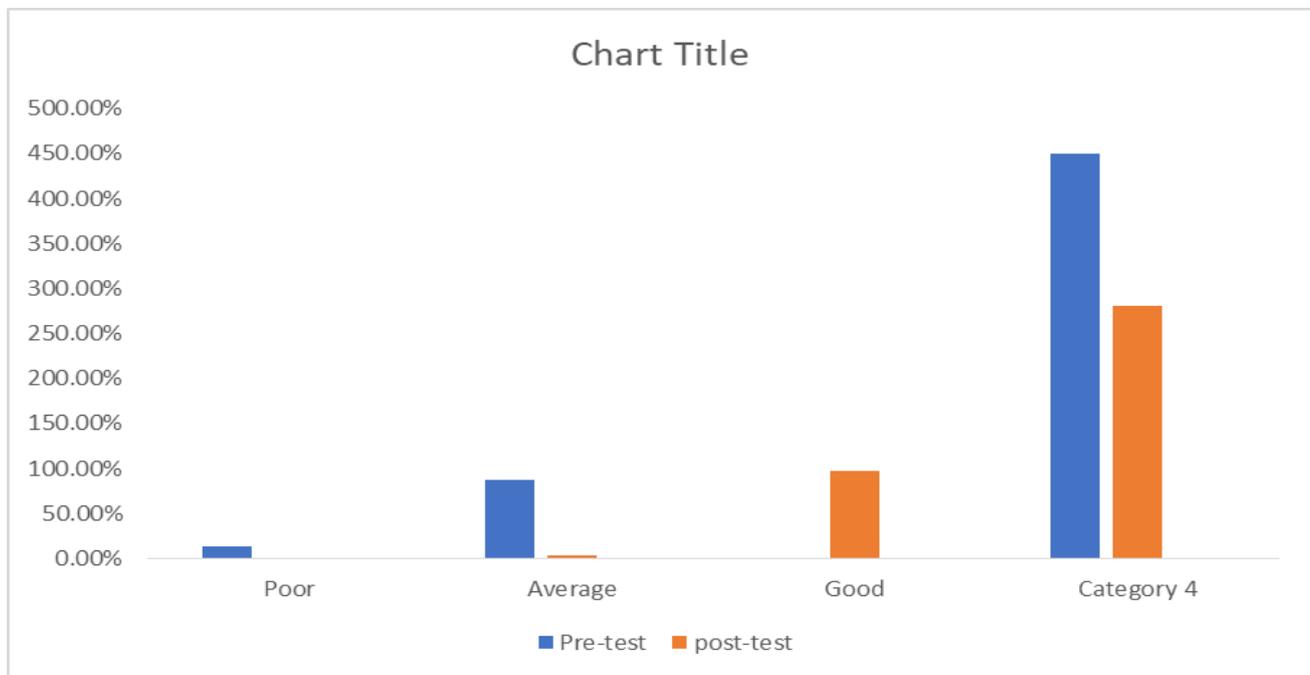


Table No 4: Paired t-test for comparison of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence among 3rd year nursing students.

	Mean	SD	Calculated 't' valued	Df	Table 't' value (0.05)	p-value
Pre-test	8.86	1.49	-30.81	29	1.8129	0.0001
Post-test	18.4	1.87	-30.81	29		

Researchers applied paired “t” test for comparison of Pre-test and Post-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine dependence on knowledge among 3rd year nursing students. The pre-test mean value was **8.86** which increased to **18.7** in post-test. T value for this test is **-30.81** and degree of freedom is 29. Table t value (0.005) is **1.8129** which is less than calculated t- value. Corresponding p-value was 0.0001 which is less than 0.005, null hypothesis rejected. Planned teaching was proved to be significantly effective in improving knowledge of 3rd year nursing students regarding hazards of nicotine dependence.

DISCUSSION

- Findings of the study revealed that 6.7% of students had age 19 – 20 years, 86.6% of them had age 21-22 years, 6.6% of them had age 23-24 years and none of them had age 24 or above.
- Out of 30 samples 40% of them were male and 60% of them were female.
- 93.3% of them were Hindu, 6.7% of them were Christian and none of them were Muslim or other religion.
- 20% parents were illiterate, 16.66% parents with primary education, 13.33% of them with higher secondary and 63.33% of them were diploma graduate.
- 50% of them were daily wage earners, 16.7% of them had business, 6.7% of them had government job and 26.6% of them had other jobs.
- 3.4% of them were earning income between 10,000rs – 15,000rs, 16.6% of them had income between 15,000rs-20,000rs, 80% of them had income above 20,000rs and none of them income between 5,000rs- 10,000rs.
- 40% of them lived in rural area, 43.4% of them lived in urban areas, 16.6% of them lived in semi-urban area and none of them lived in slum area.
- 16.6% of them lives in a joint family, had a family history of smoking and 60% of them had history of non-smoking in the family.
- 66.66% of them think of smoking when stressed, 26.7% of them think of smoking when exhausted, 6.7% of them think of smoking when they are angry and none of them think of smoking when they are sad.
- Before administering planned teaching program 13.33% of students had poor knowledge, 86.66% of them had average knowledge and 0% of them had good knowledge regarding hazardous of nicotine dependence.
- After planned teaching program none of them had poor knowledge 3.33% of them had average knowledge and 96.66% of them had good knowledge.

Paired t-test for comparison of the pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding hazards of nicotine

dependence on knowledge among the students. The pre-test mean score was 8.86 which increased up to 18.4 in post-test. T- value for this test is -30.81 and degree of freedom 29. Table 't' value (0.05) is which is less than calculated 't' value . Corresponding p-value was 0.0001 which is less than 0.05, null hypothesis rejected. Planned teaching was proved to be significantly effective in improving knowledge of students regarding hazards of nicotine dependence.

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