



University of Babylon
College of Nursing



Evaluation of demographic and Knowledge data for patients with viral hepatitis type B in in Hilla city

A project submitted to the council of the College of Nursing,
University of Babylon to obtain a Bachelor's degree in Nursing

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

﴿ نَزَّلْنَا دَرَجَاتٍ مِّنْ نَّهَائِكَ ۖ وَفَوْقَ

كُلِّ ذِي عِلْمٍ عَظِيمٍ ﴾

صدق الله العلي العظيم

من سورة يوسف الآية [٧٦]

الإهداء

الى النبي محمد (صل الله عليه و اله وسلم) و أهل البيت (عليهم السلام)
الى من كلفه الله بالوقار و الى من احمل اسمه بكل افتخار والدي العزيز
و الى بسمه الحياة و سر الوجود و الى معنى الحب أمي الحبيبة ...
و الى كل من قدم لي العون والمساعدة في إنجاز هذا البحث

شكر و تقدير

نشكر أولا وأخيرا الله تعالى الذي أسبغ علينا نعمه ظاهرة وباطنة ، وأمدنا بالصبر لتذلل الصعوبات أمامنا وأعانتنا كل العون على إنجاز هذا البحث ، و شكر الموصول الى الاستاذ المساعد الدكتور محمد رمضان الجبوري لإشرافه على بحثنا. وشاكرين كل

المرضى الذين ساعدونا في دراستنا

أطيب الأماني و التفاني الى من سعى جاهدا لأتمام هذا العمل بكل نجاح : الى السند

الدائم والذي

الى التي رفعت من معنوياتي في كل لحظة والتي

الى أخوتي وزملائي و كل شخص ساعدني بعينات الدراسة

، كما نشكر الأساتذة الكرام أعضاء لجنة المناقشة على تفضلهم بقبول

البحث

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Abstract

Back ground:

Hepatitis B virus is a serious public health problem worldwide and major cause of acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma. Risk for hepatitis B infection varies with occupation, lifestyle, or environment where there is contact with blood from infected persons. The clinical course of acute hepatitis B is indistinguishable from that of other types of acute viral hepatitis. The incubation period typically ranges from 60 to 90 days. Clinical signs and symptoms occur more often in adults than in infants or children.

Methodology:

Design: A descriptive analytic non-probability was conducted on (Purposive sample) of (65) patients in Babylon Governorate Hospitals from. A questionnaire has been used as a tool of data collection for the period of 1/12/2022 to 20/1/2023, and consist of (2parts): first part: demographic data with regard to the patient, Second part: Consists of fifteen questions about the level of disease knowledge about viral hepatitis B type.

Results:

The highest percentage of the sample were **(20-30)** age **female**, **(60- 70)** weight, **Single, Diploma and above**, live in **city** and all participate have Knowledge about Viral Hepatitis B Type.

Chapter one

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Hepatitis B virus is a serious public health problem worldwide and major cause of acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)⁽¹⁾. Healthy adults infected with HBV are usually asymptomatic and can recover without any challenges. However, some people infected with HBV are affected for only a few weeks, exhibiting acute infection, while others may progress to the serious, lifelong illness of chronic hepatitis B⁽²⁾.

Acute Hepatitis B refers to a short-term infection that occurs within the first 6 months after someone is infected with the virus. The infection can range in severity from a mild illness with few or no symptoms to a serious condition requiring hospitalization. Some people, especially adults, are able to clear, or get rid of, the virus without treatment. People who clear the virus become immune and cannot get infected with the Hepatitis B virus again⁽³⁾.

The incubation period for Hepatitis B—from acute exposure to clinical symptoms—may range from 60–180 days. Clinical presentation may vary from asymptomatic infection of cholestatic hepatitis to fulminant liver failure. Presence of HBV DNA or HBeAg in serum implies active viral replication. These tests may remain positive throughout the prodromal phase and early clinical phases of the illness.⁽⁴⁾

Acute hepatitis B illness is characterized by nausea, anorexia, fever, malaise, headache, myalgia, right upper quadrant abdominal pain, dark urine, skin rash and jaundice. Approximately 50% of adults with acute infection are asymptomatic. Persons with chronic infection are often asymptomatic as well,

and because they were not aware they are infected, they are thus capable of infecting others.⁽⁵⁾

Infection with hepatitis B virus can be manifested either as asymptomatic infection or as acute disease with various clinical manifestations, from mild to fulminant hepatitis. The outcome of the infection is also complex, from normalization of all laboratory tests, elimination of the virus, inactive carrier state of HBsAg without signs of clinical disease, to persistent infection with signs of chronic liver disease. The sequelae of persistent infection may be serious such as liver cirrhosis or hepatocellular carcinoma. At present time, the accurate diagnosis of all forms of the disease, efficient protection of risk population and antiviral treatment for severe forms of the disease, such as acute fulminant hepatitis and chronic hepatitis, are available.⁽⁶⁾

Most acute HBV infections in adults result in complete recovery with elimination of HBsAg from the blood and the production of anti-HBs, creating immunity to future infection. In contrast, as many as 90% of HBV infections in infants progress to chronic infection. Perinatal transmission from mother to infant at birth (vertical transmission) is highly efficient. Prior to the widespread availability of post exposure prophylaxis.⁽⁷⁾

Risk for hepatitis B infection varies with occupation, lifestyle, or environment where there is contact with blood from infected persons. Populations at high risk for hepatitis B infection include: immigrants from areas with endemic rates, institutionalized developmentally disabled, illicit parenteral drug users, homosexually active men, hemodialysis patients, and household contacts. Intermediate risk includes: incarcerated individuals, health

care workers, staff for the developmentally disabled, and heterosexuals with multiple partners.⁽⁸⁾

HBV is transmitted by parenteral or mucosal exposure to HBsAg- positive body fluids from persons who have acute or chronic HBV infection. The highest concentrations of virus are in blood and serous fluids; lower titers are found in other fluids, such as saliva, tears, urine, and semen. Semen is a vehicle for sexual transmission and saliva can be a vehicle of transmission through bites; other types of exposure (e.g., to saliva through kissing) are unlikely modes of transmission.⁽⁹⁾

In an effort to eradicate hepatitis B transmission, the United States has adopted a comprehensive, proactive strategy. Universal HBsAg screening of pregnant women is performed and immunoprophylaxis is given to infants born to potentially infectious mothers to prevent perinatal infection. In addition, hepatitis B vaccination is integrated into current childhood immunization schedules in high-risk populations. This practice provides immunity to teens and adults before they become at risk for hepatitis B infection.⁽¹⁰⁾

1.2 Objectives:

1. To assess demographic data of patient.
2. To determine the knowledge of patient about the hepatitis B.

Chapter Two

Methodology

2.1 Methodology

1. Research Methodology-

This chapter describes the methodology used in this study. It includes, Design of the study, administrative and ethical arrangement, sample of the study, setting of the study, study instrument and statistical analysis.

2. Design of the Study-

A descriptive cross-sectional study design was adopted to assess the Epidemiological study of acute viral hepatitis type B

3. Administrative and Ethical Arrangement-

A formal permission has been issued from college of nursing/University of Babylon to conduct the study (Appendix No 1). Second approval was obtained from the Babylon Health Circle (Appendix No 2).

4. Sample of the Study-

Non- probability (purposive sampling) of (65) patients in Babylon province Hospitals from.

5. Setting of the Study-

The study was conducted in two hospitals, covering Imam Al-Sadiq and Marjan Surgical Hospitals, during the period from 1/12/2022 to 20/1/2023

6. Study Instrument-

Questionnaire was constructed and modified after reviewing and reading the available literature and studies. The questionnaire was composed of 2 parts as follows-

Part 1: It consists of demographic data regard to the patient that contains (age, gender, Weight, marital status, educational attainment and place of residence)

Part 2: Consists of fifteen questions about the level of disease knowledge about viral hepatitis B type

7. Statistical Analysis-

Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26, through the application of descriptive statistical data analysis including frequencies and percentages, arithmetic mean with standard deviation, mean of score (MS) with their standard deviation (SD), inferential statistics, and Pearson correlation.

Ministry of Health
Babylon Health Directorate
Imam Sadiq General Hospital

جمهورية العراق



وزارة وزارة الصحة
مستشفى صحة بابل
مستشفى الإمام الصادق (ع)
شعبة الموارد المالية والإدارية
وحدة الموارد البشرية

٢٠٢٢

2022/

العدد:
التاريخ:

١٢٤١

إلى / جامعة بابل / كلية التمريض

م / تسهيل مهمة

تحية طيبة

أشارة إلى كتابكم ذي العدد ٤٣١٢ في ٢٠٢٢/١١/٢٨ لا ممتع لدينا من تسهيل مهمة الطلاب المذكورة أسمائهم أدناه لغرض اكمال بحث التخرج للعام الدراسي ٢٠٢٢/٢٠٢٢ داخل مستشفى قدر تعلق الأمر بنا وحسب الضوابط على أن لا تتحمل مستشفى أي تبعات مالية أو قانونية.

١- قاسم جواد كاظم

٢- لقاء بهاء نعمة

٣- قاسم جواد طائب

٤- فاطمة فاضل جميل

تؤرجح للتفضل بالاطلاع... مع الاحترام

الدكتور

ماجد ياس خضير الشمري

مدير مستشفى الإمام الصادق (ع) التعليمي

٢٠٢٢/ /

نسخة منه إلى

- مكتب مدير المستشفى
- وحدة التدريب والبحوث
- شعبة المختبرات

Evaluation of demographic and Knowledge data for patients with viral hepatitis type B in Babylon province

1. To assess demographic data of patient.
2. To determine the knowledge of patient about the hepatitis B.

Age () years

Gender: Male Female

Weight () kg

Length () in centimeters

Marital status:

Married

Single

Education status:

He doesn't read and he doesn't write

Primary

Intermediate

High School

Diploma and above

The place of residence: city rural

Question	yes	no	I don't know
Did you know that acute viral hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver , generally meaning inflammation caused by infection with one of the five hepatitis viruses .In most people ,inflammation begins suddenly and lasts only a few weeks			
Did you know that there are five types of viral hepatitis, the most dangerous of which is type B			
Did you know that one of the symptoms of viral hepatitis is pain in the upper right part of the abdomen , jaundice an dark tea-like urine			
Did you know? Hepatitis A virus is the most common cause of acute hepatitis ,followed by hepatitis B virus			
Did you know that the hepatitis A virus is usually transmitted through contaminated water and food through the faces of an infected person			
Did you know that one of the methods of transmission of the hepatitis B virus is sexual contact			
Did you know that the most feared complication of acute viral hepatitis is liver failure			
Did you know that the most feared complication of acute viral hepatitis is liver failure			
Is jaundice hepatitis			
When infected with hepatitis ,is the patient advised to take a vitamin			
Is there a vaccine available for this liver disease			
Do you have a family member with hepatitis			

13. What is the age group at risk of this disease?

- child young Older aren't limited by age

14. Can viral hepatitis be cured?

- yes No I don't know Depending on the type of infected person

15. What your opinion of the awareness role played by the Public Health Authority in the country regarding this dis

- Excellent Very good Not at the required level

Chapter Three

Results

Results

Table (1): Distribution of patient Demographical (No.65)

Item's	No. and Percent's	freq.	Percent %
Age	20-30	26	40
	30-40	5	7.7
	40-50	17	26.2
	50-60	17	26.2
	total	56	100.0
Gender	Male	30	46.2
	Female	35	53.8
	total	56	100.0
weight	30-40	10	15.4
	40-50	11	16.9
	50-60	19	29.2
	60-70	25	38.5
	total	56	100.0
marital status	married	21	32.3
	Single	44	67.7
	Total	65	100
Education status	No read and write	1	1.5
	primary	4	6.2
	intermediate	18	27.7
	High school	16	24.6
	Diploma and above	26	40
	Total	65	100
residence	rural	25	38.5
	city	40	61.5
	total	65	100

Table (1) shows the highest percentage of the sample were **(20-30)** age, **female**, **(60-70)** weight, **Single**, **Diploma and above**, and were live in **city**.

Table (2): Knowledge about Viral Hepatitis Type B (No.65)

Item's	No. and Percent's	freq.	Percent
Did you know that acute viral hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver , generally meaning inflammation caused by infection with one of the five hepatitis viruses .In most people ,inflammation begins suddenly and lasts only a few weeks	yes	30	46.2
	no	12	18.5
	I don't know	23	35.4
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know that there are five types of viral hepatitis, the most dangerous of which is type B	yes	28	43.1
	no	19	29.2
	I don't know	18	27.7
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know that one of the symptoms of viral hepatitis is pain in the upper right part of the abdomen , jaundice an dark tea-like urine	yes	23	35.4
	no	16	24.6
	I don't know	26	40
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know? Hepatitis A virus is the most common cause of acute hepatitis ,followed by hepatitis B virus	yes	34	52.3
	no	10	15.4
	I don't know	21	32.3
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know that the hepatitis A virus is usually transmitted through contaminated water and food through the faces of an infected person	yes	24	36.9
	no	17	26.2
	I don't know	24	36.9
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know that one of the methods of transmission of the hepatitis B virus is sexual contact	yes	26	40
	no	15	23.1
	I don't know	24	36.9
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know that the most feared complication of acute viral hepatitis is liver failure	yes	30	46.2
	no	13	20

	I don't know	22	33.8
	Total	65	100.0
Did you know that the most feared complication of acute viral hepatitis is liver failure	yes	26	40
	no	12	18.5
	I don't know	27	41.5
	Total	65	100.0
Is jaundice hepatitis	yes	25	38.5
	no	26	40
	I don't know	14	21.5
	Total	65	100.0
When infected with hepatitis ,is the patient advised to take a vitamin	yes	25	38.5
	no	15	23.1
	I don't know	25	38.5
	Total	65	100.0
Is there a vaccine available for this liver disease	yes	17	26.2
	no	21	32.3
	I don't know	27	41.5
	Total	65	100.0
Do you have a family member with hepatitis	yes	21	32.3
	no	27	41.5
	I don't know	17	26.2
	Total	66	100.0
What is the age group at risk of this disease?	child	26	40
	young	8	12.3
	Older	17	26.2
	aren't limited by age	65	100.0
	Total		
Can viral hepatitis be cured?	Yes	12	18.5
	No	6	9.2

	I don't know	20	30.8
	depending on the type of infected person	27	41.5
	Total	65	100.0
What your opinion of the awareness role played by the Public Health Authority in the country regarding this dis	Excellent	15	23.1
	Very good	23	35.4
	Not at the required level	27	41.5
	Total	65	100.0

Table (2) shows the highest percentage of the sample were **(46.2%) yes** of did you know that acute viral hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver , generally meaning inflammation caused by infection with one of the five hepatitis viruses .in most people ,inflammation begins suddenly and lasts only a few weeks,**(43.1%)yes** of did you know that there are five types of viral hepatitis, the most dangerous of which is type b, **(40%)I don't know** of did you know that one of the symptoms of viral hepatitis is pain in the upper right part of the abdomen , jaundice an dark tea-like urine, **(52.3%)yes** of did you know? Hepatitis a virus is the most common cause of acute hepatitis ,followed by hepatitis b virus,**(36.9%)yes and I don't know** of did you know that the hepatitis a virus is usually transmitted through contaminated water and food through the faces of an infected person, **(40%)yes** of did you know that one of the methods of transmission of the hepatitis b virus is sexual contact , **(46.2%)yes** of did you know that the most feared complication of acute viral hepatitis is liver failure, **(41.5%) I don't know** of did you know that the most

feared complication of acute viral hepatitis is liver failure, (40%) **no** of isjaundice hepatitis, (38.5%) **yes and I don't know** of when infected with hepatitis, is the patient advised to take a vitamin, (41.5%) **I don't know** of is there a vaccine available for this liver disease, (41.5%) **no** of do you have a family member with hepatitis, (40%) **child** of what is the age group at risk of this disease?, (41.5%) **depending on the type of infected person** of can viral hepatitis be cured? and (41.5%) **not at the required level** of what your opinionof the awareness role played by the public health authority in the country regarding this dis.

Chapter Four

DISCUSSION

4.1 Discussion

The difference in the prevalence rate of age in this sample (40%) of (20-30) This finding is in the same line with study done in Golestan found that (13.3%) of the sample were 25-34-year age group⁽¹¹⁾.

Hepatitis B infection occurred mainly in females were effected more than male, a higher prevalence rate of female (53.8%), than that of male (46.2%). this result is in unagreement with the result shown by demonstrated higher prevalence rate of men(5.1%)than women(3.1%)⁽¹²⁾.

Overweight had a risk of death from liver-related disease almost two times as great of normal weight. We found a significant body weight (38.5%) was weight this funding similarity with study done in USA that (21.1%) of the sample were 66.4 to 67.8 kg⁽¹³⁾.

According to the results of our study, the highest percentage (67.7%) of the sample were single, this finding is disagree with study done in China found that (92.1%) of the sample were married⁽¹⁴⁾.

The present study provided evidence that individuals with high educational level (Diploma and above) was more susceptible to the infection than those have low educational level. a higher prevalence rate (40%) , this result is in unagreement with study provided evidence that individuals with low educational level (illiterate and primary school) was (25.25%) more susceptible to the infection than those have high educational level⁽¹⁵⁾.

Hepatitis B is a disease with global distribution, but there are significance differences in its prevalence between various geographical area and between certain population groups within specific areas. In his study the

highest present (61.5%) of the sample were city, this finding is similarity with study done in Cameroon found that (51.4%) the sample were rural ⁽¹⁶⁾.

Results of our study, shows that patient women have a good to excellent knowledge but adopted poor practices regarding the mode of transmission and prevention of hepatitis B virus infection ⁽¹⁷⁾. In the management of HBV infection, it is very important to inform patients to keep adhering to their antiviral treatment plan in order ⁽¹⁸⁾. In general, patient remain at a high risk of viral hepatitis due to poor health, inadequate education, poverty, illiteracy, and insufficient hepatitis B vaccination. In addition, the lack of information on the prevalence of hepatitis in the general population is responsible for the high prevalence of the disease.

As a final conclusion we believe that an extended work among this line is of great importance such as increasing the sample size and expanding the work to include as many areas, districts in Babylon and other governorates in order to reach a better outcome regarding the prevalence rate of this virus among Iraqi population.

Chapter Five

Conclusions &

Recommendations

Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion:

1. The highest percentage of the sample were (20-30) age, female, (60-70) weight.
2. The highest percentage of the sample were Single, Diploma and above, and were live in city.
3. The all sample were have Knowledge about Viral Hepatitis B Type

5.2 Recommendations:

1. Encouraging people exposed to hepatitis B to take care of a healthy diet rich in vegetables and fruits in addition to exercising regularly and getting enough sleep, avoiding drinking alcohol and taking any prescription or over-the-counter medications without consulting a doctor
2. Encouraging pregnant women to conduct examinations and adhere to the global schedule of vaccinations to protect the health of the infant from infection with hepatitis B virus.
3. A timely delivery dose WHO recommends the use of antiretroviral prophylaxis to prevent mother-to-child transmission of hepatitis B infection.

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المخلص

فايروس نوع B

فايروس التهاب الكبد B هو مشكلة صحية عامة خطيرة في جميع أنحاء العالم وسبب رئيسي لالتهاب الكبد الحاد والمزمن وتليف الكبد وسرطان الخلايا الكبدية. تختلف مخاطر الإصابة بالتهاب الكبد B باختلاف المهنة أو نمط الحياة أو البيئة حيث يوجد اتصال بالدم من الأشخاص المصابين. لا يمكن تمييز المسار السريري لالتهاب الكبد B الحاد عن مسار الأنواع الأخرى من التهاب الكبد الفيروسي الحاد. تتراوح فترة الحضانة عادة من ٦٠ إلى ٩٠ يوماً. تحدث العلامات والأعراض السريرية في كثير من الأحيان عند البالغين أكثر من الرضع أو الأطفال.

المنهجية

التصميم : تم إجراء عدم احتمالية تحليلية وصفية على (عينة هادفة) لعدد (٦٥) مريض في مستشفيات محافظة بابل من. تم استخدام استبيان كأداة لجمع البيانات للفترة من ٢٠٢٢/١٢/١ إلى ٢٠٢٣/١/٢٠ ، ويتكون من (جزئين): الجزء الأول: البيانات الديموغرافية المتعلقة بالمريض ؛ الجزء الثاني : ويتكون من خمسة عشر سؤالاً حول مستوى معرفة المرض حول فيروس التهاب الكبد الفيروسي من النوع ب.

نتائج

كانت أعلى نسبة من العينة (٢٠-٣٠) أنثى ، (٦٠-٧٠) وزن ، أعزب ، دبلوم وما فوق ، تعيش في المدينة ولديها معرفة حول التهاب الكبد الفيروسي من النوع ب.

الأهداف

تقييم البيانات الديموغرافية للمريض ، وتقييم معرفة المريض بالتهاب الكبد الوبائي ب.

جامعة بابل

كلية التمريض



تقييم البيانات الديموغرافية

والمعرفية لمرضى التهاب الكبد الفيروسي من النوع ب في مدينة الحلة

مشروع مقدم الى مجلس كلية التمريض جامعة بابل وهو جزء من متطلبات نيل درجة
البكالوريوس في علوم التمريض

اعداد

قاسم جواد كاظم

لقاء بهاء نعمه

فاهم جواد طالب

فاطمه فاضل جميل

أشراف

أ.م.د. محمد رمضان الجبوري