

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Information Booklet on Knowledge Regarding Health Risk Related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing Students at Selected Nursing College of Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Body art, such as tattoos and body piercings, has been a common practice in many civilizations for thousands of years. A 5200-year-old Neolithic mummy has tattoos, and body piercing was popular in Victorian times. The process of tattooing involves the implantation of pigment into the skin. The act of cutting or puncturing a part of the body to make an opening through which jewellery can be worn is known as body piercing. and tattooing and body piercings expose the body to other bodily fluids, there can be a wide range of health implications, both infectious (e.g., HIV, HBV and HCV, Mycobacterial infections, abscess, endocarditis, tetanus) and non-infectious (e.g., dermatitis, haemorrhage, allergies).. People of practically every race and nation in the world often get tattoos. Over the past thirty years, tattoos have become more and more common, appearing on people from a wide variety of socioeconomic backgrounds.²

The obtained “t” value 13.10 was greater than value of df 59 which was $p > 0.05$ level of significant differences between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge hence the formulated research Hypothesis H1 was accepted. The test revealed that there were significant with association with Age, Gender, Religion, Previous knowledge, Class, but there was no non-significant association with other selected demographic variables, significant at 0.05 level of significance, So formulated research Hypothesis H2 was accepted. The study concluded that Information Booklet was effective and improve knowledge regarding Health risk related to tattooing and body piercing among Nursing students of Selected Nursing College.

OBJECTIVES:- To Assess the pretest knowledge regarding Health Risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among nursing students at selected Nursing colleges, Safedabaad, Uttar Pradesh.

- To evaluate the Effectiveness of Information Booklet on Knowledge regarding on Health risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing students at selected Nursing colleges, Safedabaad, Uttar Pradesh.
- To find out association between the pretest Knowledge score regarding Health risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing students with their socio- demographic variables.

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KEYWORDS: Effectiveness, Knowledge, Health risk related to tattooing and body piercing, Nursing students of Selected Nursing College.

INTRODUCTION

“Trust Your Instincts: It’s Your Skin You’re In.”

People have decorated and transformed their bodies in a variety of ways throughout history. Though the motivations behind body piercings are as varied as the civilizations from which they originate, body piercings are among the most intriguing and ancient types of body modification. There's something alluring about harsh metal piercing delicate skin, whether it intrigues or repels. Getting pierced is exciting. The word thrills come from the Middle English word thriller, which means "to puncture with a pointed object." Body piercing is one of the oldest and most modern methods of adorning and personalizing the human body.¹

Body art, such as tattoos and body piercings, has been a common practice in many civilizations for thousands of years. A 5200-year-old Neolithic mummy has tattoos, and body piercing was popular in Victorian times. The process of tattooing involves the implantation of pigment into the skin. The act of cutting or puncturing a part of the body to make an opening through which jewellery can be worn is known as body piercing. People of practically every race and nation in the world often get tattoos. Over the past thirty years, tattoos have become more and more common, appearing on people from a wide variety of socioeconomic backgrounds.² Modern improvements in technique, hygienic practices, and artistic expression have led to a major evolution in both disciplines over time, making them more accessible and popular than ever. These days, people choose to have tattoos and piercings as potent means of self-expression. They do it to tell personal tales, mark important life occasions, or just to improve their physical look. It's crucial to remember that getting a tattoo or getting a body piercing carries some dangers, such as the possibility of infection, allergic reactions, and other issues.¹²

PROBLEM STATEMENT

‘A Study to evaluate the Effectiveness of Information Booklet on Knowledge regarding Health Risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing students at selected Nursing colleges, Safedabaad, Uttar Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES:

1-To Assess the pretest knowledge regarding Health Risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing students at selected Nursing colleges, Safedabaad, Uttar Pradesh.

2-To evaluate the Effectiveness of Information Booklet on Knowledge regarding on Health risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing

students at selected Nursing colleges, Safedabaad, Uttar Pradesh.

3-To find out association between the pretest Knowledge score regarding Health risk related to Body Piercing and Tattooing among Nursing students with their socio- demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS:

Assess:

It refers to evaluate the knowledge of adolescents regarding the body piercing and tattooing its health risk by using self-structured knowledge questionnaire and information booklet.

Effectiveness:

It refers to improvement in knowledge regarding body piercing and tattooing and its health risk among Nursing student after providing the information booklet.

Information booklet:

It refers to systematically organized learning material that is prepared by the investigators to provide knowledge to Nursing students that describes about body piercing and tattooing and its health risk.

knowledge:

It refers to the awareness about health risk related to body piercing and tattooing among Nursing students that measured by using structured knowledge questionnaire.

Body piercing:

It refers to a form of body modification which is done by the practice of puncturing or cutting a part of human body and creating an opening in which jewellery may be worn or where an implant could be inserted.

Tattoo:

It refers to a form of a body modification made by inserting tattoo ink, dyes, pigments, either indelible or temporary, in to the dermis layer of skin to form a design.

Nursing students:

Those who are studying Nurses courses.

HYPOTHESES:

H01- There is no significant difference between the pretest and post-test knowledge score regarding Body piercing Tattooing and its health risk among Nursing students.

H02- There is no significant association between the pretest knowledge score among the Nursing Students regarding Body piercing and tattooing and its health risk with their selected socio-demographic variables.

H1- There is significant difference between the pretest and post-test knowledge score regarding Body

piercing and tattooing and its health risk among Nursing Students.

H2- There is significant association between the pretest knowledge score among the Nursing Students regarding Body piercing and tattooing and its health risk with the selected socio- demographic variables.

Research approach-Quantitative evaluative approach

Research design- Quasi-Experimental (One group pre-test and post-test design)

VARIABLES: Independent variables: the Information booklets

Dependent variables: knowledge of students on health risk related to Body piercing and Tattooing.

Demographic Variable Proforma:

demographic variables were Age in years, Gender, Religion, Place, Class of studying, and any previous knowledge regarding Health risk related to Body piercing and Tattooing.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

The study was conducted in Hind Institute of medical sciences, private hospital, safedabad barabanki

POPULATION:

Population for the present study was students taken from selected Nursing Students of Nursing Colleges, Uttar Pradesh.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE: Sammple was nursing students and size was 60.

Distribution of students according to their level of knowledge

S. NO.	Level of Knowledge	Score
1.	Inadequate Knowledge	0-15
2.	Moderate Knowledge	16-22
3.	Adequate Knowledge	23-30

Validity of Study tool:

Content validity of the tool was obtained by getting opinion from two experts in the field of Medical surgical Nursing. One of the experts were Associate Professor and one were Assistant professor form nursing college. The evaluators had suggested some specific modification in the. objectives. The modification and suggestions of experts were incorporated in the final preparation.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS:

Data analysis is the systematic organization and synthesis of research data and testing of research hypothesis by using the obtained data. Analysis sand interpretation of data was carried out with descriptive statistics like frequency distribution, percentage, mean, slandered deviation and inferential statistics like paired ‘t’ test. The association between the demographic variables,

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

FINDING AND OUTCOME

Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Socio- Demographic Variables.

The major findings of the studies are presented below under the following section Findings related to demographic variables

- Majority 42(70%) of were in the age group 15-16 years
- Majority 38(63%) of were female

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The present study was selected by non-randomized purposive sampling.

SAMPLING CRITERIA- INCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Nursing students of selected Nursing colleges of Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh.
2. Nursing colleges students available at the time of study.
3. Nursing students of Nursing college both male and female.

SAMPLING CRITERIA-EXCLUSION CRITERIA:

1. Nursing students of Nursing college who were not willing to participate in the study.
2. Absentees were included.

Interpretation of the tool-

The tool used in this study were demographic variable proforma and self-structured questionnaire containing MCQ’s related to knowledge health risk related to body piercing and tattooing.

Demographic Variable Proforma:

Demographic variable Performa consists of age, classes, gender, and previous knowledge and source of knowledge regarding health risk related to body piercing and tattooing.

- Majority 59(98%) belong to a Hindu religion
- Majority 53 (88%) were from GNM 2nd year

Section B

distribution of nursing students according to the level of knowledge regarding health risk related to body piercing and tattooing.

S. NO.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	PRE- TEST		POST- TEST	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Inadequate knowledge	18	30%	0	0%
2.	Moderate knowledge	41	68%	37	62%
3.	Adequate knowledge	1	2%	23	38%
TOTAL		60	100%	60	100%

CONCLUSION:

Before the intervention (pre-test), out of 60 participants:

- 18 individuals (30%) demonstrated inadequate knowledge.
- 41 individuals (68%) showed moderate knowledge.
- Only 1 individual (2%) had adequate knowledge.

After the intervention (post-test), among the same 60 participants:

- None (0%) remained in the inadequate knowledge category.
- 37 individuals (62%) retained moderate knowledge.
- A significant improvement was observed, with 23 individuals (38%) achieving adequate knowledge.

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