



“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TATTOOING AMONG STUDENTS IN THE SELECTED COLLEGES OF PUNE CITY.”

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ABSTRACT

Tattoos is an artificial design, it is a type of body alteration that is created by injecting ink or dyes into the skin. It penetrates the skin's dermis layer either permanently or temporarily. It has both positive and negative effects. **METHODOLOGY:** Non-experimental exploratory techniques were used in this investigation. Data on 200 samples were gathered. Data were gathered from samples using a non-probability convenient sampling technique. A tool was created to determine the demographic factor, and a series of self-structured questions about tattooing knowledge were also included. **RESULT:** The results indicate that college students' knowledge of tattooing is average, with the majority of students having this level of understanding. 67% of the respondents had average knowledge, 14.5% had good knowledge, and 18.5% had poor knowledge. The mean of level of knowledge regarding tattooing among college students was 3.3 with a standard deviation of 10.81. **CONCLUSION:** This finding indicates that the majority of students had an average level of tattooing knowledge. Age and gender were two socio demographic variables that were strongly related to tattoo knowledge. Religion and marital status had no correlation at the significance level of 0.05. Despite the average degree of tattoo knowledge among college students, there is a need to raise awareness of tattoos so that people are aware of both their benefits and drawbacks. Health care providers should concentrate more on supplying the public with proper information on tattoo aftercare.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Assess, Tattooing, College Students, Non-Experimental Exploratory Study Design

INTRODUCTION

Tattoo is an artificial design, which is a form of body modification made by injecting ink or dyes into the skin. It is either permanent or temporary into the dermis layer of the skin¹. The tattooing have been started since thousands of years ago. The world's oldest tattoo was found in an European iceman called Otzi, it had 61 tattoos in his body. Tattooing the whole body or any part of the body by inserting ink into skin, is an art which was started from thousands years back². Tattooing breaks the skin barrier and may cause skin infection, allergic reaction and some other major complications. Reactions such as itchiness, rashes and swelling may occur at the site of tattoo. Tattooing are done in various colors especially red, green, blue, these inks may cause

autoimmune inflammatory diseases to the skin³. Tattooing also have some positive effects too. Tattoo reduces the stress by reducing the level of cortisol i.e. stress hormone. It also increases self esteem among individual. Any mark or patches in the body due to any burn, accident or disease can be change into beautiful designs or pictures; thereby it increases the confidence level among individuals⁴. Even though it had some positive effects people are more concerned about its adverse effects in later life.

Need of the Study

Tattooing is a newly world widespread trend which is happening among youth. Along with increase in tattooing, health consequences and risk of causing disease are increasing. Nowadays majority of people who had tattoo are at high risk of getting HIV positive⁵. Most of the people are getting tattooing during their college time, unaware about its complications and consequences.. In our society people are having bad stigma about tattooing. People often have a pejorative perception towards tattooed people like they have negative personality characteristics, criminal behavior, and lower level of sociability. Tattooing is a process of making designs or symbols by injecting ink into the cells or dermis. This may cause serious disease condition like HIV, Hepatitis, Skin cancer, Blood cancer, and other minor problems like skin rashes, infections, redness at the site of tattoo, rupturing of skin barriers, inflammation⁶. Rather than negative impacts it has some positive characteristics like it increases self esteem, improves self image, and confidence⁷. It can also cover up our scars and burns. Some mental health experts also say that tattoo can be a very helpful part of a person's healing process.

Aim of the Study

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding tattooing among students in the selected colleges of Pune city.

Research Methodology

The objectives of the study was

- 1:- to assess the knowledge regarding tattooing among selected colleges of Pune city and
- 2:- to associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

The research design was non-experimental exploratory study design, with setting of selected senior colleges of Pune city. Our accessible population was senior students from selected colleges of Pune city. The sample size was 200 students from senior colleges and technique used was non probability convenient sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was a self structured questionnaire that contain demographic variables in section 1, and questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding tattooing in section 2. The written informed consent was taking from the participants prior to the data collection. The questionnaire's reliability was assessed using the test- retest method. Since our result was 0.9 that indicates that our questionnaire was reliable. Pilot study was done on the 10% of the sample and it was found to be accessible and feasible. After our pilot study, we collected our main data.

Results

The result was divided into 3 sections. In Section-I demographic variable- The age wise distribution of senior college students i.e. majority 64% of students belongs to the age group 18-

20 years. Marital status distributed as majority i.e. 100% married. Gender distributed as majority 55.5% were males and majority 79% were Hindus.

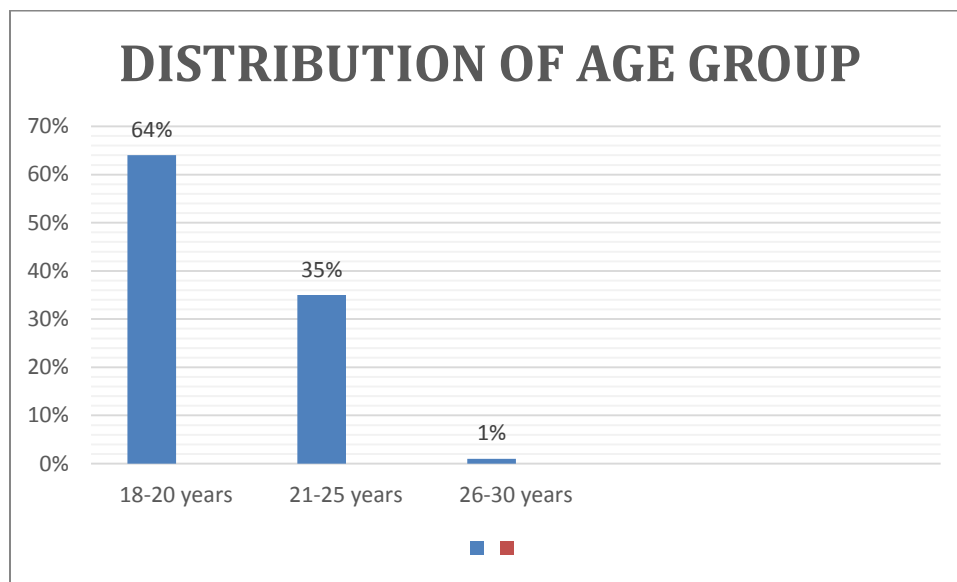
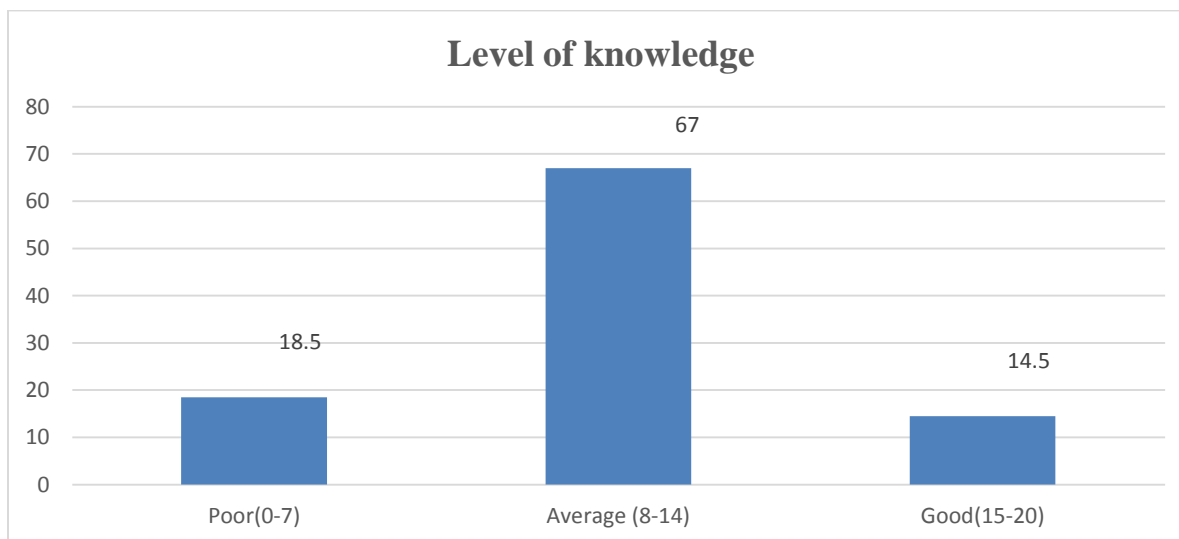


Figure 1: BAR DIAGRAM SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF AGE GROUP OF STUDENTS

Section-II: Analysis related to knowledge regarding tattooing among students- The majority of samples i.e. is 67% of students have average knowledge of tattooing, 18.5% have poor knowledge and 14.5% have good knowledge regarding tattooing.

N=200

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor(0-7)	37	18.5	10.81	3.3
Average (8-14)	134	67		
Good(15-20)	29	14.5		



Section-III: Analysis related to association among selected demographic variables: Age and Gender are significant with the significance level of 0.05. Marital status and religion are not associated with the significance level of 0.05.

DISCUSSION

The current study examined the knowledge of senior college students from Pune city's senior colleges regarding tattooing. Quantitative tools and a non-experimental, exploratory design were applied. According to the sampling criteria, 200 people made up our sample size. The information was examined and rated in accordance with our goals. According to the analysis, the majority of participants have a fair understanding of tattooing. The standard deviation was 3.3 and the average score was 10.81.

This study can be compared to Cannery S. Oleza's experimental study on students' attitudes about tattooed individuals. The researchers wanted to know how accepting MMC-CAST students were of tattooed individuals. There were two distinct phases to the data collection. With a total of 100 respondents, a six-item survey questionnaire was first used to ascertain respondent's perceptions of people with tattoos. Second, a video of an aid worker woman helping a malnourished child in Nigeria with a full body tattoo was shown. The acceptance survey, which included twenty-two items, asked respondents to rate their level of acceptance of people with tattoos. Only the experimental group was exposed to the film as part of the researchers' treatment plan. With a total of 130 respondents, the students were split into experimental group (n = 51) and control group (n = 79). A pre-test and post-test on the real laboratory experiment were carried out. Before watching the film and taking the post-test, the experimental group completed a pre-test. The post-test was not administered to the control group. The impression and acceptability survey findings showed a considerable difference between the pre-test and post – test⁸.

CONCLUSIONS

The study was conducted on the knowledge regarding tattooing among college students from the selected senior colleges of Pune city. This research is important because it shows the level of knowledge regarding tattooing among college students. Health care professionals should place more focus to raise awareness about tattooing. To validate the tool, a sample of 20 college students were selected for test-retest method which showed 0.9% reliability.

The study was conducted on 200 samples of senior college students. The college students were given a set of tools to assess their knowledge regarding tattooing. In section 1, we collected demographic data including age, gender, religion, marital status. In section 2, there are 20 questions to assess the knowledge regarding tattooing.

After our main study was completed, we learned that 18.5% samples have poor knowledge, 67% of students have average knowledge and 14.5% good knowledge about tattooing. At the end of the study we came to know that there is a need to increase awareness regarding tattooing in the society in order to reduce its complications.

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