

Knowledge and Attitude of University of Kufa Collegians about Food Poisoning

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Abstract— Background: Diet contamination is a common and budding public health problem, in all countries. However, this problem has more impact on health and economy in developing countries than in developed countries but unswerving data is not available According to the World Health Organization the global incidence of illnesses is difficult to estimate, but it has been reported that in 2005 alone 1.8 million persons died from diarrheal diseases. **Objective:** The study aims to assess the students' knowledge and attitude of student of medical group faculties about food poisoning and to find out an association between student knowledge, attitude and their demographic characteristics. **Methodology:** The study is designed across –sectional study descriptive design carried out from October 2017- 20 jan18, Simple a random cluster sample collecting 200-student male and female in Kufa University. **Result:** The study samples are male (47%) and female (53%). The association between students' knowledge and socio-demographic characteristics the result indicated that significant relationship between attitude and stage of the study at p-value (0.05). **Conclusion:** Results of the study confirmed that most of the students ages ranged from 22-23 years and the majority of the study sample resident in city, family income that most of them fair sufficient income and most students living in Najaf, according the overall assessment of student knowledge about food poisoning more than half study sample with poor knowledge, the study concluded in overall assessment of Students' attitude about the food poisoning the majority the study sample with fair attitude. **Recommendation:** The study recommended; many study should be doing to covers a wide geographic area. conduct research to include a comparison between the private and public universities. university students should be educated by professional educators about food safety for them to get adequate nutrition. In this way, at the end of introduction of food safety which is one of the important steps of adequate nutrition from family to society, many health problems can be prevented.

Keywords— Knowledge, attitude, collegian, food poisoning.

I. INTRODUCTION

Diet is an invention that is rich in nutrients required by microbes and may be visible to contamination with the major cradles from water, air, dust, tackle, manure, pests, rodents and workers. Due to the changes in food making, handling and training techniques as well as eating customs, the element remains that nutrition is the source for germs that can cause sickness ⁽¹⁾.

Diet contamination is a common and budding public health problem, in all countries. However, this problem has more impact on health and economy in developing countries than in developed countries but unswerving data is not available According to the World Health Organization the global incidence of illnesses is difficult to estimate, but it has been reported that in 2005 alone 1.8 million persons died from diarrheal diseases. A great proportion of these cases can be attributed to contamination of food and drinking water. In industrialized countries, the percentage of the population suffering from food-contamination each year has been stated to be up to 30%. Food diseases seem to have been increasing globally in recent years. This is due to affected changes in animal production, industrialization of animal creation especially in poultry, mass production in food treating and

distribution, globalization of food employment, and increase Number of travelers around the world ⁽²⁾.

II. METHODOLOGY

The study aims to assess the students' knowledge and attitude of student of medical group faculties about food poisoning and to find out an association between student knowledge, attitude and their demographic characteristics.

The study design was a quantitative cross-sectional causal-comparative reading on the efficiency of the mandatory food care training program in Jamaica. I compared the food hygiene awareness, personality-stated hygienic performs of trained and untrained food handlers with respect to critical food safety factors and against established food safety practices ⁽³⁾.

The study was describing and compare food safety attitude, personality-testified hygienic of three groups of food handlers in a rural parish in Jamaica. I targeted food handlers trained in the two separate mandatory government food safety education programs and a group of untrained food handlers. In addition, the relationship between level of training (independent variable) and levels of knowledge and practice (dependent variables) was explored. The influences of covariates such as education, experience, job level and formal culinary training ⁽⁴⁾.

III. RESULTS

Table (1): Socio-Demographic of the study population.

Variable	Items	Frequency	Percent
Residence	Urban	180	90
	Rural	20	10
	Total	200	100
Gender	Male	94	47
	Female	106	53
	Total	200	100
Age	<= 18	33	16.5
	19 - 21	47	23.5
	22 - 23	110	55
	24+	10	5
	Total	200	100
Family income	Sufficient	81	40
	fairly sufficient	111	55
	Insufficient	8	4
	Total	50	100
College	Nursing	50	25
	medical	50	25
	dentistry	50	25
	pharmacist	50	25
	Total	200	25
Stage	first	51	25.5
	second	37	18.5
	third	38	19
	fourth	36	18
	fifth	38	19
	Total	200	100
Living	najaf	138	69
	home department	62	31
	Total	200	100

This table shows that the (90%) from study sample are from urban resident, Relative to the study sample age groups the study results indicate that the (55%) from the study sample are within the third age group (22-23years), the majority of the study subjects (53%) are female, in regarding the family income the result show (55%) fairly sufficient, the study indicator the majority of study sample from first stage

(25.5%), and however in regarding the result show the majority student living in najaf (69%).

Table (2): Distribution of the Study Sample by Their Responses to the overall assessment of Students' knowledge about the food poisoning.

Assessment	Items	Frequency	Percent
Overall Assessment	Good knowledge	1	5
	Fair knowledge	79	39.5
	Poor knowledge	120	60
	Total	200	100

This table shows that the study subjects overall responses good knowledge (5%), fair knowledge (39.5%), and poor knowledge (60%).

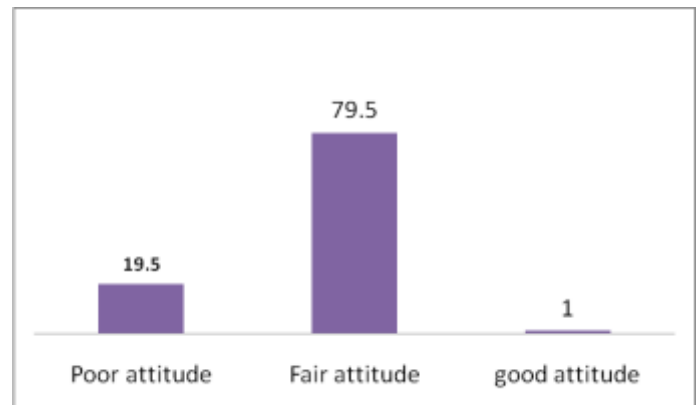


Figure (1): overall assessment of Students' attitude about the food poisoning.

The figure shows overall assessment of study sample about attitude poor attitude (19.5%), fair attitude (79.5%), and good attitude (1%).

Table (3) Association between knowledge and socio-demographic characteristics.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Items	Knowledge (Binned)			Sig.
		Good Behavior	Fair	Poor	
Age	<= 18	0	16	17	p-value (.624)
	19 - 21	0	22	25	
	22 - 23	1	37	72	
	24+	0	4	6	
Gender	Male	1	40	53	p-value (.380)
	Female	0	39	67	
Residence	Rural	0	10	10	p-value(.576)
	Urban	1	69	110	
Income	Sufficient	0	36	45	p-value (.339)
	Barely sufficient	1	38	72	
	Insufficient	0	5	3	
college	nursing	0	12	38	p-value (.083)
	pharmacist	0	22	28	
	medical	1	25	24	
	dentistry	0	20	30	
stage	first	0	25	26	p-value (.433)
	second	0	13	24	
	third	0	16	22	
	fourth	1	13	22	
living	fifth	0	12	26	p-value (.420)
	najaf	1	58	79	
	home department	0	21	41	

This table show the association between the study sample knowledge and their demographic, the study result show high significant relationship between knowledge and college p-value (0.083).

Table (4) Association between Attitude and socio-demographic characteristics.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics	Items	Attitude (Binned)			Sig.
		Good Behavior	Fair	Poor	
Gender	<= 18	0	25	8	p-value (.757)
	19 - 21	0	36	11	
	22 - 23	2	89	19	
	24+	0	9	1	
Gender	Male	1	80	13	p-value (.163) NS
	Female	1	79	26	
Residence	Rural	0	16	4	p-value (.576) NS
	Urban	2	143	35	
Income	Sufficient	0	65	16	p-value (.443) NS
	Barely sufficient	2	86	23	
	Insufficient	0	8	0	
College	nursing	0	36	14	p-value (.543) NS
	pharmacist	1	41	8	
	medical	1	41	8	
	dentistry	0	41	9	
Stage	first	0	37	14	p-value (.033) s
	second	0	26	11	
	third	1	33	4	
	fourth	0	27	9	
	fifth	1	36	1	
Living	najaf	1	107	30	p-value (.428) NS
	home department	1	52	9	

This table show the association between the study sample attitude and their demographic, the study result show significant relationship between attitude and stage by p-value (0.033).

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Student knowledge about food poisoning:

Shows that the study subjects overall responses good knowledge (5%), fair knowledge (39.5%), and poor knowledge (60%).

Faculty girlish scholars had poor information about making, cooking, cooling and storing diets and that would imply in nutrition diseases. Studies have predictable that between 50 and 87% of reported foodborne disease outbursts have been connected with the domestic kitchen ⁽⁵⁾ and World Health Organization report ⁽⁶⁾ mentioned that 45.6% of foodborne disease epidemics was due to temperatures abuse during food treating.

Reduced cooling and unsuitable storage temperatures of excess or recently cooked dinnertimes accounted for 23.5% and 12.6% of the cases. The result study support by Angelillo, I.F., Viggiani, (2012), the study shows low knowledge of student in some important factor about food poisoning and

2. Student attitude about food poisoning:

Shows overall assessment of study sample about attitude poor attitude (19.5%), fair attitude (79.5%), and good attitude (1%).

Attitudes chief factor also knowledge and application ensure a descendant trend of food infections The needed link of positive behavior, attitudes and constant education of diet trainers towards the sustainability of harmless food handling performs has been highlighted ⁽⁸⁾.

Another study support the result attitude has low percentage question on attitude negative result by ⁽²⁾

V. CONCLUSION

1. Results of the study confirmed that most of the students' ages ranged from (22-23) years and the majority of the study sample resident in city, family income that most of them fair sufficient income and most students living in Najaf.
2. According the overall assessment of student knowledge about food poisoning more than half study sample poor knowledge.
3. The study concluded in overall assessment of Students' attitude about the food poisoning the majority the study sample fair attitude.
4. For the relationship between knowledge and demographic characteristics the study presence of a strong correlation between knowledge and college.

Recommendation:

1. The study recommended doing research covers a wide geographic area.
2. Conduct research to include a comparison between the private and public universities.
3. University students should be educated by professional educators about food safety for them to get adequate nutrition. In this way, at the end of introduction of food safety which is one of the important steps of adequate nutrition from family to society, many health problems can be prevented.

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