



Knowledge, Attitude, Practice of Medical Students Responsibility and Accountability on Hostel Facilities in Faculty of Medicine , Ragama



P.R.M Senavirathne ¹, M.C.M Soysa ², R.H.E.R Siriwardana³, S.A.T.M Solangaarachchi⁴, N.H.S Shireen⁵
Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya, Ragama

Introduction

University student hostels/residential accommodations are expected to provide safe , healthy working environment to students where they live in a close-knit group of their peers who have shared community and educational goals (1). Currently, hostels of the Faculty of Medicine , Ragama caters for 973 MBBS students(345 male students and 628 female student). Majority (87%) of hostels are purpose built accommodations while 13% are temporarily arranged (2). Medical training where students are expected to work in both hospital and university needs close accommodation to both institutes. Therefore it is utmost important for all students to use the facility offered at these hostels with responsibly and be accountable for the use of hostel facilities in free education system.

Objective

To determine knowledge, attitude and practices of medical students responsibility and accountability on hostel facilities in Faculty of Medicine , Ragama.

Method

Design - Descriptive cross sectional study.

Study setting- Hostels of Faculty of Medicine University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka .

Study period – December 2018 – August 2020

Study population- Both male & female students in Faculty of Medicine, Ragama from 2012 A/L to 2017 A/L uptake. (Batches 25th 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th)

Sample- 384 undergraduates.

Sampling method- Simple stratified random sampling method

Data collection- Self administrative structured questionnaire where knowledge was assessed by true-false questions and single best response questions.

Data processing and analysis- Knowledge questions were given a score and analyzed for its adequacy by considering 5 preselected questions as core knowledge. The data was analyzed using SPSS version 25 using percentages and tests of significance.

Results

Out of 384 respondents 260 were female students with a female to male to ratio of 2.09.(Chart 1)

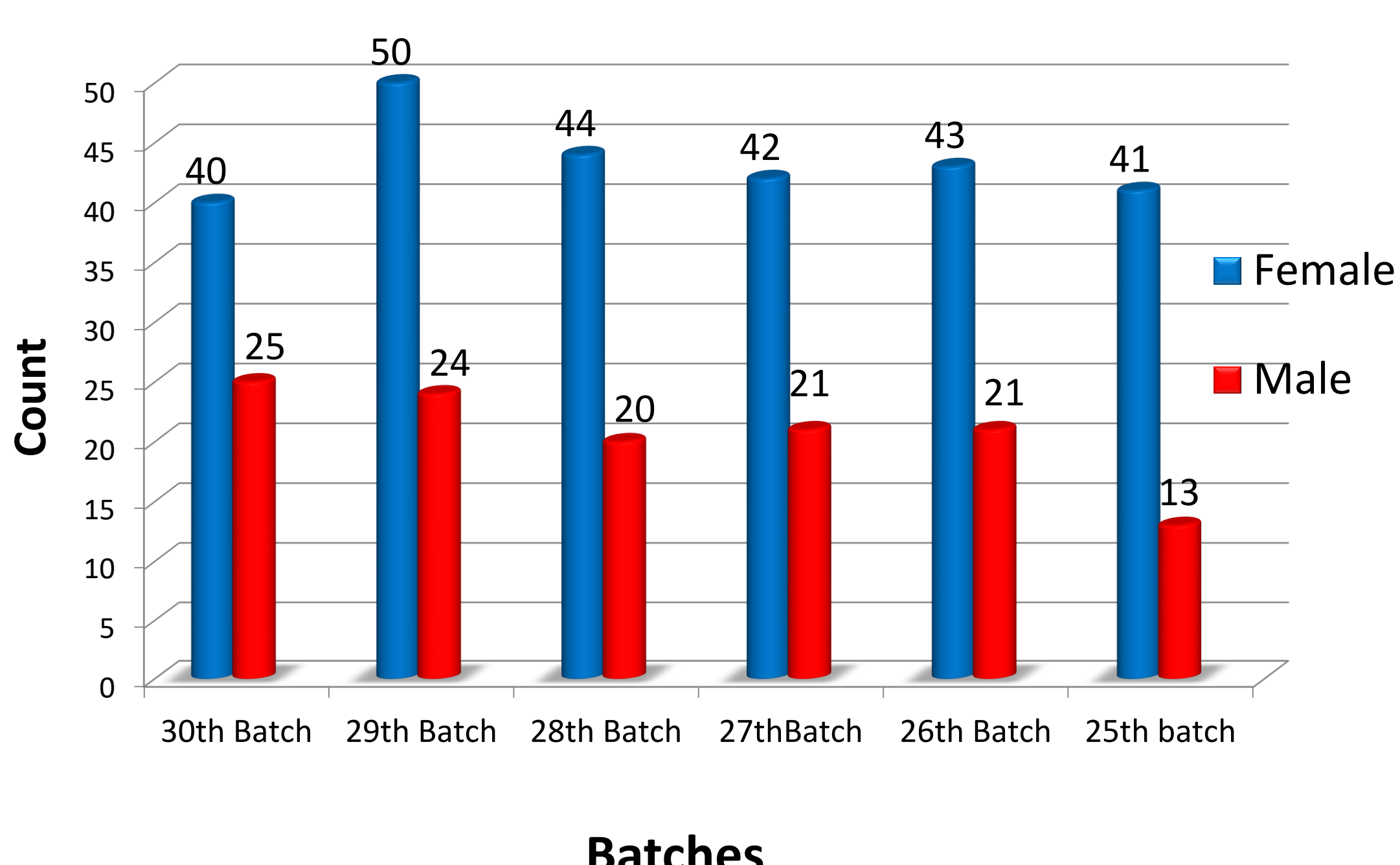


Chart 1: Male and Female distribution pattern according to Batches.

The knowledge component consisted of 11 questions and students who scored correct answers for any 8 questions were considered as having adequate general knowledge. Core knowledge on rules was assessed by 5 questions which were based on alcohol and substance use in hostels, duties of warden, restrictions on entering to a hostel, proper use and safe return of hostel property.(Chart 2)

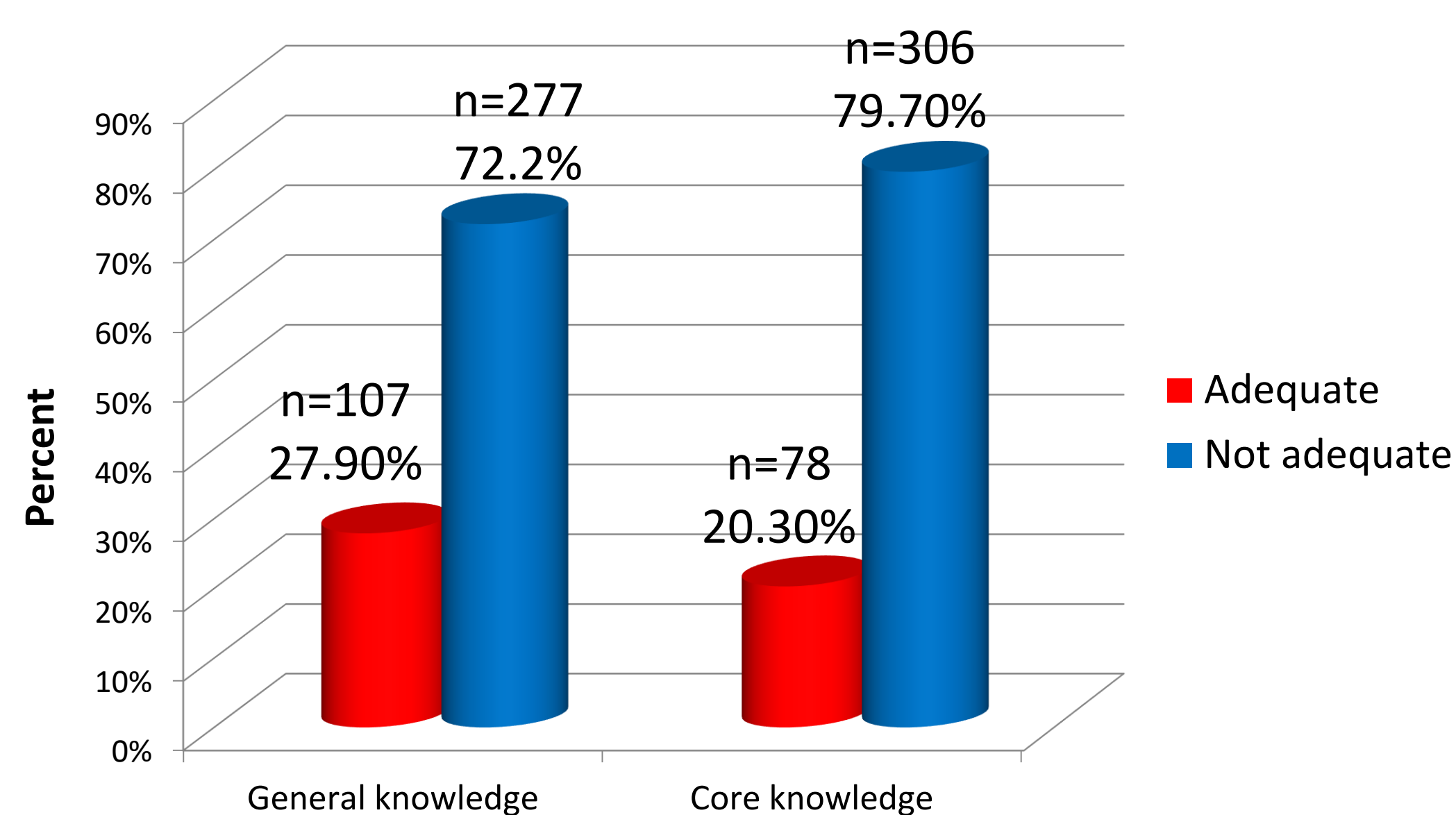


Chart 2: Distribution of General knowledge and core knowledge of students on rules and regulations.

In order to assess the practice of garbage sorting, a student estimation on how many are practicing garbage sorting in the hostel was used. 32.03% of students claimed that almost all students sort out garbage while 46.9% claimed that more than 50% engage in that practice.(Chart 3)

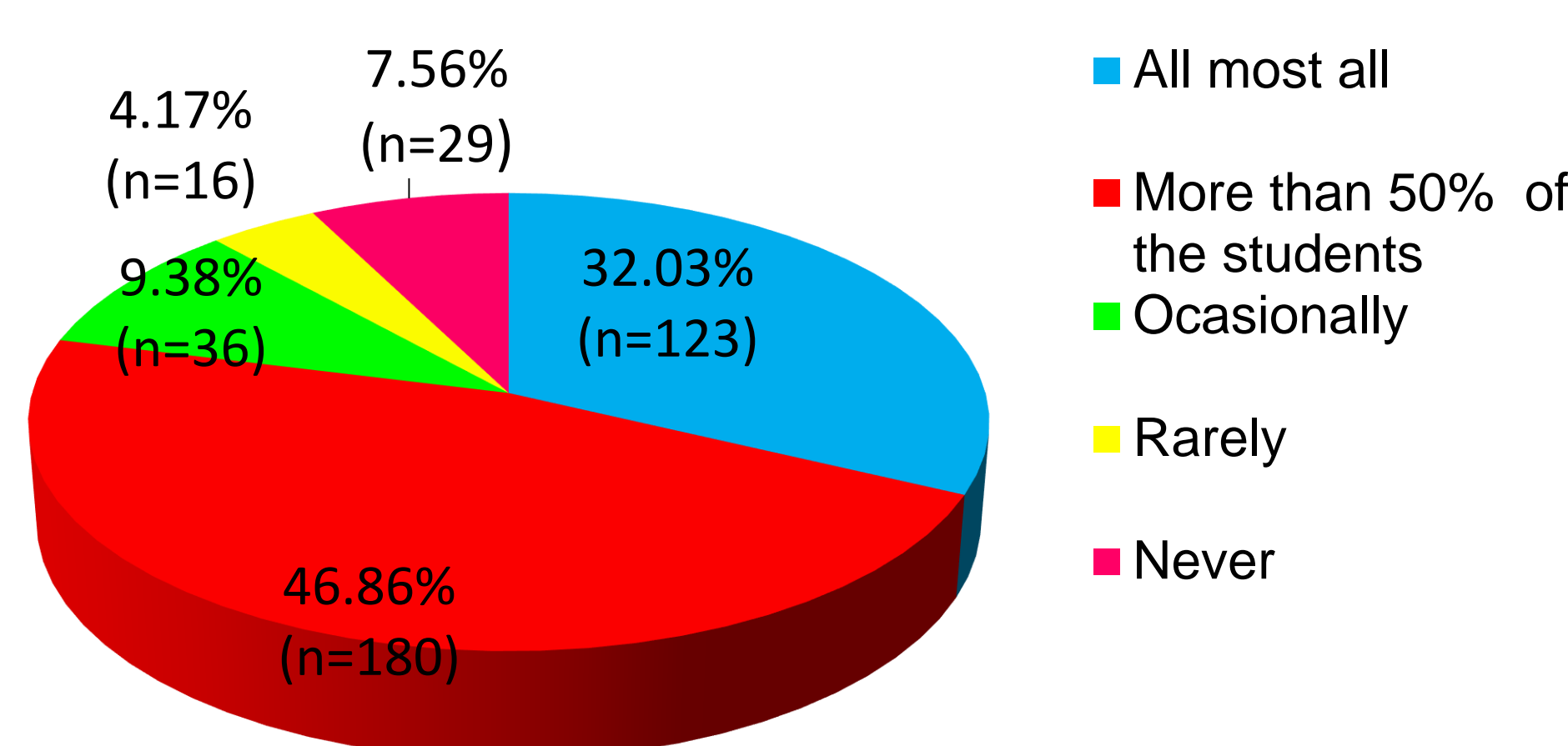


Chart 3 : Student estimation on how many are practicing garbage sorting in hostel.

Components of green practices such as water and electricity saving resulted 77.9% (n=299) and 59.4% (n=288) for better practices respectively. (Chart 4)

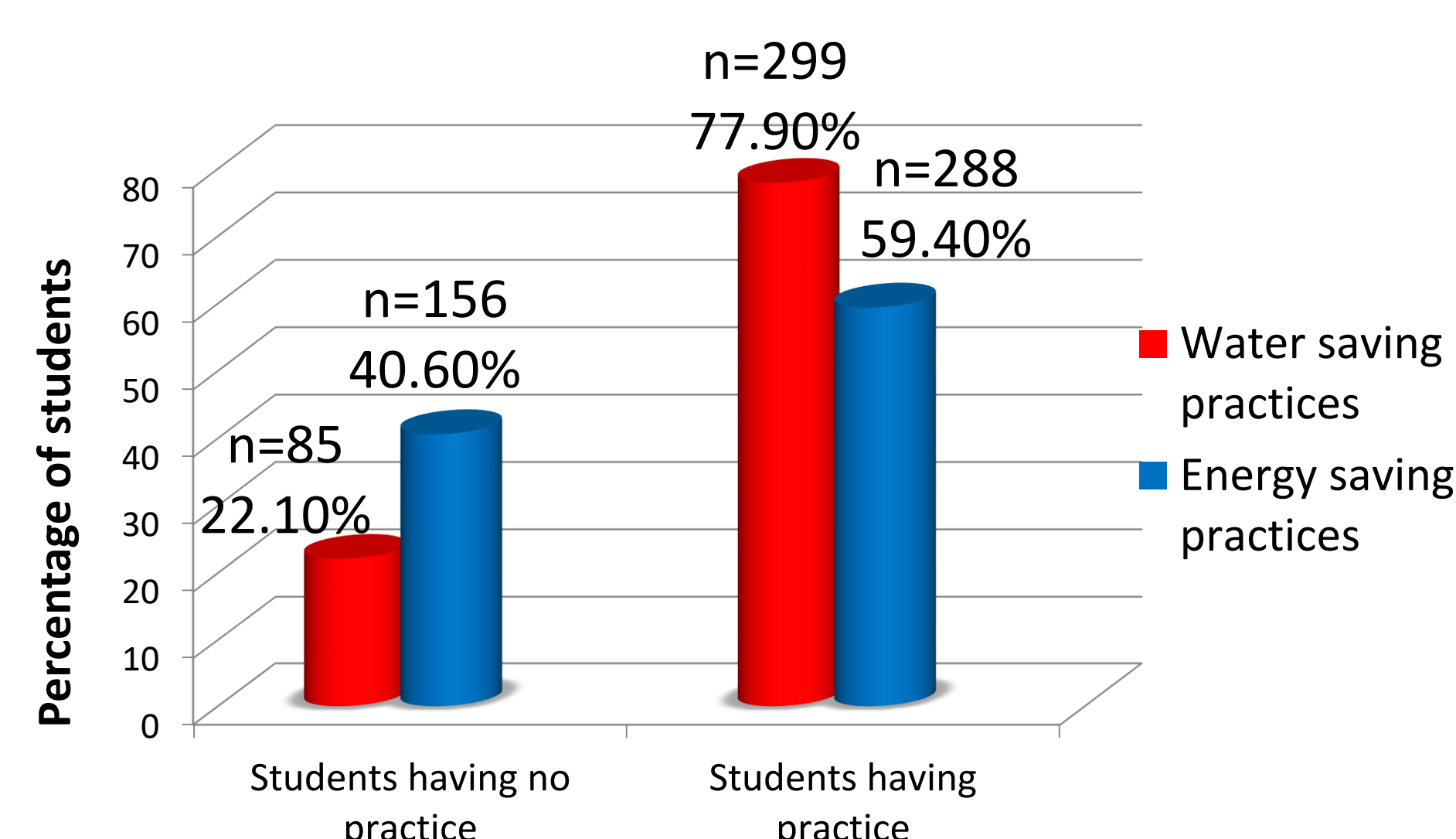


Chart 4 : Practice on water saving and energy saving.

The students who correctly identified the disposal of all 4 types of waste were considered as having adequate knowledge on garbage disposal.(Chart 5)

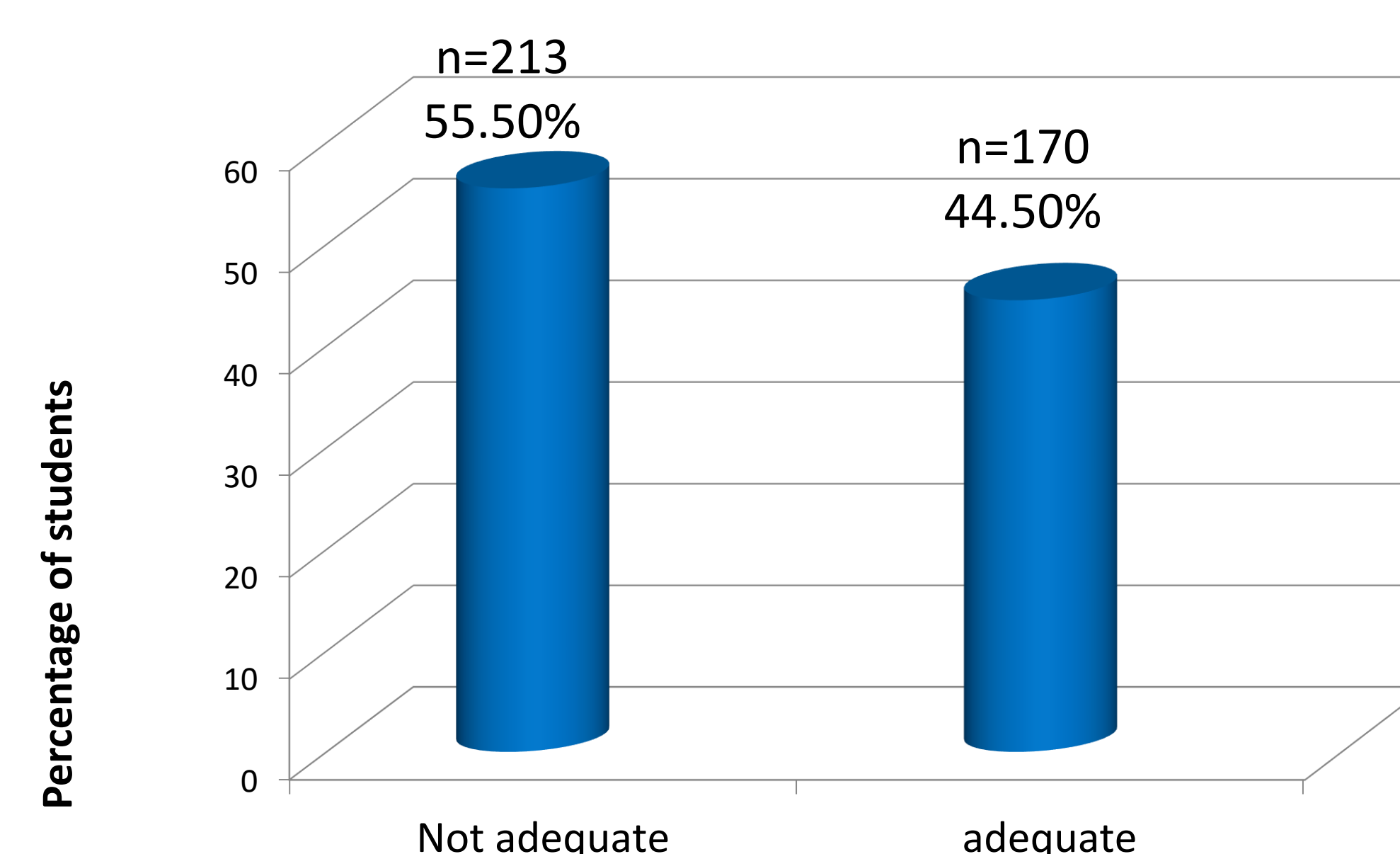


Chart 5 : Knowledge on waste management.

Table1 : Attitudes of students regarding maintenance of safe, protective and violence free environment in the hostel.

	Male		Female		P value
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	
1. Laws to restrict alcohol usage within the hostel premises.	62	62	187	73	0.0000
2. Laws to restrict Drug usage within the hostel premises.	87	37	222	38	0.0003
3. Religious practices should not interfere with the other persons daily activity.	113	11	241	19	0.2959
4. Unity of the batch is the root cause for non reporting violence in hostels	54	70	96	164	0.1084
5. Lecturers should not be involved in resolving violence.	56	68	101	159	0.1212

69.01%(n=265) of students knew that consuming alcohol/drugs in the hostel will lead to an expelling from the hostel.(Chart 6)

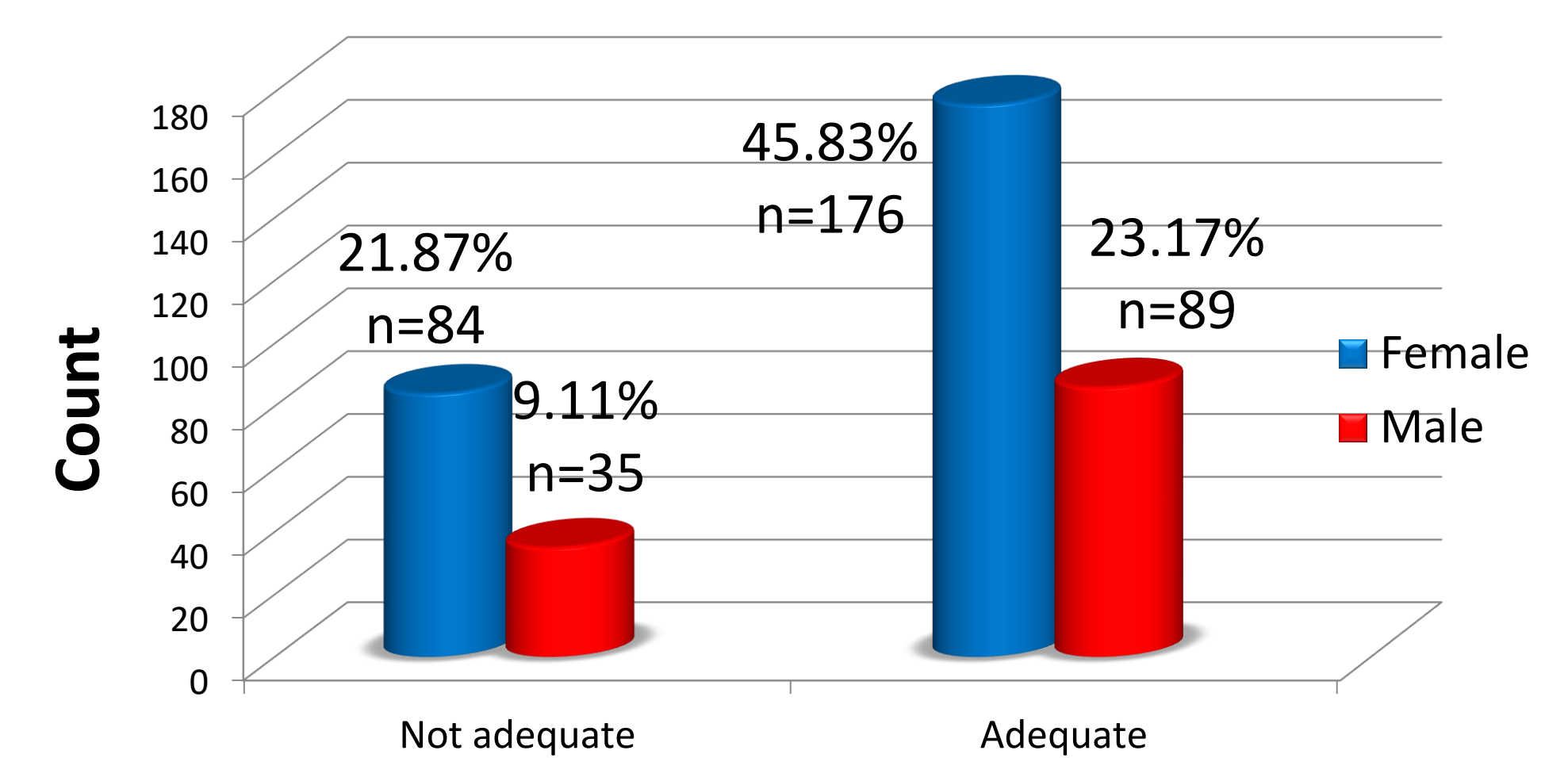


Chart 6 : Knowledge on expelling of students using alcohol/drugs in gender level.

Conclusion

- Knowledge on rules and regulations including both core knowledge and general knowledge is inadequate.
- Though attitude and practices regarding electricity & water saving seems to be towards positivity, waste management had knowledge gaps.
- Attitude regarding use of alcohol and drugs in hostel premises was mainly towards banning with significant difference among male and female students.

Recommendation

We recommend to commence a programme to be better hosteller (responsible & accountable) using hostel committees time to time in addition to routine awareness at the university orientation programme.

Acknowledgement

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- Dean of Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya.

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