

616.365

D88

2006

STUDY ON RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH  
CHOLECYSTITIS AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS  
AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CAVITE  
STATE UNIVERSITY

RESEARCH STUDY

EMRALYN E. DULCE  
ELSA M. SANTOR

College of Nursing  
CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY  
Indang, Cavite

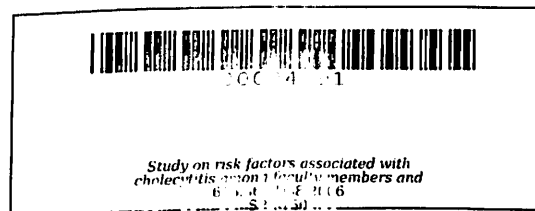
April 2006

**STUDY ON RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHOLECYSTITIS  
AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES  
OF THE CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY**

*Special Problem*

Submitted to the Faculty of the  
College of Nursing  
Cavite State University  
Indang, Cavite

In partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the degree of  
Bachelor of Science in Nursing



**EMRALYN E. DULCE**  
**ELSA M. SANTOR**  
April 2006

## **ABSTRACT**

**DULCE, EMRALYN E; SANTOR, ELSA M; Study On Risk Factors Associated With Cholecystitis Among Faculties And Employees Of Cavite State University. Special problem. College of Nursing, Cavite State University, Indang Cavite. April 2006. Adviser: Alice Crystal, RN and Dr. Josefina R. Rint**

The study entitled “ Study on Risk Factors Associated with Cholecystitis Among Faculties and Employees Of Cavite State University” was conducted to describe the profile of faculty members based on age, gender, marital status, weight and height. This also determined the predisposing factors that influence the occurrence of cholecystitis among the respondents and identified the disease associated with cholecystitis as experienced by the respondents.

The respondents were selected randomly and were given a questionnaire to gather the data.

The study revealed that respondents aged 21 to 54 years old were more likely to develop cholecystitis. Married males were found to be more prone to the condition than females. However, weight and fatty food intake were found to be related with the onset of the same.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Title	Page
TITLE PAGE.....	i
APPROVAL SHEET.....	ii
BIOGRAPHICAL DATA .....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	xii
INTRODUCTIONS.....	1
Statement of the Problem.....	3
Objectives of the Study.....	3
Importance of the Study.....	4
Scope and Limitations of the Study.....	4
Time and Place of the Study.....	4
DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	5
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	6
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	7
METHODOLOGY.....	12
Research Design.....	12

Sampling Procedures.....	12
Collection of Data.....	12
Instrumentation.....	13
Methods of Analysis.....	13
DISCUSSION OF RESULTS.....	14
Profile of Faculty Members and Employees of the Cavite State University....	14
Predisposing Factors.....	18
Diseases Associated with Cholecystitis.....	22
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	23
Summary.....	23
Conclusion.....	24
Recommendations.....	24
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	25
APPENDICES.....	27

## **LIST OF TABLES**

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
1	Distribution of the respondents diagnosed with cholecystitis based on gender.....	18
2	Distribution of the respondents diagnosed with cholecystitis based on marital status.....	18
3	Distribution of the respondents based on age.....	19
4	Distribution of the respondents based on weight.....	19
5	Distribution of the respondents based on the frequency and types of fatty food taken.....	20
6	Distribution of the respondents based on the level and smoking habits.....	21
7	Distribution of the respondents based on family history.....	21
8	Distribution of the respondents based on disease associated with cholecystitis.....	22

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>Figures</b>	<b>Page</b>
1    Comparison between the respondents with and without cholecystitis based on age.....	14
2    Comparison between the respondents with and without cholecystitis based on gender.....	15
3    Comparison between the respondents with and without cholecystitis based on weight.....	16
4    Comparison between the respondents with and without cholecystitis based on height.....	17
5    Comparison between the respondents with and without cholecystitis based on marital status.....	17

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>Appendices</b>	<b>Page</b>
A Questionnaire.....	28
B Letter of Request.....	29
C Curriculum Vitae.....	30



# **STUDY ON RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHOLECYSTITIS AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY**

**Emralyn E. Dulce  
Elsa M. Santor**

---

A research study submitted to the faculty of the College of Nursing, Cavite State University, Indang, Cavite in partial fulfillment of the requirements for graduation with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing. Prepared under the supervision of Mrs. Alicia R. Crystal R.N. and Dr. Josefina R. Rint.

---

## **INTRODUCTION**

Cholecystitis is an inflammation of the gallbladder. The gallbladder is the small saclike organ located in the upper right side of the abdomen, just below the liver. The gallbladder temporarily stores bile, which is a liquid that contains a fat-digesting substance produced in the liver. During a meal, bile moves from the gallbladder through small, tube-like passages (called the cystic duct and the common bile duct) into the small intestine. Here, bile mixes with food to help break down fats (Peetz, 2001).

Cholecystitis usually develops when a person has gallstones, which are rock-like chemical deposits that form inside the gallbladder. If a gallstone blocks the cystic duct, bile becomes trapped in the gallbladder. Chemicals in the trapped bile or a bacterial infection can lead to inflammation of the gallbladder itself (McLaughlin, 2000).

There are two types of cholecystitis, namely acute cholecystitis and chronic cholecystitis. Acute cholecystitis is the sudden inflammation of the gallbladder that