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

RESEARCH STUDY

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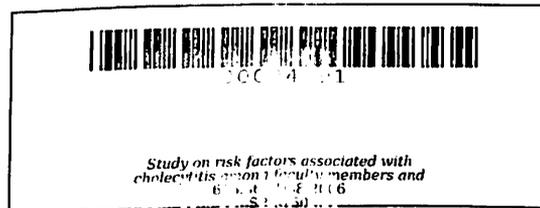
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**STUDY ON RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH CHOLECYSTITIS
AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES
OF THE CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY**

Special Problem

Submitted to the Faculty of the
College of Nursing
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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.

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

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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