



**Study design**

The research design selected for this study is descriptive research design.

**Population**

The population of the present study consists of nursing students residing in selected nursing hostels of Vijayapura.

**Sample size**

Sample size is 100.

**Sampling technique**

This was a non-probability purposive sampling technique.

**Research approach**

This was an evaluative research approach.

**Study tool**

The questionnaire is as follows:

Section A: Sociodemographic data of the nursing students: The sociodemographic data had nine items of related to demographic variables such as age, gender, educational status, marital status, religion, duration of mobile use, type of mobile using, previous information regarding radial tunnel syndrome, and source if information.

Section B: Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge among nursing students: The structured knowledge questionnaire includes 30 MCQS.

Section C: Structured questionnaires on habit of mobile use.

**Statistical analysis**

Descriptive results were expressed as a frequency and percentage; Chi-square statistical analysis was used to test for significant association between knowledge and habit score with selected demographic variables.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Section A: Description of demographical variables of students residing in selected nursing hostels, Vijayapura.

Section B: Distribution of knowledge scores of students regarding radial tunnel syndrome.

Section C: Distribution of habit scores of students residing in selected nursing hostels.

Section D: Association of knowledge scores of students with their selected demographical variables n=100.

Section E: Association of habit scores of students with their selected demographical variables n=100.

Section F: Correlation of knowledge score and habit score of students regarding radial tunnel syndrome n=100.

The mean percentage of knowledge of nursing students is 10.8% with standard deviation (SD) 3.75. The mean percentage of habit of mobile use of nursing students is 49.2% with SD 21.53. The correlation coefficient value of knowledge and habit of nursing students is -0.144. This shows that there is negative correlation exists between knowledge and habit of mobile use regarding radial tunnel syndrome.

**DISCUSSION**

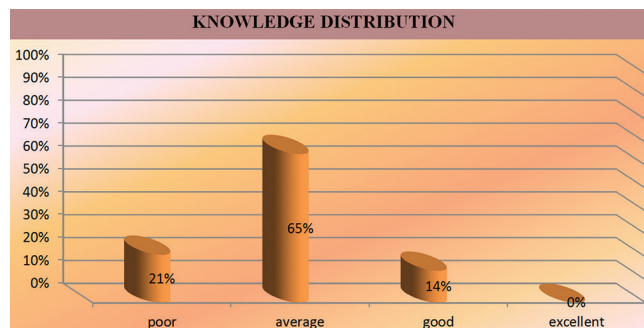
The overall knowledge of the students residing in selected nursing hostel of Vijayapura revealed that most of the respondents 65 (65%) have average knowledge about radial tunnel syndrome, whereas 14 (14%) respondents had good knowledge and 21 (21%) respondents had poor level of knowledge regarding radial tunnel syndrome.

**Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of nursing students n=100**

S No	Variables	Frequency (%)
1	Age in years	
	17-19 years	25 (25)
	20-22 years	67 (67)
	23-25 years	6 (6)
2	26 years and above	2 (2)
	Gender	
	Male	42 (42)
	Female	58 (58)
3	Educational status	
	ANM	0 (0)
	GNM	44 (44)
	B.Sc. Nursing	56 (56)
4	P B.Sc. Nursing	0 (0)
	Religion	
	Hindu	70 (70)
	Christian	24 (24)
5	Muslim	4 (4)
	Others	2 (2)
	Marital status	
	Married	4 (4)
6	Unmarried	95 (95)
	Divorced/separated	0 (0)
	Widow	1 (1)
	Duration of using mobile...?	
7	0-1 year	21 (21)
	2-3 years	43 (43)
	3-4 years	13 (13)
	5 years and more	23 (23)
7	Which type of mobile do you use....?	
	CDMA	7 (7)
	JAVA	9 (9)
	Android	77 (77)
	Windows	7 (7)

**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge scores regarding radial tunnel syndrome**

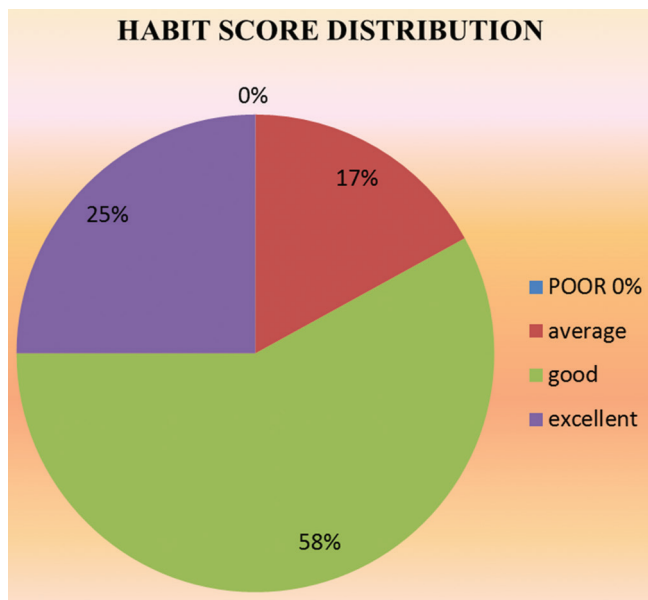
Knowledge level	Frequency (%)
Poor (0-7 scores)	21 (21)
Average (8-14 scores)	65 (65)
Good (15-21 scores)	14 (14)
Excellent (22-26 scores)	0 (0)



The research study was conducted on associations between work-related factors and specific disorders at the elbow: A systematic literature review. The objective of the study is to assess the exposure-response relationships between work-related physical and psychosocial factors and lateral epicondylitis, medial epicondylitis, cubital tunnel syndrome, and radial tunnel syndrome in occupational populations. The study result shows that handling tools >1 kg (ORs of 2.1-3.0), handling loads >20 kg at least 10 times/day (OR 2.6), and repetitive movements >2 h/day (ORs of 2.8-4.7) were associated

**Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of habit scores of students residing in selected nursing hostels**

Habit score	Frequency (%)
Poor (0-19 scores)	0 (0)
Average (20-38 scores)	17 (17)
Good (39-57 scores)	58 (58)
Excellent (58-75 scores)	25 (25)



**Table 4: ???**

S. No	Demographic variables	Nursing students		Chi-square value	Significance
		<Mean	>Mean		
1	Age (years)			0.36	NS
	17-19	11	14		
	20-22	24	43		
	23-25	3	3		
	26 and above	1	1		
2	Gender			0.06	NS
	Male	16	26		
	Female	23	35		
3	Education status			0.45	NS
	ANM	0	0		
	GNM	18	24		
	B.Sc.	21	37		
4	Duration of mobile use (years)			6.89	S*
	0-1	4	17		
	2-3	18	26		
	3-4	6	7		
	5 and more	11	11		
5	Type of mobile			0.46	NS
	CDMA	1	7		
	JAVA	4	4		
	Android	33	43		
	Windows	1	7		

with lateral epicondylitis. Psychosocial factors associated with lateral epicondylitis were low job control (OR 2.2) and low social support (OR 1.8). Handling loads >5 kg (2 times/min at minimum of 2 h/day), handling loads >20 kg at least 10 times/day, high hand grip forces for >1 h/day, repetitive movements for >2 h/day (ORs of 2.2-3.6), and working with vibrating tools >2 h/day (OR 2.2) were associated

**Table 5: ???**

S. No	Demographic variables	Nursing students		Chi-square value	Significance
1	Age (in years)	<Mean	≥Mean	3.76	NS
	17-19 years	0	25		
	20-22 years	47	20		
	23-25 years	4	2		
	26 and above	1	1		
2	Gender			0.9	NS
	Male	20	23		
3	Gender			0.004	NS
	Female	32	25		
	Educational status				
	ANM	0	0		
	GNM	22	20		
4	B.Sc.	30	28	22.6	S*
	PB.BSc.	0	0		
	Duration of mobile use (years)				
	0-1	9	12		
	2-3	36	18		
5	3-4	1	12	0.14	NS
	5 and more	6	16		
	Type of mobile				
	CDMA	4	4		
	JAVA	5	3		
Android	39	37			
Window	4	4			

**Table 6: ???**

Sample	Mean (%)±S.D		r-value	
	Knowledge	Habit		
Nursing students	10.8	3.75	49.2	21.53

S.D: Standard deviation

with medial epicondylitis. The occurrence of cubital tunnel syndrome was associated with the factor "holding a tool in position" (OR 3.53). Handling loads >1 kg (OR 9.0; 95% CI 1.4, 56.9), static work of the hand during the majority of the cycle time (OR 5.9) and full extension (0-45°) of the elbow (OR 4.9) were associated with radial tunnel syndrome. The study concludes that several physical and psychosocial factors at work may result in an increased occurrence of specific disorders at the elbow [6].

The overall habit of mobile use of the students residing in selected nursing hostel of Vijayapura revealed that most of the respondents' 58 (58%) habit of mobile use is good, whereas 25 (25%) respondents habit of mobile use is excellent including 17 (17%) respondents have average habit of mobile use.

The correlation coefficient value of knowledge and habit of nursing students is - 0.144. There is negative correlation exists between knowledge of radial tunnel syndrome and habit of mobile using.

**CONCLUSION**

The study was conducted with the background of habit of mobile use and knowledge regarding radial tunnel syndrome among students. Among 100 nursing hostel, students assess the level of knowledge regarding radial tunnel syndrome and habit of mobile use. The major findings of the study revealed that most of the students 65 (65%) have average knowledge about radial tunnel syndrome, whereas 14 (14%) students had good knowledge and 21 (21%) students had poor level of knowledge regarding radial tunnel syndrome. This study also revealed the habit of mobile use, and it shows that most of the students 58 (58%) habit of mobile use is good, whereas 25 (25%) students habit of mobile

use is excellent and 17 (17%) students have average habit of mobile use.

**Recommendations**

- The similar studies may be conducted using other alternative therapies for prevention of radial tunnel syndrome
- An exploratory and descriptive study may be undertaken to assess the prevalence of radial tunnel syndrome
- A descriptive study may be conducted to assess the factors influence the prevalence of severity of prevalence radial tunnel syndrome
- Similar study can be done for larger samples for wider generalization.

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Author Queries???

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