Global Advanced Research Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences (ISSN: 2315-5159) Vol. 7(3) pp. 062-064, March, 2018 Available online http://garj.org/garjmms
Copyright © 2018 Global Advanced Research Journals

# Short Communication

# Awareness about crohn's in biotechnology students

## Muhammad Imran Qadir\* and Afia Javaid

Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan.

Accepted 26 March, 2018

Crohn's disease is gastrointestinal disease that affects from mouth to anus. The real cause about which is unknown. We conducted a survey to develop awareness among the postgraduate students of biotechnology about the disease. Questionnaire was distributed among 6 boys and 31 girls. All of the students were agreed that crohn's disease is a bacterial disease and it is not common in them and their surrounding people. It cannot be treated properly by medicine and surgery however; few treatments are given to reduce its long term remission, signs and symptoms

Keywords: Crohn's, IBD, Awareness, Survey.

## INTRODUCTION

Crohn's Disease (CD) is a type of chronic inflammatory bowel disease that affects the gastrointestinal tract. Inflammation includes different regions of the body from mouth to anus. Symptoms include diarrhea, abdominal pain, weight loss and fever. The real cause of crohn's disease is not known it is thought that it may be due to the combination of genetic, immune and environmental factors. It has been argued that Mycobacterium avium subspecies Paratuberculosis caused the crohn's disease (Feller et al. 2007). Gene sequencing using rRNA has shown that microbiota in crohn's disease is abnormal. A rapid advance in research has reported over 200 IBD susceptibility loci and for some of these loci point mutations are known. NOD2 has the largest effect and is strongly associated with ileal crohn's disease (Kennedy et al. 2018). Smoking is an environmental factor that is

The basic purpose of this study was to determine the awareness of university students about crohn's disease.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Questionnaire survey development**

A questionnaire was developed to access the awareness of crohn's disease in the students of biotechnology. The questionnaire consisted of 15 questions of simple yes and no answer boxes. The questionnaire was given to individual students to mark the option of their choice. 37 postgraduate students were selected to study about crohn's disease awareness.

associated with the development of inflammatory bowel disease and it affects the gut microbiota, gene transcription and intestinal immune activity. There is no surgery or proper medication for the crohn's disease. The medication used is to prevent relapse and recurrence.

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding Author E-mail: mrimrangadir@hotmail.com

Table 1. Questionnaire to evaluate awareness about etiology of crohn's disease

Crohn's disease is a			No
1.	Crohn's disease is caused by virus		
2.	Crohn's disease is caused by bacteria		
3.	Crohn's disease is caused by fungi		
4.	Crohn's disease is caused by genetic factors		
5.	Crohn's disease is metabolic		

#### Table 2

Evers	suffered from crohn's disease	yes	No
6.	You		
7.	your family		
8.	your relative		
9.	your neighbors		
10.	your friend		

#### Table 3

Croh	n's disease is transmitted by	yes	No
11.	blood		
12.	your family		

#### Table 4

Crohr	n's disease may be treated by	yes	No
13.	Medicines		
14.	Surgery		
15.	Do not worry, it is easily curable		

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Awareness about etiology of crohn's disease is given in table 5

We conducted the survey in which 37 postgraduate students participated among them 6 were boys and 31 were girls. There were 15 questions about the crohn's disease for which students answered. 100% boys and girls were agreed that crohn's disease is not a viral and fungal disease. 33.3% boys and 90.3% girls said that it is a bacterial disease. 33.3% boys and 3.2% girls agreed that it is a genetic disease they are not completely aware that it also has some genetic links. 33.3% boys and

48.3% girls agreed that it is a metabolic disease. 100% boys and girls said that this disease is not present in them, their family, their relatives and their friends. Only 3.2% of girls said that this disease is present in their neighbors but not any case is reported by boys. 16.6% boys and 0% girls agreed that it is not spread by blood. 0% boys and 3.2% girls agreed that it can be transferred from parents to offspring. 83.3% boys and 97.6% girls said that it can be cured by medicines but the curement is not as such effective. 0% boys and 16.1% girls said that it can be cured by surgery. 16.6% boys and 0% girls agreed that it is not easily curable.

Table 5: Awareness about etiology of crohn's disease Views of postgraduate biotechnology

Questions		Male		Female		Total	
		yes No Yes No		Yes	No		
1.	iral disease	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
2.	Bacterial disease	33.3%	66.6%	90.3%	9.6%	81%	18.9%
3.	Fungal disease	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
4.	Genetic disease	33.3%	66.6%	3.2%	96.7%	8.1%	75.6%
5.	Metabolic disease	33.3%	66.6%	48.3%	51.6%	45.9%	37.8%

Ever	Ever suffered from crohn's disease		Male		Female		Total	
6.	You	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	
7.	your family	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	
8.	your relatives	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	
9.	your neighbors	0%	100%	3.2%	96.7%	2.7%	97.2%	
10.	your friend	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	

Crohn's disease is transmitted by		Male		Female		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
11.	blood	16.6%	83.3%	0%	100%	2.7%	97.2%
12.	your family	0%	100%	3.2%	96.7%	2.7%	97.2%

Crohn's disease may be treated by		Male		Female		Total	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
13.	medicine	83.3%	16.6%	96.7%	3.2%	94.5%	5.4%
14.	surgery	0%	100%	16.1%	83.8%	13.5%	86.4%
15.	easily curable	16.6%	83.3%	0%	100%	2.7%	97.2%

## **REFERENCES**

Feller M, et al (2007). "Mycobacterium avium subspecies paratuberculosis and Crohn's disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis." The Lancet infectious diseases 7(9): 607-613.

Kennedy NA, et al (2018). "The Impact of NOD2 Variants on Fecal Microbiota in Crohn's Disease and Controls Without Gastrointestinal Disease." Inflammatory bowel diseases 24(3): 583-592.