

Comprehension towards Plagiarism in Academic Assessment among the Undergraduate Nursing Students in a Private University in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

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ABSTRACT

Background: Plagiarism has been a very serious problem affecting educational institutions particularly the tertiary educational level. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of nursing students' comprehension towards plagiarism in academic assessment among the undergraduate nursing students. **Method:** A quantitative, cross-sectional, and descriptive research design was used to conduct the study. The universal sampling method was used for data collection. A total of 80 students (response rate 67%) participated in this study. The study was conducted in a private university located in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The data was collected using 11-items questionnaire. The measurement scale that was used is nominal (affirmative and non-affirmative). **Results:** Overall the findings of the study revealed that the nursing students' comprehension towards plagiarism was above average level, with the mean of 9 (range 4 to 11, SD 3.08). The survey showed that 72.5% (n=58) of the students reported that they have actually read the plagiarism policy, and 88.8% (n=71) of those who attended the Semester 1 briefing session found the briefing useful. Despite this, only 20% (n=16) of the total students have answered all questions correctly in the questionnaire, demonstrating full understanding of plagiarism. **Conclusion:** The findings provide important information for the university to execute the actions that need to be emphasized into in order to curb the act of plagiarism. These findings could also assist the organization to plan strategies and to encourage nursing education faculty to enhance students understanding towards plagiarism. The ultimate aim is to improve nursing standards among nursing students, including ethics in research and education in nursing.

Factors Associated with Female Pelvic Organ Prolapse Recurrence after a Reconstructive Surgery

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To determine the factors associated with FPOP recurrence after a reconstructive surgery in Asians. **Method:** A retrospective observational study involving 72 women who had prolapse surgery in PPUKM between 2006 and 2017. Demographic, clinical and intraoperative data were obtained from patients' medical records. Main outcome measures were subjective and objective POP recurrence. Data analyzed using the Fishers exact and binary logistic regression test, respectively. **Results:** Of the 72 women who had surgery, 11 were excluded due to missing data, leaving 61. Majority were Malays and Chinese, 39% (n=24). Mean age at surgery was 63.7 (SD 7.7) with mean BMI of 24.4 (SD 4.4) kg/m². Median parity was 4 (IQR 3-5). Preoperatively 88.5% (n=54) were symptomatic and 83.6% had significant FPOP of \geq Grade/Stage 2. At a mean 23.3 (SD 24.3) months postoperatively, 5% (n=3) and 31% (n=19) had subjective and objective recurrence, respectively. Age at surgery and BMI showed a trend towards significant association with objective POP recurrence OR 0.9 (95% CI 0.9 – 1.0); p=0.06 and OR 1.2 (95% CI 1.0 – 1.3), p=0.09 and perioperative complication showed significant association with POP recurrence (p=0.01). Age at follow up, operative duration, level of surgeon, ethnicity and stage of POP preoperatively showed no significant difference in recurrence rate (p=0.1-0.9). **Conclusions:** Perioperative complications seemed to be associated with subjective POP recurrence. BMI and age at surgery may be associated with FPOP recurrence, but did not reach statistical significance. Contrary to the literature we failed to demonstrate the association between higher preoperative POP stage and recurrence.