'KNOWLEDGE OF SWINE FLU AMONG PEOPLE'

MS. KAVITA KELKAR
Lecturer, Dr. D. Y. Patil College of Nursing, Pune.
M.Sc. Community Health Nursing

ABSTRACT

In the present study a Quasi Experimental Study a research design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. The study was conducted in selected slums of selected areas of Pimpri Chinchawad. In the present study the sample comprised of 60 people. A structured questionnaire knowledge regarding swine flu was prepared to study the sample. Descriptive and inferential statistics had been used to analyze the data obtained through interviews. This study indicates that the planned teaching is effective in increasing the knowledge of people regarding swine flu.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

'A study to assess the effect of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among people residing in selected slums of Pimpri Chinchwad area.'

INTRODUCTION:

Swine influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease of pigs caused by one of several swine influenza viruses. Outbreaks are common in pigs all the year round, and infection in humans is a result of close contact with infected animals. This virus is a new subtype of influenza A (H1 N1) that was not previously detected in swines or humans.

H1N1 was first reported in Mexico on 18th March, 2009 and then spread to neighboring United States and Canada. As on 21st June 2009, World Health Organization has reported 44,287 laboratory –confirmed cases of influenza- A H1N1 infection with 180 deaths from 94 countries spread over America, Europe, Asia and Australian continent.

The 2009 flu pandemic was a global outbreak of a new strain of influenza A virus subtype H1N1, identified in April 2009 and commonly referred to as swine flu. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 52,160 laboratory confirmed cases of swine flu have been reported from 99 countries till June 25.

Incidence in Maharashtra, Pune: The H1N1 flu toll in the city rose to 61.Mean while, as many 16 people tested positive for the H1N1 influenza in the city. Total 526 suspected patients are on Tamilflu while approximately 22,784 have been given tablet. Around 6,081 people were screened across the district and 84 were discharged. All the 53 screening centers in PMC around 4.78 lakh people have been screened across the district.

Pimpri Chinchwad: Until now limited to the city of Pune, swine flu has now made its presence felt in the twin industrial township of Pimpri Chinchwad So far, five cases have been detected from different parts of the town, especially from the areas falling on left side of Pavana River. Two cases are from Pimple Saudagar, one from Sangvi, one from Wakad and one from Gurav Pimple. Citizens should get in touch with the in-charges of eight PCMC-run hospitals including the YCMH, Jijamata, Sangvi, Bhosari and Akurdi Hospitals. (November 2010.)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the existing knowledge related to swine flu among people.
2. To assess effectiveness of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among people.
3. To find a relationship between the level of knowledge people with selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESIS/ RESEARCH QUESTION

Ho- There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

H1- There will be significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A quasi experimental research design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. The study was conducted in selected slums of Pune city. The samples were peoples all the people (male and female) above 12 years of age. Sample size was 60. A non probability convenient purposive sampling technique uses convenient sampling method.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The tool for the study was prepared by referring to books, internet and related researches. Blue print for the sections was prepared and then the items were finalized. For each section a separate criteria checklist was prepared.

Section I This section included items seeking information on demographic profile of sample.

Section II In - This section comprised 20 knowledge items with a maximum score 20, categorized under two broad areas one score was given for each correct response and zero for wrong response. The maximum score was minimum was zero.

Health teaching was prepared in Marathi language which is local language of the people, the language of the teaching was kept as simple as possible. The health teaching titled 'Health Teaching on Swine flu'.

VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

The validity was established by experts from different specialties i.e. from Preventive and Social Medicine, Community Health Nursing, Medical Surgical Nursing, Medicine Department and Statistics. The experts were selected based on their clinical expertise, experience and interest in the problem being studied.. The suggestions were discussed with the guide and the tool was finalized. Reliability for the tool was calculated by using Cronbac's rank correlation formula.

DATA GATHERING PROCESS

The investigator herself administered the Structured Questionnaire for the pre-test. Everyday 20samples were taken. The duration of data collection for pre-test was 30 minutes. Health teaching was given to these study groups .after seventh day of the pretest; the post-test was conducted .Based upon the findings the researcher has prepared the master data sheet as per suggestion given by the statistician.
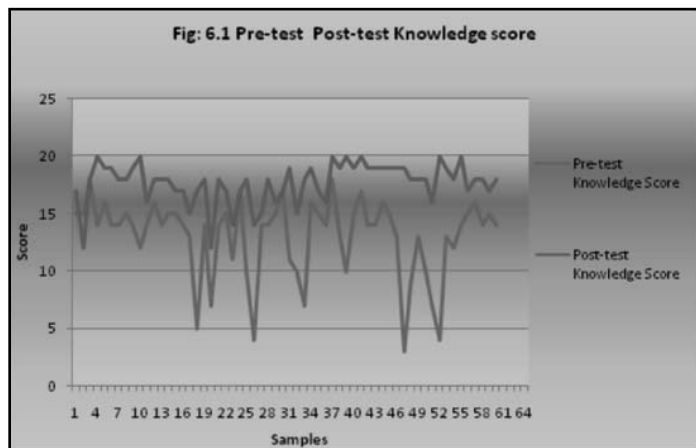
MAJOR FINDINGS OF STUDY AND DISCUSSION

The collected data was analyzed under various sections. The analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The important findings were as follows:

Section I: most of the samples (55%) were in the age group 18-28 yrs and very few (0.8.33%) were in the age group 49 – 58yrs.Most of the samples who participated in study were females (53.33%). Majority of the people (51%) were graduates and few (21%) were primary educated. Most of the samples (43.33%) were in service and very few (.8%) were earning daily wages. Most of the samples (76.66%) were having monthly income of above Rs. 2,500 per month and very few (5%) earn below Rs. 500 per month. Almost same percentage of the people came to know the details about swine flu through newspapers and television.

SECTION II: Analysis of data related to effect of planned health teaching on the knowledge based on the correct answers in study group

Fig: 6.1 Pre-test Post-test Knowledge score

The researcher applied paired't' test to know the difference between average scoring of before and after planned teaching to respondents. Since P value is less than 0.05 (P value = 0.00) there is a significant difference in the average score. The researcher can conclude at 5% level of significance and 59 degrees of freedom that planned teaching provided by them is really increasing the average score. It means planned teaching was effective.

The calculated 'P' value is 0.000 at 0.05 level of significance, which means that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. There is a significant difference between the average values of pre and post related to the knowledge of swine flu, which gives an interpretation, that there is a significant gain in knowledge score of the samples in the post-test phase. This indicates that the planned teaching is effective in increasing the knowledge of people regarding swine flu.

Section III:The findings on relationship of the selected variable of people show that, there is a significant association between age, educational qualification.

CONCLUSION

The health teaching on knowledge of swine flu found to be effective in increasing the knowledge in people. The

samples had a highly significant gain in knowledge after the planned teaching program.

 In the age group of 18-28yrs. showed a gain in knowledge in all the content areas of planned teaching.

The planed teaching on knowledge of swine flu was found to be effective in enhancing to take the preventive measures for swine flu.

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