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Assess the knowledge and practice regarding prevention of filariasis among patients admitted in the communicable ward at government general hospital Kakinada

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Abstract

Introduction: Filarial is one of the most curable diseases in the community. It is the responsibility of the nurse to impact knowledge regarding prevention of filariasis.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding the prevention of filariasis among the patient admitted in the communicable ward at government general hospital at Kakinada.

Material and methods: Quantitative non-experimental research approach with descriptive research design was adopted for the study which was conducted in government general hospital at Kakinada. 30 patient admitted in the communicable disease ward, were recruited in the study by purposive sampling technique. Knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Percentages of categorical variables were computed.

Results : In the present study, with regard to level of knowledge regarding the prevention of Filariasis among the patients admitted in communicable ward, among patients, 21(70%) had adequate knowledge, 8(26.67%) had inadequate knowledge and1(3.33%)) had highly knowledge. The mean score for knowledge is 6.63 and level of practice regarding the prevention of Filariasis among the patients admitted in communicable ward, among patients, none of them had good practice, 7(23.33%) had average practice, 23(76.66%) had poor practice regarding prevention of filariasis by this study we conducted that majority of patient had adequate knowledge and poor practice regarding the prevention of filariasis. There is a significant association between the level of knowledge and practice regarding with sociodemographic variables like religion, educational status, income, occupation, family size and sanitation.

Conclusion: Assessment of knowledge is very helpful for improving the knowledge and practice regarding prevention of filariasis among communicable disease ward.

Keywords: Knowledge, and practice and distribution of pamphlet

Introduction

Background of the Study

Filariasis is the name given to the group of disease caused by certain namatodes of family filariodea. The term filariasis covers infection with three closely related namatodes worms, brancrofti, B. Malayi, B.Timori. All these infection are transmitted to man by the bite of infectious mosquito. All these parasites have basicially living in lymphatic vessel whilist their offspring the microfilariae circulated in peripherial blood and are available to infect mosquito vectors when they come to feed.

Through not fatal the disease is responsible for considerable suffering deformity and disability.

Need for the study

Filariasis is a global problem. It is a major social and economic scourage in the tropics and subtropics of Africa, asia western pacific and parts of America, affecting over 120 million people in 80 countries.more than 1.1 billion people living areas where there is risk of infection. Present estimates that about 304 million people are currently living in known Filariasis zone of which 82 million are living in urban area and 174 million in rural areas. About 18 million harbor microfilariasis and 15 million have filariasis.

Material and Methods

- **Research approach:** A quantitative non-experimental research approach was utilized.
- **Research design:** The descriptive research design was adapted.
- **Settings:** The study was conducted in government general Hospital at Kakinada.
- **Population:** The population consists of patients admitted in the communicable ward at government general hospital.
- **Sample:** patients admitted in communicable ward at government general hospital.
- **Sampling techniques:** Purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of subjects.
- **Sample size:** the sample size consists of 30 in Kakinada district.

Sampling criteria

Inclusion criteria

Patients who were admitted in communicable ward of government general hospital.

Exclusion criteria

Patients who were not willing to participate in the study.

Description of the Tool
In order to assess the knowledge and practice of the patient admitted in the communicable ward regarding prevention of filariasis. The questionnaire was formulated with the help of related literature from, various textbooks, journals and discussion with experts of medical field.

The tool was divided into two Sections
Part: I deals with demographic data including age, sex, Education, occupation, monthly income, family size and disposal of water.
Part: II consists of multiple choice questions, which is divided into two sections.
Section I: knowledge questionnaire
Section II: practice questionnaire

Content validity
The content validity of the tool obtained from three experts in the related field and modified based on their suggestions and opinions.

Pilot study
In order to test the feasibility relevance and practicability of the study. Pilot study was conducted among the patient admitted in the communicable ward. In a manner in which the final study would be done. It revealed that the study was feasible. Data should analysed to find out the suitability of stastistical method.

Data collection procedure
After getting permission from the administrators and the sample, the researcher explained the structured questionnaire regarding prevention of filariasis patient admitted in the communicable ward and gave four options for each question are.
The patients were asked to choose the answer and selected answer was marked by the researcher, for each correct answer one mark and wrong answer zero mark.

Results and Discussion
The data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study. The findings were presented in the following sections.

Part I: demographic variables of samples:

S. No.	Demographic variable		Frequency	Percentage
1	Age	20-35years	14	46.6%
		35-50years	16	53.33%
2	Sex	Male	18	60%
		Female	12	40%
3	Education	Illiterate	4	13%
		Primary education	13	43.33%
		Secondary education	13	43.33%
4	Occupation	Coolie	13	43.33%
		House wife	11	36.67%
		Others	6	20%
5	Income	1000-5200	25	83.33%
		2500-5000	5	16.67%
6	Family size	Nuclear	17	56.66%
		Joint	13	43.34%
7	Method of disposal of waste	Open drainage	25	83.33%
		Closed drainage	5	16.67%

The analysis of the data was mainly classified as
Section I
Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of knowledge among patients admitted in communicable ward at government general hospital at Kakinada.

Section II
Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge regarding prevention of filariasis.

Levels	Knowledge	
	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (less than 6)	8	26.67%
Adequate (6-10)	21	70%
Highly knowledge(above 10)	1	3.33%

Section III
Frequency and percentage distribution of practice regarding prevention of filariasis.

Levels	Knowledge	
	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	23	76.67%
Average(3-4)	7	23.33%
Good (5)	0	0%

Section-IV
Mean knowledge score of patients admitted in communicable ward.

Maximum questions	Range	Mean
15	3-11	6.63
5	1-4	2.1

Section -V
Mean practice score of patients admitted in communicable ward

Maximum questions	Range	Mean
5	1-4	2.1

Conclusion

Filariasis is one of the most curable diseases in the community. It is the responsibility of the nurse to impact knowledge regarding prevention of filariasis.

To interfere effectively patients need to have knowledge and practice about prevention of filariasis so the present study intended to assess the knowledge and practice of prevention of filariasis among the patients admitted in the communicable ward.

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