International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)
ISSN (Online): 2319-7064
Index Copernicus Value (2013): 6.14 | Impact Factor (2013): 4.438

A Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge of Adult Regarding Prevention of Swine Flu in Selected Community Area Thandalam

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Abstract: ***Swine flu has been confirmed in a number of countries and it is spreading from human to human, which could lead to what is referred to as a pandemic flu outbreak. Pandemic flu is different from ordinary flu because it's a new flu virus that appears in humans and spreads very quickly from person to person worldwide. Objectives: 1)To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among adults. 2) To find out the association between knowledge score of adults with selected demographic variable. Method/Aproaches: quantitative approach, non-experimental design. The data was collected by questionnaire. Results: the knowledge improvement mean score was 10.44 and standard deviation is 4.57 and p value is p<0.001 and there is significant association between knowledge score of adults with selected demographic variable on prevention of swine Zflu (p<0.005).***

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, adult, prevention, swine flu

1. Introduction

The swine flu is an infectious disease of the respiratory tract including the nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs. The effects of the swine flu can vary from mild to severe life threatening depending on individual factors such as the specific strain of the swine flu, age, general health status and presence of coexisting chronic conditions, such as cancer or diabetes.

Flu pandemic are a natural event that cause many of people died across the world, mid-century in 1957, a pandemic of swine flu infected more than 45 million people in Northern America, killing 70,000 people and 2 million death in worldwide. Eleven years later, from 1968 to 1969 pandemic of influenza in Hong Kong affecting over 50 million people, causing 33,000 deaths and causing about 3900 dollars in expenses 1976. During an average year in a country like United States, there are approximately 50 million cases of influenza, which kill about 36,000 people. Most patients affected are part of groups at risk as extremely young people, old age, sick people and pregnant women.

2. Problem Statement

''A study to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge of adult regarding prevention of swine flu in selected community area Thandalam''

3. Research Methodology

- **Approach and design**: quantitative approach, non-experimental design
- **Setting**: Rural area(Thandalam)
- **Sample**: Adults (male and female) resided in thandalam
- **Sample size**: 50
- **Sampling technique**: simple random sampling technique

3.1 Criteria for sample selection

Inclusion criteria:
Adults(male and female) who are able to read,write and speak tamil and english.

Exclusion criteria:
Adults(male and female) who are not willing to participate in the study.

3.2 Data Collection Procedure

Part 1: demographic variables
Part 2: structured questionnaire
Score interpretation = obtained score ×100

3.3 Total score

The score is interpreted as
- Adequate knowledge – above 75%
- Moderate adequate knowledge -51-75%
- Inadequate knowledge - below 50%
- Analysis and interpretation:

Presentation of frequency and percentage of demographic variables among adults both male and female who were resided in Thandalam

S. no	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	a) 20-35 years	24	48%
	b) 35-45 years	16	32%
	c) 45-55 years	4	8%
	d) 55-65 years	1	2%
2	Sex		
	a) Male	20	40%
	b) Female	30	60%
3	Educational status of the patient		
	a) Non literate	26	52%
	b) Primary school	6	12%
	c) Middle school	4	8%
	d) High school and others	14	28%
4	Occupation		
	a) Government employee	3	6%
	b) Agricultural/labor	10	20%
	c) Business	8	16%
	d) Private employee	29	58%
5	Monthly income of the family		
	a) Less than Rs 1000	4	8%
	b) Rs 1001 to Rs 2000	1	2%
	c) Rs 2001 to Rs 3000	9	18%
	d) More than Rs3000	36	72%
6	Food habit		
	a) Vegetarian	9	18%
	b) Non – vegetarian	39	78%
7	Marital status		
	a) Married	35	70%
	b) Unmarried	15	30%
8	Source of health information		
	a) Health professional	35	70%
	b) Mass media	6	12%
	c) Teachers	1	2%
	d) Others	8	16%

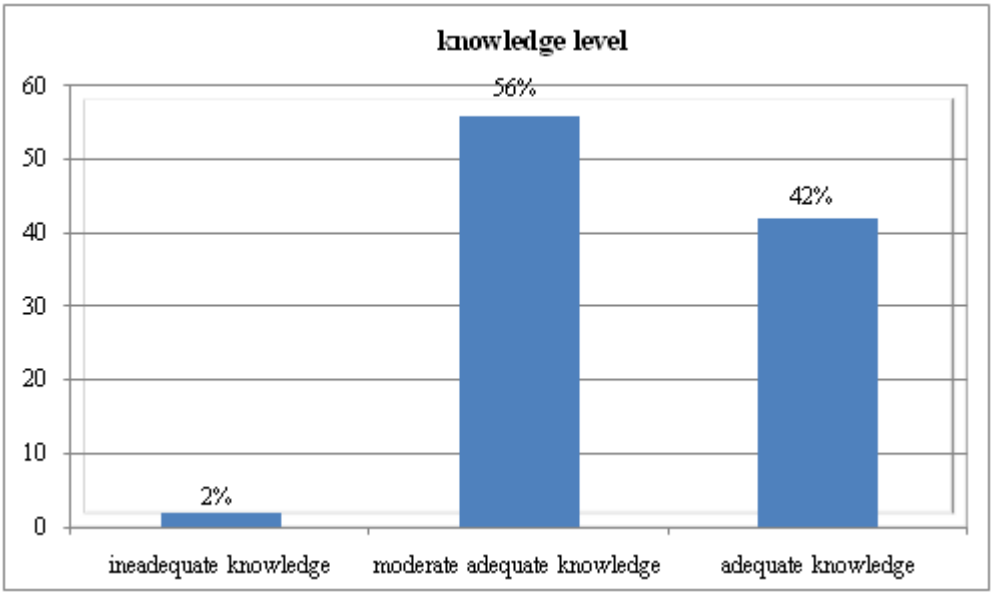

Figure 4: percentage distribution of knowledge level showed that most of the people (28%)had moderate knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu.

Frequency and distribution on association between demographic variables and level of knowledge among adults both male and female who were resided in thandalam

snow	Demographic variables	Inadequate knowledge		Moderate adequate knowledge		Adequate knowledge		Chi-square value and p value
		No	%	No	%	No	%	
1	Age a) 20-35 years b) 35-45 years c) 45-55 years d) 55-65 years	 14 5 1 1	 28% 10% 2% 2%	 14 11 3 0	 28% 22% 6% O%	 1 0 0 0	 2% 0% 0% 0%	X^2=0.2534 Df9=8.34 S
2	Sex a) Male b) Female	 7 14	 14% 28%	 13 15	 26% 30%	 0 1	 0% 2%	X^2=0.031 Df1=0.455 S
3	Educational status of patient a) non literate b) primary school c) middle school d) higher school and others	 7 4 2 8	 14% 8% 4% 16%	 18 2 2 6	 36% 4% 4% 12%	 1 0 0 0	 2% 0% 0% 0%	X^2=0.815 Df9=8.34 S
4	Occupation a) Government employee b) Agricultural /labor c) Business d) Private employee	 0 7 2 12	 0% 14% 4% 24%	 3 3 6 16	 6% 6% 12% 32%	 0 0 0 1	 0% 0% 0% 2%	X^2=0.6934 Df9=8.34 S
5	Monthly income of the family a) ≤Rs1000 b) Rs1001-2000 c) Rs 2001-3000 d) ≥ 3000 and above	 3 0 6 12	 6% 0% 12% 24%	 1 1 3 23	 2% 2% 6% 46%	 0 0 0 1	 0% 0% 0% 2%	X^2=0.5492 DF9=8.34 S
6	Food habit a) Vegetarian b) Non vegetarian	 5 16	 10% 32%	 3 25	 6% 50%	 0 1	 0% 2%	X^2=0.0076 Df1=0.455 S
7	Marital status a) Married b) unmarried	 16 5	 32% 10%	 19 9	 38% 18%	 0 1	 0% 2%	X^2=1.224 Df1=0.455 NS
8	Source of health information a) health professional b) mass media c) teachers d) others	 12 1 1 7	 24% 2% 2% 14%	 23 4 0 1	 46% 8% 0% 2%	 0 1 0 0	 0% 2% 0 0	X^2=1.939 Df9=8.34 S

S=Significant , NS=Not significant

4. Results

Percentage distribution of knowledge level showed out of 50 that most of the people 28(56%) had moderate knowledge,21(42%)had inadequate moderate knowledge and 1(2%) had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu. The chi-square revealed that there was a significant association with the demographic Variables such as age, sex, education, occupation, income, food habit, source of health information and the knowledge of the adults both male and female who were resided in Thandalam regarding prevention of swine flu.

5. Conclusion

The investigator had analyzed various data and came to the conclusion that most of the participants between the age group of 45-55 years and 55-65 years had lack of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu .Therefore the nurse investigator had to conduct research on knowledge of adult regarding prevention of swine flu and found that most of the participant had moderate knowledge and significant association found between knowledge score of adults with selected demographic variable such as age,sex, education, occupation, income, food habit, marital status, source of health information

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