

# A Descriptive Study to Assess Knowledge & Attitude of Class IV Workers Regarding AIDS at Selected Hospitals

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**Abstract:** A non-experimental descriptive study was conducted to assess the (1) To assess the knowledge of class IV workers regarding AIDS. (2) To assess attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS. (3) Find out association between knowledge & attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS & selected demographic variables. (4) To test the relationship between the knowledge & attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS. The study shows the result In this study 38.33% of participants had secondary education, 35% had primary education, 23.33% were illiterate & 3.33% had only senior secondary education. In this study 73.33% of participants have average mark & 73.33% participants have good attitude. The study was concluded the correlation co-efficient value zero. Thus there is perfect correlation between knowledge & attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS.

**Keywords:** Assessment, Knowledge, Attitude, Class IV workers, AIDS

## 1. Introduction

“AIDS is deadly Disease but Preventable”.

HIV is a preventable disease. Preventing the transmission of HIV by eliminating or reducing the risk behavior is essential. Primary prevention effort through effective educational programme are vital for control & prevention.<sup>[1]</sup>

AIDS, Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (also called Slim Disease) is a fatal illness caused by a Retrovirus known as the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV), which breakdown the body's immune system, leaving the victim vulnerable is host of a life threatening opportunistic infectious neurological disorder or unusual malignancies.<sup>[2]</sup>

The first case of HIV was diagnosed in 1986 at Chennai. The estimated adult HIV prevalence was 0.32% in 2008 & 0.31% in 2009. The state with high prevalence rate include Manipur (1.40%), Andrapradesh (0.90%), Misoram (0.81%), Nagaland (0.98%), Karnataka (0.63%) & Maharashtra(0.55%).<sup>[2]</sup>

## 2. Literature Survey

A cross sectional hospital study was conducted by Patric Lundberg regarding HIV prevalence in person with severe mental illness in Uganda. The sample of 250 women was selected. The result shows that HIV prevalence was 11.3%.<sup>[3]</sup>

Metro analysis survey was conducted by Bagyaley R I on 2006. On risk of HIV transmission following Needle Stick Injury of 21 studies, 13 gave a transmission risk of 01%. The pooled infectivity estimated was 23% & this was higher when the source of infection had AIDS (0.37%).<sup>[4]</sup>

A cross sectional study was conducted by Anita Varma & Rahul Sharma regarding prevalence & response to needle

stick injuries among health care workers in Tertiary care hospital in Delhi, India. A sample of 322 was selected for the study. The results shows that, of the injuries occurred during recapping 60.9% washed the site of injury with water & soap. While 38 (14.8%) did nothing. Only 1.8% of the health care workers took post exposure prophylaxis (PEP) against HIV, AIDS after this injury<sup>[5]</sup>

A descriptive study was conducted by a Smith regarding prevalence & awareness of HIV infection among Homosexual men in 21 cities, United States. The sample 28468 population has been selected for this study the results shows that 44% of the peoples are aware of the infection 59% of peoples are unaware about the infection<sup>[6]</sup>

A cross sectional survey conducted by Durogritichavi V in 2012 November to assess self-awareness & factors affecting HIV/AIDS prevention among Toni University students by using self-administered questions. A total 844 1<sup>st</sup> year university students are selected for this study. The results shows that the University student's self-awareness regarding preventive behavior towards HIV/AIDS were at a high level.<sup>[7]</sup>

A metro analysis study was conducted by Monica Silva regarding the effectiveness of nurse based sex education programme in the promotion of abstinent behavior in 2000. 500 populations were selected for this study. The result shows that 88% of the nurses have knowledge regarding AIDS & it's preventive measures, 12% of the nurses not aware about AIDS.<sup>[8]</sup>

## 3. Methods and Approach

This chapter deals with the research methodology adopted for the study. It include the step of approach research approach research design variable, schematic representation, setting, sampling procedure, sample & sample size,

description of tools & validity of tools, pilot study, data collection procedure & plan for data analysis.

- 1) **Research Approach:** Research approach selected for study was Non-Experimental description approach.
- 2) **Research Design:** Research design used for this study was Descriptive Research design.
- 3) **Variables:** social demographic variables which includes Age, Gender & Educational Status.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

- 1) In this study majority of participants (38.33%) were in the in the age of 41-50 years.
- 2) More than half of the participants were male (61.66%).
- 3) In this study 38.33% of participants had secondary education, 35% had primary education, 23.33% were illiterate & 3.33% had only senior secondary education.
- 4) In this study 73.33% of participants have average mark & 73.33% participants have good attitude.
- 5) There is significant association between Age, Gender & Educational status with knowledge & selected variables.
- 6) There is significant association between Age, Gender & Educational status with attitude & selected variables.
- 7) The correlation coefficient value zero. Thus, there is perfect correlation between knowledge & attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS.

#### 5. Conclusion

Assess the knowledge & attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS is the main focus of the study. The finding of the research reveals that there is significant association between Age, Gender & Educational status with knowledge & selected variables. Also there is significant association between Age, Gender & Educational status with attitude & selected variables. The correlation co-efficient value zero. Thus there is perfect correlation between knowledge & attitude of class IV workers regarding AIDS.

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#### Author Profile



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