



TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL CHANGES IN GERIATRIC AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SELECTED AREA OF WARDHA DISTRICT.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Background: The elderly population is large in general and growing due to advancement of health care education. These people are faced with numerous physical, psychological and social role changes that challenge their sense of self and capacity to live happily. Many people experience loneliness and depression in old age, either as a result of living alone or due to lack of close family ties and reduced connections with their culture of origin, which results in an inability to actively participate in the community activities. With advancing age, it is inevitable that people lose connection with their friendship networks and that they find it more difficult to initiate new friendships and to belong to new networks. The present study was conducted to investigate the relationships among depression, loneliness and sociability in elderly people.

Method: tool –structure knowledge questionnaire Likert type attitude scale. Design –Non experimental descriptive study. Sample size - 100.adolescents. Research approach - Descriptive survey approach sampling technique –Non probability convenience sampling setting - selected area of Wardha district.

Result: The study shows that 8% of the adolescents had poor level of knowledge score, 32% had average and 60% had good level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 5 and the maximum score was 15, the mean score for the adolescents was 10.87 ± 3.07 with a mean percentage score of 54.35 ± 15.36 . The study shows that 35% of the adolescents had good level of attitude score and 65% had excellent level of attitude. The minimum attitude score was 52 and the maximum score was 84, the mean attitude score for the adolescents was 64.35 ± 6.56 with a mean percentage score of 80.43 ± 8.20 .

Conclusion: the study was conducted among the adolescents in order to assess their knowledge and attitude regarding emotional and social change in geriatric. After the completion of the study it is revealed that majority of the undergraduate students has good level of knowledge and excellent level of attitude regarding emotional and social changes in geriatric.

KEYWORDS

Social, Emotional, Geriatric, Adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Geriatrics” is the branch of medicine dealing with the physiologic characteristics of aging and the diagnosis and treatment of diseases affecting the aged. In most of the countries in the world including India, the cut-off point for geriatric age is 60 years. Geriatrics grows increasingly important as modern medicine and rising standard of living have lengthened life expectancy, resulting in increased proportion of aged persons in society. The age-related decline in muscle strength, vision, memory, locomotion, nutrition, immunity and homeostasis progress slowly. However, the onset of disease may be abrupt, the course of illness varying, complications severe and dreadful. Many chronic diseases increase in prevalence with age and some elderly seem more susceptible to co-occurring problems compared to others.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Aging is a universal process. In the words of Seneca "old age is an incurable disease". Sir James Sterling Ross Commented" you do not heal old age, you protect it, you promote it and you extend it. The number of old age people indwelling in the world is increasing rapidly. Some of them are tackling the situation in a more pleasant way. But the majority of the geriatric clients are seeing it in negative manner. Here comes the importance of the self-care activities In its latest report, the Census Bureau said the world's 65-and-older population is projected to increase from 516 million in 2009 to 1.53 billion in 2050. From 2009 to 2050, the world's 85 and older population is projected to increase more than fivefold, from 40 million to 219million.

The incidence of the emerging psychosocial problems among the senior citizens is wider in developing countries like India and still to be intervened at its best.

Kalil A estimated association between job insecurity and change over time in the psychosocial aspect elderly men and women aged above 60yrs. Secondary analysis of longitudinal data collected from 190 senior citizens. And controlled for individual characteristics and baseline measures of outcome. Result showed that men who experienced job insecurity rated themselves in significantly poorer psychosocial well-being and women showed higher depressive symptoms and reported more hostility, loneliness and personal stress compared with women who don't experience job insecurity and men who do. Financial insecurity due to job instability may be clinically significant in both elderly men and women and is a potentially

important threat to the elderly psychosocial well-being.⁷

Butler.S states the relationship of anxiety and insomnia in his study. Relationship of self reported anxiety to insomnia complaints were investigated among immigrants aged above 60yrs in Russia.61%reported insomnia complaints and 48%considered anxiety to be the major impairment. Logistic regression analysis showed that insomnia was the most important predictor of perceived anxiety.⁸Dorman LT revealed stress in the oral histories of rural older women aged above 65yrs.Content analysis revealed that economic hardship, disruption of family life and fears and uncertainties were stressors associated with the day-to-day life. Implication to remove the stressors were discussed among the samples.⁹

Plancher C studied on the effect of episodic memory loss on the psychosocial well-being of elderly.178 senior citizens aged above 60yrs were asked to drive through a particular environment. All the aspect of episodic memory were then assessed resulted in 70 older participants had less recollection of events such as what, when and why.¹⁰

Most of the senior citizens are uncomfortable discussing some illness. Others may agree to only those treatment that are acceptable in their culture. Ethnic cultural background may also have a major effect on how they deal with psychosocial problems. Women from some cultures do not feel comfortable exercising their problems in public. Due to this reason, most of the problems faced by the elderly goes unnoticed.¹¹

Kamble SV done a study on depression among elderly persons in a primary health centre area .Elderly are prone to psychiatric disorders through vicissitudes such as social isolation, malnutrition ,economic and emotional depression. A cross sectional study was done to assess prevalence of depression among elderly persons aged above 60yrs and to study social factors influencing depression. Goldberg and Bridges scale was used to diagnose depression among 494 randomly selected study subjects.31.4%of elderly persons were having depression.37.1% among females, 37, 9% among illiterates, 55.8%among class v socio-economic status, divorced and unmarried.¹²

Wu ZQ studied on correlation between loneliness and social relationship among elderly in China. Sample of 1144 elderly above 60yrs were surveyed using Loneliness Scale, The Social Support Rate

Scale and the Family Adaptability, Partnership, Growth, Affection and Resolve Index. The study revealed that 80.94% of the elderly had moderate to high levels of loneliness with a mean score of 42.84 and a standard score of 53.55. Social support and poor family function were significant negatively associated with loneliness. Multiple regression revealed that less social support and poor family function were associated with more loneliness.¹³

In the light of above facts and personal experiences, the researcher had felt that there is a need to assess and compare the psychosocial problems among the senior citizens of old age home and the rural old age people to decrease its magnitude. In turn the senior citizens to live a productive and dignified life in the society.

STATEMENT

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding social and emotional changes in geriatric among adolescents in selected area of Wardha district.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding social and emotional changes in geriatric among adolescents
2. To assess the attitude regarding social and emotional changes in geriatric among adolescents
3. To find out the relationship between the knowledge and attitude regarding geriatric changes among adolescent.
4. To associate the knowledge regarding geriatric changes among adolescent with demographical area.
5. To associate the attitude regarding geriatric changes among adolescent with demographic area.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess: - gathering information about knowledge on emotional and social problems among adolescents.

Knowledge; verbal response from adolescents regarding emotional and social problems

Attitude; It refers to complex mental state evolving believes, feelings, values, and disposition to act in certain ways.

Adolescents; Adolescents are young people between the ages of 18 and 21 years

ASSUMPTIONS:

Adolescents have some knowledge regarding social and emotional problems in geriatrics.

Hypothesis

H₀-There is no significant relationship between knowledge and attitude regarding emotional and social problems of geriatrics among adolescents.

H₁- There is significant difference between knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of hypertension

MATERIAL AND METHODS

SOURCES OF DATA

The data will be collected from adolescents in selected area of Wardha district.

RESEARCH DESIGN:- Descriptive design

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE:- The convenient sampling technique will be used in this study

SAMPLE SIZE:- 100

SETTING:- The study will be conducted in selected area of Wardha district.

POPULATION:- Adolescents the ages of 18 to 21 year

Criteria for sample selection

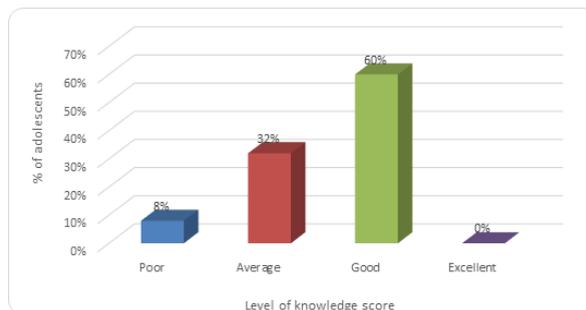
Inclusion criteria:-

1. The adolescents who are available at the time of data collection.
2. The adolescents who are willing to participate in the study.
3. The adolescents who can read and write Marathi

Exclusion criteria:

1. Adolescents who are not willing to participate in the study.
2. Adolescents who are not available at the time of data collection

Result



The study shows that 8% of the adolescents had poor level of knowledge score, 32% had average and 60% had good level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 5 and the maximum score was 15, the mean score for the adolescents was 10.87 ± 3.07 with a mean percentage score of 54.35 ± 15.36 .

Study shows that 35% of the adolescents had positive attitude score and 65% extreme positive attitude. The minimum attitude score was 52 and the maximum score was 84, the mean attitude score for the adolescents was 64.35 ± 6.56 with a mean percentage score of 80.43 ± 8.20 .

DISCUSSION

A study examined changes in children's perceptions of the elderly following participation in a 9-month intergenerational project on aging. The project matched 24 fourth-grade student with 24 elderly subjects from a large senior citizens center. The project involved a number of shared activities throughout the school year. For comparative purposes, these students were matched by grade with a control group (N = 25). Using the Children's Perceptions of Aging and Elderly Inventory, the experimental group was judged to have significantly more positive attitudes toward the elderly than the control group ($t = 2.79$; $p < .01$). Results from a 1-year follow-up produced similar differences between the experimental and control groups ($t = 2.12$; $p < .02$). Qualitative statements by the experimental group also reveal a very positive attitude toward their own Attitudes to the elderly.¹²

CONCLUSION

The adolescent have good level of knowledge regarding social and emotional changes in geriatric among adolescents this table shows the correlation between knowledge score and attitude score regarding geriatric changes among adolescent. By using Pearson's Correlation coefficient positive correlation was found between knowledge and attitude score ($r=0.102$, $p\text{-value}=0.311$).

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