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THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TUBERCULOSIS AND HOME CARE AMONG ADULT FAMILY MEMBERS WITH VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Tuberculosis remains a worldwide public health problem despite the fact that the causative organism was discovered in 1890 by Robert Koch and highly effective drugs and vaccine are available making tuberculosis a preventable and curable disease. Technologically advanced countries have achieved spectacular results in the control of tuberculosis.
OBJECTIVE: To assess the knowledge regarding tuberculosis and home care among adult family members of urban slum area.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: Non Experimental, descriptive study design with Quantitative descriptive survey approach. Non-probability purposive sampling technique used to select sample of 100 Adult family members of urban slum area of Kasaba Bawada, Kolhapur. Data collection done by using structured knowledge questionnaire tool. The selected socio demographic variables are Age, Gender, Education, Religion, Type of family, family income, Occupation, Type of diet, Habit, Source of information.
RESULTS: The result shows that **1%** of adult family members having poor knowledge, while findings **53%** were having average knowledge and **46%** were having good knowledge. There was a significant association between knowledge score regarding knowledge regarding tuberculosis and home care with their selected socio demographic Variables like Age, Gender, Education, Religion, Type of family, family income, Occupation, Type of diet, Habit, Source of information. The calculated Chi-square values were higher than tabulated value.

KEYWORDS

Assess, Knowledge, Adult family members Tuberculosis, Information Booklet.

INTRODUCTION
"WANTED: LEADERS FOR A TB-FREE WORLD"

Tuberculosis is a contagious disease. like common cold, it spread through the air. When infectious people cough, sneeze, talk or spit, they propel TB germs known as bacilli, in to the air. A person needs only to inhale a small numbers of bacilli to be infected. The disease thrives among people living in poverty, communities and groups that are marginalized, and other vulnerable populations these include: migrants, refugees, ethnic minorities, miners and others working and living in risk-prone settings, the elderly, marginalized women and children in many settings etc. Factors such as malnutrition, poor housing and sanitation, compounded by other risk factors such as tobacco and alcohol use and diabetes, affect vulnerability to TB and access to care. Furthermore, this access is often hindered by catastrophic costs associated with illness, seeking and staying in care, and lack of social protection, resulting in a vicious cycle of poverty and ill-health.

WHO launched the New STOP TB strategy in 2006 which responds to assess, equity and quality constraints and adopts evidence-based innovations in engaging with private health care providers, empowering affected people and communities and helping to strengthen health systems and promotes research.

World Health Organization estimates that tuberculosis causes nearly 1.6 million deaths every year around the planet. World tuberculosis day, falling on 24th of March each year is designed to build public awareness about the global epidemic of tuberculosis and efforts to eliminate the disease. The STOP tuberculosis partnership, a network of organization and countries fighting tuberculosis organize the day to highlight the scope of the disease and how to prevent and cure it.

WHO estimates that about 9.2 million (139/100,000 Population) new cases of tuberculosis occurred in 2006, of these cases 4.1 million (62/100,000 population) were new smear positive cases. This includes 789,000 (7.7%) tuberculosis with HIV Co-infected cases. There were 14.4 million (219/100,000 Population) Prevalent cases. An estimated 1.7 million people (25/100,000 Population) died from TB of which 231,000 were those co – infected with HIV. So, knowledge of adult family members regarding prevention of tuberculosis and home care is very essential for health promotion.

NEED FOR THE STUDY
World Health Organization estimates that tuberculosis causes nearly 1.6 million deaths every year around the planet. World tuberculosis day, falling on 24th of March each year is designed to build public awareness about the global epidemic of tuberculosis and efforts to eliminate the disease. The stop tuberculosis partnership, a network of organization and countries fighting tuberculosis organize the day to highlight the scope the disease and how to prevent and cure it.

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Hence the investigator decided to educate to provide awareness regarding Prevention on Pulmonary T.B because many of the Adult family members of urban slum area were unaware about the prevention of Pulmonary T.B. In the coming decades Pulmonary T.B will become one of the major threats. So that we have decide to conduct the study.

OBJECTIVE:-
To assess the knowledge regarding tuberculosis and home care among adult family members.

METHODOLOGY:
Non Experimental descriptive study design with Quantitative descriptive survey approach. Non probability purposive sampling technique used to select sample of 100 family members in selected urban slum area of Kolhapur. The data was collected by using Demographic Proforma and structured knowledge questionnaire. The selected demographic variables were age, sex, education, religion, type of family, and family income, occupation, type of diet, habit, source of information.

RESULTS:
The obtained data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics, presented on tables and diagrams and interpreted.

A :-Finding Related To Selected Socio-Demographic Variables.
In the present study out of adult Maximum number of family members,52(52%) belonged to the age group of 21- 30 years and minimum 48(48%) belonged the age group of 31-40 years.

In the Present study Maximum number of adult family member 54(54%) were females and minimum 46(46%) were males.

In the present study out of 49 (49%) family members had educational background of HSC, 36 (36%) had passed SSC and 15 (15%) were graduate.

In the present study out of Majority of the family members were Hindu 59 (59%) and 32 (32%) were Muslim,8(08%) were Christian and remaining 1(01%) belonged to other religion. In the present study out of Majority of the family members belonged to the joint family 59 (59%) and remaining 41 (41%) were from nuclear family.

In the present study out of Regarding family income per month 35 (35%) were below Rs. 5000 /- and 37 (37%) were earning between Rs. 5000-10000 /- where as 28(28%) member's family income was Rs 10,000-15000/-

In the present study out of The family members according to their occupation 34(34%) were housewifes, 35(35%) were business 11(11%)

In the present study out of The distribution of the subjects according to their diet, majority of them consuming mixed diet 86 (86%) the remaining 14 (14%) were vegetarian.

In the present study out of The distribution of the family members according to their habit showed that majority 40 (40%) were using tobacco pasts, 30(30%) were chewing tobacco, 22 (22%) were having habit of smoking and 8 (8%) were drinking alcohol.

In the present study out of Regarding sources of information 55 (55%) had got information through television, 25 (25%) through newspaper and 20 (20%) from health care provider.

Nurse educators should give more importance to prevention of tuberculosis in the curriculum as they are dealing with adolescent students, who are future nurses and need to have adequate knowledge in educating and preventing the community from tuberculosis. Prevent tuberculosis by taking proper care in home.

2) Finding Related to Distribution of sample according To the Knowledge score.

n=100

Level of Knowledge	Frequency *f*	Percentage *%*
Good	46	46
Average	53	53
Poor	01	01

3) Findings Related to Mean, Median ,Mode and Standard Deviation of knowledge score.

n=100

Mean	Median	Mode	*Sd*
20.1	20	19	3.4

DISCUSSION

The present study has been undertaken to identify the knowledge regarding tuberculosis and home care of adult family members at Kolhapur with a view to develop information booklet.

Section A :-Finding Related To Selected Socio-Demographic Variables.
Section B :-Finding Related to Distribution of sample according to the Knowledge score.
Section C:- Findings Related to Mean, Median ,Mode and Standard Deviation of knowledge score.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:

The findings of the study have implications for the Nursing profession. The implications have been written under the following headings- Nursing practice, Nursing Administration, Nursing Education, Nursing Research and General Education in Schools and Colleges.

Nursing Practice

1. Informational booklet on tuberculosis and its home care management can be used for health awareness programme which can be carried out in O P Ds, wards and in rural, urban community areas.
2. It can be included in the health educational programme, which should be carried out in high schools, colleges, and in community.
3. Teaching parents to provide children with a secure and healthy home environment to prevent tuberculosis by taking proper care in home.

Nurse educators should give more importance to prevention of tuberculosis in the curriculum as there dealing with adolescent students, who are future nurses and need to have adequate knowledge educating and preventing the community `from tuberculosis.

1. Need to conduct in-service education for Nurses and health workers.
2. In-service education programme on tuberculosis and its prevention can be helpful for all the health workers to update the knowledge.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrators can organize in-service education programme for faculty and health awareness camps for community area.
Follow up of vulnerable group can be maintained to assess their health status.

Nursing Education

Nursing curriculum is responsible for preparing future nurses with emphasis on curative, preventive and promotive health practices.

Nursing Research

1. The descriptive survey provides baseline for conducting other research studies.
2. The study will be a motivation for budding researchers to conduct similar studies on a large scale.
3. The study will be a reference for research scholars.

General Education in Schools and Colleges

Schools and colleges may include in the curriculum topics regarding prevention of tuberculosis.

Seminars and discussions on prevention of tuberculosis need to be organized.

Limitations

No broad generalization could be made due to the small sample size and limited area of setting.

On the basis of above findings, the investigator concluded that the majority of adult family members were having average knowledge and their knowledge regarding tuberculosis and its home care can be improve with informational booklet.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Having become familiar with the problems faced during the study and keeping the limitation in view, the following recommendations are offered for further research.

1. Comparative study can be done in rural and urban area.
2. A large-scale study needs to be carried out to generalize the findings.
3. Experimental study can be conducted.
4. PTP can be conducted at a both rural and urban are.

CONCLUSION:

The findings revealed that majority of samples were having good knowledge 53(53%) 46(46%) of them were having average knowledge and 01(1%) were having poor knowledge.

On the basis of findings, the investigator concluded that the adult family members of kasba Bawda, Kolhapur have good average and poor knowledge regarding tuberculosis and its home care. Hence it is very important to provide information regarding tuberculosis and its home care. So informational booklet will be help full to improve the knowledge about tuberculosis and home care.

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