

A STUDY TO ASSES THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF SWINE FLU AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY, BENGALURU.

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Abstract –

World Health Organization declared it phase 6 level of pandemic. As of 1 August 2010, worldwide more than 214 countries and overseas territories or communities reported laboratory confirmed cases of pandemic influenza H1N1 2009, including over 18449 deaths.

Objectives-To assess the knowledge & attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention, To correlate the knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention, To associate the knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

Methodology –quantitative research approach with descriptive research design was used 80 samples were selected with convenient sampling.

Data collection- data collection was done by structured self-administered questionnaires and analysed with descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results-The overall mean knowledge score was 16.83 with SD 2.03 and mean percentage 56.10. Majority of the subjects 44(55%) were moderately favourable attitude regarding swine flu, 21(26.25%) were had unfavourable attitude and 15(18.75%) had favourable attitude regarding swine flu and its prevention. here was positive correlation between the knowledge and attitude among primary school teachers.

Conclusion-school teacher have inadequate knowledge with unfavourable attitude.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Swine Flu, Primary School Teachers, Rural Community

Introduction-

Swine Flu is a respiratory tract infection from the hogs. medical researchers around the world have admitted that the swine flu virus could mutate into something as deadly as the Spanish flu and are watching carefully the last outbreak of swine flu in 2009 in order to create a contingency plan for a possible pandemic imminent global. Many countries have taken precautionary measures and education to reduce the chances of this happening.¹

In 2018, India has confirmed 5,651 cases and 464 deaths from H1N1, the predominant flu strain across states, till October 7²

The following facts shows the similarity of the Swine Flu outbreak in the first 3 months in year 2013 and 2015. In both 2013 and 2015, a sudden spike in swine flu cases was observed in the last week of January. Awareness activities in the community started in full swing by January 22-25 in year 2015 when the outbreak was peaking.³

Need for Study-

Eleven years later, from 1968 to 1969 pandemic of influenza in Hong Kong affecting over 50 million people, causing some 33,000 deaths. In 1976, some 500 soldiers were infected with swine flu in a few weeks.¹

In India the total vital statistic case of swine flu in India is 38,730, among that the total deaths in India is 2,024. The confirmed worldwide cases over 62, 2482, among worldwide the total deaths is at least 18,366 so far⁴

The country had reported the following confirmed swine flu cases in India. Maharashtra still continues to place on top among other places that have many confirmed swine flu cases. Its last death made its toll climbed up to 197 deaths. The place also has approximately about 3600 people who were infected by the swine flu. Kerala reported 27 confirmed swine flu cases were reported in this place. New Delhi had recorded 13 cases of swine flu. Eight native folks of Tamil Nadu had raised the number of cases of swine flu in India. One case of swine flu infection was recent discovered in Haryana. Karnataka reported 5 deaths due to swine flu were last recorded rising its total death toll to 117. Bengaluru reported 38 swine flu deaths so far.⁵

A report was published in Net Indian News Network Jodhpur on India toll rises to 1410. The Union Ministry of Health & Family Welfare reported that the total swine flu deaths in the country so far, Maharashtra now accounts for 387, while 299 lives have been lost in Gujarat, 196 in Rajasthan.⁶

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention.
2. To assess the attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention.
3. To correlate the knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention.
4. To associate the knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

H1: There will be significant correlation between knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention.

H2: There will be significant association between knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers regarding swine flu and its prevention with their selected demographic variables.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for this study is based on health belief model. Health beliefs are person's ideas and attitudes about health and illness.

Review of Literature

The review of literature of the present study was collected, organized and has been presented under following sections.

Section-A: Studies related to swine flu.

Section-B: Studies related to prevention and immunization of swine flu.

Section C: Studies related knowledge, attitude and practices on prevention of swine flu.

Section D: Studies related to knowledge, attitude and practices on prevention of swine flu among teachers.

Research Approach:

A quantitative research approach was considered the best to assess knowledge and attitude of primary school teachers on swine flu and its prevention.

Research Design

Descriptive research design was adopted for the study.

Setting of Study:

The study was conducted in primary school, Bangalore.

Sampling:

80 primary school teachers were selected with Non-probability convenient sampling technique from the Primary school Bangalore.

Method of Data Collection:

Structured self-administered questionnaires were used for data collection which include 3 sections

Section A:- Demographic Variables

Section B:- structured knowledge questions

Section C:- 3 point Likert scale was used to assess the attitude

Procedure for Data Collection:

A formal administrative permission was obtained from the authority concerned and sampling units for conducting the study. Further the investigator also obtained the written consent from primary school teachers.

Plan for the data analysis:

The data obtained was analysed on the basis of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results:**Section I: Demographic variables of primary school teachers**

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of primary school teachers according to age, gender, religion, marital status and educational status

Sl. No	Variables	Categories	Number(80)	Percentage(100)%
1	Age in years	25-30	42	52.5
		31-35	21	26.25
		36-40	17	21.25
2	Gender	Male	37	46.25
		Female	43	53.75
3	Religion	Hindu	41	51.25
		Christian	23	28.75
		Muslim	16	20
4	Marital Status	Unmarried	31	38.75
		Married	49	61.25
5	Educational Status	D.Ed	39	48.75
		B.Ed	41	51.25

The majority of the respondents 42(52.5%) were young adults, aged between 25-30 years. In relation to gender, majority of the respondents 43(53.75 %) were female, With regard to religion, majority 41(51.25%) were Hindu, In context to marital status, 49 (61.25%) were married. In relation to educational status, majority 41(51.25%), of the subjects had completed B.Ed.

Section – II: Assess the level of Knowledge on Swine flu among Primary school teachers.

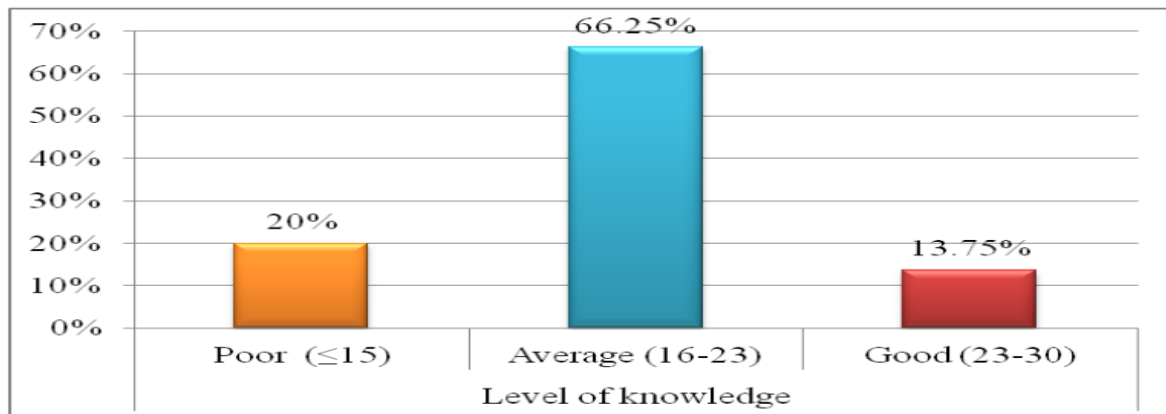
Table. 2. Aspect wise distribution of the level of knowledge of primary school teachers.

Sl. no	Aspect	No of statements	Mean	SD	Mean %
1	General information	5	2.15	0.49	43
2	Causes and signs and symptoms	5	2.46	0.97	49.2
3	Prevention	6	3.71	0.77	61.83
4	Control	8	3.98	0.95	49.75
5	Management	6	3.7	0.94	61.67
	TOTAL	30	16.83	2.03	56.1

The overall mean knowledge score was 16.83 with SD 2.03 and mean percentage 56.10.

Table No 3: Classification of respondents based on knowledge among primary school teachers.

Sl. No	Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor (≤ 15)	16	20
2	Average (16-23)	53	66.25
3	Good (23-30)	11	13.75
	Total	80	100



Above table depicts the classification of primary school teachers based on their level of knowledge regarding swine flu. Majority of the subjects 53(66.25%) were having average knowledge regarding swine flu, 16(20%) were having poor knowledge and remaining 11(13.75%) had good knowledge.

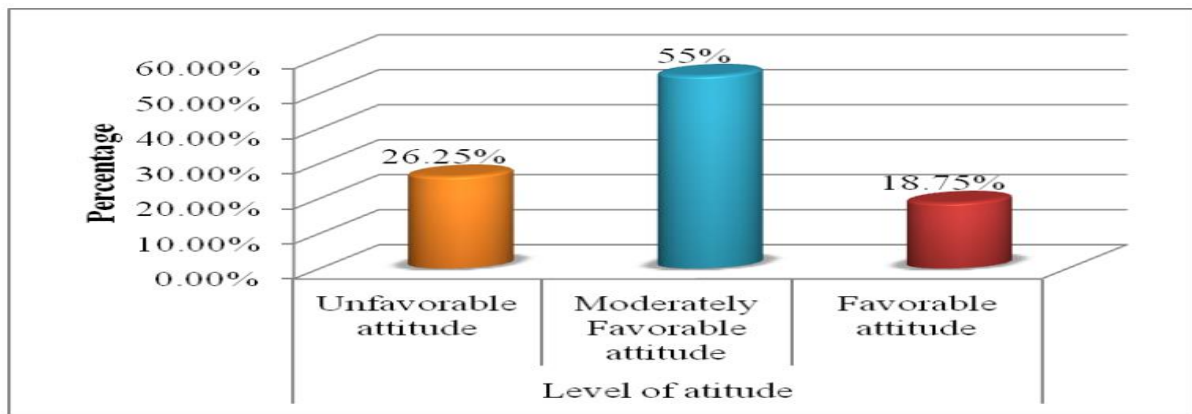
Table. 4. The level of attitude of primary school teachers.

Sl. no	Aspect	No of statements	Max Score	Mean	SD	Median	Mean %
1	Attitude	20	60	32.78	3.89	31	54.63

The above table describes that, the mean percentage was 54.63 with mean and SD of 32.78 ± 3.89 .

Table No 5: Classification of respondents based on levels of attitude among primary school teachers.

Sl. No	Level of attitude	Frequency	Percentage
1	Unfavorable attitude	21	26.25
2	Moderately Favorable attitude	44	55
3	Favorable attitude	15	18.75
	Total	80	100



Majority of the subjects 44(55%) were moderately favorable attitude regarding swine flu, 21(26.25%) were had unfavorable attitude and 15(18.75%) had favorable attitude.

Table 6: Correlation between the level of knowledge and attitude on swine flu Among primary school teachers

Sl. No.	Aspects	Correlation coefficient(r)
1	Level of knowledge	0.72* S
2	Level of attitude	

The Pearson correlation coefficient value is 0.87 which is significant at 0.05 level. The result shown that there was positive correlation between the knowledge and attitude among primary school teachers.

Section D: Association between the levels of knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables of primary school teachers.-

There was a significant association between the knowledge score with age in years ($\chi^2=4.36$, $df=2$, S^*), educational status ($\chi^2=4.12$, $df=1$, S^*), shown significant association. The other demographic variables did not shown any significant association.

There was a significant association between the attitude score with educational status ($\chi^2=4.23$, $df=1$, S^*), shown significant association. The other demographic variables did not show any significant association.

Discussion and conclusion:

The overall mean knowledge score was 16.83 with SD 2.03 and mean percentage 56.10. Majority of the subjects were having average knowledge regarding swine flu, The attitude of primary school teachers was the mean percentage was 54.63 with mean and SD of 32.78 ± 3.89 . Majority of the subjects were moderately favourable attitude regarding swine flu. The Pearson correlation coefficient value is 0.87 which is significant at 0.05 level. The result shown that there was positive correlation between the knowledge and attitude among primary school teachers. There was a significant association between the knowledge score with age in years educational status shown significant association. There was a significant association between the attitude score with educational status shown significant association. The other demographic variables did not show any significant association.

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