"Assess The Knowledge and Practice Regarding Prevention of Swine Flu Among Community People in Selected Urban Slums At Bhuj-Kutch, Gujarat."

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Abstract:

The level of knowledge & practice regarding prevention of swine flu among community people plays an important role in control spread of any pandemic or endemic situation. The objective of the study is to assess the level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of swine flu among community people. The research design adopted was non experimental descriptive type. The conceptual frame work for this study was based on Health Belief Model. The Study was conducted in urban slum areas of Bhuj-Kutch. Purposive sampling technique had been adopted to select the desired samples. The sample size was 60.As a part of intervention to assess level of Knowledge and practice regarding prevention of swine flu 30 minute was given to community people for data collection by structured interview with set of questionnaires. The data were analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistical method relationship between level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of swine flu assessed by using correlation and coefficient test. The obtained calculated value was 0.7 which shows highly significant at the Level of 0.001.There is significant association between demographic variables such as gender, education, occupation, type of family, income and source of information regarding prevention of swine flu.

Keywords: Prevention of the swine Flu, Community People, Healthy Practices.

1. Introduction:

Swine flu is also called as Pig Influenza, Swine influenza, Hog Influenza and Pig flu. It is caused by swine influenza virus or swine origin influenza virus have a great economic and public health significant having genomes those affect swine, avian and human. Swine have the unique characteristic of being host both human as well as avian species thus serving mixing host which new strains adapted to human. Due to nature respiratory virus the transmission of this pathogenic virus is via air hence, their rapid spreading and difficulty in control of this infection.

2. Need for the study:

Indian swine flu outbreak of 2019, Gujarat has recorded 4772 cases of swine flu H1N1 Virus in India. The states of Gujarat, Maharashtra & Rajasthan were the worst affected. By 23rd June 2019, according to the data released by the Health Ministry, 26,140 cases had been reported and 1079 people had died due to the disease. Of these 4772 cases 428 deaths occurred in Gujarat. While KUTCH district had reported few cases during 2019 & during 2015 epidemic total 274 cases & 27 deaths had been reported. These initiated series of media reports and articles on measures to prevent Swine flu is to have knowledge of it.

It is transmitted by droplet or fomites. Common clinical symptoms are indistinguishable by any viral respiratory illness, and include fever cough sore throat and myalgia preventive measure include social distancing practicing respiratory etiquette, hand hygiene and use of chemoprophylaxis and antiviral drugs. Chaturvedi of department of community medicine, University College of medical science, Delhi says that "Non pharmaceutical intervention would be the only preventive modality available in large part of the world".

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding the prevention of swine flu.

2. To assess the level of practice regarding prevention of swine flu.

3. To find out the relationship between the level of knowledge and level of practice regarding prevention of swine flu.

4. To find out the association between the level of knowledge with their demographic variables.

Hypotheses:

- H1: There will be a significant co-relation between the level of knowledge and level of practice regarding prevention of swine flu.

- H2: There will be a significant association between level of knowledge and demographic variables.

Assumption:

➢ Community people at selected urban slums may unaware about swine flu and its prevention.

Delimitations:

➢ The study is delimited to 100samples.

➢ This study is delimited to community people only living in selected urban slum area at Bhuj-Kutch, Gujarat.

Research approach:

Quantitative research approach

Research design:

Non experimental descriptive research design

Variables:

Dependent variable:

Level of knowledge and practice regarding prevention of swine flu

Independent variable:

Independent variables in this study is demographic variables such as Age, Gender, education, occupation, religion, type of family, type of house, income & source of information.

Setting of the study:

The present study conducted at urban slum areas in Bhuj-Kachchh, Gujarat.

Population:

Population is 60 community people residing at selected urban slums of Bhuj-Kutch.

Sample and sampling size:

Sample:

Sample consisting of community people at selected urban slum areas in Bhuj who fulfil inclusion criteria.

Sample size:

The sample size consist of 60 community people who were satisfied the sampling criteria.

Sampling technique:

In this study the researcher adopted purposive sampling technique to select the samples.

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria:

This study includes:

1. Community people age group of 20-60 years from selected urban slum area.
2. Able to communicate in Gujarati, Hindi, Kutchi language.
3. Illiterate and literate both community people will be included.

Exclusion criteria:

This study excludes:

1. Who are not willing to participate.
2. Who are not available at the time of data collection.

Major finding of the study:

A Findings Related To Demographic Variables Of The Study

- The Majority of 21(35%) Samples Are Between 31- 40 Years Age Group.
- The Majority of 44(73%) Samples Are Female.
- The Majority of 33(55%) Samples Are Having Primary Education.
- The Majority of 30(50%) Samples Are Having Farmer/Labor Occupation.
- The Majority of 40(67%) Samples Are From Joint Family.
- The Majority of 43(72%) Samples Are Living In Pakka House.
- The Majority of 24(40%) Samples Are Having Income Rs<5000/-Month
- The Majority of 31(52%) Samples Are Getting Health Information From Health Care Professionals.

3. Conclusion:

The Following Conclusion Drawn For the Study:

The Present Study Conducted To Assess The Level Of Knowledge And Practice Regarding Prevention

Of Swine Flu Among Community People Of Selected Urban Slum Areas Of Bhuj, Kutch-Gujarat. Pilot Study Was Carried Out At Sarpat Gate Area At Bhuj. Main Study Was Carried Out At Ganeshnagar At Bhuj. The Conclusion Drawn From the Study Results Shows That the Most of Community People Have Moderately Adequate Knowledge And Satisfactory Practice Regarding Prevention Of Swine Flu.

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