

Evaluate the Impact of Information Booklet on Knowledge Regarding Asthma and its Prevention among Peoples of Jaipur City

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Abstract

Introduction : Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the lungs with complex etiology. Patients' airways become hyper-responsive to certain triggers, including animal fur, tobacco smoke, house dust mites, pollution and pollen. The role of nurse must include addressing issues of compliance as part of a more holistic approach to asthma management

Methodology : An evaluative approach was used for the study. Pre-experimental one group pretest - posttest research design was used in the study. Nonprobability purposive sampling technique was used. The size of population included in this study was 40 peoples, setting of the study was selected area, Jaipur.

Results : The knowledge among Peoples about asthma and its prevention found to be differed and was significantly improved after administration of information booklet as compared to pre administrative knowledge.

After administration at day seven the average (Mean \pm SD) score to judge the knowledge (19.53 \pm 2.62 points) among Peoples found to be significantly greater and improved as compared to average score of knowledge (9.00 \pm 2.30 points) at baseline stage.

Conclusions : We can conclude that was a statistically significant in gaining knowledge of asthma and its prevention among peoples.

Keywords : Impact; information booklet; Asthma and its prevention

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Introduction

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the lungs with complex etiology. Patients' airways become hyper-responsive to certain triggers, including animal fur, tobacco smoke, house dust mites, pollution and pollen. Exposure to a trigger promotes bronchoconstriction and airway inflammation, leading to ongoing infiltration of inflammatory cells (including eosinophil's, basophils and mast cells), secretion of pro-inflammatory cytokines (including interleukin [IL]-4, IL-5 and IL-13) and accumulation of inflammatory cells in the airways (Chung, 2015). Ongoing airway inflammation results in a thickening of the airway smooth

muscle, which increases bronchoconstriction and gives //rise to the characteristic signs and symptoms of asthma. These include excessive mucus formation, breathlessness, wheezing and cough.

The role of the nurse must include addressing issues of compliance as part of a more holistic approach to asthma management. Previous studies have demonstrated that the asthma nurse can play a pivotal role in educating and supporting the patient in self-management strategies and the hospital setting has been shown to be an appropriate setting in which to target those with poor symptom control. Issues of compliance must be addressed within the domains of patients' perception of their asthma,

accurate assessment of prior knowledge, education to promote changes in behavior and appropriate self-management strategies, as well as giving consideration to influences such as culture on self-management behavior. The asthma nurse is ideally placed to accurately assess and educate patients with asthma on how to manage their symptoms. However, education must be an ongoing process for both patient and educator. Any interventions offered must be based on up-to-date evidence with proven clinical effectiveness if improved long-term outcomes are to be achieved.

Objectives

- ✓ To evaluate Pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding asthma among peoples of Jaipur city
- ✓ To develop and implement informational booklet to peoples.
- ✓ To evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding asthma and its prevention among peoples
- ✓ To find out an association between pretest knowledge score regarding asthma and its prevention among peoples with their selected socio- demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H₀ - There will be no significance difference between the pre- test knowledge score with post-test knowledge score at the ($p < 0.05$).

H₁ - There will be significance difference between the pre- test knowledge score with post-test knowledge score at the ($p < 0.05$).

H₀₂ - There will be no significant association between the pretest knowledge score regarding asthma and its prevention with their selected socio demographic variables

H₂ - There will be significant association between the pretest

knowledge score regarding asthma and its prevention with their selected socio demographic variables.

Assumption

1. Peoples have inadequate knowledge regarding the asthma and its prevention.
2. Information booklet will help to improve the knowledge of peoples regarding asthma and its prevention.

Delimitation

This study is delimited to nursing students :

- ✓ Peoples living in Jaipur.
- ✓ Willing to participate in research study.
- ✓ Available at the time of study.

Methodology

Research approach : An evaluative approach was used for the study.

Research Design : Quasi experimental one group pretest - posttest research design was used in the study.

Sample & Sampling techniques : The samples were recruited by non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Sample Size : The size of population included in this study was 40 peoples which were selected according to inclusive and exclusive criteria. They were given a information booklet to give their response to assess the knowledge regarding asthma and its prevention.

Setting of the study : Main study was conducted in area of Jaipur city, Informed consent from the peoples was obtained prior to data collection process and collect the data in the form of pre-test and post-test. Then going for analysis and interpretation of data with inferential statistics like chi-square, mean, median, standard deviation etc.

Results

Section-1 Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Peoples

Demographic Variables	Category	Frequency	Percent
Age	20-25 year	11	27.5
	25-30year	20	50.0
	30-35year	9	22.5
Gender	Male	25	62.5
	Female	15	37.5
Religion	Hindu	30	75.0
	Muslim	7	17.5
	Christian	2	5.0
	Other	1	2.5
Living area	Urban	29	72.5
	Rural	11	27.5
Types of the family	Nuclear family	29	72.5
	Joint family	11	27.5

Section-2- The Comparison of Pre-Test And Post-Test Knowledge Score Regarding Asthma and Its Prevention among Peoples.

Table - 2 Comparisons of Knowledge among Peoples at Pre-Administration (Baseline)

Knowledge Score (Baseline)	Knowledge Category	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
0-6	Poor	8	20.0
7-12	Average	32	80.0
13-18	Good	0	0.0
19-24	Excellent	0	0.0

Table-3:-Comparison of Knowledge among Peoples At Post Administration

Knowledge Score (Post-test)	Knowledge Category	Frequency (N)	Percent (%)
0-6	Poor	0	0.0
7-12	Average	0	0.0
13-18	Good	8	20.0
19-24	Excellent	32	80.0

Table 4: -COMPARISON OF SCORING TO JUDGE THE KNOWLEDGE AMONG PEOPLES BETWEEN PRE (BASELINE) AND POST ADMINISTRATION STAGES

Parameter	Variable	Scatterings	Z-Statistic	p-value (LOS)
		Mean±SD		
Knowledge	Pre-test	9.00 ±2.30	-18.56	p<0.05
	Post-test	19.53 ±2.62		

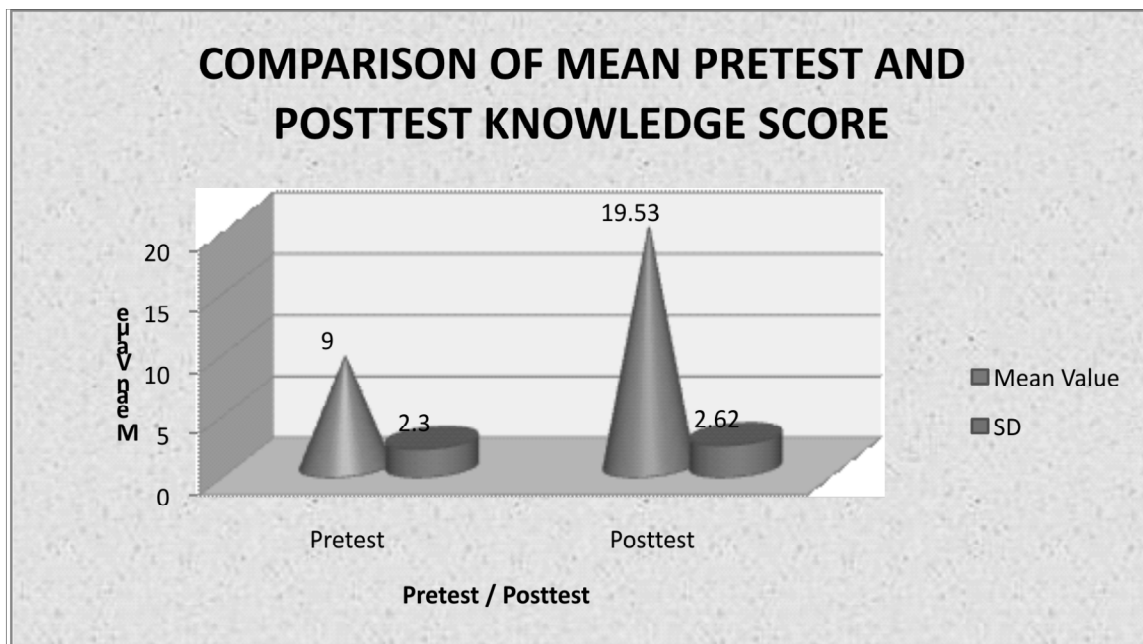


Figure-1 -Cone diagram showing the comparison in knowledge levels among peoples having before (pre-test) and after administration (post-test) of information booklet.

Section-3 THE ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF ASTHMA AMONG PEOPLES WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

AGE- $X_2^2 = 0.80$ $P > 0.05$ (Insignificant)

Gender- $X_1^2 = 0.66$ $P > 0.05$ (not significant)

Religion- $X_3^2 = 1.07$ $P > 0.05$ (Not significant)

Living area- $X_1^2 = 0.50$ $P > 0.05$ (Not significant)

Types of family- $X_1^2 = 0.03$ $P > 0.05$ (Not significant)

Before administration of information booklet exactly 8 (20.0%) Peoples observed with poor (0-6) knowledge about asthma and its prevention. Further, analysis indicated that population of Peoples (32, 80.0%) identified with average (7-12) knowledge about asthma and its prevention before administration of information booklet. This was also notice at baseline stage that none of them (0, 0.0%) Peoples had good and excellent knowledge (13-18) & (19-24) about asthma and its prevention.

After administration of information booklet, some part of population of Peoples (8, 20.0%) Peoples measured with good (13-18) knowledge had aware about asthma and its prevention, major part of population of Peoples (32, 80.0%) Peoples measured with excellent (19-24) knowledge had much aware about asthma and its prevention and which

highlighted the effectiveness of information booklet in terms of better gain in knowledge.

Conclusions

Thus, after the analysis and interpretation of data we can conclude that the hypothesis H1 that, " there will be significance difference between the pre- test knowledge score with post-test knowledge score at the ($p < 0.05$)" is being accepted. H02- There will be no significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding asthma and its prevention among peoples with their selected demographic variables is accepted.

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