

A Study to Assess the Knowledge regarding Prevention of Infective Hepatitis among Housewives Residing in Selected Slum Area of Udaipur City with a View to Develop an Information Booklet

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Abstract

Background: Globally communicable diseases like hepatitis, tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, measles, typhoid are posing a great threat to humanity and health sector. Among these Infective Hepatitis has emerged as a global public health concern. Infective hepatitis is a global public health problem, particularly in resource-poor countries. Infective hepatitis is known as inflammation of the liver due to viral infection. It is a worldwide problem emerging from western as well as eastern part of the world including India. It occurs due to unhygienic practices, unsafe, poor environmental sanitation, etc. The causative agents are the heterotrophic viruses A&C which are transmitted through enteral route. Infective hepatitis A accounts for about 150,000 of the 500,000-600,000 new cases of viral hepatitis that occur each year in the world.

Objectives

- To assess the existing knowledge of house wives regarding prevention of infective hepatitis.
- To find out the association between knowledge scores of house wives regarding prevention of infective hepatitis and selected socio-demographic variables.
- To prepare an information booklet regarding prevention of infective hepatitis.

Hypotheses

The researcher Attempted to prove following hypothesis:

H01: There will be no knowledge regarding viral hepatitis among housewives knowledge scores of the house wives regarding prevention of infective hepatitis

H02: There will be no significant association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Method

The research approach used in the study was descriptive approach. In the present study 70 sample of housewives were selected purposively. The study was conducted at selected slum area in Udaipur. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples.

The investigator prepared a structured knowledge questionnaire with 26 questions and an information booklet for which the content validity was established by 5 experts.

Result

The following conclusion was drawn based on the findings of the study: The analysis depicted that 28.6% of housewives had adequate knowledge, 30% had moderate knowledge and 41.4% of the housewives had inadequate knowledge on infective hepatitis. Area wise analysis revealed that the mean percentage was highest (49.5%) in the area of "Concepts of infective hepatitis" and least (37.5%) in the area of "Management of infective hepatitis. The findings revealed that the housewives had inadequate knowledge on management of infective hepatitis. Over all mean knowledge was found to be (48.8%) with SD 3.04. Association with knowledge score and selected demographic variable was computed using Chi- square test. Analysis showed that there was no significant association between knowledge of housewives on infective hepatitis and socio demographic variables such as age religion, family income, any previous knowledge about infective hepatitis and education level. But there was significant association between the knowledge score and type of family.

Hence it can be concluded that the knowledge of housewives on infective hepatitis was not adequate to fight against deadly disease of infective hepatitis.

Conclusion

The knowledge of the housewives regarding infective hepatitis was very low. The knowledge of housewives were not influenced by selected socio- demographic variables such as age, educational status, monthly income, occupational status and source of information and area of residence on the knowledge regarding infective hepatitis and the knowledge of housewives were influenced by selected socio- demographic variables such as type of family.