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A study to assess the knowledge regarding tuberculosis among adults from selected urban and rural areas of Pune district

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Abstract

Background: India is the home of largest number of tuberculosis patients as mentioned in global tuberculosis report 2016. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding tuberculosis with the objectives of assessment of knowledge regarding tuberculosis among adults residing in urban and rural areas of Pune district and to associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

Methods: A nonexperimental descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding tuberculosis among adults residing in selected urban and rural areas of Pune district. Data was collected from 200 adults residing in Pune district. Purposive sampling technique was used to identify 200 adults living in Pune district using a questionnaire having 10 questions in areas of knowledge regarding tuberculosis about organs affected, transmission, sources, symptoms, treatment and prevention. Analysis of data was done using descriptive statistics frequency (mean, standard deviation, item wise analysis).

Results: It revealed that overall 82% had good knowledge regarding tuberculosis among adults. Item wise analysis showed that 83% of participants had knowledge about source of infection and treatment modality of tuberculosis, only 15% of participants had knowledge about prevention among adults living in urban areas. About 82% of participants had knowledge about commonly affected organs in tuberculosis, and 26% knew about the prevention of tuberculosis among adults residing in rural areas of Pune district.

Conclusions: The study concludes that adequate knowledge regarding tuberculosis is highly observed among adults. As the people has inadequate knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, health education should be provided to enhance their knowledge and prevent from high mortality rate every year.

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, tuberculosis, adults, urban and rural

Introduction

Tuberculosis is one of the communicable diseases that caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis. It mainly affects lungs and other organs like intestine, meninges, bones, joints, lymph, glands etc.

It is a major health problem in India. It not only affects the physical health of the individual but also brings down the moral of the person that in turn impacts the socio-economic development of the nation. It mostly affects the people of 15-60 years of age. In India, DOTS was followed for the treatment and diagnosis at free of cost under Revised National Tuberculosis Programmed 1997 in order to reduce incidence of tuberculosis. As per the WHO report of 2015, there were estimated 28 lakh tuberculosis positive cases in India and out of that 4.8 lakh died due to tuberculosis. Also in the year 2016 estimated TB cases were 27.9 lakh out of which 4.2 lakh died due to tuberculosis.

According to RNTCP annual status report of tuberculosis in India 2015, the people affected with tuberculosis were reduced from 289 to 217 lakh per year during the period 2000-2015 and death rate from 56 to 36 per lakh per year.

Aim: Assessment of knowledge regarding tuberculosis among adults.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge of tuberculosis among adults from selected urban and rural areas of Pune district.
2. To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

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Research methodology

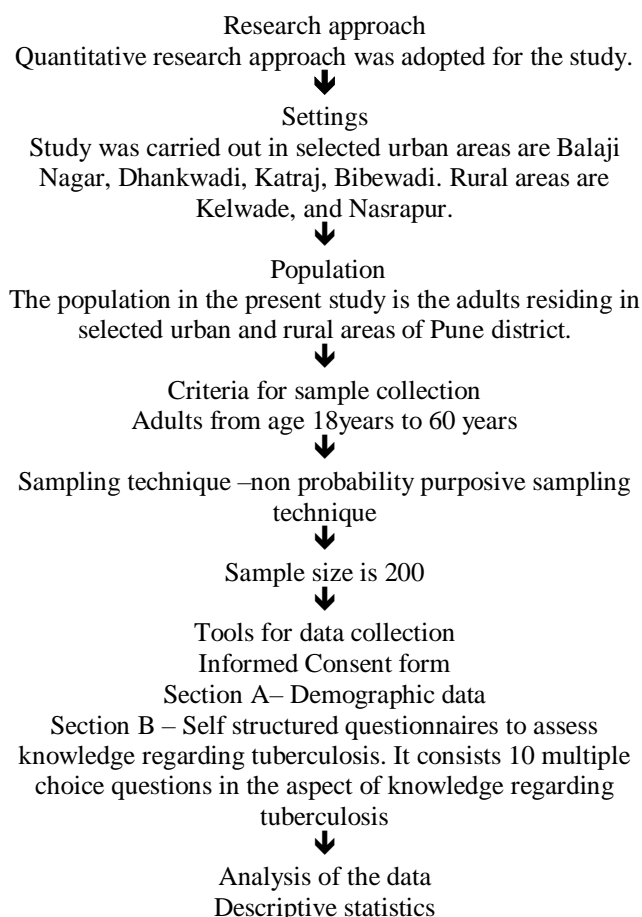


Fig 1: Schematic representation of the Research methodology

Procedure of data collection

- Ethical Permission from the college.
- Permission from the community areas.
- Explain the procedure to the participants in the level of their understanding and language.
- Informed written consent was taken from the participants.
- Giving time and proper place to fills the tools.
- A tool was administered to participants.
- After 20 min to 30 min tool will be collected from the participants.

Results

Findings related to level of knowledge regarding tuberculosis among adults. n = 200

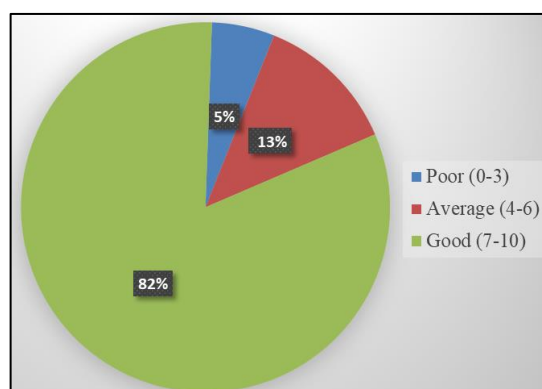


Fig 2: Pie chart showing percentage distribution of adults according to knowledge score regarding tuberculosis

Conclusion

Though most people had overall good knowledge regarding tuberculosis but in certain areas (prevention of tuberculosis) inadequate knowledge was found.

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