



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF AWARENESS REGARDING HEPATITIS AND IT'S PREVENTION AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION IN SELECTED AREA OF MORADABAD”

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ABSTRACT-

A study to assess the awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population in selected area of Moradabad (U.P), towards the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of bachelors in nursing , at Teerthanker Mahaveer College Of Nursing, Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, U.P during the year 2017-2018. The objectives of the study was to assess the awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population in selected area of Moradabad. And to find out the association between the levels of awareness about hepatitis in general population in selected demographic variable. A qualitative research approach was used to evaluate the awareness about hepatitis and its prevention in general population in selected area of Moradabad, and to find out the association between the levels of awareness regarding hepatitis among general population in selected demographic variable. The research way for present study were Descriptive. The target number of people for study was general population in selected area of Moradabad. The sample size of the study was 100 and for gathering the data questionnaire checklist were prepared and the sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling technique . Data analysis was done both the expressive and graphic statistics on the initiating of the objective and study hypothesis and to compute information, master data sheets were prepared. The association between demographic variables and awareness level was determined by chi square test. The result shows that 11% of general population having excellent level of awareness, 67% having good level of awareness and 22% having poor level of awareness. The maximum general has good level of awareness. And there was no significant association between level and demographic variables.

Key Terms: Hepatitis , Prevention , General Population , Moradabad

INTRODUCTION

The inflammation of the liver means the term hepatitis. The word came from greek language here Hepa means liver and Ititis represents the inflammation. The liver is affected by the five viruses and these viruses also cause hepatitis these are- Viruses of Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E.

Dr Baruch Blumberg discovered an antigen in 1963 which detected the presence of hepatitis B in blood samples of humans. While discovering the disease, Dr. Blumberg was researching disease in genetics. This didn't lead to discovery of hepatitis but gave a huge amount of information to understand the disease.

During research Dr. Blumberg and his team travelled throughout the world in need of different kind of blood samples of people as to whether the disease is caused in same kinds of traits or even in inherited traits generation to generation. The need was only to know about role of particular disease in individuals.

In 1967 finally an antigen was identified by Dr. Blumberg and team members which causes hepatitis B. The antigen belongs to blood sample of Australian Aborigine, they named it as Australian antigen.

After discovery of antigen that causes hepatitis B, Dr. Blumberg and Dr. Living Millman invented a vaccine for hepatitis B in 1969. It was named as first anti cancer vaccine by US food and drug institution as it prevents the cause of primary liver cancer. The fact is over 500,000 people annually lose their lives because of liver cancer.

The vaccines of hepatitis B are provided to millions of individuals as to save lives particularly in Africa and Asia.

For his great discovery Dr. Blumberg was rewarded with nobel prize in 1976. He lasts till April 2011.

Hepatitis A causes an infectious liver disease. The mode of transmission is through feco oral route, contaminated liquid and infectious food. Approx. 4 weeks are incubation time of this disease.

The transmission of hepatitis B virus is from blood to blood products. It has a long incubation period during which replication of liver takes place. The transmission of virus takes place from serum in long period of time.

Hepatitis C virus causes a blood borne disease. The transmission is thorough sexual contact and blood transfer. The period of incubation may vary from 15 to 160 days.

Only the individual suffering from hepatitis B have an chance of hepatitis D. As the virus of hepatitis D needs HBsAg for replication. Infection from virus of Hepatitis D take place in case if virus of hepatitis B. Incubation time is 30 to 150 days.

NEED OF THE STUDY

The virus of hepatitis nowadays a great problem faced by common people and really in need of preventing response for betterment. As information of 2005 it causes 1.34 millions death and globally stands on eighth position in viral diseases. And as relative estimates of WHO 325 million persons are dealing with the disease. And also approx. 44000 deaths because of hepatitis C. The greater prevention can be done only by awareness of the disease and education related to health. As prevention is better than cure.

The recent data shows that in European region WHO showed that about 13.3 million people are dealing with the hepatitis B and about 15 millions are dealing with hepatitis C. WHO states that about 36000 deaths due to hepatitis B and about 86000 deaths due to hepatitis C happens annually in Eastern Europe and central

Asia. Estimated by ECDC (European centre for disease prevention and control). Reduction of transmission of the hepatitis can be done by

- By maintenance of public supplies.
- Providing proper disposal for human stool
- Maintenance of personal hygiene.
- Maintenance of proper handling of food.

Common routes of HCV transmissions are injecting unsafe health care settings and also by injecting drugs. The 2 high profile initiatives are advocated for viral hepatitis by WHO and partners. On 28 July the theme ELIMINATE HEPATITIS will be commemorated on World hepatitis day.

The aim of 2017 WHO report is to provide indicating status on viruses of hepatitis B and C as elimination of global hepatitis.

The causes for 96 of overall hepatitis mortality is due to hepatitis B and C

PROBLEM STATEMENT

A study to assess the awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population in the selected area of Moradabad (U.P)

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To assess the awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population in the selected area of Moradabad.
- To find out the association between the levels of awareness regarding hepatitis among general population in the selected demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be significant association between the levels of awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population in the selected demographic variable.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: The research approach adopted for this study was Quantitative research approach

Research design: A Descriptive design was adopted for the study.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted at **Selected** area Bagarpur Moradabad.

Sample and sample size: The sample for the study is general population in selected areas of Moradabad.

The sample size for the study is 100 general population.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used for study.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion Criteria

- a) General population who present during the study.
- b) General population who are able to read and understand Hindi and English.

Exclusion Criteria

- a) General population who are not willing to participate in the study.
- b) General population who are health personnel.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

Part-1 Demographic Data: It contains seven items for obtaining information regarding Age, Gender, Religion, Type of family, Number of family member, Educational status, Monthly family income.

Part-2 Planned Structured Questionnaires Schedule Regarding regarding hepatitis and it's prevention. The planned structured questionnaire schedule regarding hepatitis and it's prevention consist check list of 20 question.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data was organized, tabulated and analyzed through descriptive and inferential statistics including

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

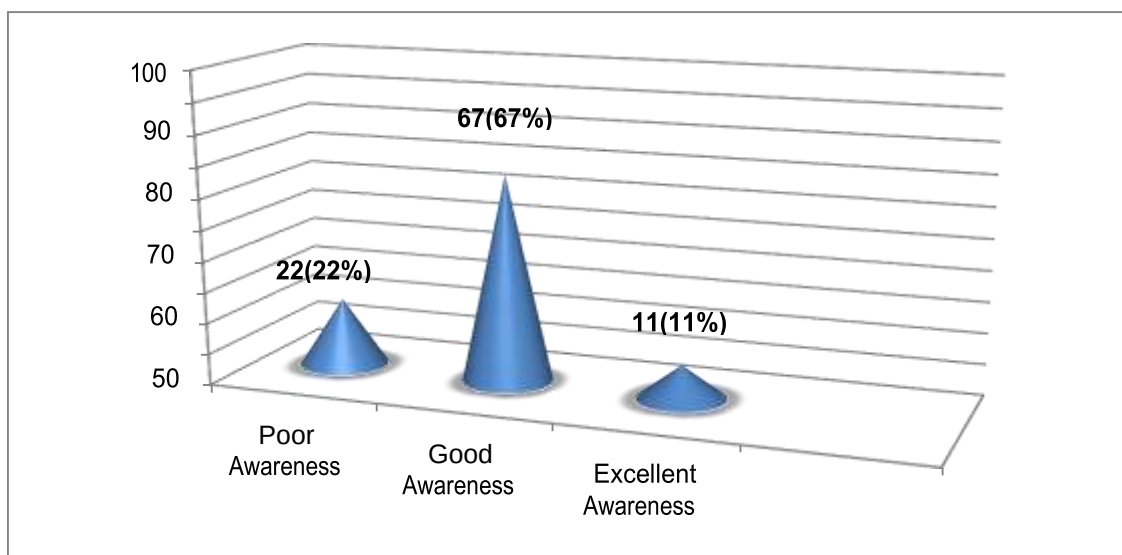
SECTION I: Description of sample characteristics

Sample Characteristics	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age in years		
20-30	44	44
31-40	36	36
41-50	8	8
51-60	12	12
Gender	47	47
Female	53	53
Male		
Religion		
Hindu	82	82
Christian	8	8
Muslim	10	10
Other	0	0
Types of family		
Nuclear family	42	42
Joint family	58	58
No of family member		
2	5	5
3	12	12
More then 3	83	83
Education status		
No formal Education	19	19
Primary Education	44	44
Secondary Education	26	26
Graduate	7	7
Post graduate	4	4
Monthly income		
Less then 5000	34	34
5001-10,000	52	52

10,001-15,000	14	14
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Table 1 revealed that the majority of the sample 44 (44%) belongs to the age group of 20-30 years, most of the samples were 53 (53%) males, majority of the sample 82 (82%) were Hindus and most of the 58 (58%) living in joint family, 83 (83%) samples have more than 3 family member in the family, most of the samples 44 (44%) were have a primary education and 52 (52%) of samples having salary 5001-10,000 per month.

SECTION II: Description of level of awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population.



The data presented in the figure 1 revealed that majority 67 (67%) of the samples were having good level of awareness, most of the samples were had 22 (22%) having poor level of awareness and 11 (11%) of the sample having excellent level of awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention.

SECTION III: Association between the level of awareness regarding hepatitis and its prevention among general population and selected demographic variables.

Sample characteristics	Excellent awareness	Good awareness	Poor awareness	df	P value
Age in years					
20-30	3	29	12	6	0.29
31-40	4	25	4		
41-50	2	3	3		
51-60	1	8	3		
			9		
Gender					
Female	6	34	13	2	0.78
Male	5	33	9		
Religion					
Hindu	8	55	19	4	0.41
Christian	1	7	0		
Muslim	2	5	3		
Other	0	0	0		
Types of family					
Nuclear family	5	24	13	2	0.154
Joint family	6	43	9		
No of family member					
2	0	4	1	4	0.924
3	1	8	3		
More then 3	10	55	18		
Education status					
No formal Education	2	55	18	8	0.22
Primary Education	4	9	8		
Secondary Education	2	30	10		
Graduate	2	21	3		
Post graduate	0	4	1		
Monthly income					
Less then 5000	4	20	10	4	0.20
5001-10,000	6	34	12		
10,001-15,000	1	13	0		

The data presented in the table II revealed that there was no statistical significant association found between general population regarding hepatitis and its prevention and selected demographic such as age ($p=0.29$), gender ($p=0.78$), religion ($p=0.41$), type of family ($p=0.154$), no of family members ($p=0.924$), level of education($p=0.22$) and monthly income ($p=0.22$).

CONCLUSION: As per the study findings, level of awareness of hepatitis and it's prevention had good awareness (67%). The level of awareness of hepatitis and it's prevention was not influenced by any of the demographic variable mentioned in this study.

RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations are made;

- A similar study can be replicated on a sample with different demographic characteristics.
- A similar study may be replicated with control group.
- A similar study may be replicated on a large population for wider generalization.

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