A study on knowledge regarding zika fever among nursing students of selected colleges of pune city

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Abstract

A study to assess the knowledge regarding Zika fever among nursing students of selected college of Pune city. The study aimed at assessing the knowledge regarding Zika fever among nursing students and to associate the knowledge score regarding Zika fever with their selected demographic variables. In this study Quantitative approach and non-experimental descriptive research design was used. The samples were selected from Dr. D.Y. Patil nursing college. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for data collection.

The content validity was determined by the experts and 80 sample collections were done from 21 May 2019 to 23 May 2019.The structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding Zika fever was derived by the investigator. The data were analyzed and interpreted based on the objectives using descriptive and inferential statistics. The major findings of the study revealed that majority 82.5.0% of them were having average knowledge, 16.2 % of them were having good knowledge and 1.25 % of them were having poor knowledge regarding Zika Fever. There was no significant association found between the Knowledge score regarding Zika fever among B.Sc Nursing students. It can be concluded that, awareness among nursing students regarding Zika Fever were average. Hence, education among nursing students is needed and this topic should include in their syllabus under the subject of community health nursing and Medical surgical nursing.

Keywords: Knowledge, Assess, Zika Fever, Nursing students

Introduction

Zika fever, also known as Zika virus disease, is an infectious disease caused by the virus. Most cases have no symptoms, but when present they are usually mild and can resemble dengue fever. Symptoms may include fever, red eyes, joint pain, headache, and a maculopapular rash. Symptoms generally last less than seven days. It has not caused any reported deaths during the initial infection. Mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy can cause microcephaly and other brain malformations in some babies. The first outbreak of Zika virus disease was reported from the Island of Yap (Federated States of Micronesia) in 2007. This was followed by a large outbreak of Zika virus infection in French Polynesia in 2013 and other countries and territories in the Pacific. In March 2015, Brazil reported a large outbreak of rash illness, soon identified as Zika virus infection, and in July 2015, found to be associated with Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Outbreak of confirmed Zika virus infections in Rajasthan state, India. Prior to this outbreak, India reported four confirmed cases of Zika virus infection in 2017, three cases in Ahmadabad Gujarat and one case in Krishnagiri District of Tamil Nadu.These findings suggest ongoing transmission of Zika virus in Rajasthan State, India, and new cases may occur in the future. Zika virus is known to be circulating in the South East Asia Region and these findings do not change the global risk assessment. WHO does not recommend any travel or trade restriction to India based on the current information. WHO encourages Member States to report similar findings to better understand the global epidemiology of Zika virus transmission and its associated complications.The risk of further spread of Zika virus to areas where the competent vectors, Aedes mosquitoes, are present is significant given the wide geographical distribution of these mosquitoes in various regions of the world. WHO continues to monitor the epidemiological situation and conduct risk assessment based on the latest available information.

Problem Statement: A study to assess the knowledge regarding Zika Fever among the nursing students of selected colleges of Pune City.

Objectives of study
1. To assess the knowledge regarding Zika fever among Nursing students of selected college
2. To associate the knowledge score regarding Zika fever with selected demographic variables of the Nursing students.

Material and methods
Research Approach: Quantitative research approach was used for this study.

Research Design: Non experimental descriptive research design was used.

Assumption: Nursing students may have some basic knowledge regarding Zika Fever

Setting of the study: Dr. D.Y. Patil College of Nursing Pune
Population: Nursing students.
Sample: Nursing students of Dr. D.Y. Patil College of Nursing
Sample Size: 80 students from B.sc Nursing programme
Sampling Techniques: Purposive sampling technique was used

Inclusion Criteria
1. Students who are willing to participate
2. Students from B. Sc Nursing Programme
3. Students who can understand, read and write English

Data collection technique
Structured questionnaire based on knowledge regarding on Zika Fever were asked to samples

Development of tool
1. Review of research and non-research literature was used.
2. Opinions and suggestions are taken from experts.

Description of final tool
Section I: Comprises of 6 items on socio-demographic data including age, gender, family type, monthly income, previous knowledge and resource of knowledge
Section II: Comprises of 20 items regarding knowledge about Zika Fever

Validity: In the present study the tool had been given to 13 experts for content validity, from that 10 experts have given their valuable suggestions. Tool was modifying as per experts suggestion.

Procedure for data collection: Permission was taken from the Higher authority, written consent taken from each sample; data was collected from 21/05/2019 to 23/05/2019. Each sample was given a set of demographic variables, questionnaire to be answered.

Plan for Data Analysis: After data collection it was analyzed according to-
1. Demographic characteristics by frequency and percentage in table form
2. Distribution of knowledge scores in frequency and percentage by using pie diagram
3. Associations of study finding with demographic variables by chi squre test.

Analysis and interpretation of data
The analysis is the categories ordering, manipulating and summarizing of data obtained answer of research questions. The purpose of analysis is to reduce the data to interpretable form so that the relation of research problem can study and test.

Organization of the Data
The analyzed data has been organized and presented in the following sections:-
Section I: Description of sample according to demographic variables.
Section II: Analysis of data related to knowledge level of Zika fever among the nursing students

Section III: Analysis of data related to Associations of study finding with demographic variables

Major findings of the study
Section I (Demographic Data) Description of samples according to demographic characteristics by frequency and percentage All 80 samples were from Dr.D.Y.Patil college of nursing Pune.
The above study shows that majority 36% students participated in this study were belong to 18-19 age group,32% students from 19-20 age,22.5% students from 20-21 and 8.7% students were from 17-18 age group.72.5 % female students and 27.5 % male students were participated in this study. 66.2 % students belong to nuclear family,25% students from joint family and 8.7% students from single parents family.57.5 % students were having monthly family income 20000/-,20% were from 15000-20000/-,16.25 from 10000-15000 and very less 6.25 % students from 5000-10000/- 58.75 % students were not aware about zika fever and 41.25 % students were having previous knowledge about Zika Fever.70 % students had knowledge from internet resources and 30 % students received knowledge from newspaper, hording source.

Section II
Analysis of data related to knowledge level of Nursing students regarding Zika Fever
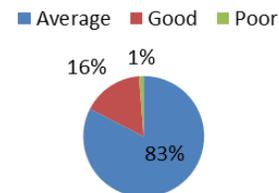

Fig 1: Pie diagram of knowledge scores in frequency and percentage obtain from students

The above figure indicates the distribution of knowledge scores obtained from students about Zika Fever It shows that 83% had average knowledge about the Zika Fever and 1% samples had poor knowledge.

Section III-Association between Research finding and demographic profile
There was no significant association found between the Knowledge score regarding Zika fever among B.Sc Nursing students

Recommendations
1. A similar study to assess the knowledge and practice on prevention regarding Zika Fever among people in selected areas can be done on a large sample size.
2. A comparative study of knowledge of level in urban and rural family can be done.
3. A quasi experimental study to assess the effect of health education on Zika Fever
Among the undergraduates and postgraduates students

Conclusion

A statistically there is no significant association was found between the knowledge regarding Zika fever and nursing students. Although the students were having average knowledge of Zika Fever but the correct knowledge about Zika Virus is lacking in the students. So there is need of include this topic in the syllabus under the subject community health nursing and Medical surgical nursing. More emphasis should be given for health education to create awareness about Zika fever in the community by the students.

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