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Knowledge on prevention of swine flu among mothers

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Abstract
Back Ground: Swine flu is a big threat to world with recent outbreak of swine flu within the human population has caused a great deal of concern for health officials in India and around have become a much publicized disease. Swine influenza also called swine flu, hog flu and pig flu refers in influenza caused by those strains of influenza virus called swine influenza virus that usually caused by infected pigs. It is caused by a new swine flu virus that has changed in ways that allow it to spread from person to person and its happening among people who haven't had any contacted with pigs.
Aim: To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers.
Material and Method: Study conducted by using the quantitative research approach by using descriptive research design was adopted to determine the knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers.
Statistical Analysis Used: The collected data was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives of the study.
Results and Conclusion: The study result shows that with regard to level of knowledge on prevention of swine flu among 30 mothers, 23(6.67%) mothers had a knowledge, 2(6.67%) mothers had B+ knowledge, 9(30%) mothers had B knowledge, 7(23.33%) mothers had C knowledge and 10(33.33%) mothers had D knowledge.

Keywords: knowledge, swine flu, mother

1. Introduction

Swine flu is a big threat to world with recent outbreak of swine flu within the human population has caused a great deal of concern for health officials in India and around have become a much publicized disease. The CDC [Centre for disease control and prevention] was the first to use the term swine flu after initial analysis should the virus has many of the characteristic of a swine flu [1].

Swine influenza also called swine flu, hog flu and pig flu refers in influenza caused by those strains of influenza virus called swine influenza virus that usually caused by infected pigs. It is caused by a new swine flu virus that has changed in ways that allow it to spread from person to person and its happening among people who haven't had any contacted with pigs.

Swine flu is caused by a strain of influenza virus that usually only infected pig. Unlike typhus, which can be transmitted by lice or ticks, transmission usually occurs from person to person, not animal to person and can't cause swine flu from eating pork products. Swine flu is very contagious and the disease is spread through saliva and mucus particles, peoples may spread it by sneezing, coughing, touching a germ covered surface and then touching their eyes and nose [2].

Agrawal A *et al.* (2012): A study was conducted on public knowledge, attitude and behavioral changes in an Indian population during the Influenza a (H1N1) outbreak in Udaipur (Rajasthan, India) among 791 individuals (57% males and 43% females). Samples were selected by using non-probability sampling technique. Data was collected by using structured questionnaire. Results showed that Of 791 respondents, 83.1% had heard about H1N1, but 47.4% felt that they did not have enough information about the pandemic. Only 34.5% felt that their health would be seriously affected if they contacted H1N1. Over half of the respondents (59.6%) had no idea about the duration of the pandemic. Knowledge differed significantly according to gender, age groups, and educational status as well as working status. They concluded that acceptable knowledge and attitude, behavioral response to Influenza-A (H1N1) was poor. Therefore, increased efforts should be made by the government to understand what factors are associated with adaptive behavioral changes among the general public.

2. Objectives of the Study

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers with their selected socio demographic variables.

3. Detailed Research Plan

- **Research Approach**: Quantitative Approach.
- **Research Design:** Descriptive research design.
- **Research Setting:** The setting of the study was the study was Kamakshi nagar at Nellore.
- **Sampling Technique:** Non probability convenience sampling techniques was adopted for selection of the subjects.
  Sample Size: The sample size is 30 30 mothers residing in the selected villages, Nellore.

- **Description of the tool**

With the help of an extensive review from various text books, journals, internet and unpublished books the tool was developed to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers in Kamakshi nagar village at, Nellore.

The tool consists of two parts:

Part – A: Demographic Variables.

The demographic variables of mothers include age, educational qualification, occupation, type of family, family income.

Part – B: Structured questionnaire.

Structured questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of swine flu.

Scoring Key

Scoring system was developed by '1' mark correct response and wrong answer represents score '0' mark.

Score Interpretation

Table 1

Grade	Score
A+	More than 85%
A	More than 75%
B+	More than 65%
B	More than 55%
C	More than 50%
D	Less than 50%

4. Results and Discussion

Description of demographic variables of among mothers

- In view of age of mothers 18(60%) were between <20 years, 8(26.67%) were between 21-30 years, 2(6.67%) were between 31-40 years and 2(6.67%) were >41 years.
- In relation to education status of mothers, 5(16.67%) were illiterate, 17(56.67%) were studied primary education and 8 (26.67%) were studied up to high school education.
- In view of occupation of mothers, 7(23.33%) were coolie, 21(70%) were house wife and 2(6.67%) were private employee.
- Relating to type of family of mothers, 12(40%) were belongs to nuclear family, 18(60%) were belongs to joint family.
- With reference to family income of mothers, 28(93.33%) were earns <Rs.5000 and 2 (6.67%) were earns Rs.5001-7000.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of staff nurses based on level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers. (n=30)

Level of knowledge	Mothers	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
A	2	6.67
B+	2	6.67
B	9	30
C	7	23.33
D	10	33.33
Total	30	100

Table 2 shows that with regard to level of knowledge on prevention of swine flu among 30 mothers, 23(6.67%) mothers had a knowledge, 2(6.67%) mothers had B+ knowledge, 9(30%) mothers had B knowledge, 7(23.33%) mothers had C knowledge and 10(33.33%) mothers had D knowledge.

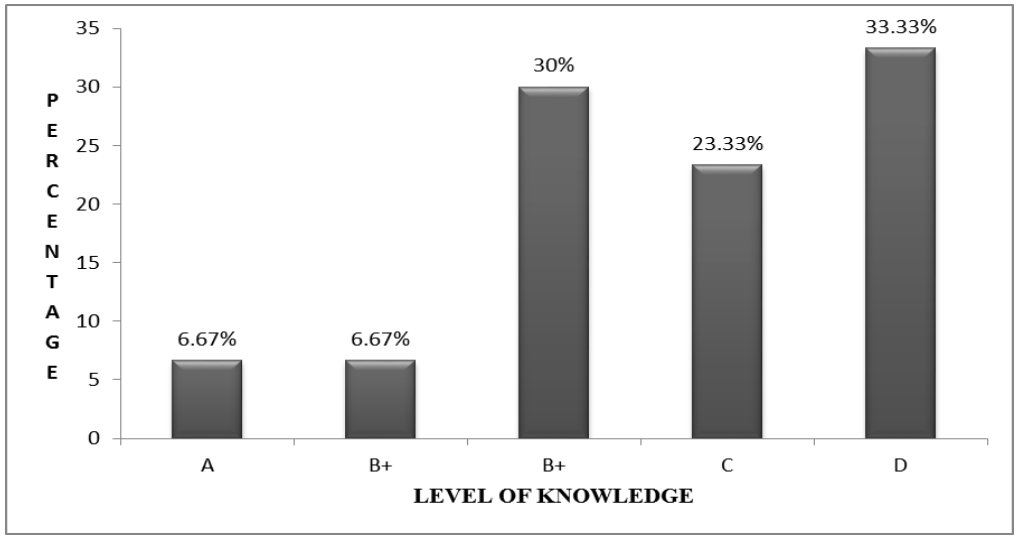

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on prevention of swine flu among mothers.

5. Implications of the Study

The most effective way to improve knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of swine flu by continuing health education and awareness programmes.

Nursing Education

- The nursing educational programme helps the mothers to improve Knowledge and awareness regarding prevention of swine flu.

- Awareness programmes and health camps should be conducted for improving the level of knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu among mothers.

Nursing Practice

- Nurses have the responsibility to educate public regarding prevention of swine flu.
- The nurse as a member of the health care team should play key role in creating awareness regarding of prevention of swine flu.

Nursing Administrtion

- The nurse administrator should conduct awareness programmes regarding prevention of swine flu.
- The nurse administrator must update the nurse's knowledge about prevention of swine flu through CNE.

6. Conclusion

The study findings concluded that majority of mothers had D knowledge regarding prevention of swine flu.

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