International Journal of Academic Research and Development
ISSN: 2455-4197
Impact Factor: RJIF 5.22
www.academicsjournal.com
Volume 2; Issue 5; September 2017; Page No. 180-182

Knowledge regarding water borne diseases among the degree students

[*] Joseya antony, Dr. Indira S, Shanmugam Jhansi
Narayana College of Nursing, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract
Back ground: Water is an essential component for every living being for day to day activities for all domestic activities like drinking, bathing etc. and which plays an important role in physiological functions in body. An adult human being needs to drink at least 2.5-3 litters of water a day to replace fluid loss in urine sweat and air and to perform essential biochemical functions. Moreover, almost 90% of body mass is water.
Aim: To assess the level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases among the degree students.
Material and method: Study conducted by using the quantitative research approach by using cross sectional descriptive research design was adopted to determine the knowledge regarding water borne diseases among degree students.
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 related to the distribution of level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases among degree students, 6(20%) had B+ grade, 11(36.67%) had B grade, 6(20%) had C grade and 7(23.33%) had D grade.

Keywords: knowledge, water borne disease

1. Introduction

Water is an essential component for every living being for day to day activities for all domestic activities like drinking, bathing etc. and which plays an important role in physiological functions in body. An adult human being needs to drink at least 2.5-3 litters of water a day to replace fluid loss in urine sweat and air and to perform essential biochemical functions. Moreover, almost 90% of body mass is water.[1]

Whereas water is as common vehicle in urban and rural areas use of water will be more for agricultural purpose, it is important to note that not only drinking water but also water used for cleaning fruits, vegetables and cooking utensils and for washing, where stagnation of water can be seen at surroundings of houses and open drainage system, poor storage of water like not maintain the water hygiene. It can convey disease indeed, salads that have been washed in polluted water are a frequently over looked and rather common source of water borne diseases responsible for an occasional outbreak of cholera or typhoid

So, there is more chance of water born disease. Water borne pathogens includes viruses, protozoa, bacteria and toxic etc. and also harbours the intermediate stages of many parasite, either as free living larvae, or in some other form and it is the vehicle for essential stages in the life cycle many dangerous insect, vectors notably mosquitoes, black flies etc. The chemicals contamination or pollution of drinking water is another serious problem one that has become a great deal worse in the industry era due to the wide spread and after unregulated discharges of toxic substances into rivers, lakes and oceans.[2]

Water sources (springs, rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, wells, reservoirs and rain water runoff into tanks and cisterns) can all be contaminated by feacal matter of human or animal origin. Organic matter of other origin (dead, animals, decaying, vegetation) can contaminate drinking water too in ways that range from subject. Sources usually can be made safe to drinks by boiling water.[3]

2. Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases among the degree students.
2. To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases among the degree students with selected socio demographic variables.

3. Detailed Research Plan

Research Approach: Quantitative Approach.
Research Design: Descriptive research design.
Research Setting: The study was conducted Krishna Chaithanya Degree College in Nellore.
Sampling Technique: Convenient sampling technique was adopted for selection of the subjects.
Sample Size: The sample size was 30 degree students studying in Krishna Chaithanya Degree College, Nellore.

Description of the tool

The tool was developed with the help of related literature from various text books, journals, web sites, discussion and guidance by the teachers.

The tool was divided into two parts

Part I: Deals with demographic data. The demographic variables like age, gender, year of course, and type of water facility.

Part II: Deals with structured questionnaire with 30 questions

Scoring Key

Scoring system was developed by '1' mark to correct response and '0' mark for wrong answer.

Score Interpretation

Table 1

Level of Knowledge	Percentage
A+	More than 85%
A	More than 75%
B+	More than 65%
B	More than 58%
C	More than 50%
D	Less than 50%

4. Results and Discussion

Description of demographic variables of among degree students

- In association to age, 28(93.3%) of students are 18-19 years & 2(6.7%) of students are 20-21years of age.
- Regarding to Gender, 10(33.3%) of students are males & 20(66.6%) of students are females.
- With context to year of course, 28(93.3%) of students are 1st years & 2(6.7%) of students are 2nd years.
- Related to type of water facility, 17(56.7%) are from ground water, 12(40%) are from tap water & 1(3.3%) are from well water.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding waterborne diseases among degree students. (n=30)

Level of knowledge	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
B+	6	20
B	11	36.67
C	6	20
D	7	23.33
Total	30	100

Table 2 shows that with related to the distribution of level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases among degree students, 6(20%) had B+ grade, 11(36.67%) had B grade, 6(20%) had C grade and 7(23.33%) had D grade.

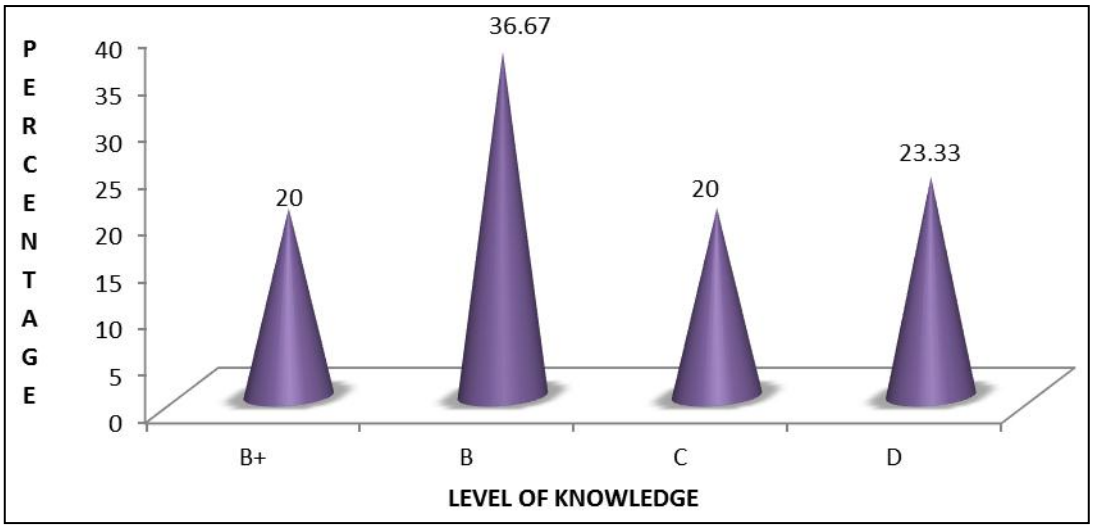

Fig 1: Percentage distribution of degree students based on Level of knowledge.

5. Implications of the Study

The challenges faced by the client due to lack of knowledge of water borne diseases. The findings of the study have implications to Nursing education, Nursing administration and Nursing research.

Nursing Practice

- It is the constant end eavours of degree students have enough knowledge.
- Degree student can utilize the level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases to provide comprehensive care to their family& society.

Nursing Education

- Education programme should emphasize more on teaching of Degree students to improve their knowledge regarding water borne diseases.
- The nursing curriculum should focus on updating the level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases.
- Nursing education helps the student to develop more insight on new knowledge regarding water borne diseases.

Nursing Administration

- Nursing administration should organize in service education/ workshop/ simulation /CNE/ Seminar on water borne diseases to improve the knowledge of Degree students.

Nursing Research

- Extensive research can be carried out to assess the level of knowledge regarding water borne diseases.
- Research on knowledge regarding water borne diseases can be conducted in community settings.
- The finding of the study can be disseminated through print

journals as well as e- journals.

6. Conclusion

The study concluded that, most of the degree students have B+ level of knowledge, B level of knowledge; C level of knowledge and D level of knowledge are there. And there is no A+ & A level of knowledge. Researcher plan to conduct workshop or seminar programme to improve the knowledge regarding water borne diseases among degree students

7. References

1. Sunita Patney. Text book of Community Health Nursing first edition.
2. Published by Modern publishers, 344-346.
3. Meenakshi Masih. Text book of Communicable Diseases first edition; Published by N R Brothers publications, 349-350.
4. Seshu Babu. Review of Community Medicine; second edition; Published by Para medical books. PVT.LTD. Publications, 296-298.
5. Park K. Text book of Preventive and social medicine; twenty third edition; M/s Banarsidas Bhanot publications, 492-494
6. Vanaja Kumari B. Ebola virus disease, Nurses of India. 2015; 6(7):11-12.
7. Vanaja Kumari B. Knowledge on rain water harvesting among housewives of urban community, Nellore, International Journal of recent Scientific research. 2015; 6(7):5537-41.