

# An Exploratory Study To Assess self reported first aid practices regarding management of epilepsy Among Adults In Selected Areas Of Pune City.”

Mr. Mayank Agrawal, Ms. Akanksha, Ms. Channama Shitanore, Ms. Supriya Konde, Mr. Rohan Jadhav  
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed To Be University), Pune  
College Of Nursing, Pune

## Abstract

**A study titled An Exploratory Study To Assess self reported first aid practices regarding management of epilepsy Among Adults In Selected Areas Of Pune City.”** was conducted for the partial fulfillment of the bachelor Degree of nursing , Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemend University , Pune during the year 2018-2019 .

**The objective of the study was :**

- 1) To assess the self reported first aid practices regarding management of epilepsy among adults.
- 2) To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

A non experimental research design was adopted to conduct the study. A total of 100 samples , age between 20-35 years was selected by using purposive sampling technique. Study instrument was self structured tool used by the researcher , consist of two parts.

Part 1: Demographic Data

Part 2 : self reported first aids practices regarding management of Epilepsy Assessment Tool.

The finding of the study revealed that self reported practices 48% had average knowledge, 44% had poor knowledge and 8% had good knowledge. There was no association found between the demographic variables and self-reported first aid practices regarding management of epilepsy.

The study concluded that the adult have average self reported practices knowledge .

## Introduction

An individual experienced two or more unprovoked seizures in the interval of at least 24 hours then only individual is considered to have epilepsy. Seizure can affect your feelings, awareness or movements. Treatment is based on diagnosis of specific type of epileptic seizures and specific epilepsy syndromes. Pharmacotherapy is the treatment of choice. Medication can control almost 60% to 70% of patient's seizure episodes. People with epileptic seizure that are not controlled by medication are at greater risk for irreversible disability and increased mortality and should be referred to a full-service epilepsy center.

The epilepsy is the second most & frequently occurred neurological conditions which have heavy impact on the individuals, families, community & also on the health care system. There are many individuals were suffered from epilepsy.

#### Need of The Study

A lot of care need when person suffer from something. So, the people must be aware about the first-aid and it should be provided to all the people. Because first-aid provide safety awareness with knowledge and skills. So, it is necessary to know about the first aid management because In order to reduce, the barrier or obstacles by remove that barrier or to enhance the resources facility for that it is necessary to identify the important cause of barrier for particular community area & make medication or treatment available in reasonable cost which affordable for community people.

It needs to assess the self-reported first aid practices in adult regarding the epilepsy management which is essential to identify the early epilepsy attack in order to organize or to provide preventive, promote, curative & rehabilitative services. It is not possible for health professionals to present everywhere.

#### RESEARCH STATEMENT

“An exploratory study to assess the self-reported first-aid practices regarding management of epilepsy among young adults in the selected areas of Pune city”

#### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the self-reported first aid practices regarding management of epilepsy among adults in the selected areas of Pune city.
- To associate findings with selected demographic variables.

#### Methodology

Descriptive research was used to assess the self reported first aids practices regarding management of epilepsy among Adults in the selected areas of pune city. The target population who fulfills the inclusion criteria are selected for this study, a non- probability convenient Sampling Technique was used to select 100 samples. A 9 Self-Structured Questionnaires were formulated to assess the self reported first aids practices regarding management of epilepsy . Each corrected answer was given a score of one and wrong answer zero score. The score between poor 0–3, Average 4–6 Good 7–9 and 9 The tool was validated by 5 experts in department of Medical surgical nursing faculty. Valuable suggestions were incorporated and tool was finalized. Permission was obtained from undergraduate research monitoring committee and institute ethical committee. The reliability of tool was established by conducting a pilot study. The data collection was conducted for one month in selected areas of Pune city. The investigator first introduced themselves to the Adults and developed a good rapport with them. The investigators explained the purpose of the study and then gained their confidence by obtaining a written consent from samples. The data collection was done by questionnaire method a separate questionnaire was used for each adults . Approximately 10 minutes were spent

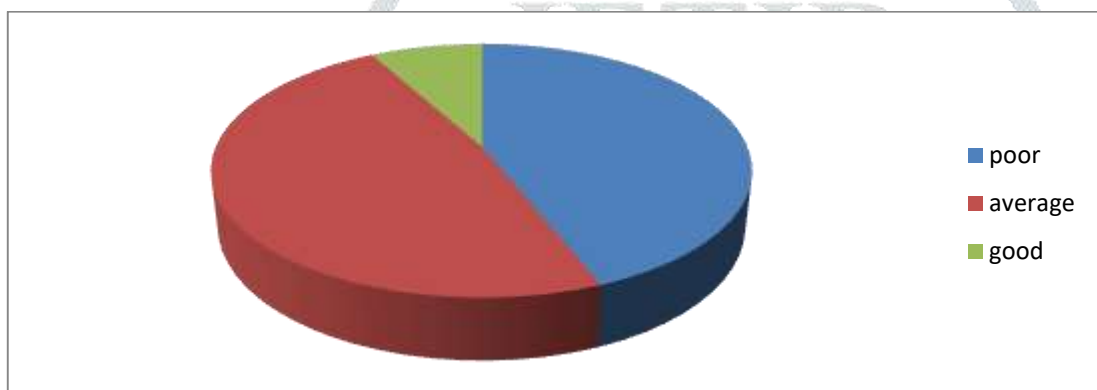
for each sample. Similarly the same data procedure was followed for the entire 100 samples.

### Major Study Finding

**Table 1 )Self-reported practices of adults regarding first aid management of epilepsy**

n = 100

KNOWLEDGE SCORE				
	Poor (0-3)	Average (4-6)	Good (7-19)	Total
Frequency	44	48	8	100
Percentage	44.00%	48.00%	8.00%	100%



Data presented in Table No 1) depicts self-reported practices of adults regarding first aid management of epilepsy shows that majority (48%) participants had average practice, (44%) participants having poor knowledge and (8%) participants having good knowledge.

**Table 2: association of demographic variables with practice score of adults for self reported first aid practices regarding the management of epilepsy.**

n = 100

Demographic Variable	Practice Score	d.f.	Chi square calculated value	Chi square table value	P value	Inference			
							Poor	Average	Good
Age	20-25	26	25	4	4	1.79	12.59	0.93	N.S.
	26-30	12	6	2					
	31-35	11	12	2					
Gender	Male	27	27	2	2	3.94	5.99	0.13	N.S.

	Female	22	16	6					
<b>Religion</b>	Hindu	47	40	8	6	0.86	5.99	0.64	N.S.
	Muslim	2	3	0					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
<b>Education</b>	No Education	4	2	0	6	3.52	12.59	0.74	N.S.
	Secondary	15	16	1					
	Higher Education	15	13	3					
	Graduation	15	12	4					

\*, association at 0.05 level of significance

Note: If value of calculated chi square is lesser than chi square table value then we reject the null hypothesis and can assume the result is statistically significant i.e. there is a no association.

As value of **Calculated chi-square** is lesser than **Chi square table value** so there is no any association of demographic variables with knowledge score regarding management of epilepsy.

There is no statistically significant association between the levels of knowledge regarding management of epilepsy among adults with selected demographic variables as all the **p values are more than 0.05 (p>0.05)**.

### Implications :-

The present study can help nurses to enrich the awareness through outreach programme regarding management of epilepsy . Basic nursing education should give importance to the management of epilepsy , early detection of epilepsy attack . The findings of the study help the medical surgical nurses and students to develop the inquiry baseline. The general aspect of the study result can be made by further researcher to identify the level of fallacy regarding management of epilepsy among adults .

### Conclusion

Adults have only 8% good knowledge, 48% adults have average knowledge and 44% adult have poor knowledge regarding self-reported first aid practices of epilepsy. , there is a need of improvement of self-reported first aid practices regarding epilepsy this study gave the researcher a new experience, a venue to interact with these adults. The persistent support and guidance from the guide and other faculty members of our college, respondents and the colleagues contributed to the successful completion of the study.

### Acknowledgement

*we would like to express our special gratitude to the god for his firm believes in us.*

We are grateful to **Dr. (Mrs.) Khurshid Jamadar, Principal, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University, College of Nursing, Pune** for her provision of expertise, technical support and giving us such a great opportunity.

We would like to express our deep sincere thanks to our guide **Dr. (Mrs.) Jyotsna Deshpande, Assistant Professor, Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing Department of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University), College of nursing, Pune** for her constant support, superior knowledge, experience and for devoting her precious time to accomplish this study.

We thanks to **Dr. Suresh Ray, Research Cell Coordinator and Associate Professor and Head of Community Health Nursing, Dr.(Mrs.)Supriya Pottal Ray Assistant Professor, Dr.(Mrs.) Veena Sakhardande Assistant Professor, Dr.(Mrs.) Bhagyashree Jogdeo Assistant Professor, Dr.(Mrs.) Sundari Apte Assistant Professor, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University), College of Nursing Pune**, for his valuable guidance and insight.

Special gratitude to **Mrs. Manisha Gadade, Clinical Instructor, Final Year B.Sc. Nursing Coordinator, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University, College of Nursing, Pune** for providing necessary support, encouragement and invaluable planning execution.

We profusely thank all the validity members **Dr.(Mrs.) Sundari Apte Associate Professor Mrs. Monita Thockchom Assistant Professor, Mrs. Sushila Devi Assistant Professor, Mrs. Archala Khemnar Clinical Instructor, Mr. Larry Wagh Clinical Instructor** who validated our tool and gave their precious time and suggestions.

We thank all the faculty of **Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be) University, College of Nursing, Pune** who sent words of encouragement to us.

We also extend our sincere thanks to our senior **Mr. Ravi Rai Dangi** for helping and motivating us throughout in this study.

#### **ETHICAL CLEARANCE :-**

Administrative approval from college ethical committee.

The whole process is described to the participants.

Informed written consents were taken from the participants.

Demographic data was collected.

Structured questionnaire was given to the participants and they were given 20 minutes to solve the questionnaire.

#### **Books:**

- Suresh K Sharma, Nursing Research and Statics, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, Reed Elsevier India Private Limited, India
- Siddhartha and Bruner's, Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing, 3<sup>rd</sup> edition.
- K Park, Preventive and Social Medicine, 22<sup>nd</sup> edition, M/S Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers.

**Journals:**

- International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), 4<sup>th</sup> January 2013
- Maha Abdullah Al.Zubaidi, Najood Mohammad AlSudairy Bayan Abdu AlZubaidiRawanNashaatJohar Ji Samah Mohammed AlQurashiKhairya Abdul Rahman Alsadi, Areej Ahmad Abulela The Egyptian Journal of Hospital and Medicine October 2017 Volume 69 DOI: 10.12816/0042249
- Navjot Kaur Savitri and Mandeep Kaur Journal of Health and Medical Informatics DOI: 10.4172/2157-7420.10000288
- International Journal of Applied Research 2016; 2(1) : 777-780
- iMedPub Journals Vol. 8 No.122 DOI: 10.3823/1721

**Online:**

- <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/5138952>
- LekhjungThapa, Tirtha Raj Bhandari, Shakti Shrestha and Ramesh Sharmapoudel epilepsy research and treatment volume 2017 <https://doi.org/10.1155/2017/6705807>
- <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/264902038>
- <http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/ndt.s82328>
- Anup K Thacker, Anand M. Verma, Ram Ji, Prolima Thacker, Pragma Mishra Awareness and Attitude about epilepsy [www.elsevier.com/locate/yesiz](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/yesiz)
- <http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2016/8672853>
- Sonu Goel, Navpreet singh, Viveklal, Amarjeet Singh PubMed Volume 16, Issue 4, October 2013 <http://researchgate.net/publication/280920083>
- Gizat Molla Kassie, TsegayeMelakuKebede, BogaleKebedeDuguma North American Journal of Medical Science August 2014 Volume 6 Issue 8 <http://www.najms.org>
- JjalleTeferi and ZewduShewangiazw Neuropsychiatric Disease and Treatment 2015:II<http://dovepress.com>
- [www.allresearchjournal.com](http://www.allresearchjournal.com)
- [Wikipedia.com](http://Wikipedia.com)