

# An Exploratory Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Management Of Epilepsy Among Adults In Selected Areas Of Pune City.”

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## Abstract

**A study titled An Exploratory Study To Assess The Knowledge 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 knowledge 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 : Management of Epilepsy knowledge Assessment Tool.

The finding of the study revealed that majority (49%)adults have Poor knowledge and (43%)adults have Average knowledge and only (8%)adults have good knowledge of management of epilepsy.

The study concluded that the adult have poor knowledge .

## Introduction

Epilepsy has unique features with common medical disorder or group of disorder. Epilepsy is usually having tendency to possess the seizures that initiate in the brain. The brain uses electrical impulses that communicate between the functional units of brain. If these cells are disrupted, this can lead to seizure episodes.

There was recent study shows that there are 70% million people have epilepsy in worldwide. In that the study shows that the prevalence rate is higher in rural area as compare to urban.1.54% prevalence in rural & 1.03% in urban areas in the developing countries. In India, 12 million persons have epilepsy. About 1 in 26 people will have chance to develop epilepsy at some point during their lifetime span at any age. The

epilepsy mostly occurred in the young children whose age is below 2 years & adults whose age is above 65 years or older.

### **Need Of The Study**

It is very unsure that anyone can have anything in anytime at anyplace. This is world of accidents. So, everyday any type of accidents can occur at any place like when doing our daily activities, during travelling, etc. whenever, accident occurs people avoid that because people are not aware of providing first-aid for injuries.

People are so much lacking in knowledge regarding epilepsy management. During our community posting we observed that people having misconception about epilepsy. They are not aware about this condition and have not adequate knowledge regarding epilepsy .

It needs to assess the knowledge 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.

### **Research statement**

#### **An Exploratory Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Management Of Epilepsy Among Adults In Selected Areas Of Pune City.”**

### **Objective of the study**

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding management of epilepsy among adults in selected areas of pune city .
- 2) To associate the findings with selected demographic variables .

### **Methodology**

Descriptive research was used to assess the level of knowledge 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 14 Self-Structured Questionnaires were formulated to assess the Level of Knowledge. Each corrected answer was given a score of one and wrong answer zero score. The score between poor 0–5, Average 6–10, Good 11–14 and 14 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 20 minutes were spent

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

## Major Study Findings

**Table: 1 Knowledge score of adults regarding management of epilepsy**

**n = 100**

KNOWLEDGE SCORE				
	Poor (0-5)	Average (6-10)	Good (11-14)	Total
<b>Frequency</b>	49	43	8	<b>100</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	49.00%	43.00%	8.00%	<b>100%</b>

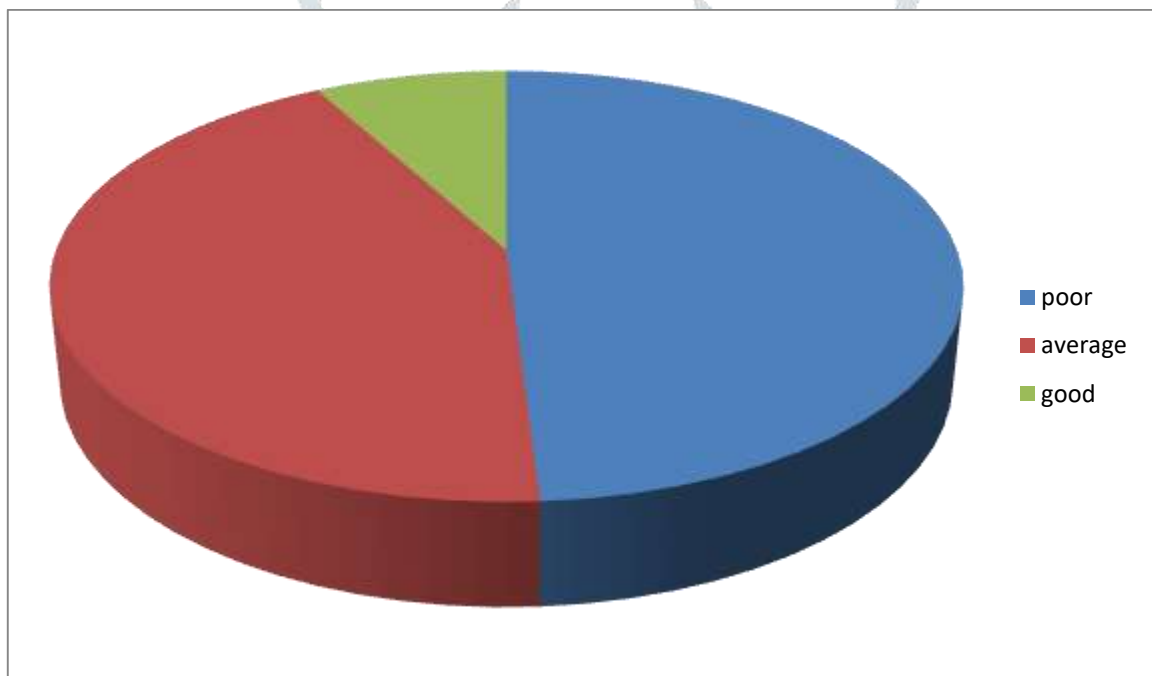


Table 1) shows the knowledge score of adults regarding management of epilepsy reveals that majority (49%) adults have Poor knowledge and (43%) adults have Average knowledge and only (8%) adults have poor knowledge of management of epilepsy.

**Table 2: Association of demographic variables with knowledge score of adults regarding 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	24	26	5	4	3.32	12.59	0.50	N.S.
	26-30	6	12	2					
	31-35	14	10	1					
Gender	Male	25	24	7	2	3.93	5.99	0.13	N.S.
	Female	19	24	1					
Religion	Hindu	41	47	7	6	2.11	5.99	0.34	N.S.
	Muslim	3	1	1					
	Sikh	0	0	0					
	Christian	0	0	0					
Education	No Education	3	2	1	6	3.43	12.59	0.75	N.S.
	Secondary	16	15	1					
	Higher Education	13	16	2					
	Graduation	12	15	4					

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

The overall finding of the study revealed that that adults having inadequate knowledge about “epilepsy”. Only 8% have adequate knowledge, 43% adults have average knowledge, 49% adults have poor knowledge and only 8% adults having good knowledge.

So, there is a need of improvement of knowledge and 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.

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### **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.

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