

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON CARE OF SPECTACLES AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT COIMBATORE.

Abstract : Introduction: Spectacles are devices consists of glass or hard plastic lenses mounted in a frame that holds them in front of a person's eyes, typically using a bridge over the nose and temples. Reasonable care of eye wear extends the life of the spectacles and ensures good quality vision.

Objective of the study: To assess the knowledge on care of spectacles among the spectacles users.

Methods: The study was conducted in ophthalmology OPD in PSG Hospitals, Coimbatore and the Non experimental Descriptive research design was adopted for the study. As per the inclusion criteria 50 spectacle users from the PSG Ophthalmology OPD were selected. Knowledge on care of spectacles was assessed using questionnaire and pamphlets were given on care of spectacles to improve the knowledge.

Results: 50 samples were assessed, the knowledge on care of spectacles of 18% are adequate knowledge, 54% are moderately adequate knowledge, and 28% are inadequate knowledge. There was no significant association between the selected demographic variables and knowledge regarding care of spectacles.

Conclusion: This study concluded that assessing the knowledge of spectacle users was helpful in increasing the knowledge regarding the care of spectacles among the spectacles users in selected hospitals, Coimbatore.

Key words: Knowledge, Care of spectacles, Spectacle users.

INTRODUCTION

“Don't call the world dirty because you forgot to clean your Spectacles”

Globally, refractive errors are a major cause of visual impairment. In spite of increasing popularity of contact lens and refractive surgeries, spectacles continue to be the most preferred low cost method of visual rehabilitation. Spectacles help not only in the correction of refractive error. For such varied uses, maintenance of spectacles and adequate care are essential. Reasonable care of eye wear extends the life of the spectacles and ensures good quality vision. Unfortunately, many of the wearers are not aware how to handle spectacles. (Padma B.Prabhu, 2016).

Spectacle, are devices consisting of glass or hard plastic lenses mounted in a frame that holds them in front of a person's eyes, typically using a bridge over the nose and temples. (Dustin Flores, 2017).

Used for near-sightedness. Safety glasses provide eye protection against flying debris, construction workers and lab technicians; these glasses may have protection for the sides of the eyes as well as in the lenses.

Some types of safety spectacles are used to protect against visible and near- visible light or radiation. Spectacles are worn for eye protection in some sports, such as squash, swimming. Spectacle wearers may use a strap to prevent the spectacle attached to a cord go around their neck, to prevent the loss of the spectacle. Despite the importance in selecting an ideal eye wear for use, the subjects seeking new glasses often give priority consideration for cosmetics appeal.

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis of the collected data for the study. Research is a scientific way of improving education. Data analysis and interpretation plays an important role of research. Analysis is the method of organizing the data, in such a way that the research questions can be answered. The researcher carefully evaluates the strength of the guiding the validity of the results, analysis, organization and synthesis, we refer to the process of matching the results and of examining the implications of the findings within a broader context.

Analysis of the research data provides what are referred to as the results of the study. These results are to be evaluated and interpreted by the researcher with due consideration to the overall aims of the project, its theoretical interpretation, the specific hypothesis being tested, the existing body of related research knowledge, and the limitations of the adopted research methods.

Table 1: Demographic Information

n=50			
S.No	Content	Frequency	Percentage %
4.1.1	Age		
1	21-30 year	19	38
2	31-40 year	7	14
3	41-50 year	7	14
4	51-60 year	12	24
5	Above 60 year	5	10
4.1.2	Gender		
1	Male	20	40
2	Female	30	60
4.1.3	Education Of The Clients		
1	Primary Level	8	16
2	Secondary Level	7	4
3	Higher Secondary Level	12	24
4	Graduate	23	46
4.1.4	Occupation Of The Clients		
1	Home Maker	14	28
2	Employee	15	30
3	Student	14	28
4	Labour	7	14
5	Retired	0	0
4.1.5	Income Per Month Of The Clients		
1	5000-10000	26	52
2	10000-15000	8	16
3	15000-20000	6	12
4	Above 20000	10	20

Age Out of 50 study subjects, 19 (38%) study subjects were in the age group of 21-30 years, 7 (14%) study subjects were in 31-40 years, and 7 (14%) study subjects 41-50 years, 12 (24%) study subjects were in 51-60 years, 5 (10%) study subjects above 60 years. (Figure 4.1.1)

Gender Out of the total study subjects, 20 (40%) study subjects were male and 30 (60%) study subjects were female was more than males. (Figure 4.1.2)

Education Out of 50 study subjects, 8 (16%) study subjects were found to be primary level education, 7 (14%) study subjects – Secondary school education, 12 (24%) study subjects – Higher secondary school education, 23 (46%) study subjects – Graduate. Most of the completed Graduates. (Figure 4.1.3)

Occupation Out of 50 study subjects, 14 (28%) study subjects are Home makers, 15 (30%) study subjects are an Employee, 14 (28%) study subjects are Student, 7 (14%) study subjects are Labour. There were no Retired. (Figure 4.1.4)

Income Out of 50 study subjects, 26 (52%) study subjects earned in income between 5000-10000 per month, 8 (16%) study subjects earned in income between 10000-15000 per month, 6 (12%) study subjects (12%) earned in income between 15000-20000 per month, 10 (20%) study subjects earned in income between above 20000 per month. (Figure 4.1.5)

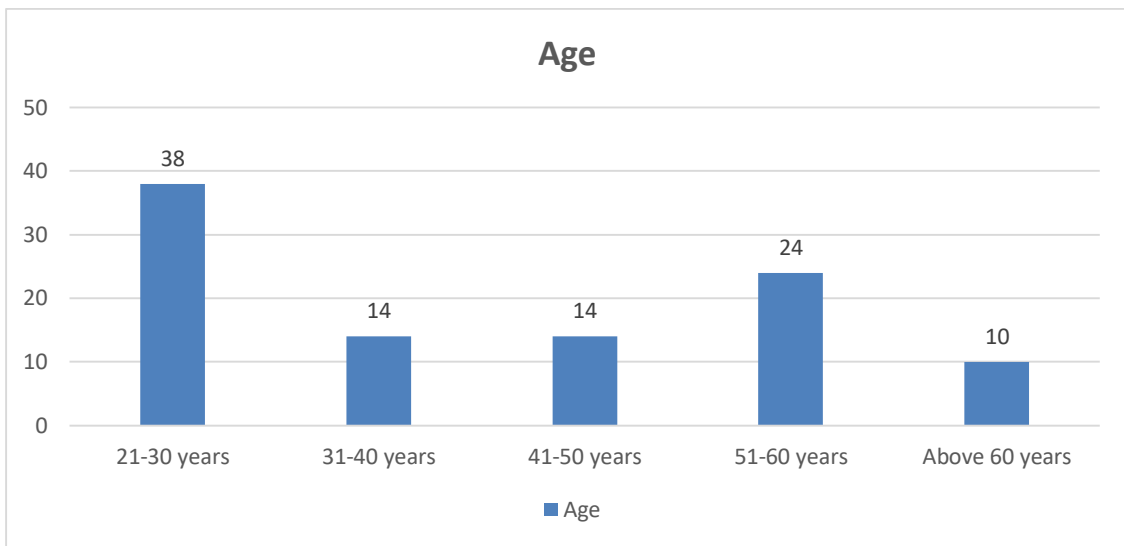


Figure 4.1.1 Age of the Sample

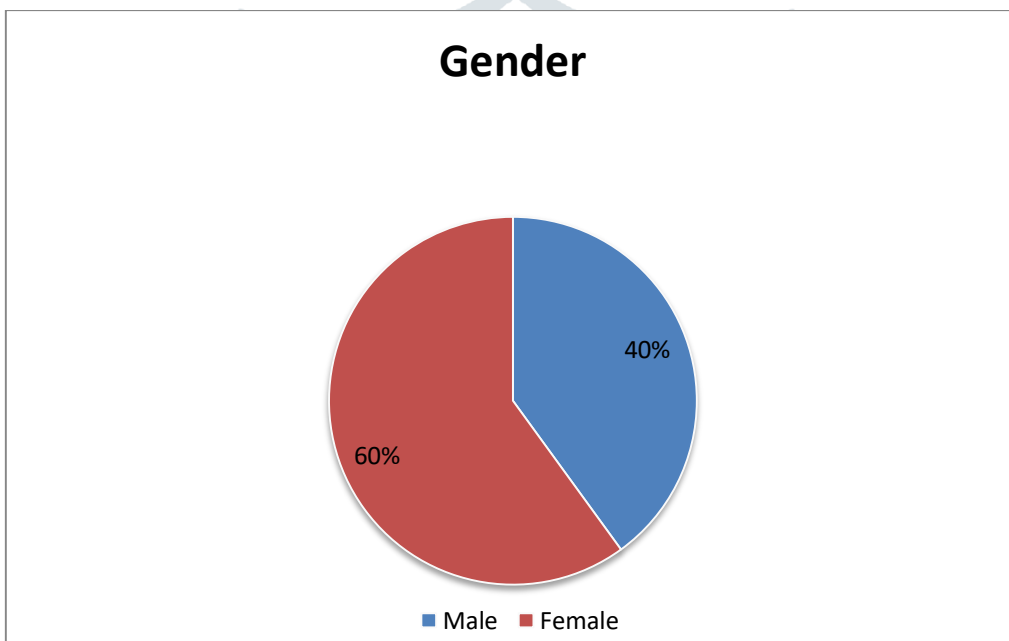


Figure 1 Gender of the Sample

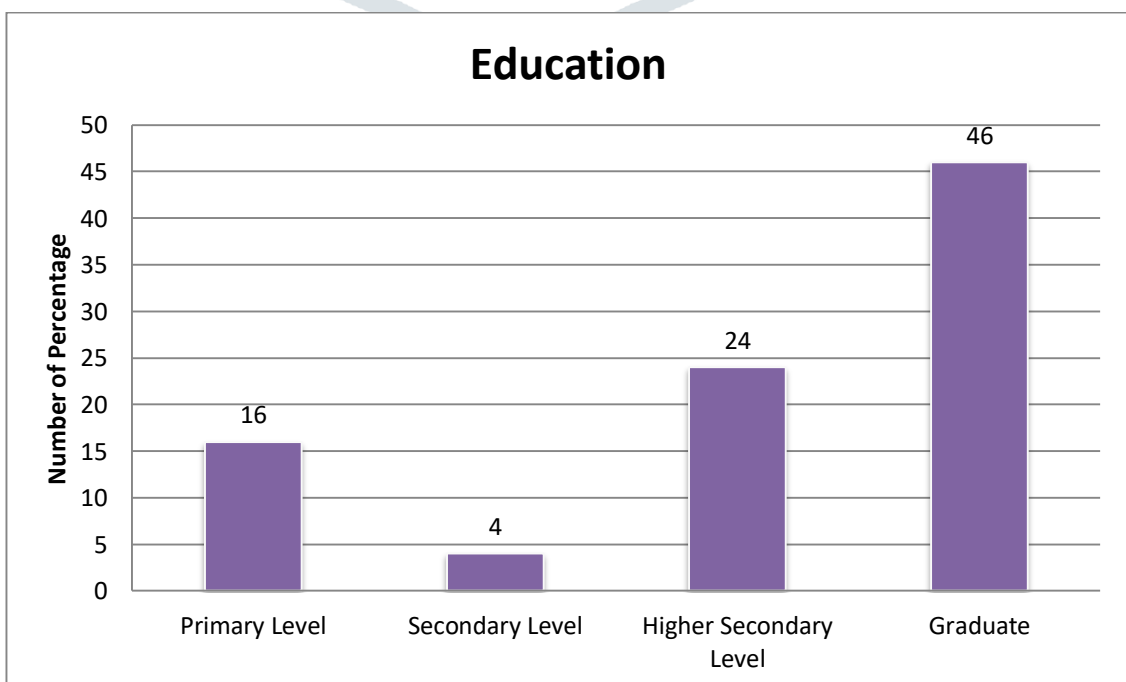


Figure 2 Education of the Sample

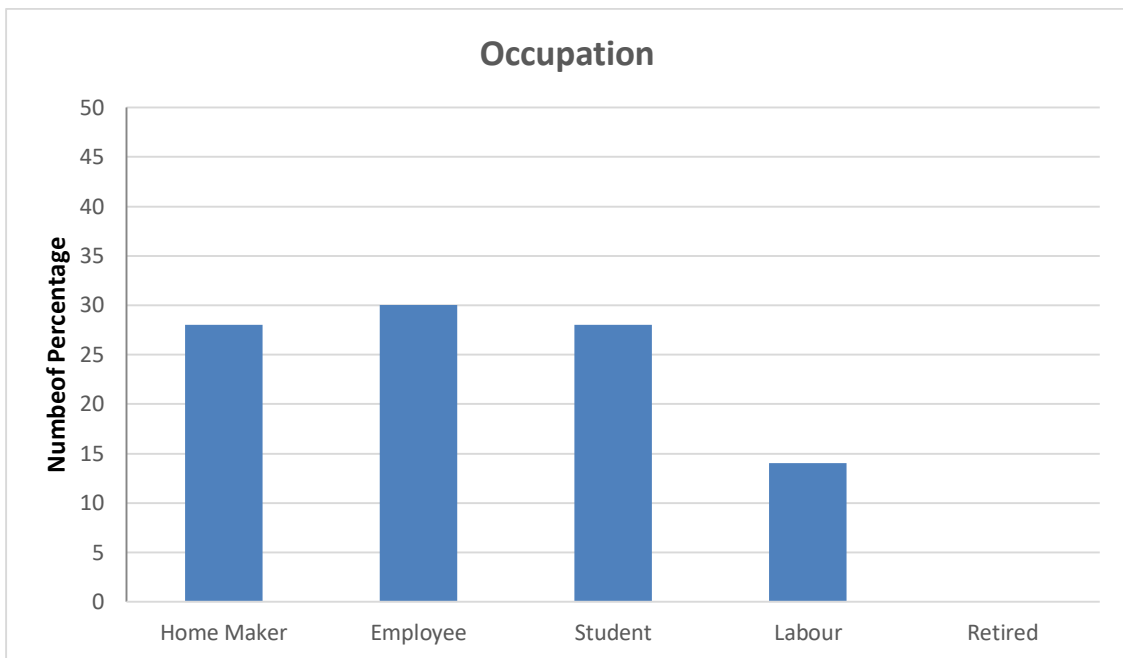


Figure 3 Occupation of the Sample

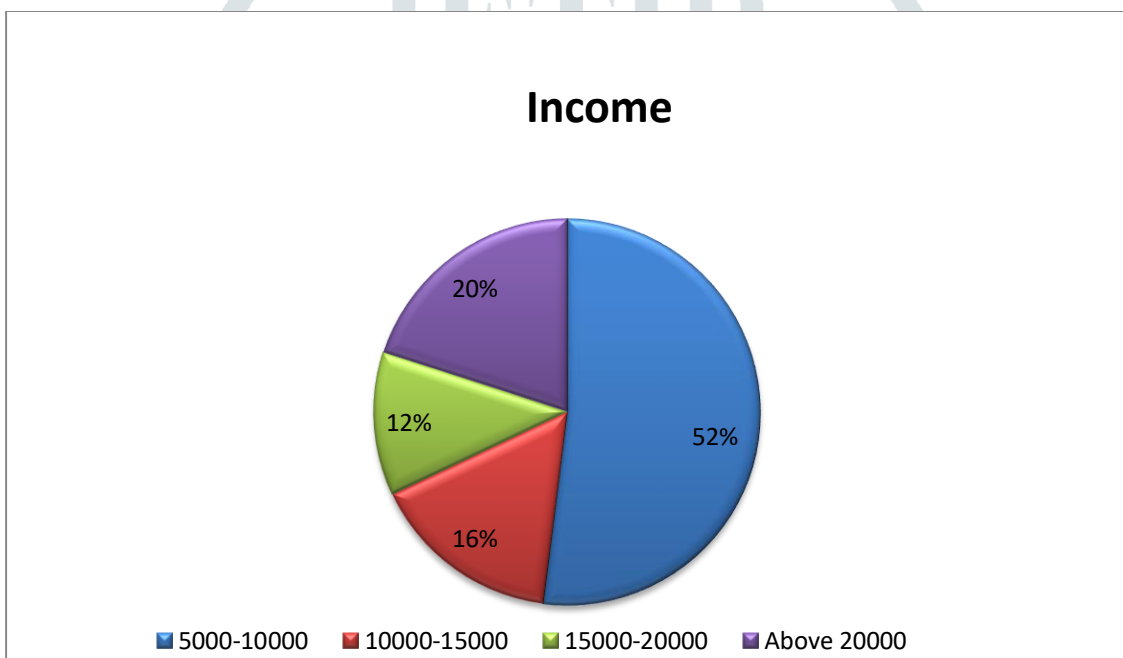


Figure 4 Income of the Sample

Table .2Care of Spectacles

S.No	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Adequate Knowledge	9	18
2	Moderately Adequate Knowledge	27	54
3	Inadequate Knowledge	14	28

n=50

Table 2 Knowledge on care of spectacles of study subjects in the 9 (18%) study subjects with the percentage above 75% are Adequate Knowledge, 27 (54%) study subjects with the percentage 50-75% moderately adequate Knowledge and 14 (28%) study subjects with a percentage of below 50% it is Inadequate.

Table 3 Association on level of knowledge on care spectacles users with selected demographic variables.

S. No	Demographic Variables	Knowledge			χ^2 Value	Tabulated Value
		Adequate Knowledge	Moderately Knowledge	Inadequate		
1	Age					
	a)21-30 years	4	10	5	4.4933	15.51 (NS)
	b)31-40 years	3	2	2		
	C)41-50 years	2	4	1		
	d)51-60 years	2	6	4		
	e)above 60 years	0	3	2		
2	Gender					
	a)Male	5	8	7	2.7004	5.99 (NS)
	b)Female	4	19	7		
3	Education					
	a)Primary	2	4	2	3.64621	12.59 (NS)
	b)Secondary	1	4	2		
	c)Higher Secondary	1	5	6		
	d)Graduate	5	13	5		
4	Occupation					
	a)Home Maker	1	7	6	8.37813	15.51 (NS)
	b)Employee	3	10	2		
	c)Student	4	6	4		
	d)Labour	3	4	0		
	e)Retired	0	0	0		
5	Income					
	a)50000-10000	6	14	6	11.7752	12.59 (NS)
	b)10000-15000	1	7	0		
	c)15000-20000	2	2	2		
	d)Above 20000	0	4	6		

p<0.05**NS=Non Significant**

Note: Shows that there is a no significant association knowledge score on care of the spectacles among the adult spectacles users with the selected demographic variable.

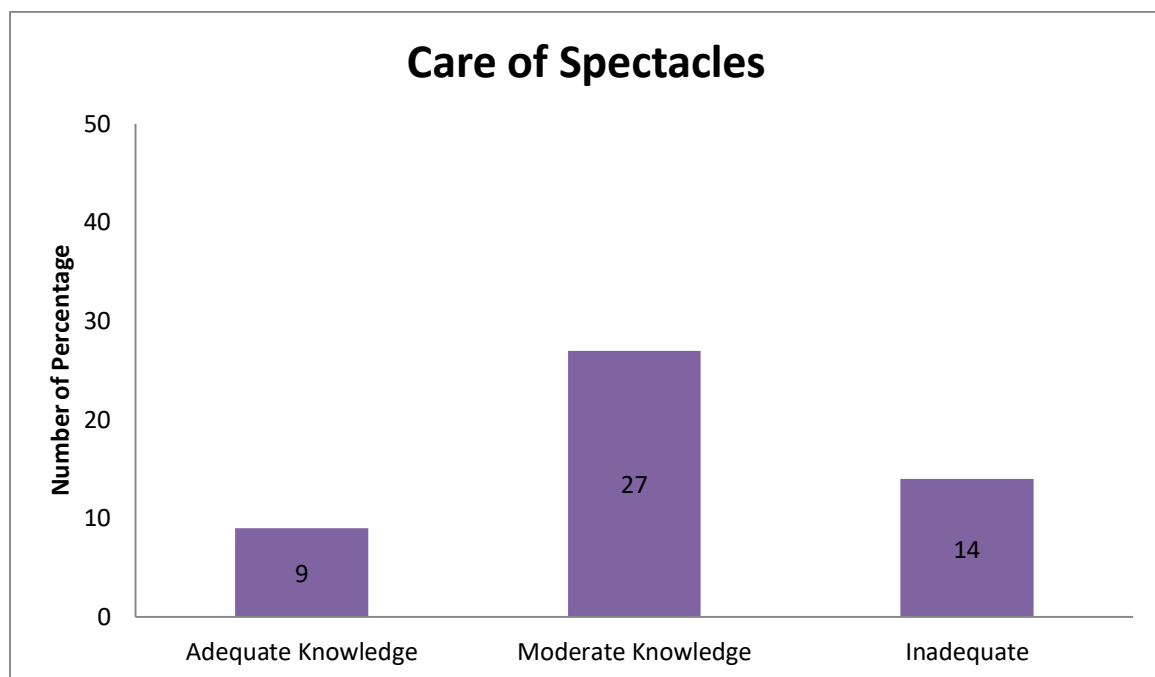


Figure 5 Care of the Spectacles

Result of the Study

Out of 50 study subjects assessed the overall knowledge on care of spectacles of 9 (18%) study subjects are adequate knowledge, 27 (54%) study subjects are moderately adequate knowledge and 14 (28%) study subjects are inadequate. The knowledge on care of spectacles is more than the moderate level.

Conclusion

The study was conducted to assess the knowledge on care of spectacles among adults in selected hospitals, Coimbatore. A questionnaire based on the knowledge on care of spectacles which contains demographic data, assessment on care of spectacles were given to the study subjects. Out of 50 study subjects, 9 study subjects are highly adequate knowledge, 27 study subjects are moderately knowledge, and 9 study subjects are inadequate knowledge