

A study to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among the higher secondary school students in selected schools.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Domestic dogs constitute the most important reservoir of rabies virus responsible for almost all human cases of the disease in the developing world. Mass vaccination of dogs thus plays an important role in the control of rabies. However, the efficiency of this method may be reduced by both human and dog population factors. Adults and children frequently interact with animals and are subsequent at risk of being bitten. Animal bites are a public health issue with up 2% of the population being bitten each year. Who reports all over the world there are 4.5 million cases are bitten each year by dogs and about 30,000 deaths occurs every year that means 67% deaths occurs in the world? By above mentioned data it can be concluded that the most people have inadequate knowledge regarding transmission of disease from domestic animals. However, this disease can prevent if they have adequate knowledge regarding to rabies. **The present study title:** A study to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among the higher secondary school students in selected schools of Pune city. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among higher secondary school students, to find out the association level of higher secondary school students with selected demographic variables. **Material and Methods:** In present study, researcher adopted non experimental design. Non – probability sampling - convenience sampling method was used. Study was carried out on 200 samples. Self- structured questionnaires was used for data collection. Ethical clearance was taken from Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test. **Result:** 3.50 % students had poor knowledge, 44.50% students had less knowledge 40.50% student had average knowledge , 11.50% student had good knowledge & 0% student had excellent knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies. **Conclusion:** Study concludes that findings Show that the ‘p’ value was more than level of significance 0.05 that is age gender, religion. The ‘p’ value was less than level of significance 0.05 that is education. **Recommendation:** The study can be conducted in long duration. A similar study can be done on large number of sample, a study could be undertaken to assess the knowledge of dog bite.

Keywords :(Effectiveness, plain hot water, Epsom salt, knee joint pain, geriatric women)

INTRODUCTION

Domestic dogs constitute the most important reservoir of rabies virus responsible for almost all human cases of the disease in the developing world. Mass vaccination of dogs thus plays an important role in the control of rabies. However, the efficiency of this method may be reduced by both human and dog population factors. Adults and children frequently interact with animals and are subsequent at risk of being bitten. Animal bites are a public health issue with up 2% of the population being bitten each year. Who reports all over the world there are 4.5 million cases are bitten each year by dogs and about 30,000 deaths occurs every year that means 67% deaths occurs in the world? By above mentioned data it can be concluded that the most people have inadequate knowledge regarding transmission of disease from domestic animals. However, this disease can prevent if they have adequate knowledge regarding to rabies.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Public health educational programmes are needed to create both in the medical community and in public regarding to the danger of inadequately managed animal bites. The importance of proper wound care post exposure vaccination with Modern tissue culture vaccine and administration of human rabies immunoglobulin. The world health organization in 2003 says that death due to rabid dog bites in India is increasing every year. About 17,000 people die of rabies in India every year. Rabies is widely distributed throughout the world and present in all continents. More than 99.9% of human death from rabies reported worldwide result from the rabid dog. Due to cleaning of the wound non administration of immunoglobulin in cases of severe exposure. First aid training is very important for everybody by learning first aid, a person can provide the necessary care while waiting for the ambulance arrive. Often critical life

support is effective when give immediately. Hence is needed to assess the knowledge of higher secondary students. Thus, it is advisable that a person should learn basic first aid knowledge. It is said to note that in most developing countries like India. A lot of peoples are still unaware off doing basic lifesaving procedure.

With regard to above data there is urgent need to take steps to make students aware regarding dog bite and its first aid management.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

To assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among higher secondary school students.

To find out the association level of higher secondary school students with selected demographic variables.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Many studies have been carried out on A study to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among the higher secondary school.

Tiwari A. (April 2018) conducted research on A study of rabies and its prevention among the medical students of government medical college Rajnandgaon, Chhattisgarh, India.

They concluded finding :It was seen that majority (83.1%) of medical student knew about the viral cause of rabies ,94.3% knew the dog as most common reservoir of rabies and 91.8% knew the most common mode of rabies transmission by bite of rabies animal about three fourth (74.3%) of medical student knew that hydrophobia as the symptoms of rabies in human about danger sites of animal bite and fatality of rabies was known by 81.4% and 68.8% of medical student, respectively .only 45.9% of medical student knew the correct incubation period of rabies .majority (72.7%) of student knew about the immediate wash of the wound with soap and water but only 42.1% knew about antiseptic use majority (71%) of student knew the correct site any only 43.7% knew the correct schedule of vaccination only 29%of medical student knew about indication of rabies immunoglobulin.

Piyush Jain garima Jainconducted during 15th Dec 2013 at the community health centre (CHC) Muradnagar, dist. Ghaziabad among the victim of dog/animal bite attending the daily OPD services of CHC.

The result of the study reflects the very low level of awareness about the post dog bite management of wound as well as about the disease rabies group of people questioned and also reveals serious gaps in understanding of wound severity, classification and correct application of PEP and anti-rabies vaccine and RIG. There is definitely a gap in people's knowledge, attitude and practice about dog bite and its management and there is need of taking serious measures for the control of stray dog population at the block level.

Sancheti PV (Jan 2016) conducted research on study to assess knowledge regarding rabies in secondary school students. Out of total, 65.71% were male and 34.29% were female students.85.71% student sknown that dog bite can cause rabies 74.28% students knew about anti rabies vaccination for human, which rose to 85% after health education. 66.43% students perceived application of turmeric, oil, chunna on wound beneficial before health education. There was significant difference between knowledge regarding mode of transmission of rabies, animals that transmit rabies in India and immediate bite in students before health education intervention.

There was inadequate knowledge regarding rabies, in students which shown significant increase after health education.

Material and method:

In present study, researcher adopted non experimental design. Non – probability sampling - convenience sampling method was used. Study was carried out on 200 samples. Self- structured questionnaires was used for data collection. Ethical clearance was taken from Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test.

Description of Tool

Section 1: Deal with the demographic data such as Code number Age, Gender, Religion education.

Section 2(A): Deal with assessment of knowledge regarding First aid management of dog bite.

Section 2(B): Assessment of knowledge regarding preventive measures of rabies.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

SECTION 1

Table No-01 Demographic description of sample by frequency and percentage of Demographic data.

SR .NO	DATA	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.1	Age a) 15 to 16 years b) 17 to 18 years c) Above 18 years	68 127 05	34% 63.5% 2.5%
1.2	Gender a) Male b) Female	101 99	50.5% 49.5%
1.3	Religion a) Hindu b) Muslim c) Christian d) Other	185 10 01 04	92.5% 5% 0.5% 2%
1.4	Education a) 11 th & 12 th science b) 11 th & 12 th commerce c) 11 th & 12 th art	60 80 60	30% 40% 30%

Table Shows majority (63.5%) of the sample are 17 to 18 of age group, 34% of the sample are 15 to 16 years, 2.5% sample are above 18 years, majority (50.5%) of the sample are male gender and 49.5% of the sample are female gender, majority (92.5%) of the sample are Hindu, 5% sample are Muslim, 0.5% sample are Christian, 2% sample are Other religion, majority (40%) of the sample are 11th& 12th Commerce, 30% of the samples are 11th& 12th Science & 30% of the samples are 11th& 12th Art.

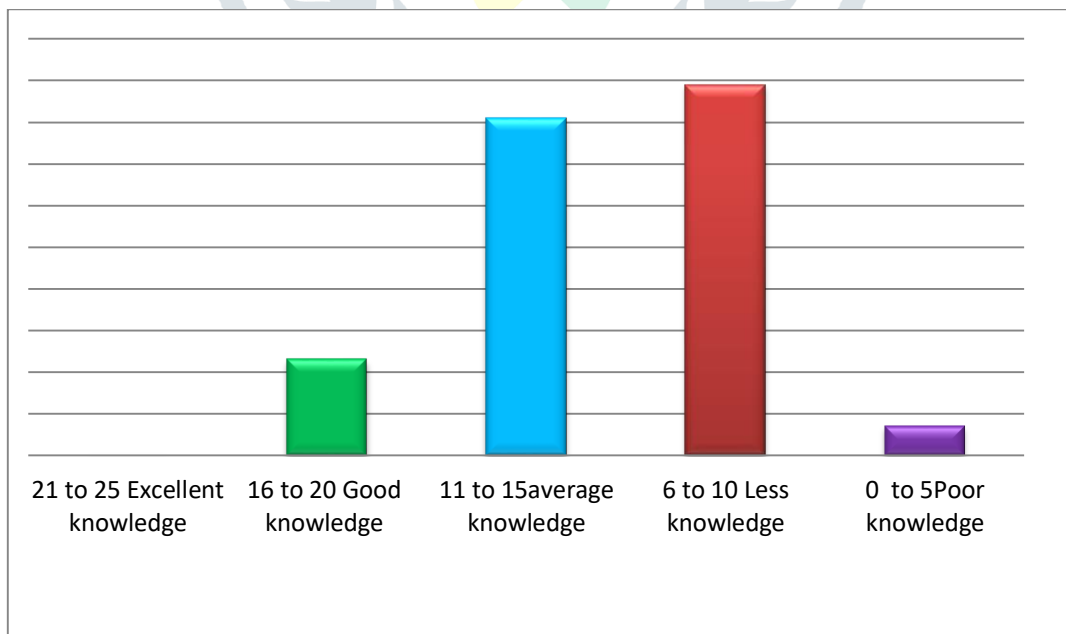
SECTION NO – 02

Table Showing knowledge regarding management of dog bite and prevention measures of rabies among the higher secondary school students in selected schools of Pune city.

n = 200

SR. NO	Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1.1	00 to 05 Poor knowledge	07	3.50%
1.2	06 to 10 Less knowledge	89	44.50 %
1.3	11 to 15 Average knowledge	81	40.50 %
1.4	16 to 20 Good knowledge	23	11.50%
1.5	21 to 25 Excellent knowledge	00	00%

The above table shows that out of samples 3.50% students, are showing the poor knowledge about first aid management of dog bite & preventive measures of rabies, 44.50% are showing less knowledge, 40.50% are showing average knowledge, 11.50% are showing good knowledge, 00% are showing excellent knowledge about first aid management of dog bite & preventive measures of rabies.



n=200

Figure No 2: Bar diagram showing knowledge regarding management of dog bite and prevention measure of rabies among the higher secondary school students in selected schools of Pune city.

SECTION NO -3

Association of knowledge score with demographic data.

ASSOCIATION

Demographic	Fishers exact / chi-square value	Degree of freedom	p value	Remark
AGE	11.1628	8	0.1926	NA
GENDER	4.3479	4	0.3609	NA
RELIGION	5.0291	12	0.9569	NA
EDUCATION	32.7938	8	0.00006	ASSOCIATED

Table Show that the 'p' value was more than level of significance 0.05 that is age gender, religion. The 'p' value was less than level of significance 0.05 that is education.

Discussion

The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among the higher secondary school students in selected schools. The study was PV Sancheti in 2015. Total 140 participants included in study out of total, 65.71% were male and 34.29% were female students. 85.71% students knew that dog bite can cause rabies. 74.28% students knew about anti rabies vaccination for human, which rose to 85% after health education. 66.43% students perceived application of turmeric, oil, chuna on wound as beneficial before health education. There was significant difference between knowledge regarding mode of transmission of rabies, animals that transmit rabies in India and immediate steps after animal bite in students before health education intervention. The aim about the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among higher secondary school student in selected schools of Pun city. The study was 200 sample the results show that 3.50 % students had poor knowledge, 44.50% students had less knowledge 40.50% student had average knowledge , 11.50% student had good knowledge & 0% student had excellent knowledge.

Conclusion

The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies among the higher secondary school students in selected schools of Pune city. Findings related to 3.50 % students had poor knowledge, 44.50% students had less knowledge 40.50% student had average knowledge, 11.50% student had good knowledge & 0% student had excellent knowledge regarding first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies. Study concludes that findings Show that the 'p' value was more than level of significance 0.05 that is age gender, religion. The 'p' value was less than level of significance 0.05 that is education.

IMPLICATIONS

The finding of this study is implicated in following headings-

NURSING EDUCATION

Nursing education is developing rapidly in India and nurses from our country can be found all over the world providing care and education .there is an increasing use of technology in the health sector .nurses need to be aware about first aid management of dog bite and preventive measures of rabies. Now a day much importance give to awareness and promotion of health than the causative aspects as the need of society are continuously changing never components must incorporate in the nursing curriculum nursing education must emphasize on preventive aspects. The nursing teacher can use the result of the study as an informative illustration for the student in nursing education to help in calculating values and sense of responsibilities in the student.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

As a part of administration barrier nursing techniques should always be used to prevent exposure of health care workers or family members during management of a patient with rabies. Administration of any rabies vaccine before the onset of clinical rabies.

NURSING RESEARCH

Nursing research is a main aspect of nursing. There all researchers show how to can prevent the dog bite and use it as an effective way to upgrade our knowledge.

LIMITATION

The study limited to students who can speak English/Marathi

Sample size is limited to selected junior colleges in Pune city.

Data collection period was only 1 week.

RECOMMANDATION

The study can be conducted in long duration.

A similar study can be done on large number of sample.

A study could be undertaken to assess the knowledge of dog bite.

A similar study can be replicated in difference setting to strengthen the findings.

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