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A cross sectional study to assess the knowledge and attitude on angiogram among rural elderly at southern Karnataka .

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Abstract

An angiogram is a medical imaging technique used to visualize blood vessels and the heart's chambers. It involves injecting a contrast dye into the blood vessels, which allows them to be seen clearly on X-ray images. This helps doctors identify blockages, aneurysms, or other abnormalities in the blood vessels.

In India, the incidence of coronary angiography varies depending on the specific context and population studied. Studies on coronary artery ectasia (CAE), a condition where arteries are dilated, show a prevalence ranging from 1.9% to 10% in some Indian cohorts. For patients undergoing angioplasty, an estimated 450,000 procedures are performed annually in India. Additionally, studies have reported varying rates of coronary artery disease (CAD) prevalence, with some showing it ranging from 2.5% to 12.6% in urban areas and 1.4% to 4.6% in rural areas

Keywords

Knowledge, attitude, angiograms, elderly, southern Karnataka.

Background

Objectives

1. *To assess the knowledge and attitude on angiogram among rural elderly at southern Karnataka.*

2. *To assess the correlationof knowledge and attitude on angiogram among rural elderly at southern Karnataka*

3. *To determine the knowledge and attitude on angiogram among rural elderly with there selected personnel variable at southern Karnataka .*

The epidemiological transition in India in the past 2 decades has been dramatic; in a short timeframe, the predominant epidemiological characteristics have transitioned from infectious diseases, diseases of undernutrition, and maternal and childhood diseases to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs).[1]

Based on Global Burden of Disease study estimates, the contribution of atrial fibrillation and flutter to the overall CVD burden in India appears to be small.[11] Furthermore, the proportional mortality and morbidity burden attributable to other types of CVD such as aortic aneurysms, peripheral vascular disease, and endocarditis are also relatively small.[2]

In southern Karnataka, studies have shown varying rates of coronary artery disease (CAD) and angiogram usage. One study reviewed 28,148 coronary angiograms performed between 2014 and 2020 and reported a low prevalence of a rare coronary artery anomaly. Another study tracked angiogram use between 2000 and 2018, showing a decline in age- and sex-standardized rates from 948 to 641 per 100,000 population. Additionally, research has explored the prevalence of CAD and its risk factors in specific populations, such as women and those with metabolic syndrome. Studies have also explored variations in CAD prevalence across different regions of India. One study noted a higher prevalence of CAD in southern India compared to other regions. This study aimed to assess the screening the elderly for high risk by using risk assessment check list and asssesseing there knowledge and attitude on angiogram procedure and to assess the correlation between the knowledge and attitude , to assesses the association between the knowledge and attitude with there selected personnel variable.

According to Iranian heart association journal says that, Indians are more susceptible to young acute coronary syndrome (ACS), with about a fourth of the inflicted population below 40 years of age. However, the Indian population is diverse and the need for population-specific characteristics cannot be emphasized.[3]

Methods

a survey was conducted to screen the elderly by using purposive sampling .based on th inclusive criteria the sample are recruited for the study. the sample size is 124, we calculated atrition rate.its quantitative descriptive research study. and administer the questionnaire to assess the knowledge and likert scale to assess the attitude. Correlation between the knowledge and attitude by using KarlPearson correlation formula and association by using chi test for both knowledge and attitude.

Results

Total no of participants is 124,majority of the sample belongs to age group of 30 to 60,male .there are agricultural workers,48.50%of the samples are not having adequate knowledge on angiogram and coronary artery disease ,cardiac problems. but majority of the samples are expressed frequent angiogram procedure to rule out cardiac problems. they had favorable attitude ie 78.50%.i found statistically negative correlation between the knowledge and attitude. karlspearson correlation was -0.4. it may be due to fear factors or other aspect may contributed to

have favorable attitude .even though they are not having adequate knowledge on angiogram. The association for knowledge is age education, occupations, and attitude is gender, education, religious factors.. Consent obtained from the administrative authority and samples. It was held at Pillahalli village under Varuna PHC, Mysuru. hypothesis accepted .This study shows that the knowledge and attitude of the people in southern Karnataka

Interpretation Conclusion

Today in Karnataka due to impact of media many people are feeling to undergo angiogram to screen cardiac problems.the sample is not having knowledge on this procedure and indication but due to fear they are undergoing this procedure to rule out the problems .positivly they have favorable attitude on this procedure this reflects the attitude of the rural community to words there health conscious. many reviews also reflects the same phenomena in grass root level. hence it's better to work in central level to make necessary policy to overcome this problems in rural India.

Here I will be concluding that even though people are not having adequate knowledge on cardiac problems but they have favorable attitude towords the angiogram procedure. they have negative attitude towards knowledge and attitude they favors' this procedure to screen the problem. it associated with many personal variable such as age,gender, education, occupation.hence I concluding to create the awareness on this issue in grass root level.

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Conflict of Interest – none declared.

Reference

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