



## A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults at Kamakshi Nagar, Nellore”.



**Asso. Prof. Vijaya Thulasi,**  
*Dept of Medical Surgical  
Nursing ,  
Sree Narayana Nursing College,  
Stonehousepet,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.*

**Prof. A. Latha,**  
*Dept. of Medical Surgical Nursing,  
Sree Narayana Nursing College,  
Stonehousepet,  
Chinthareddypalem, Nellore.*

**Abstract: Background:** Shigellosis is an acute invasive enteric infection caused by diarrhea that is frequently bloody. Shigellosis is endemic in many developing countries and also occurs in epidemic causing considerable morbidity and mortality. Shigellosis includes non motile, rod shaped bacteria. The genus is named is kiyashiga a Japanese bacteriologist. All members of the genus are intestinal parasitizes of man and cause bacillary dysentery. **Aim:** prevention of shigellosis among adults at Kamakshi Nagar. **Methods:** A qualitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted . 50 adults was selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Questionnaires was used to assess the knowledge. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** The study results shows that the level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among 50 samples, 3(6%) are having B+ grade knowledge (more than 65%), 4(8%) are having B grade knowledge (more than 55%) and 11(22%) are having C grade knowledge (More than 50%) and 32(64%) are having D grade knowledge (less than 50%). There was significant association between level of knowledge on Prevention of shigellosis among adults with their selected socio demographic variable like occupation at the level of  $P < 0.02$ . There was non significant association between the level of knowledge on Prevention of shigellosis among adults with their selected socio demographic variables like age, gender, religion, educational qualification, marital status, type of family and diet pattern at the level of  $P < 0.05$ . **Conclusion:** The present study result shows that with context to level of knowledge 32(64%) had D grade knowledge adults. The study concluded as most of the adults have inadequate knowledge on shigellosis. There is a need to conduct on Mass awareness programmes control and prevention **Keywords:** Shigellosis, adult

**Introduction:** Shigellosis is an acute invasive enteric infection caused by diarrhea that is frequently bloody. Shigellosis is endemic in many developing countries and also occurs in epidemic causing considerable morbidity and mortality. Shigellosis includes non motile, rod shaped bacteria. The genus is named is kiyashiga a Japanese bacteriologist. All members of the genus are intestinal parasitizes of man and cause bacillary dysentery. Classification on the basis of

biochemical properties and antigenic structure. The genus shigella is classified in to the following four groups Shigella dysenteries (group-A), shigella flexneri (group-B), shigella boydii (group-C), Shigella sonnei (groups-D). Risk factors are mainly for to it are most common in overcrowded, water supplies and refuges and internally displaced persons are at especially high risk and poor sanitation, inadequate hygiene practices and safe water supplies etc.



**Problem Statement:** A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults at Kamakshi Nagar, Nellore.

**Objectives:**

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults with their selected sociodemographic variables.

**Projected Outcome:** The study would help to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults.

**Materials and Methods:** A qualitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted. The study was conducted in kamakshi nagar, Nellore. 50 adults was selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Questionnaires was used to assess the knowledge. Data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

**Criteria for selection of the sample**

**Inclusion Criteria:** The adults who are

- Living in Kamakshi Nagar at Nellore.
- Willing to participate in this study.
- Adults who are available at the time of data collection.

**Exclusion Criteria:** The adults,

Who cannot understand to speak and read Telugu.

**Description of the Tool:** The tool consist of 2 parts

**PART - I**

**Socio Demographic Variables:** Age, sex, religion, educational qualification, occupation, marital status, consumption of food from an family income, type of family, food pattern .

**PART - II :** Structured questionnaire to assess level of knowledge on regarding prevention of Shigellosis among adults. The maximum score is more than 85% and minimum score is less than 50%.

**Data Collection Procedure:**Data collected was started after obtaining formal permission was obtained from the principal , SNCN and panchayathi officer. Data collection was conducted for period of two weeks from 23.3.18 to 29.3.18. 50 adults selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. With minimum of 3 samples per day from 9am to 1pm. Written consent was obtained from the samples by assuring anonymity questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults in Kamakshi nagar Nellore. It took 30 minutes for each sample to complete the questionnaire. Data was analyzed and tabulated according to the objective of the study.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation:**

**Section - I:** Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults.

**Section - II:** To correlate the level of knowledge regarding prevention of shigellosis among adults.

**Section - III:** Association between the level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults with their selected socio demographic variables.

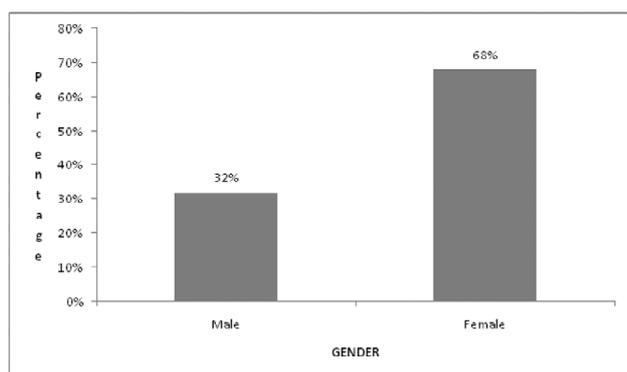
**Section-I**

Level of knowledge	Freq (F)	Perc (%)
B+	3	6
B	4	8
C	11	22
D	32	64

**Table - 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of adults based on gender. (N=50)**

Gender	Frequency(F)	Percentage (%)
Male	16	32
Female	34	68
Total	50	100

Table:- 1 Considering to gender 16 (32%) were males and 34(68%) were females.



**Fig.1: Percentage distribution of adults based on Gender.**

**Section - II:** The mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge on prevention on shigellosis.

Category	Mean	Standard deviation
Knowledge	13.06	20.50

**Table: 2** shows that the mean and standard deviation on prevention on shigellosis among adults the mean score of adults was 13.06 and standard deviation of 20.50. This indicated that there is D grade knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults.

**Section - III: Association between the levels of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis**

Association of level of knowledge on prevention of shigellosis among adults is related to the age, gender, religion, educational qualification, type of family, diet pattern, marital status are not significant. Occupation shows of significance.

**Table - 3: Association between the value of practice and selected demographic variables among adults.**

(N=50)

S. no	Demographic variable	B+		B		C		D		Chi square
		F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
1.	<b>Age in years</b>									C=3.67233 T=6.92 df=9 p<0.05 NS
	a. 20-30 years	2	4	3	6	8	16	18	36	
	b. 31-40 years	1	2	-	-	2	4	9	18	
	c. 41-50 years	-	-	1	2	1	2	4	8	
2.	<b>Gender</b>									C=3.56077 T=7082;df=3 p<0.05; NS
	a. Male	-	-	1	2	2	4	13	26	
	b. Female	3	6	3	6	9	18	19	38	
3.	<b>Religion</b>									C=3.7644 T= 16.92 df=9 p<0.05 NS
	a. Hindu	1	2	1	2	7	14	15	30	
	b. Muslim	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
	c. Christian	2	4	3	6	4	8	15	30	
4.	<b>Educational qualification</b>									C=8.4046 T=16.92 df=9 p<0.05 NS
	a. Illiterate	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	
	b. Primary education	3	6	1	2	8	16	18	36	
	c. Secondary education	-	-	2	4	1	2	4	8	
5.	<b>Types of family</b>									C=9.1312 T= 16.92 df=9 p<0.05 NS
	a. Nuclear family	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	10	
	b. Extended family	2	4	4	8	2	4	18	36	
	c. Joint family	1	2	-	-	7	14	9	18	
6.	<b>Occupation</b>									C=19.778 T= 19.68 df=9 p<0.02 S*
	a. Un – employee	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	
	b. Coolie	1	2	3	6	9	18	17	34	
	c. Government employee	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	12	
7.	<b>Dietary pattern</b>									C=1.79508 T= 7082; df=3 p<0.05; df= 3 NS
	a. Vegetarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	
8.	<b>Marital status</b>									C=8.452666 T= 16.92 df=9 p<0.05 NS
	a. Un – married	-	-	1	2	4	8	7	14	
	b. Married	3	6	3	6	7	14	19	38	
	c. Divorce	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
	d. widow	3	6	-	-	1	2	-	-	



$C_v$	=	Calculated value
T	=	Table value
NS	=	No significant
S	=	Significant
Df	=	Degree of freedom

**Table: 3** Shows that association between the level of knowledge and select socio demographic variables among adults.

- Pertaining to **age** the calculated value is 3.67233 and the tabulated value is 6.92 . Since the calculated value is less than the tabulated value. So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .
- Considering to **gender** the calculated value is 3.56077 and the tabulated value is 7.82. since the calculator value is less then the tabulated value. So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .
- Elucidates that in **Religion** the calculated value is 3.7644 and the tabulated value is 16.92. since the calculated value is less than the tabulated value. So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .
- Pertaining to the **educational qualification** the calculate value is 8.4046 and the tabulated value is 16.92. since the calculated value is less than tabulated value. So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .
- Depicts that **type of family** the calculated value is 9.1312 and the tabulated value is 16.92. since the calculated value is less than tabulated value. . So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .
- Elucidates that **occupation** the calculated value is 19.7781 and the tabulated value is 19.68. since the calculated value is grater than the tabulated value. So it is significant at the level of  $p < 0.02$ .
- Pertaining to **diet pattern** the calculated value is 1.79508 and the tabulated value is 7.82. since the calculated value is less than the tabulated value. So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .
- Elucidates that **marital status** the calculated value is 8.4526 and the tabulated valve is 16.92. since the calculate value is less than the tabulated value. So it is non significant at the level of  $p < 0.05$ .

#### Major findings:

- Pertaining to age, 31(62%) were between 20-30 years, 12(24%) were between 31-40 years, 6(12%)

were between 41-50 years and 1(2%) are between 51-60 years of age.

- Considering to gender 16(32%) were males and 34(68%) were females
- Elucidates that to religion , 24(48%) belongs to Hindus, 2(4%) belongs to Muslims and 24(48%) belongs to Christians.
- Pertaining to educational qualification 4(8%) were Illiterate, 30(60%) studied Primary education, 7(14%)studied secondaryeducation and 9(18%) studied intermedieeducation.
- Depicts that to type of family 7(14%) live in nuclear family, 26(52%) live in extended family and 17(34%) live in joint family.
- Elucidates that to occupation 3(6%) were un employee, 30(60%) were is coolies, 7(14%) were Govt. Employees and 10(20%) do Business.
- Elucidates that marital status , 12(24%) were un-married, 32(64%) were married, 2(4%) were divorce and 4(8%) were widow.
- Pertaining to diet pattern 3(6%) eat vegetarian, and 47(94%) eat non vegetarian.

**Conclusion:** The present study result shows that with context to level of knowledge 32(64%) had D grade knowledge adults. The study concluded as most of the adults have inadequate knowledge on shigellosis. There is a need to conduct on Mass awareness programmes control and prevention of shigellosis and its treatment regimen in Kamakshi nagar, Nellore.

#### Recommendation

- The similar study can conducted to large number of samples in different settings.
- Comparative study can be conducted in rural and urban community.
- Interventional studies can be conducted to reduce the risk for shigellosis.

#### Reference:

1. Brunner & Suddart "The text book of Medical surgical nursing" 17<sup>th</sup> edition, jaypee brothers ,page no: 220-235.
2. BT Basavanthappa (2017) "Text book of nursing theories", 1<sup>st</sup> edition, published by Jaypee brothers, medical publishers new delhi, page no: 61-71
3. Martiyn j Hocknberry Wongly (2010) "Essential Peadiatric nursing" 7<sup>th</sup> edition , published by Elsevier, page no:320-321.
4. Mc guptha ibk mahajan (2008) "Text book of preventive and social medicine, published by Jaypee brothers medical publishers p. Ltd, Page no:320-321