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Assess the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children in Kothakodur at Nellore

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Abstract
Introduction: Respiratory problems is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children. Respiratory problems is responsible for the large proportion of paediatrics admission and outpatient attendance. Respiratory problems are caused due to bacteria, fungi and the viruses. These are described according to the area of involvement.
Objectives: To assess the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children. To find out association between the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children and with their selected demographic variables.
Material and method: The present study was conducted by using quantitative research approach and descriptive design was adopted. The Samples were selected by using simple random sampling technique.
Result and discussion: the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children 8 (26.66%) had mild, 11 (36.67%) had moderate and 11(36.67%) had severe respiratory problems. signs symptoms s upper respiratory problems 7(23.3%) had Common cold, 3(10%) had Pharyngitis, 3(10%) had laryngitis, 4(13.7%) Trachea bronchitis.
Conclusion: The study to determine the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children.

Keywords: Prevalence of respiratory problems and school going children's

Introduction
Respiratory problems is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in children. Respiratory problems is responsible for the large proportion of pediatrics admission and outpatient attendance. Respiratory problems are caused due to bacteria, fungi and the viruses. These are described according to the area of involvement.

Respiratory problems are mainly consists of upper respiratory problems and lower respiratory problems. The upper respiratory problems are influenza, pharyngitis, laryngitis. The lower respiratory problems are tonsillitis, sinusitis, bronchial asthma, tuberculosis. It is most common in world wide. Children and adults also most people have a minimum of the problems per year in the children.

Respiratory problems are among the major kills of children less than 10 years of age in Sub-Suharan Africa. Most of death are caused by pneumonia. Pneumonia accounts for about 21% of school children mortality and fever is the second cause 90% of children mortality. There are 2000 viruses that causes respiratory infection. These types of virus are existing contagious. They are spread by direct contact they can also be spread from hand to respiratory tract by touching or mouth. The changes in the respiratory system during the early period among structured changes also functions.

Need For Study
The incidence of respiratory problems in developed countries is comparable to use of developed countries. But cause specific mortality due to infections is 10-50 times high in developed countries but the epidemiological data of the magnitude of the problem and risk factors of the respiratory problems and risk factors of the respiratory problems in coastal area scant.

The respiratory problem is a common disorder which affect in children with bilateral family history of allergy can tend to develop symptom such illness may be complicated to

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respiratory infection and respiratory failure some infections are acute with symptom that last several other chronic with symptoms last for longer time.

As respiratory problems are increasing day by day among school children. The researcher felt the need to determine the prevalence of respiratory problems to identify the risk factors among school children in kothakodur at Nellore.

According to the WHO during 5 years of follow up 173 episodes of lower respiratory tract infection were observed during 1845 per year at risk, resulting in an overall incidence of lower respiratory tract infection of 94[95% confidence interval 80 to 108] per 1000 children's. During the follow up period.5 participants had recurrent over respiratory tract infection 91% of total population, 31% of participants with lower respiratory tract infections.

Problem Statement
A Study To Assess The Prevalence Of Respiratory Problems Among School Children In Kothakodur At Nellore.

Objectives
- To assess the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children.
- To find out association between the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children and with their selected demographic variables.

Assumption
Children are more prone to get respiratory problems due to more immune power.
prevalence of respiratory problems may be high among school children.

Delimitation
The study is delimited to the selected costal area kothakodur.
- A sample of 30 school children.
- Two weeks of data collection duration.

Methodology
Research Approach: quantitative study approach was adopted for this study

Research Design: descriptive study
Setting: The study was conducted in kothakodur which is 8km from Nellore.

Population: The population of the present study is school children
Target Population: All School children
Accessible Population: School children present kothakodur

Sample: The sample for the study include school children in kothakodur

Sample Size: The sample size of the study was 30 children in kothakodur

Sampling Technique: Data were collected from 30 samples using simple random sampling technique.

Inclusion Criteria
The school children who are:
1. Willing to participate in the study.
2. Both male and female school children.

Exclusive Criteria
The school children who are:
- Not be present at the time of data collection.
- Willing to participate

Variables
Variables of the study are research variables and demographic variables

Research variables: Prevalence on respiratory problems among school children

Demographic variables: This include age, sex, height, weight, BMI of the child history of allergies. history of nutritional disorders, history of exposure to radiation.

Description of the Tool
With the help of an extensive review and study of literature from various books this tool was developed.

The tool is divided in to 2 parts
Part 1: It deals with socio demographic variables among school children.

Part 2: It consist of checklist to assess the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children.

Score Interpretation: Each correct answer scored as one and wrong answer scored as zero.

Prevalence	Score
Upper respiratory	0-15
Lower respiratory	16-30

Plan for Data Analysis
The data was analysis based on the objective of the study

Sl. No	Data Analysis	Method	Purpose
1	Descriptive	Frequency and percentage distribution Mean and standard deviation	• Distribution of demographic variables • To assess the level prevalence of respiratory problems among school children
2	Inferential statistics	Chi-square test	• To find out the associative between respiratory problems among school children with their socio demographic variables

Data Analysis and Interpretation
Section-I: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic data

Section-II: Prevalence of respiratory problems among school children

Section-III: Association between the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children with their selected socio demographic variables.
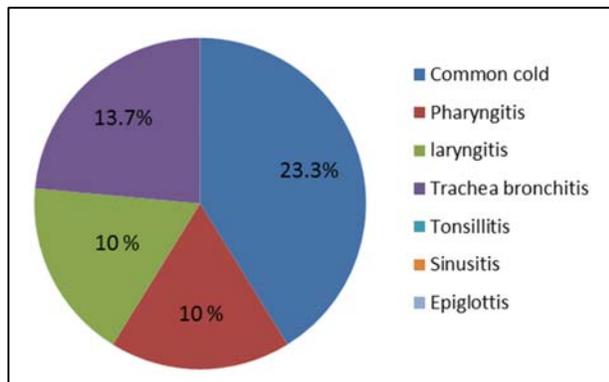

Fig 1: Percentage Distribution of based on signs symptoms upper respiratory problems among school children.
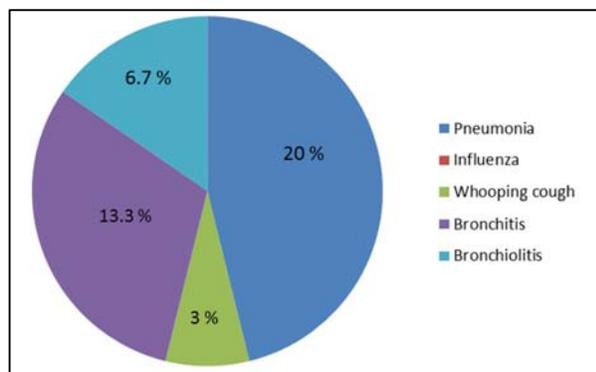

Fig 2: percentage Distribution of based on signs symptoms lower respiratory problems among school children

Association between the level of prevalence of respiratory problems among school children's.
There was significant association between the Height of child, Weight of child, BMI of child.
There was non-significant association between Age of child, Sex of child, History of allergies, Body built, History of previous illness, History of nutritional disorder, History of exposure of positive smoking.

Summary, Conclusion, Recommendations
Major Findings of the Study
- This study shows that among 30 samples 27% have no prevalence of respiratory problems and 19% have mild respiratory problem and 30% have moderate respiratory problem and 24% have severe respiratory problem.
- With regard to the source of information 1(3.33%) were in curriculum and 1(3.33%) were in journals and 13(43.33%) were in books. 2(6.7%) were in the internet and 13(43.33%) were in all the above.

- With regard to assess the respiratory problems among school children are 19% mild, 30% moderate,24% severe.
- With regard of mean knowledge score and standard deviation among school children mean score was 9.49 with the standard deviation of 29.12.

Recommendations
On the basis of the findings of the study the following recommendations are being made; This study can be conducted with a large sample so that the findings can be generalized. A similar study can be conducted as a descriptive study between urban and rural areas.

Conclusion
The study to determine the prevalence of respiratory problems among school children.

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