



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2019; 5(6): 43-44
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 24-04-2019
Accepted: 28-05-2019

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A study to assess the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among adults in selected urban areas of Pune city

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Abstract

Bronchial asthma is a condition due to inflammation of the air passage in the lungs and affects the sensitivity of the nerve endings in the airways. This inflammation ultimately leads to recurrent episodes of asthma symptoms.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among adults. To associate the knowledge score with demographical variables.

Material and Methods: A quantitative research approach using non-experimental descriptive research design was adopted for the study using non-probability purposive sampling technique 100 adults was selected from urban areas of Pune city. Modified questionnaire was used to collect the data during October 2018 to November 2018 to obtain the knowledge level.

Results: findings of the study shows that 52.00% of samples were had average knowledge regarding bronchial asthma, 45.00% of sample had good knowledge, whereas only 3.00% of sample had poor knowledge category. Also there was an association between the knowledge and occupation regarding bronchial asthma as the P value was 0.003 which is less than 0.05. And also there was an association between the income and the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma as the P value was 0.012 which is less than 0.05.

Conclusion: Still, there is the need to improve the knowledge in the urban area to prevent bronchial asthma and also enhance the health of the people.

Keywords: Knowledge, bronchial asthma, adults

1. Introduction

Bronchial Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways that makes airways hyper reactive, mucosal edema, and mucus production. This inflammation ultimately leads to repetitive episodes of asthma symptoms.

2. Materials and Methods

A quantitative approach with Descriptive non-experimental survey method was adopted. The study was conducted in selected urban areas of Pune city.

100 adult were selected using Non Probability Purposive sampling technique. The data were collected using modified knowledge questionnaire the tool includes- Section- I: Selected demographic variables- Personal data. Section -II: Structured questionnaire (Modified tool) consisting of 25 statements covering knowledge regarding bronchial asthma The scored are given as:-0-8 Poor, 9-16 Average and 17-25 as Good. Ethical approval was obtained from the institutional research committee member. Written consent was taken from the participants.

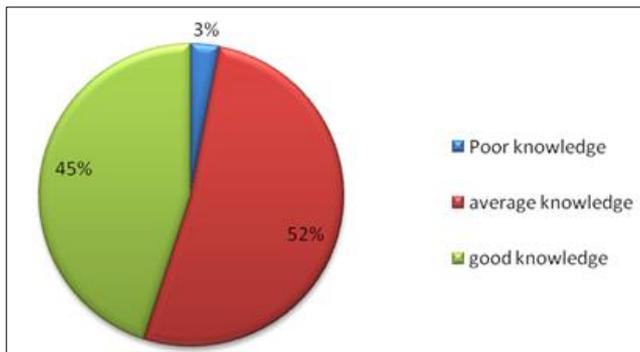
3. Results

The data reveals that 53% of the i.e. majority of samples belong to age class 20-30yrs, 57% were male and 53% were female. Majority of samples had education secondary level 59% 41 % were home maker. 91% were married, 85% were from joint family.

There was an association between the knowledge and occupation regarding bronchial asthma as the P value was 0.003 which is less than 0.05. And also there was an association between the income and the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma as the P value was 0.012 which is less than 0.05.

Table 1: Knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among adults, N = 100

Scoring	Frequency	Percentage
Poor knowledge (0-8)	3	03.00%
average knowledge (09 – 16)	52	52.00%
good knowledge (17 – 25)	45	45.00%

**Fig 1:** Knowledge regarding Bronchial asthma among adults

4. Discussion

The findings of present study have been discussed with reference of the objectives. The study done by Viah Nhu Nguyen shows that 83.5% of adults had poor knowledge regarding bronchial asthma. According to our study, the results show that the adults in the urban area of Pune city have average knowledge about bronchial asthma i.e., 52%, and only 3% had poor knowledge.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion drawn from the findings of the study is majority of the adults have average knowledge, poor knowledge and good knowledge regarding bronchial asthma.

6. Recommendation

- A similar study may be replicated in different setting to strengthen the findings.
- A study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of health education regarding bronchial asthma among the adults in the community area.
- A comparative study can be done on bronchial asthma among the patient and normal people.
- The same study can be replicated on a large sample. This would provide invaluable evidence in the area of practice.

7. Acknowledgement

We express our appreciations to the respected officials of the Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, College of Nursing, Pune for cooperating with us for executing this research. My sincere thanks to all the Participants of the study who made this study possible.

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