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## **A study to assess the knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults in NMCH, Nellore**

**V Rupa Saritha Reddy, Dadam Revathi and Dr. Arumugam Indira**

### **Abstract**

The study aims are to assess the knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults and to identify the relationship between the knowledge level and socio demographic variables of adults. The quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in Narayana medical college hospital. 60 adults were selected by using simple random Sampling Technique. Semi structured Questionnaire method was used for collecting the information from samples. Data analysis done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that 54(90%) adults had inadequate knowledge, 4(6.7%) adults had adequate knowledge and 2(3.3%) adults had adequate knowledge on pre hospital care of burns. The study concluded that a new beginning for record of knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults. This give a new learning experience for the investigator. The overall experience of conducting the study was satisfied. The result of present study shows that were was a great response from adults regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults. Adults socio demographic variables have shown Age, occupation, area of living, and source of information had significant association and gender, education, income, type of family had non significant association with the level of knowledge scores on pre hospital care of burns.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Pre Hospital Care, Burns, Adults

### **1. Introduction**

Burns are the most decanting condition encountered in medicine. The injury represent on assault in all aspects of the patient from the physical to psychological. It affects all ages from babies to elderly people and is a problem in both the developed and developing world. All of us have experienced severe pain that even a small pain can bring the visible physical and the invisible physiological scars are long lasting and often lead to chronic disability. Burn injury is represent advise and varies challenge to medical and paramedical staff.

In India, Incidence is quiet high in young female due to various social factors. There is a significant fall in the number of burns case in the past few years. The major contribution is being the use of modern LPG burn are placing the older kerosene burn are more factors are decreased in the number of related causes. Burn incidence varies from 6% to 23% in the different region. The overall mortality is due to burn injury is 3.5 per 100,000 population.

A burn occurs when there is injury to the tissue of the body caused by heat, chemicals, electrical current or radiation. in the resulting effects are influenced by the intensity of the energy duration of the exposure and type of the tissue injured. Type of burn injury are Thermal injury, Chemical, Smoke and Inhalational injury, Electrical burns cold thermal injury. Causes are occupational hazards which include Chemicals, hot metals, steam pipe, flames fertilizers, pesticide, electricity from power lines sparks, from line. Home recreational hazards which include kitchen, bathroom, inhaling the pressure coolers, microwave food. Clinical features of burn injury are pain, acute anxiety fluid loss and dehydration, local tissue edema, coma, special sites, burns of the nasal airways, mouth and the upper airway may occur in Inhalational injury. Preventing of burn injury never leave food in attended on a stove. Keep pot handle turned inwards. Keep cooking areas free from inflammable objects like towels. When cooking wear clothing that fit properly and don't have any long loose fitting sleeves. Don't carry or eat hot liquid or food while holding a child.

Serious burn injuries occur most commonly in males (67%). The highest incidence of serious burn injury occur in young adult (20-29years) followed by children younger than 9years.

Individuals older than 50years sustain the fewest number of serious burn injury are flame burns (37%) and liquid scalds (24%). For children younger than 2yrars, liquid scalds and hot surface burns account for nearly all serious burn injuries. After age 2years, flame burn is the most common cause of the serious burn injuries, accounting for nearly one third of all serious burns in much older person (80years and older hot surface exposure is major cause(22%) of serious burns. On hospitalized burn patients, 5% die as a result of their burn injuries, most of their deaths are from flame burns. Liquid scald burns account for the second largest number of deaths. In structured fires, approximately one half of all burn victims, many with only moderate burns of less than 40% body surface area, die of asphyxiation or carbon monoxide poisoning before reaching the hospital.

**Statement of the problem**

A study to assess the knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults in nmch, nellore.”

**Objectives**

- To assess the knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults.
- To find out the association between the knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns with their selected socio demographic variables.

**3. Methodology**

**Research Approach:** Quantitative Research Approach  
**Research Design:** Non experimental descriptive research design  
**Setting:** Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.  
**Population:** All adults.  
**Target Population:** Target Population for the present study was Adults.  
**Accessible Population:** Adults who admitted in NMCH.  
**Sample:** adults admitted in Narayana medical college hospital, Nellore.  
**Sample Size:** the present study was 60 adults in Narayana medical college hospital, Nellore.  
**Sampling Technique:** Simple random sampling technique was used to select the subjects.

**Criteria for Sampline Selectives**

- **Inclusion criteria**
  1. Adults who were willing to participate.
  2. Adults who were present at the time of data collection.
- **Exclusion criteria**
  1. Adults who were not present at the time of data collection.
  2. Adults who were not willing to participate in the study.

**Method of Data Collection**

For the study, semi structured questionnaire was used. The tool consists of two parts.  
 Part – I: Deals with socio demographic data.  
 Part – II: Deals with semi structured questionnaire.

**Data Collection Procedure**

After obtaining formal permission from the concerned authority from Narayana Medical College Hospital. The purpose of the study was explained to adults. The subjects were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Data was collected by using semi structured questionnaire. The data collection procedure was carried out in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore for a period of 2 weeks.

**Plan for Data Analysis**

The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and Percentage distribution of socio demographic variables. Mean and Standard Deviation Chi-Square was done to find the association between the level of knowledge and socio demographic variables.

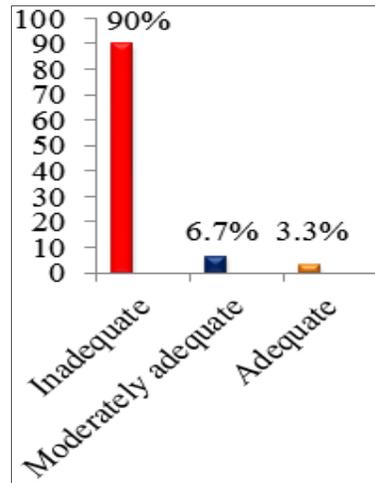
**4. Results**

Description of socio demographic variables among adults  
 The demographic variables data explain that out of 60 adults on the basis of age 15 (25%) adults belongs to 20-30 years, 20 (33.3%) adults belong to 31-40 years, 15(25%) adult belong to 41-50 years, and 10 (16.6%) adults belong to 51-60 years. on the basis of gender, 20(33.3%), adults were females and 40 (66.7%) were males. on the basis of education 18 (30%) adults were illiterates, 20(33.3%) adults had primary education, 22 (36.7%) adults had secondary education. on the basis of occupation 17 (28.3%) were to home makers, 21 (35%) adults were Government employees, 13(21.7%) adults were private employees, 6 (10%) adults were retired and 3(5%) adults were doing business. on the basis of income 13 (21.7%) earn income of <5000Rs/ month., 35(58.3%) earn income in between Rs 5000-7000 /-, 10(16.7%) earn income between Rs7001-9001/month and 2(3.3%) earn income more than Rs >9000/month. on the basis of type of family, 22 (36.7%) adults belong to nuclear family, 34(56.7%) belong to joint family and 4 (6.6%) adults belong to extended family. on the basis of area of living 16(26.7%) adults belong urban area, 37(61.7%) adults belong slum area and 7 (11.6%) adults belong rural area. on the basis of source of information 25 (41.7%) adults received Information from health professionals, 22 (36.7%) adults received information from TV/ Radio, 10(16.6%) received from friends and 3(5%) got information from relatives knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults.

**Table 1:** Frequency and Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults. (N=60)

Level of knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	2	3.3
Moderately adequate	4	6.7
Inadequate	54	90
Total	60	100

The level of knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults.



The association between the level of knowledge with the demographic variables.

Age, occupation, area of living, and source of information had significant association and gender, education, income, type of family had non significant association with the level of knowledge scores on pre hospital care of burns.

### 5. Conclusion

The study findings concluded that a new beginning for record of knowledge regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults. This give a new learning experience for the investigator. The overall experience of conducting the study was satisfied. The result of present study shows that a great response from adults regarding pre hospital care of burns among adults

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