International Journal of Applied Research

Riya Cherian
B.Sc. (N), Staff Nurse, NMCH,
Andhra Pradesh, India

D Revathi
Assistant Professor, Narayana
college of Nursing, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

Dr. Indira Arumugam
Principal, Narayana College of
Nursing, Nellore, Andhra
Pradesh, India

VR Saritha Reddy
Professor, Sree Narayana
Nursing College, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

A study to assess the knowledge regarding dots among adult s in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore

Riya Cherian, D Revathi, Dr. Indira Arumugam, VR Saritha Reddy

Abstract
Tuberculosis (TB) has become a major public health problem affecting young adults leading to morbidity and mortality, despite TB control program being there for more than 30 years India is the highest TB burden country. The study aimed to assess the level of knowledge regarding DOTS among adults in Saraswathi Nagar at Nellore, a quantitative research approach and non-experimental descriptive research design was used for the study. A non-probability convenience sampling technique was adopted for selecting the sample. The sampling size of the study was 100 adults in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore. The structured questionnaire is used to assess the knowledge regarding DOTS among adults. Discriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze and interpret the data.majority 42(42%) scored D grade The study concluded that majority of adults had inadequate knowledge regarding DOTS.

Keywords: Knowledge, dots therapy, adults

Introduction
Tuberculosis (TB) has become a major public health problem affecting young adults leading to morbidity and mortality, despite TB control program being there for more than 30 years. Especially in South East Asian region and other under-developed countries. India is the highest TB burden country. It contributes more than 25% of the world's incident TB cases. Increase in anti-TB drug resistance has worsened the situation. Nonadherence to Anti-Tuberculosis Treatment (ATT) remains a major challenge in TB control activities.The best curative method for TB is known as DOTS.DOTS is a strategy used to reduce the number of tuberculosis (TB) cases. In DOTS, healthcare workers observe patients as they take their medicine. Left alone, many people with tuberculosis fail to take all their medication and contribute to the spread of drug-resistant tuberculosis.

Statement of the problem
A study to assess the knowledge regarding DOTS among adults in Saraswathi Nagar, Nellore
Objectives
- To assess the level of knowledge regarding DOTS among adults in Saraswathy Nagar at Nellore.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding DOTS among adults with their selected Socio demographic variables

Material and methods
This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding DOTS therapy among adults residing in saraswathinagar. After obtaining ethical clearance, 100 adults were selected by using non-probability convenience sampling technique. Informed consent was obtained from the samples. The data was collected from samples by using structured questionnaire and responses were documented. Statistical analysis was performed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Criteria for sample selection
Inclusion criteria: Adults
- Who are 18 to below 60 years of age group

Correspondence
VR Saritha Reddy
Professor, Sree Narayana
Nursing College, Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh, India

- who were present in the village at the time of data collection
- who were willing to participate in that study
- Who can understand, read and speak Telugu and English

Exclusive criteria: adults

- who were not present in the village at the time of data collection
- who were not willing to participate in the study
- Who could not understand, read and speak Telugu and English.

Sl. No	Data Analysis	Method	Remarks
1	Descriptive Statistics	Frequency, and Percentage distribution, Mean and Standard Deviation	*Distribution of socio demographic variables To assess the knowledge regarding DOTS therapy among adults.
2	Inferential statistics	Chi-Square	* To find out the association between knowledge regarding DOTS therapy among adults with their selected socio demographic variables

Results
The data were organized and presented under the following Headings.

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of adults
Section II: Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge of adults on DOTS therapy.
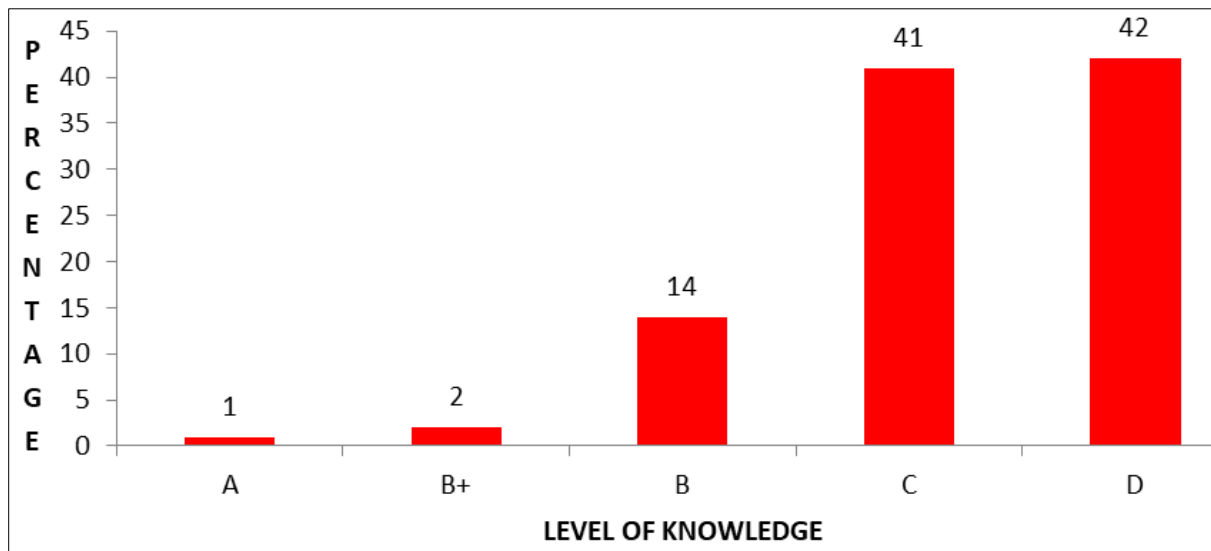**Section III:** Mean and standard deviation scores
Section IV: Association between the levels of knowledge regarding DOTS among adults with their selected socio demographic variables.

Description of the tool
The tool was developed with the help of extensive review from various text books, journals, internet, curriculum etc. It consists of two parts;

Part-I: It consists of socio demographic variables.
Part-II: It consists of structured questionnaire with 30 items to determine level of knowledge regarding DOTS therapy.

Plan for data analysis
The data was analyzed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Section I: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of staff nurses
- Majority of 34(34 %) are between 51-60 years, majority of 58(58 %) were males. 57(57 %) were Hindus., majority of 67(67 %) were from nuclear family, majority of 36(36 %) adults were un employees, majority of 29(29 %) were earning Rs. 5001-7000/-Rs/- month

Section-II: Percentage distribution of level of knowledge on DOTS thetrapy among adults.

Section-III: Mean and standard deviation of level of knowledge.

Category	Mean	Standard deviation
adults	13.35	3.25

Section- IV: Association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variables of adults
The study finding reveals that there is a significant association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variable such as age, family income, source of information and there is no significant association between level of knowledge and socio demographic variable such as gender, religion, type of family, occupation, educational status, marital status.

Conclusion
The study concluded that majority of adults had inadequate knowledge on DOTS.

References
1. Mahatan BK, Guptha MC. text book of preventive and social medicine, 3rd edition, published by jaypee brother's medical publishers, page number, 325-328.

2. Dr. Kasthuri Sundhar Rao. An introduction on community health nursing, 14th edition, published by Bi. Pvt. Ltd publicationse. Page number, 624-625.
3. PARK K. preventive and social medicine 19th edition published by Banarsidas Bhanot publications, page number, 149-159.
4. Journal of health action. 2015; 12:17-20
5. WHO research for action understanding and controlling TB in India, 2014; 12:35-43-27.
6. Dadam Revathi, Surya K Mohan. A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Collection of Urine Specimen for Infants among Staff Nurses and Nursing Students in NMCH, Nellore, International Journal of Applied Research 3(4):187-189.
7. Paul D, Sarithareddy VR, Indira A, Revathi D. A study to assess the knowledge regarding renal rehabilitation among staff nurses in NMCH, Nellore, IJAR. 3(8):345-347
8. Linthoingambi Mayengbam. A study to assess the quality of life among post CABG patients in Narayana medical College Hospital, Nellore, International Journal of Applied Research, 3(9):500-502.
9. Geethu Mariam Scaria VR, Sarithareddy. A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Anemia among Women's in Narayana Medical College ~ 300 ~ International Journal of Applied Research Hospital, Nellore International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering
10. Rupa Saritha Reddy V, Hatjalhai Kipgen. Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on aromatherapy in management of stress related hypertension among nursing students, international journal of applied research, 3(3):414-416
11. Sreekutty PT, A study to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of falls and safety measures among geriatric people in Narayana medical college hospital, Nellore, International Journal of Applied Research, 3(9):506-508.
12. Rupa Saritha Reddy V, Hatjalhai Kipgen. Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on aromatherapy in management of stress related hypertension among nursing students, International Journal of Applied Research, 3(3):414-416.
13. Rahul S. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme onrespiratory exercises after cardiothoracic surgery among cardiothoracic surgery patients at selected hospitals, Bangalore, Narayana Nursing Journal, 6(1):30-32.