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A study to assess the level of knowledge towards epilepsy among adults in selected community of Assam

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Abstract
Background: Epilepsy is a group of syndromes characterized be unprovoked, recurring seizure. Epileptic syndrome is classified by specific pattern of clinical features, including age, onset, family history and seizure type.
Aim: The study aimed to assess the level of knowledge towards epilepsy among adults in selected community of Assam
Materials and Method: The non-experimental descriptive design was adopted for the study. The population consisted of adult of age between 19 to 60 years. The sample consisted of 68 adults selected by using convenient sampling technique. The data was collected through structured knowledge questionnaire. Statistical methods used for the analysis were descriptive and inferential statistics.
Result: The finding revealed that 66.16% adult have inadequate knowledge regarding epilepsy, 33.82% adult have moderately adequate knowledge regarding epilepsy.
Conclusion: The findings of the study revealed that none of them have adequate knowledge about epilepsy. The study concluded that assessing the level of knowledge regarding epilepsy is found to be effective

Keywords: Assess, knowledge, epilepsy, adults and community

Introduction
Epilepsy is a chronic neurological problem mainly characterized by tonic chronic seizures and other associated symptoms. Epilepsy is the tendency to have seizures that start in the brain. The brain uses electrical signals to pass messages between brain cells. If these signals are disrupted, this can lead to a seizure.

Methodology
The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding epilepsy among adults in selected community of Assam. To determine the association of level of knowledge regarding epilepsy with the selected demographic variable. The non-experimental descriptive design was adopted for the study. The population consisted of adult of age between 19 to 60 years. The sample consisted of 100 adults selected by using convenient sampling technique. The data was collected through structured knowledge questionnaire. Statistical methods used for the analysis were descriptive and inferential statistics.

Sample size
The sample size was 100 adults both male and female from Satgaon, Morigaon, Assam.

Sampling technique
Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to draw sample.

Tool for data collection
The tool used in the study were.

Section I: Demographic variables.

Section II: Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding epilepsy.

Method of data collection
Some selected demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire regarding epilepsy were used for the collection of data in the study.

Procedure for data collection
Permission from the concerned authority: Prior to data collection, permission was taken from the councilor of Satgaon area. With permission obtained, the investigator enquired about the total population of that area especially adult group from 19 years and above from the councilor.

Data analysis
The data were analyzed and interpreted in accordance with the objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Frequency and percentage distribution methods were used for the analysis of demographic variables in the study.

Table 1: The status of knowledge regarding epilepsy among adults in selected community of Assam in terms of Mean, median, Mode, SD, etc.

Descriptive Statistics Of Knowledge Scores	
Mean	48.45588235
Standard Error	1.70618791
Median	50
Mode	60
Standard Deviation	14.06958594
Sample Variance	197.9532485
Kurtosis	-0.910165216
Skewness	-0.382002967

Table 2: level of knowledge regarding epilepsy

Class interval	Level of knowledge scores	Frequency
19-28	Inadequate	11
29-38	Inadequate	17
39-48	Inadequate	13
49-58	Moderately adequate	23
59-68	Moderately adequate	25
69-78	Moderately adequate	11
		N= 100

Table 3: Category of knowledge scores

Category	Level	Percentage of respondents
Inadequate knowledge	0<50%	66.16%
Moderately adequate knowledge	50% -75%	33.82%
Adequate knowledge	76% < 100%	0%

Discussion
The study revealed that the mean knowledge score is 48.45, 66.16% of the adults have inadequate knowledge regarding epilepsy whereas only 33.82% have moderately adequate knowledge regarding epilepsy.

Conclusion
The findings of the study revealed that none of them have adequate knowledge about epilepsy. The study concluded that assessing the level of knowledge regarding epilepsy is found to be effective and we need to provide knowledge about epilepsy in community.

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