

Swine Flu and its prevention and control by Anganwadi worker

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Abstract: Swine flu is a major viral infection which is prevalent in Bhopal, Madhya pradesh (India). The anganwadi workers are in contact with the persons specially of villagers, so she must understand the cause, sign and symptoms and the prevention and control of swine flu. She must be aware about the preliminary signs which must be treated earlier and the suspected cases must be referred to the higher center where prompt treatment is available. So I selected 100 samples of anganwadi worker and pre and post test questionnaire was developed to gather data. Data was further analysed and result was drawn.

Keywords: Swine flu, Anganwadi workers and their role in prevention of swine flu, H1N1 virus, Spread of swine flue in Bhopal, Swine flu and its preventive measures.

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I. Introduction

Respiratory tract infections are major causes of morbidity among people worldwide, particularly in developing countries. The data was collected from the respondents before and after the structured teaching program. The collected information was organized, tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. Analysis was done based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The level of significance was set at 0.05 levels. Swine flu caused by H1N1 virus. The H1N1 virus is a new influenza virus causing illness in people. The virus is spreading from person to person, as much the same like regular seasonal influenza viruses spread. To be specific, swine flue is a respiratory disease caused by a type. A which reflects pigs, until now not infected humans but later it dearly showed it spreads from person to person probably through respiratory route by droplets from coughing and sneezing. The purpose of this research article is to know the role of anganwadi worker in prevention and control of swine flu. Anganwadi workers are the health care workers who are in direct contact with the community specially of villagers.

II. Material and methods

A total number of 100 Anganwadi workers who met in the inclusion criteria were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The structured questionnaire was designed with a total number of 30 items.

Part – I

It consists of 7 items pertaining to the demographic variables of the respondents such as Age, Religion, Education, Type of family, Marital status and Years of experience and previous knowledge of the Anganwadi worker.

Part –II

It consists of 30 items pertaining to prevention and control of swine flu. Each correct response was assigned a score of one and a wrong response a score of zero.

III. Data analysis and Interpretation

This chapter deals with analysis and interpretation of data collected from 100 Anganwadi workers regarding their knowledge on prevention and control of swine flu. Keeping in a view the objectives of the study here used one group pre test, post test design through evaluative approach which was adopted to evaluate the effectiveness of the structured teaching program on knowledge of Anganwadi workers regarding prevention and control of swine flu in selected anganwadi centers.

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IV. Figures And Tables

To ensure a high-quality product, diagrams and lettering MUST be either computer-drafted or drawn using India ink.

Figure captions appear below the figure, are flush left, and are in lower case letters. When referring to a figure in the body of the text, the abbreviation "Fig." is used. Figures should be numbered in the order they appear in the text.

Table captions appear centered above the table in upper and lower case letters. When referring to a table in the text, no abbreviation is used and "Table" is capitalized.

V. Conclusion

Regarding pretest the present study shows that the number of respondents who are having inadequate knowledge belongs to 58 and obtained a percentage of 96.7%. Moderate category shows 3.3% with 2 respondents. Workers are not adequate in the knowledge of prevention and controls of swine flu are evidenced by 0% level of knowledge. The Mean, SD and Mean% of the existing knowledge on prevention and control of swine flu among the Anganwadi workers in selected Anganwadi centers shows 11.3, 2.21 and 36.7 respectively. The maximum statements are 30 and maximum score is 30. This indicated that the knowledge of Anganwadi workers were inadequate and it was necessary for the investigator to improve the knowledge of subjects by giving specific information regarding prevention and control of swine flu, which would enable them to have adequate knowledge .

After the post test, comparison done between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores. In Pre test, 58(96.7%) participants are having inadequate knowledge ,2 (3.3%) participants are having Moderate knowledge and no one is having adequate knowledge 0(0%). But In Post test, no one is having inadequate knowledge. About participants scores 36(60%) according to their level of knowledge, which is moderate. Participants 24(40%) are having adequate knowledge.

Paired t test was calculated to analyze the difference in Pre and Post test knowledge scores of Anganwadi workers which shows significant difference (36.67*) between the overall scores ($p < 0.05$).

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