



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AMONG INDUSTRIAL WORKERS WORKING AT TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN BELAGAVI CITY

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 12th September, 2019

Received in revised form 23rd

October, 2019

Accepted 7th November, 2019

Published online 28th December, 2019

Key words:

Assess It refers to an activity to estimate the outcomes of the self administered questionnaire on knowledge regarding bronchial

ABSTRACT

Bronchial asthma, a Greek word meaning- "panting", is a common chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by variable and recurring symptoms, reversible airflow obstruction, and bronchospasm. Symptoms include wheezing, coughing, chest tightness, and breathlessness. Asthma attacks all age groups irrespective of the gender.

According to World Health Organization between 100-150 million people around the globe-roughly the population of Russian Federation-suffer from asthma, the number is still rising. Worldwide, deaths from asthma have reached over 18000 /a year. Studies show that 1 in 7 children, and 1 in 12 adults, suffer from asthma.

Objectives of the Study

To assess the level of knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among industrial workers.

Methods

The descriptive study was conducted using structured knowledge questionnaires. Demographic variables analyzed for the study are age, gender and diagnosis.

The study was conducted among 60 industrial workers of selected textile industry of Belagavi city. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of samples. The structured knowledge questionnaires were used as data collection tool. The data was tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives of the studies using descriptive statistical method.

Finding of the study

The study revealed that most of the workers (73.33%) had average knowledge, 15% had good knowledge and least 11.67% had poor knowledge score regarding bronchial asthma

Interpretation and Conclusion

The study findings were interpreted by descriptive statistics. The study is very much effective to assess the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among industrial workers.

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INTRODUCTION

“The deeper and more efficient that our breathing is, the purer is the blood, and this in itself must result in better health”.

- Ron Willey

Bronchial asthma is also common occupational lung disease in textile industry. In the textile industry several agents such as cotton dust and dyes may cause occupational asthma. According to a review work-related asthma risk in textile industries is considerable. Authors opined that early diagnosis, elimination or reduction of exposure to the offending agent and early use of convenient therapy according to disease severity may play an important role in the prevention of long-term persistence of asthma. Occupational asthma can be prevented by reducing dust level, arranging work station, providing occupational rehabilitation facilities etc.⁴

patients, asthma can be controlled and people can live active life”. Health Care providers are increasingly shifting asthma management from treating acute attacks to achieving symptom control to return patients to full functioning and improve their quality of life.²

Problem Statement

“A study to assess the level of knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among workers at selected textile industry in Belagavi, Karnataka”.

Objectives of the Study

To assess the knowledge level of textile workers regarding bronchial asthma.

Hypotheses of the Study

H1: There will be an average level of knowledge regarding bronchial asthma in industrial workers.

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Assumptions

- The textile workers may be unaware of prevention and management of bronchial asthma.
- The knowledge level of textile workers regarding prevention and management of bronchial asthma can be measured by self administered questionnaire.

Operational Definitions

Assess

It refers to an activity to estimate the outcomes of the self administered questionnaire on knowledge regarding bronchial asthma.

Knowledge

It refers to the information and understanding about prevention and management of bronchial asthma as revealed by structured knowledge questionnaire.

Prevention

It refers to the interventions that hinder the occurrence of asthma.

Management

It refers to the process of dealing with the cause of bronchial asthma.

Bronchial Asthma

It refers to the hyper responsiveness of airway characterized by difficulty in breathing, wheezing and cough.

Workers in Textile Industry

Employees those who work in selected textile industry in Belagavi, fulfilling the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The present study is concerned with the collection of information on knowledge of industrial workers about bronchial asthma, a non experimental typical descriptive design was found to be appropriate.

Setting

The study was conducted in textile industry in Belagavi city.

Population

The present study consisted of industrial workers.

Sample and Sample Size

The sample of the present study comprises of 60 industrial workers.

Sampling Technique

Purposive sampling technique, a type of non probability sampling approach was found to be appropriate to select 60 industrial workers from industry as the sample for the present study.

Development of Tool

Structured knowledge questionnaire

A structured knowledge questionnaire consisting of 30 items were prepared in order to assess the knowledge. Knowledge questionnaire was divided into five areas.

They were

- Disease condition
- Diagnosis
- Treatment and prophylaxis
- Environmental control
- Protective measures

Demographic pro Forma

Included 5 items of socio-demographic variables. The participants were instructed to fill the space provided.

Plan for Analysis of data

Data analysis was conducted to reduce organize and give meaning to the data.

Data was analyzed by following steps

- Organizing the data in master sheet
- Frequency and % of data will be calculated for describing demographic variables.
- Mean, median, mode, range and SD will be used to present the knowledges of industrial workers on bronchial asthma.
- Analyzed data was presented in the form of tables and graphs.

RESULTS

The description of result is the eternity of a research project which enables the researcher to reduce, summarize, organize, evaluate, interpret and communicate numerical information.

In order to achieve the research results the collected data must be processed and analyzed in some orderly and coherent fashion so that patterns and relationships can be ascertained.

This chapter dealt with the analysis and interpretation of results of the data collected from industrial workers about their knowledge on bronchial asthma. Data collected from 60 samples were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive statistics and MS Excel and is summarized in terms of the frequency and percentage.

Objectives of the study

The Objectives of the study were to

To determine the level of knowledge regarding bronchial asthma in industrial workers.

Organization findings

The data was analyzed and presented under the following headings:

Part I: Description of demographic characteristics of industrial workers.

Part II: Analysis of knowledge of industrial workers regarding bronchial asthma.

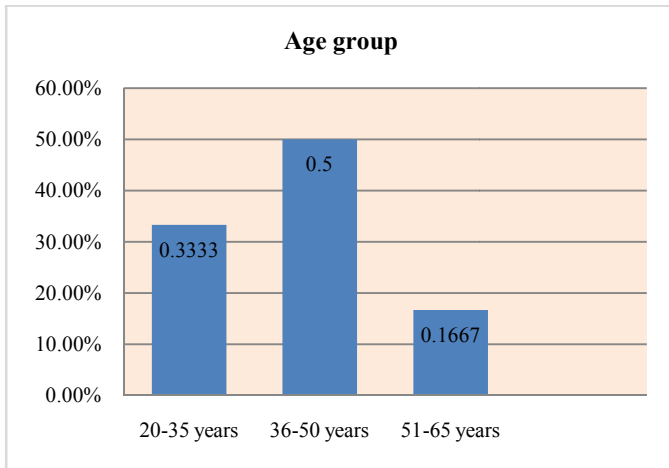
Part I: Distribution of demographic characteristics of industrial workers.

This part deals with distribution of subjects according to their demographic characteristics. Data was analyzed using descriptive statistics applying and MS Excel and is summarized in terms of frequency and percentage.

Table 1 Distribution of subjects according their age group

Si.No	Age in years	Frequency	Percentage
1.	20-35	20	33.33
2.	36-50	30	50
3.	51 and above	10	16.67

Data presented in table: 1 showed that highest percentage (50%) of subjects belongs to the age group of 36-50 years, 33.33% were between 20-25 years and 16.67% of the subjects in the age group 51 and above.

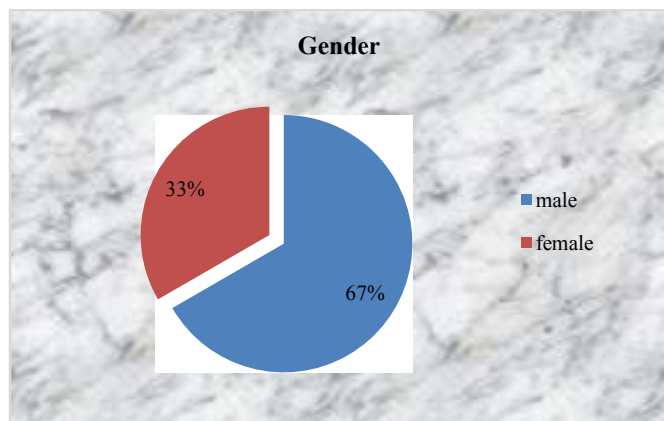


Graph 1 cylindrical diagram showing distribution of samples according to their age.

Table 2 Distribution of subjects according to their gender

Si.No	Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	male	40	66.67%
2.	female	20	33.33%

Data presented in table 2 showed that highest percentage (66.67%) of subjects were male and (33.33%) were female.

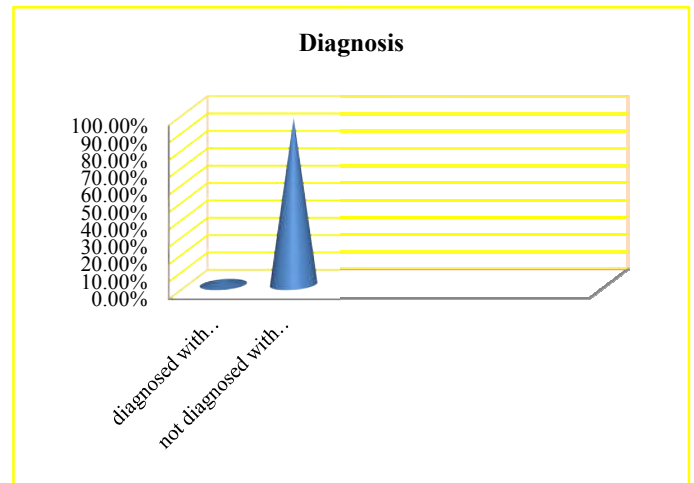


Graph 2 Pie diagram showing distribution of samples according to their gender.

Table 3 Distribution of subjects upon their diagnosis of bronchial asthma

Si.No	Diagnosis	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Diagnosed with bronchial asthma	2	3.33%
2.	Not diagnosed with bronchial asthma	58	96.67%

Data presented in table 3 showed that 3.33% of samples had diagnosed with bronchial asthma and 96.67% had not diagnosed.

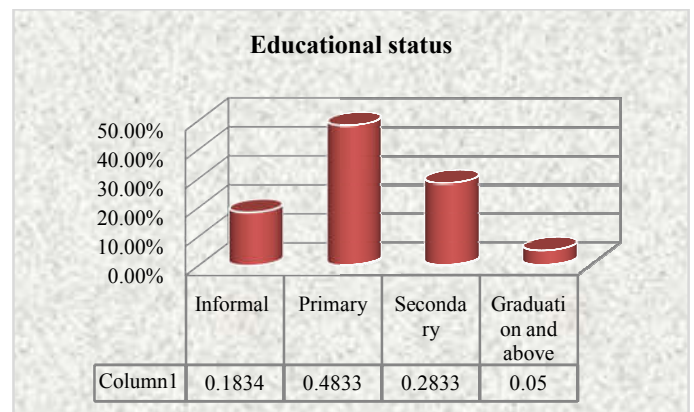


Graph 3 Bar diagram showing distribution of subjects upon their diagnosis of bronchial asthma.

Table 4 Distribution of subjects based on their educational status

Si.No	Educational status	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Informal education	11	18.34
2.	Primary education	29	48.33
3.	Secondary education	17	28.33
4.	Graduation and above	3	5

Data presented in table 4 represented that highest percentage 48.33% of subjects belong to primary educational group, 28.33% of subjects belong to secondary educational group, 18.34% of subjects belong to informal educational group and the least percentage 5% belong to graduation and above group.

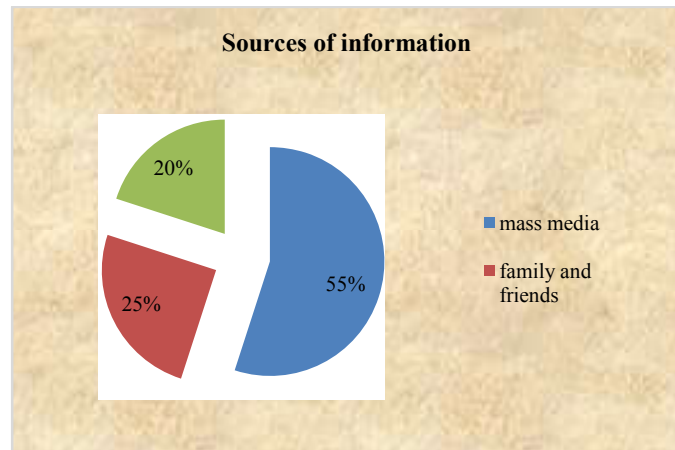


Graph 4 Cylindrical diagram showing distribution of samples according to their educational status.

Table 5 Distribution of subjects based on their sources of information

Si.No	Sources of information	Frequency (f)	Percentage %
1.	Mass media	33	55
2.	Family and friends	15	25
3.	Other	12	20

Data presented in table 5 showed that highest percentage 55% of subjects came to know about bronchial asthma through mass media, 25% through friends and family and 20% through other sources.



Graph 5 Pie diagram showing distribution of subjects according to their sources of information.

Part II: Analysis of knowledge of industrial workers on bronchial asthma.

This part dealt with the distribution of knowledge scores of industrial workers regarding bronchial asthma in terms of mean, median, mode, range, and standard deviation.

Section 1: Distribution of subjects based on knowledge score

In order to find out the level of knowledge of workers, a knowledge questionnaire of total score 20 was used. The scores were graded arbitrarily as follows:

Total score	-	20
Good	-	12-20
Average	-	8-11
Poor	-	0-7

Table 4 Percentage score of knowledge regarding bronchial asthma

Si.no	Level of knowledge	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good (12-20)	9	15%
2.	Average (8-12)	44	73.33%
3.	Poor (0-7)	7	11.67%

Data on table 4 shows that majority (73.33%) of the workers are having average knowledge, 11.67% are having poor knowledge, and 15% are having good knowledge.

Graph 4: Pie diagram showing percentages score of knowledge regarding bronchial asthma in industrial workers.

Table 5 Mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of knowledge scores.

Item	Mean	Median	Mode	n=60	
				Standard Deviation	Range
Knowledge	9.63	10	10.74	2.17	13

Data on table 5 showed mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range of knowledge scores.

Graph 5: pie diagram showing mean, median, mode, standard deviation and range.

Summary

Statement of the Problem

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among industrial workers at textile industry in Belagavi city.

The Objectives of the Study Were to

To determine the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among industrial workers.

The study examined the following hypothesis which were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: There will be average knowledge regarding bronchial asthma among industrial workers.

The research approach used was non experimental descriptive approach with a typical descriptive design. The study was conducted in textile industry Belagavi.

The sample for the present study consisted of 60 industrial workers. Purposive sampling technique was used for the sample selection. The researcher used a structured knowledge questionnaire for assessing the knowledge against bronchial asthma.

METHOD

In the view of the problem under study and to accomplish the objectives of the study the nonexperimental and descriptive design was adopted to describe the knowledge regarding bronchial asthma. A structured knowledge questionnaire for assessing the knowledge was prepared. Sample consisted of 60 industrial workers from a selected textile industry at Belgavi.

RESULTS

The highest percentage (50%) of the respondents, were aged between 36-50 years, majority (66.67%) of the workers were males. 3.33% of the workers are diagnosed with bronchial asthma. Assessment of knowledge of industrial workers regarding bronchial asthma revealed that majority (73.33%) of the workers were having average knowledge, and 11.67% had poor knowledge.

Industrial workers are thus challenged to assimilate the knowledge and develop thinking skills necessary to apply knowledge on self-care practices.

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How to cite this article:

Harish Deyannavar and Preeti Bhupali (2019) 'A Descriptive Study to Assess the knowledge Regarding Bronchial Asthma Among Industrial Workers Working at Textile Industry in Belagavi city', *International Journal of Current Advanced Research*, 08(12), pp. 20711-20175. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijcar.2019.20715.4056>
