

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DEWORMING AMONG ADULTS IN SELECTED AREAS OF PUNE CITY.”

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ABSTRACT

Intestinal worms infestations are common in developing nations, particularly in tropical & subtropical regions, and they tend to occur in areas with low levels of wealth and sanitation. The present study title: “a study to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city. Objectives were to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city and to associate the finding with selected demographic variable. Intestinal worms and other types of parasitic worms can be eliminated from the body by a procedure known as deworming, which is accomplished by taking an anthelmintic treatment or pill. To put it another way, it is a method that uses medication to eliminate worms. Worms that are parasitic might cause a lack of nutrients. Tablets for deworming make it possible for people to receive the essential nutrients that are necessary to become and remain healthy. Worms that cause disease and the larvae they produce are regularly discovered in the polluted food and water of impoverished communities and other locations with little to no regular sanitation. **Material and Methods:** In this study we used quantitative research approach. A descriptive study design was selected as the investigation's study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 300 adult who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study. The reliability of tool was done on 10 participants the value was 0.84 and tool found reliable. **Result:** The study mentioned above reveals that majority 54.33% of samples were having average knowledge, 41% having poor knowledge and 4.67% good knowledge. Mean score was 9.35 along with 3.51 SD. Study data show no significant association with any demographic variables. **Conclusion:** The present study assessed the knowledge regarding deworming among adults. The result revealed that majority of samples were having average knowledge regarding deworming. **Recommendation:** Similar study may be conducted larger population.

(Keyword: Assess, Knowledge, Deworming, Adults)

Introduction

Intestinal worms infestations are common in developing nations, particularly in tropical & subtropical regions, and they tend to occur in areas with low levels of wealth and sanitation. The most significant class of intestinal worms are those that are transmitted through the soil. Even though they are fully preventable, these STHs still cause a significant amount of illness and mortality. As a result, they are classified as Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).

It is estimated that these intestinal parasites are responsible for the loss of 22.1 million DALYs (disability-adjusted life owing to hookworm illness, 10.5 million DALYs due to *Ascaris* disease, and 6.4 million DALYs due to *Trichuris* disease. Ascariasis-related issues are thought to be the cause of about 10,500 annual fatalities, while hookworm-related infections that lead to anemia are thought to be the cause of over 65,000 annual fatalities. It is estimated that these intestinal parasites are responsible for the loss of 22.1 million DALYs (disability-adjusted life owing to hookworm illness, 10.5 million DALYs due to *Ascaris* disease, and 6.4 million DALYs due to *Trichuris* disease. Ascariasis-related issues are thought to be the cause of about 10,500 annual fatalities, while hookworm-related infections that lead to anemia are thought to be the cause of over 65,000 annual fatalities. The World Health Organization (WHO) advises regular use of mebendazole (MBZ) 500 mg or albendazole (ALB) 400 mg for the prevention as well as treatment of STH. The global objective is to lower morbidity in children brought on by STH by the year 2020.¹ People who have worm infections typically shed a few worms in their feces, which can then be picked up by others. Some are drawn to the smell of food.

NEED OF THE STUDY

A article published in the new Indian express in February 2020 states about deworming among adults. meals habits have undergone a significant transition in the modern world, which is characterized by a predominance of hectic lifestyles; as a result of time constraints, eating meals purchased outside the home is now an obvious choice. Because of this, there are now health issues. One such issue that is becoming more widespread but receives less attention is the presence of worms throughout the digestive system and, more specifically, a lack of knowledge within deworming. It is a term that refers to the process for removing worms from the human body after they have entered.⁶

Infestations with worms are a prevalent problem that are observed most frequently in youngsters; however, as a result of changes in living patterns, this infection is now commonly observed in adults. Even while worm infestation is not typically a life-threatening condition, it can lead to a variety of clinical issues and other complications. Worm infestation is one of the factors contributing to an increase in newborn morbidity in India, which is one of the world's most populous countries. Consuming raw meat is one of the most common ways that people get sick because of the unsanitary lifestyle that they lead, which is the primary source of the problem. While the practice of deworming children has received increased attention around the world, the practice of deworming adults continues to receive little to no attention. However, studies have shown that adult patients should also be dewormed on a periodic basis. according to the observations that have been made. The worm that is currently present in the intestine can be eradicated with a single albendazole (400 mg), but other types of worms and symptoms that are related to it require specialized treatment

AIM OF THE STUDY

Infestations with worms are a prevalent problem that are observed most frequently in youngsters however, as a result of changes in living patterns, this infection is now commonly

observed in adults. The study aims to Assess The knowledge regarding deworming among adults.

METHODOLOGY

In this study the objectives were to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city and to associate the finding with selected demographic variable. In the study quantitative research approach was used. A descriptive study design was selected as the investigation's study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 300 adult who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study. The reliability of tool was done on 10 participants the value was 0.84 and tool found reliable. Pilot study was done on 10 sample and study was found fisible.

RESULT

SECTION I: -

Description of subject based on their demographic data: -

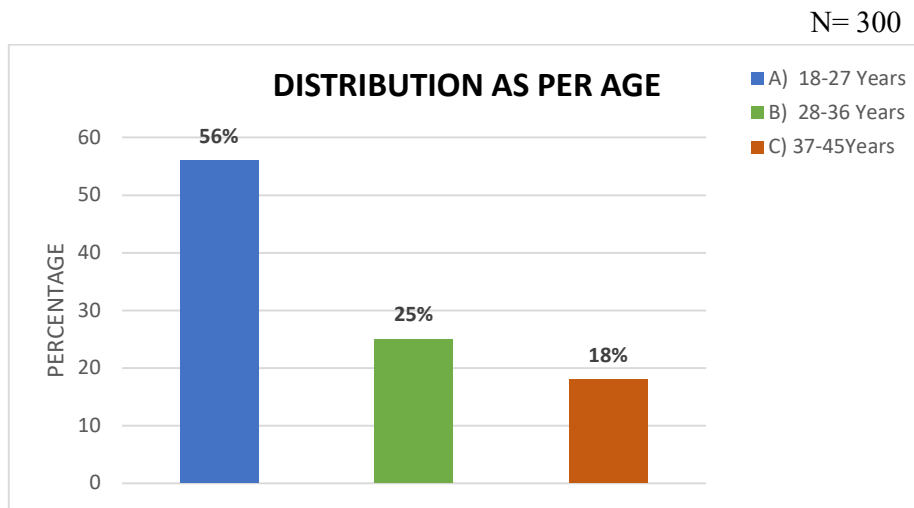


Figure: 4.1 Bar diagram shows that majority 56% of subject belongs to 18 to 27 years of age, 25% were from 28 to 36 to years, and 18% were from 37 to 45 years of age.

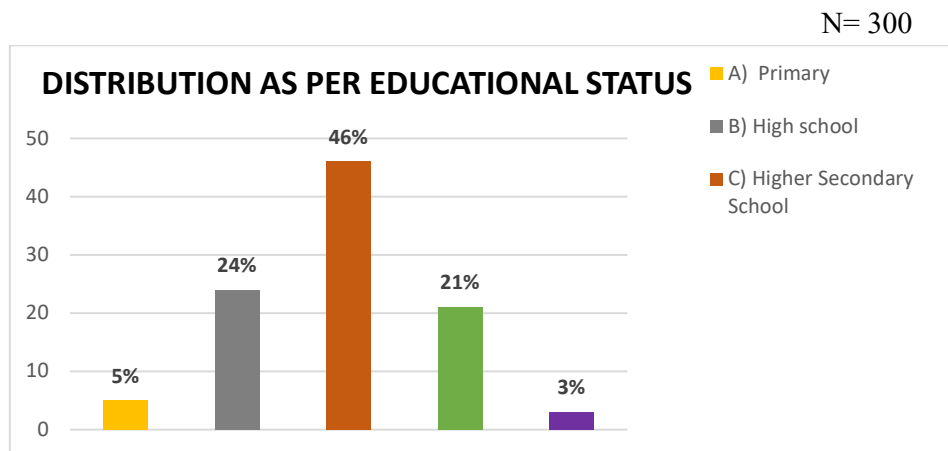


Figure: 4.2 Bar diagram shows that Majority 46% of the subject completed higher secondary school, 24% of subject were completed high school, 21% completed graduation, 5% primary education and 3% other education.

N= 300

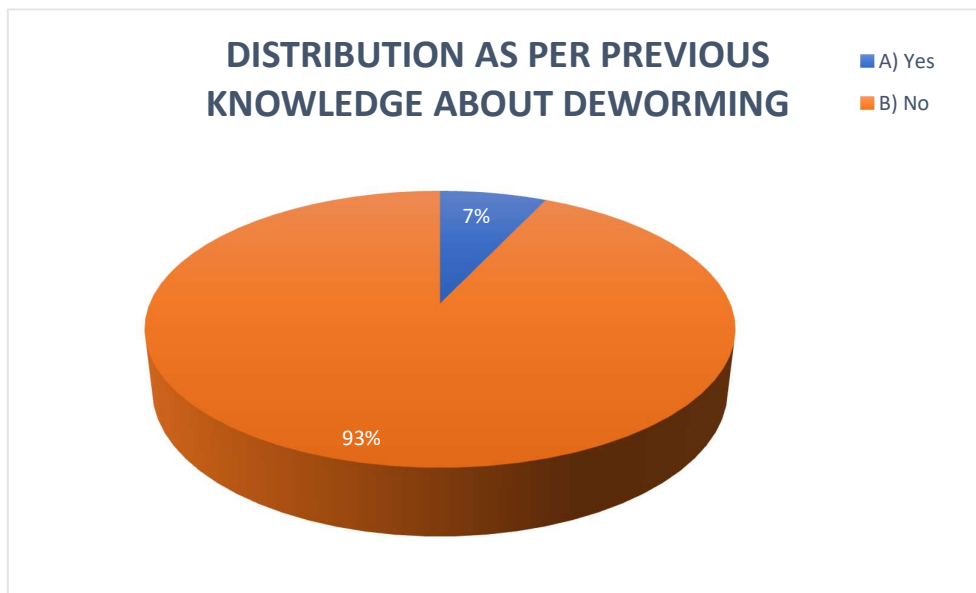


Figure: 4.3 shows that Majority 93% of samples were not having any previous knowledge about deworming and 7% of samples were having knowledge about deworming.

SECTION II: - DISTRIBUTION OF DATA AS PER KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DEWORMING AMONG ADULTS

N= 300

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor	123	41	9.35	3.51
Average	163	54.33		
Good	14	4.67		

Table shows that majority 54.33% of samples were having average knowledge, 41% having poor knowledge and 4.67% good knowledge. Mean score was 9.35 along with 3.51 SD.

DISCUSSION

The present study can be compared to a descriptive study conducted by K Mary Priyanka, M Sreelatha, and Dr. P Sudharani, which aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge regarding deworming techniques among school teachers in corporate schools. A descriptive study was conducted, utilizing a sample size of 100 business school teachers who were selected by a suitable sampling approach. Data was acquired by delivering a self-structured questionnaire. The survey encompassed socio-demographic variables and inquiries related to the level of awareness among educators on deworming strategies. The analysis was conducted using SPSS program version 21. among the 100 participants, 87 (87%) were identified as female school teachers. Furthermore, 52 (52%) of the participants possessed postgraduate education qualifications. Additionally, 24 (24%) of the participants were specifically identified as general science teachers. Notably, the most prevalent source of information reported by the participants was family members, with 57 (57%) indicating this as their primary source. The findings revealed that 47 individuals (47.0%) exhibited inadequate knowledge, while 31 individuals (31.0%) had intermediate knowledge. Additionally, 22 individuals (22.0%) were found to

possess an adequate degree of knowledge. There was a positive correlation observed between the amount of education attained, the subject of science being taught, and the number of years of teaching experience, with a greater degree of understanding regarding deworming techniques in school children being exhibited by school teachers. In the study data shows that Study data shows that majority 56% of subject belongs to 18 to 27 years of age, 25% were from 28 to 36 to years, and 18% were from 37 to 45 years of age. Majority 46% of the subject completed higher secondary school, 24% of subject were completed high school, 21% completed graduation, 5% primary education and 3% other education. Majority 93% of samples were not having any previous knowledge about deworming and 7% of samples were having knowledge about deworming. Majority 54.33% of samples were having average knowledge, 41% having poor knowledge and 4.67% good knowledge. Mean score was 9.35 along with 3.51 SD.

CONCLUSION

A research study is not regarded fully concluded until the research findings have been disseminated throughout the relevant academic community and other pertinent individuals. This lesson provides a comprehensive analysis of the research findings in connection with the study objective & specified hypotheses. The study conducted on “A study to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city.” Objectives were to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city. The analysis based on three sections- Section I: -Analysis of demographic data. Section II: - Analysis of knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city. Section III: - Analysis of Association of findings with selected demographic variables. The result revealed that majority of samples were having average knowledge regarding deworming. Study data show no significant association with any demographic variables. The duration of study was two weeks. Limitation of study. The scope of the investigation was restricted to pediatric patients exclusively. The scope of the study was restricted to a sample size of 70, which did not encompass all hospitals within the city of Pune. Based on the outcomes of the study, it is advised that conducting a study with a substantial sample size can enhance the generalizability of the findings.

Recommendation

1. Conducting a study with a substantial sample size can enhance the generalizability of the findings.
2. An experimental design can be employed to conduct a study of comparable nature.
3. A comparable investigation can be conducted to evaluate the cognitive proficiency of educators in primary and secondary educational settings..
4. A comparative analysis can be conducted to examine the differences between adults residing in rural and urban areas..
5. A comparable investigation can be conducted among moms who have children under the age of five.

Conflict of Interest

The writers certify that they are not affiliated with any group or entity that has a financial or non-financial stake in the topics or resources covered in this work..

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