Scholars Journal of Applied Medical Sciences
Abbreviated Key Title: Sch J App Med Sci
ISSN 2347-954X (Print) | ISSN 2320-6691 (Online)
Journal homepage: https://saspublishers.com

OPEN ACCESS

Nursing

Prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu among the Students in Selected Colleges of Sikar City (Raj.)

Dr. Mahipal Singh[1*], Dr. Sudhanshu Nain[2], Ms. Swati Choudhary[3]

[1]Professor & Principal, Akhil Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Sikar, Rajasthan, India
[2]Shri Kalyan Medical College Sikar, Bajaj Gram Sanwali, Rajasthan 332021, India
[3]Assistant Professor, Akhil Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Sikar, Rajasthan, India

DOI: 10.36347/sjams.2022.v10i02.006 | **Received:** 31.12.2021 | **Accepted:** 05.02.2022 | **Published:** 10.02.2022

***Corresponding author:** Dr. Mahipal Singh
Professor & Principal, Akhil Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, Sikar, Rajasthan, India

Abstract **Original Research Article**

Perfect Health Means No Weakness Anywhere That Is No Weakness Should Remain In The Body, Or In The Mind, Or In The Relationship Between The Body And The Mind by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi. Without a proper health human can't survive in the world. Now a day's life of human is changing and facing problem in so many ways. A flu deadly disease occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which people have little or no immunity and for which there is no vaccine. Swine flu, a respiratory act infection from the hogs. This kind of virus can kill the human lace. The disease spread easily person to person & can be cause with serious illness & can spread out across the country & even worldwide in a very short span of time. Swine the viruses do not normally infect humans. Bur randomly, the human race got infected with swine flu. Most frequently theses virus can occur in persons with direct exposure to pigs. Hence a Study was conducted on knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among the students in selected colleges of Sikar City (Raj.). The design used for this study is descriptive approach and the method used is survey on 120 college going students from general degree and professional degree students is selected from Sikar city of Rajasthan state. The technique used in the study is Non-probability purposive sampling technique and Major findings shows In Terms of Knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu 22 % professional degree have good knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine and 78% of have excellent knowledge but no one has poor& average knowledge. Whereas among general degree students have average (10%) knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine and 90% of have good knowledge but no one have poor and excellent knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine.

Keywords: Degree Students, Knowledge, Prevention and Treatment of Swine.

INTRODUCTION

Swine influenza is a highly contagious respiratory disease of pigs caused by one of several swine influenza viruses. Outbreaks are common in pigs all the year round and infection in humans is a result of close contact with infected animals. This virus is a new subtype of influenza A (H1 N1not previously detected in swine's or humans.

People with respiratory problems are at greater risk of developing complications of swine flu but if take-up rates for seasonal flu are indicative then only 45% of individuals are likely to get vaccinated." There is a need to raise awareness of the current pandemic but this must be balanced against the associated risks of creating undue anxiety, particularly among at-risk groups. Previous behaviour-focused public health initiatives regarding respiratory viruses, which employed a range of media and approaches, have met with mixed success, while a survey conducted shortly after the current pandemic was declared found that 62% of those studied were not undertaking recommended preventative measures.

Swine flu attacks cells deep in the lungs, whereas seasonal flu targets cells in the nose, throat and upper airway. The researchers suspect this may explain why swine flu can be so much more serious than seasonal flu: It may simply be able to attack more cells. The study also found that the swine flu virus binds weaklier when it goes after cells deeper in the lungs versus cells higher up in the respiratory. However, "if the flu virus mutates in the future, it may attach to the receptors deep inside the lungs more strongly, and this

could mean that more people would experience serious symptoms.

According to WHO in March 2009, an outbreak of respiratory illnesses was first noted in Mexico, which was eventually identified as being related to H1N1 influenza A. The outbreak spread rapidly to the United States, Canada, and throughout the world as a result of airline travel. On June 11, 2009, the World Health Organization raised its pandemic alert level to the highest level, phase 6, indicating widespread community transmission on at least two continents Over 99 percent of subtyped influenza

According to US disease control dept. July 2009, the number of individuals infected with pandemic H1N1 influenza in the United States may have been up to 140 times greater than the reported number of confirmed cases; an estimated 1.8 to 5.7 million cases, including 9000 to 21,000 hospitalizations, may have occurred A subsequent analysis by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that used the same methodology has estimated that approximately 55 million cases, including 246,000 hospitalizations, occurred in the US between April and mid-December 2009 Clinic visits to doctors for an influenza-like illness have remained above baseline in the United States, but have declined from 4.3 percent in November to 2.6 percent in December.

The National Institute of Allergy and Disease 2012, trials were conducted to support public health decisions about vaccination schedules for different groups including special populations that are not often included in clinical trials for flu vaccines. These trials are analyzing responses to injected vaccines containing inactivated influenza virus. Vaccines containing live attenuated virus delivered in a nasal spray are being assessed. Safety data is collected and monitored closely by the study investigator. The conclude that vaccination should done to all who are in risk group.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The main aim of this study is to assess the level of on knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among the students in selected colleges of Sikar City (Raj.). The Samples were selected by Non-probability purposive sampling technique and descriptive approach and the method used is survey on 120 college going students from general degree and professional degree students is selected from sikar city of Rajasthan state from June 2019 to September 2019.

Students were enrolled based on degree of stream, qualification and class. Students with language problem and any other physical anomalies or with any severe medical complications or severe infections were excluded from study. Informed consent was obtained from students before participants enrolled in the study. Out of 120-degree students, 60 were selected from general degree and 60 from professional degree were selected by using Non-probability purposive sampling technique. All sample had statistically similar baseline characteristics.

RESULTS

The collected data is tabulated, analyzed, organized and presented under the following headings:

Section I- Demographic characteristics of sample.

Section -II

- Compare the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among professional degree students and general degree students.
- Comparative percentage distribution of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among professional degree students and general degree students.
- Comparative mean of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among among professional degree students and general degree students according to stream of study.

Section -III

- Relationship of the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu with demographic variables.

Section I- Demographic Characteristics of Sample
Major Findings of Study

Suggest that distribution showed that out of 120 samples, professional degree group 60 and general degree group have 60 samples. Major findings of study show that 50% of females and 50% males out of 60 Professional degree students. In Professional degree students' group most of the students (87%) were from nuclear families. 36% of students' fathers were graduates. 44% of students' fathers' were in service. 42% of had 15001- 30000 rupees per month family income.

In general degree students there were 50% of males and 50% of females. Present residences were with family (52%). 50% of students were from joint families, 38% of students' fathers were graduates. 58% of students' fathers were in service. 47% of students had family income of rupees 30001 & above per month.

Section -II

Compare The Mean Knowledge Regarding Prevention And Treatment Of Swine Flu Among Professional Degree Students And General Degree Students.

Table 1

Sr. No	Knowledge Regarding Prevention And Treatment Of Swine Flu				Cal. 'T' Value	P Value
	Students	N	Mean	SD		
1.	General Degree Students	60	139	2.62	3.50	0.001
2.	Professional Degree Students	60	165.5	2.56		

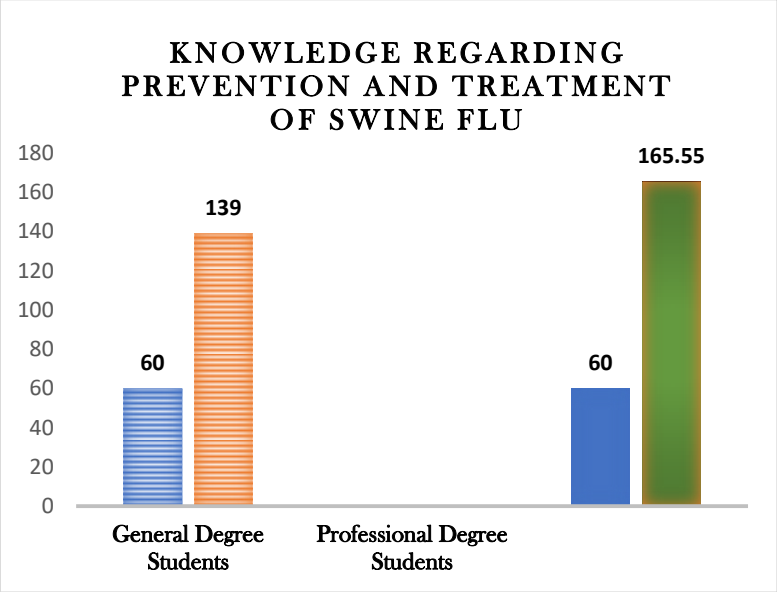

Figure 1: Bar Diagram showing Comparative mean knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among professional degree students and general degree students
N=120P < 0.05 Shows Significance *P < 0.01

Findings show that there is significant difference in knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among Professional degree students and General degree students. Mean knowledge score (165.55) of Professional degree students was higher than the mean knowledge score (139) of General degree students. The mean knowledge score of Professional degree students was statistically higher than General degree students.

Study supported by the study was published in Nursing and Midwifery Research Journal, Vol-6, No. 4, October 2010 with the objective to assess knowledge of swine flu amongst nursing personnel working in Nehru Hospital, PGIMER, Chandigarh. The findings of the study revealed that the mean knowledge score of the subjects was 13.68 + 2.6. About 20% of the respondents had very good level of knowledge and majority of respondents' level of knowledge was good.

Section -II

- **Comparative Percentage Distribution of Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu among Professional Degree Students and General Degree Students.**

Table-2 **N=120**

Sr. No.	Categories of knowledge	knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu	Professional degree students		General degree students	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poor	0-5	00	00	00	00
2.	Average	6-10	00	00	06	10
3.	Good	11-15	13	22	54	90
4.	Excellent	16-20	47	78	00	00

RESULTS

Above findings show that among Professional degree students, 22% of them have good knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu & 78% of excellent knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu whereas among General degree students 10% are of average knowledge regarding

prevention and treatment of swine flu & 90% of them have good knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu.

DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY FINDINGS

Study was also supported by a study published in Sinhgad e-Journal of Nursing — ISSN : 2249 - 3913 — Volume I, Issue II, Nov-Dec 2011 to assess the effect of planned health teaching regarding knowledge of swine flu among people residing in selected slums of Pimpri Chinchwad area of pune in 18- 24 age of peoples. Findings revels that most of the samples (55%) were in the age group 18-28 yrs and very few (0.8.33%) were in the age group 49 -58yrs.Most of the samples who participated in study were females (53.33%). Majority of the people (51%) were graduates and few (21%) were primary educated. Most of the samples (43.33%) were in service and very few (.8%) were earning daily wages. Most of the samples (76.66%) were having monthly income of above Rs. 2,500 per month and very few (5%) earn below Rs. 500 per month. Almost same percentage of the people came to know the details about swine flu through newspapers and television. Analysis of data related to effect of planned health teaching on the knowledge based on the correct answers in study group

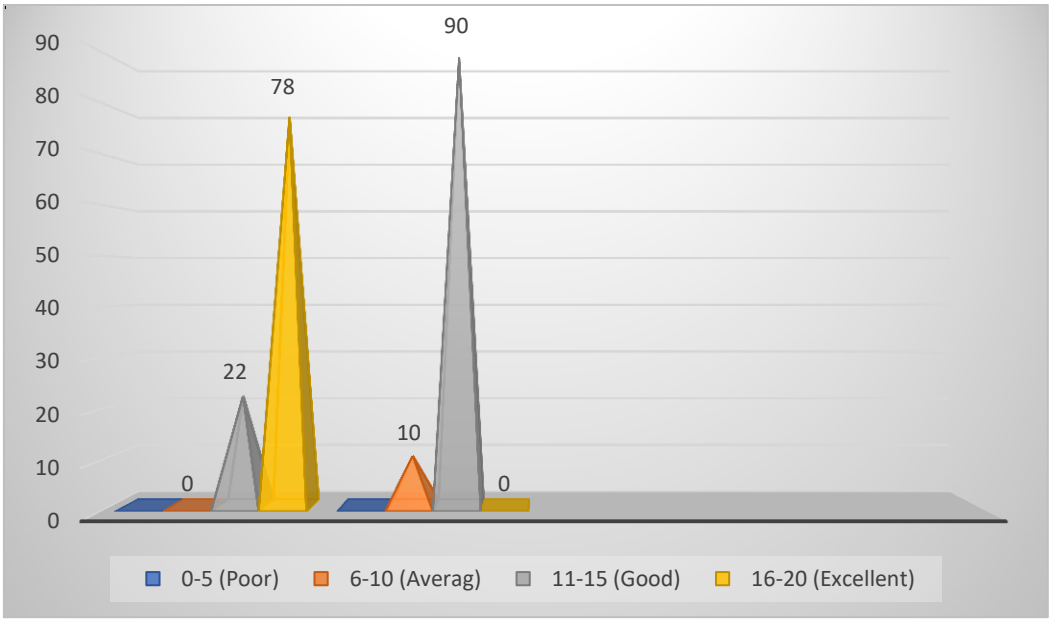

Figure 2: Cone Diagram Showing Comparative Percentage Distribution of Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu Among Professional Degree Students And General Degree Students

Section -II

- **Comparative Mean Of Knowledge Regarding Prevention And Treatment Of Swine Flu Among Professional Degree Students And General Degree Students According To Stream Of Study.**

Table-3 **N=120**

Sr. No	Stream of Study	Sex	Professional Degree Students		General Degree Students		Cal. 't' Value	P Value
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
1.	First Year	M	166	2.29	149	2.91	9.88	1.94E
		F	157	1.80	141	1.96	10.69	5.04E
2.	Second Year	M	158	1.85	141	2.31	5.44	1.25E
		F	163	2.07	134	2.37	9.97	1.64E
3.	Third Year	M	163	1.84	139	2.47	8.74	1.44E
		F	172	2.31	145	2.55	10.82	4.11E

P < 0.05 shows significance *

Above data reveals that students belongs to 3rd year professional degree may have high mean knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu score (163, 172) this indicates that 3rd year professional degree students have high knowledge compared to other class of both Professional degree students & General degree students. Whereas in comparison with general degree, Professional degree students have high mean knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu mean score(158, 165) in 2nd year & (166, 157) in 1st year as compared to general degree students mean knowledge score (139,

145) in 3rd year, (141, 134) in 2nd year & (149,141) in 1st year. It means that general degree students may have less knowledge compared to Professional degree students in any stream of study.

Section –III

Relationship of the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu with demographic variables

There was a highly significant (P<0.01) association of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu and father education of the General degree students. As finding shows that computed Chi-square value for father education of the students' (9.42) is greater than table value (6.64) at P<0.01.

Finding also shows that computed Chi-square value for the other variables is less than the table value at P<0.05 level. It is showed that there is no significant association between knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu and Sex, Religion, type of family, Fathers occupation and family income in Professional degree students. Finding shows that computed Chi-square value for father education of the students' (5.34) is greater than table value (3.84) at P<0.05. It is interpreted that there is association of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu and father education of the General degree students.

Finding also shows that computed Chi-square value for family income of the students' (4.97) is greater than table value (3.84) at P<0.05. It is interpreted that there is a relationship of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu and Family income of the Professional degree students.

Finding shows that there is no significant association between level of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu with Sex, Religion, type of family and Fathers occupation of Professional degree students.

CONCLUSION

A flu deadly disease occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which people have little or no immunity and for which there is no proper vaccine. Swine flu, a respiratory act infection. The disease spread easily person to person & can be cause with serious illness & can spread out across the country & even worldwide in a very short span of time. In influenza pandemic may be caused by either swine (pig) or avian (bird) flu viruses. Hence a Study was conducted on knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among the students. Major findings shows In terms of Knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu 22% professional degree have good knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine and 78% of have excellent knowledge but no one has poor& average knowledge. Whereas among general degree students have average (10%) knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine and 90% of have good knowledge but no one have poor and excellent knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine.

Major findings also reveals that 3rd year professional degree may have high knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu score (163, 172) as compare to both professional degree 2nd year (158, 165) & 1st year (166, 157) as well as general degree students 3rd year (139, 145), 2nd year (141, 134) & 1st year (149,141) students. It means that general degree students may have less knowledge compared to Professional degree students in any stream of study.

Findings also reveals that, there is a strong association of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu and father education and Family income in both group of students. Whereas finding shows that there is no significant association between level of knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu with Sex, Religion, type of family and Fathers occupation of both group of students.

REFENCES

- Braunwald, Journal on principle of internal medicine, Hooston, W B publications, volume (1), 2003, page No -12-13.
- Thornton, C. Swine flu introduction , classification and history, 5th edition, New Delhi, Mosby publishers, June 2009. Page No.839.
- CD Patel, Prevention and treatment modalities of novel HINI influenza, A journal of virology, Nether land, Vol 42, 2006, page No 20-25.
- Dr. Givin smith, A Journal of the origin and evolutionary genomics of HINI, Dallas, American publications, Vol (459), 2009, Pg. No. 92-93.
- K. Park, text book of preventive and social medicine, 19th edition , New Delhi, Jaypee brothers medical publishers, 2009, Page No. 250-254.
- Myers K P, Indian medical journal Publication Vol 8, Hariyana, 2008, Page No 33-47.
- Neil Blocut,Text book of Health promotion at the community level, 2nd edition, California, California publications,1990, Page. No 204-206.
- Takakuwah, Development of a new disinfectant with very strong anti influenza viral activity, Environmental health and preventive medicine, Vol 45, Page No 10-12.
- Pravara Medical Review, Volume-4, No.3, Sept-2009,Swineflu:- The return of pandemic pp 4-7.
- Indian Journal of Medical Ethics, vol. Vl, No .4 Oct-Dec 2009, Response to an epidemic of novel H1N1 flu in pune need for introspection pp 176-178.
- The Lancet, ISSN 0140-6736, Large Hails Confirm immunogenicity of H1N1 vaccines published Dec 16, 2009, pp 16-12.

- India Today, December 14, 2009, The decade that changed the world flu frenzy 2000-2009, pp 76-78.
- Hindustan times (Ht live), Dewas woman dies, toll toll rises to9, January 01 2010 p.1.
- Hindustan times (Ht live), Indore tops State in H1 N1 deaths: woman test, Positive in Ujjain, January 7 2010 p.1.
- Hindustan times (Ht live), swine flu alert, August 7 2009, p.1.
- Hindustan times: Swine flu kills 3 more, WHO blames rains, August 12 2009 p1.
- Danik Bhaskar, Swine flu janch ke liya ek sample beja, December 8 2009. p3.
- Danik Bhaskar, Ventilatar par hai swine flu ke teen marij, December 3 2009, p1.
- www.google.com
- www.medline.com
- www.swnflu/trk.org
- www.pubmed.com.