



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

International Journal of Recent Scientific Research
Vol. 8, Issue, 8, pp. 19385-19387, August, 2017

**International Journal of
Recent Scientific
Research**

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

Research Article

A-STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ABOUT NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASE AMONG WOMEN RESIDING IN URBAN AREA OF PUNE CITY

Joyce Mathivanan¹., Anvita Yelgunde²., Krupa Kakadiya³., Nirmla Jadhav⁴.,
Manjusha Jagtap⁵., Rekha Borkar⁶ and Joshi S.G⁷

^{1,6}Nursing, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

⁷Nursing Research & Statistics, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2017.0808.0705>

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 05th May, 2017

Received in revised form 08th
June, 2017

Accepted 10th July, 2017

Published online 28st August, 2017

Key Words:

Knowledge, attitude, non-communicable disease, women's health.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Non-communicable disease also known as chronic disease, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. Today, non-communicable diseases are responsible for more than 75% of death worldwide, mostly in low and middle income countries where they disproportionately affected people under 60 years of age. **Aim:** To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding non-communicable disease. To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude. **Materials and Methods:** An explorative design was used. 102 women who met the inclusion criteria were involved using stratified random sampling technique. The tool was prepared according to past clinical experience of investigator, review of literatures and objectives of the study. Data was collected and assessed for knowledge and attitude. **Results:** On assessing the knowledge result shows that majority 76.47% of the subject had average knowledge (score 11-20), 12.74% had poor knowledge (score 1-10) while 10.78% had good knowledge (score 21-30). The attitude result shows that majority 61.76% of the subject had good attitude towards non-communicable diseases. On assessing the co-relation co-efficient R value=0.6, hence there is positive relation between knowledge and attitude of women residing in urban Pune.

Copyright © Joyce Mathivanan *et al*, 2017, this is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

Non-communicable disease is also called as "life style disease" because the majority risk factors were preventable, illnesses from smoking, alcohol abuse, poor diets and physical inactivity killed some 36 million people a year, mostly in low and middle-income countries where they disproportionately affected people under 60 years of age. Non-communicable disease also known as chronic disease, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. Today, non-communicable diseases are responsible for more than 75% of death worldwide. [1] WHO's health report card confirms India's massive non-communicable diseases burden /2016, New Delhi, DNA. Ischemic heart Diseases killed 1215400 people in 2012, 12.4 percent of total deaths. Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, chronic lung diseases killed 1061900 people, 10.8 percent total deaths. [2]

The research literature on health issues shows that disparity and inequality in healthcare services and the resultant inaccessibility to healthcare facilities is closely related to income disparity and socioeconomic hardships of underserved

population. In conditions of economic disparity and limited formal and informal health education, focused healthcare interventions by local governments are vital in a community-setting framework to mitigate disparity in healthcare services, and to generate good health outcomes in developing countries. To achieve these objectives, studies are needed to assess the governments' policy/program effectiveness on controlling non-communicable diseases and associated health issues. [3]

Statement

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude about non-communicable disease among women residing in urban area of Pune.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge of non-communicable diseases among women of urban Pune city.
2. To assess the attitude of non-communicable diseases among women of urban Pune city.
3. To find out the co-relation between knowledge and attitude.

*Corresponding author: **Joyce Mathivanan**

Nursing, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Pune, Maharashtra, India

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted at different sectors in Pune city on a target sample of women aged 20-60 years. An explorative research approach with non-experimental explorative design was adopted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding non-communicable disease. A stratified random sampling technique was adopted with a total sample size of 102.

The tool consisted of,

Section I: 14 items of Demographic Data.

Section II: Structured Questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding non-communicable diseases.

Section III: Likert Scale to assess attitudes towards non-communicable diseases.

Sampling Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

1. Women residing in Pune city.
2. Women within the age group of 20-60 years.
3. Those who were available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Women who are not willing to participate.
2. Population other than women.
3. Women who have undergone planned teaching programme regarding non-communicable diseases.
4. Women suffering from non-communicable disease.

Major Findings of the Study

The following interpretations can be drawn from the findings of the study based on the objectives of the study.

Section I

Description of sample according to the demographical data and vital measures in terms of frequency and percentage.

Demographical data	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
21-30 yrs	35	34.3%
31-40yrs	32	31.4%
41-50yrs	19	17.6%
51-60yrs	16	14.7%
Educational Qualification		
Illiterate	16	15.7%
12 th std or below	58	55.9%
Diploma or degree	28	26.5%
Marital status		
Married	78	76.5%
Unmarried	17	16.7%
Family size		
Nuclear	64	61.8%
Joint	38	36.3%
Body Mass Index		
18.0 - 24.9	49	48.04%
25.0 - 30.9	44	43.14%
31.0 - 40.9	9	7.8%
Blood pressure		
Below 120/80mmHg	15	13.7%
120/80mmHg	59	56.9%
Above 120/80mmHg	28	27.5%
Blood Sugar Level		
80-120mg/dl	61	59.80%
121-140mg/dl	22	20.6%
141-160mg/dl	5	4.9%
161-180mg/dl	11	10.8%
181-200mg/dl	3	2.9%

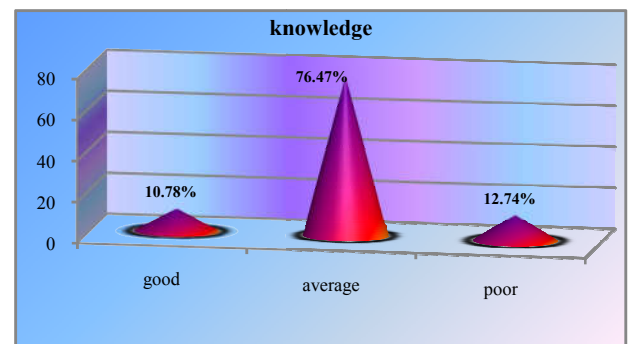
The subjects were only females, who were the residents of Pune city. Majority (34.3%) was within the age group of 21-30 yrs. more than half (55.9%) of sample is qualified up to 12th standard or below 12th standard, whereas 15.7% are illiterates. According to body mass index, 48.04% of subjects have BMI within 18.0-4.9, majority 59.80% had BSL ranged from 80-120mg/dl. According to mammography or PAP smear investigation, 54.9% had never done mammography or PAP smear while 23.55 have investigated using PAP smear and 19.6% have done their mammography

Section II

Analysis of data related to the assessment of knowledge of women in Pune city regarding non-communicable diseases.

Knowledge	Frequency of percentage	Percentage
Good	11	10.78%
Average	78	76.47%
Poor	13	12.74%

On assessing the knowledge result shows that majority 76.47% of the subject had average knowledge (score 11-20), 12.74% had poor knowledge (score 1-10) while 10.78% had good knowledge (score 21-30).



Majority score of 25 out of 30 and least score of 6 out of 30.

Section III

Analysis of data related to the assessment of attitude of women in pune city regarding non-communicable diseases.

On assessing the attitude result shows that majority of the subject had good attitude towards non-communicable diseases.

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
Positive	63	61.76%
Negative	39	38.24%

DISCUSSION

In the present study all the sample belonged to the age group between 20-60 years of age. Demographical data was collected which included vital statistics and body mass index. Present study showed that on assessing the knowledge majority 76.47% of the subject had average knowledge, 12.74% had poor knowledge. On assessing the attitude majority of the sample had good attitude towards prevention of non-communicable diseases.

Similarly a study was conducted by Temitope Tabitha Ojo, Nicola Hawley *et al.* "Exploring knowledge and attitude towards non-communicable diseases among village health teams in eastern Uganda." It was a mixed method study with

100 subjects. The result was 94.1% of the respondents had good knowledge, 61.8% had little perceived knowledge of hypertension and 77.9% perceived that diabetes is caused by high blood sugar levels [4].

Another study conducted by Maina Kiberenge, Zachary Ndegwa *et al.* "Knowledge, attitude and practice related to diabetes among community members in four provinces in Kenya." It was a cross-sectional study with 1982 respondents. Only 49% had a positive attitude towards diabetes while 41% demonstrated good practices towards diabetes[5].

CONCLUSION

The following conclusion was drawn from the findings of the present study: women residing in urban area of Pune were found to have average knowledge, good attitude and there in positive relation between knowledge and attitude regarding non-communicable diseases among women residing in urban Pune. Thus the objectives formulated for the study has been achieved.

Reference

1. <https://medicalresearchjournal.org/index.php/GJMR/article/download/1137/1047/>

2. <https://www.google.co.in/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.searo.who.int/india/topics/noncommunicable-disease/en/&ved=0ahUKEwip8eTxt5zVahVHMY8khzc7bdsQfgg0Me&usq=AfqjCnEYA9F-VQi9fLKRWcMJpthsLzo71g>
3. <https://googleweblight.com/i?u=https://www.omicsonline.org/open-access/noncommunicablediseases-in-developing-countries-causes-and-health-policyprogram-assessment-2392-891x.1000117.php?aid%3D18665andgrqid=TzagaYP&hl=en-IN>
4. <http://elischolar.yale.edu/ysphtdl/1216>
5. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.gov/articles>
6. Denise F. Pollit "Nursing research" 9th edition 2012 Lippincott williams&wilkins, Wolters Kluwer India, pvt.ltd, New Delhi, pg.no-14
7. Denise F. Pollit "Nursing research" 9th edition 2012 Lippincott williams&wilkins, Wolters Kluwer India, pvt.ltd, New Delhi, pg.no.95, 96

How to cite this article:

Joyce Mathivanan *et al.* 2017, A-Study to Assess The Knowledge And Attitude About Non-Communicable Disease Among Women Residing In Urban Area of Pune City. *Int J Recent Sci Res.* 8(8), pp. 19385-19387.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2017.0808.0705>
