A Study To Assess Knowledge Regarding Zika Virus Among The Community People In Selected Areas Of Pune City

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ABSTRACT

The majority of people infected with Zika virus exhibit no symptoms or signs of infection. Certain individuals experience a little increase in warmth, redness, and muscular soreness. Even in persons who exhibit no signs or symptoms of infection, the Zika virus may cause brains or central nervous diseases such as Guillain-Barre syndrome.

Objective: To assess the knowledge regarding Zika virus among the community people and assess the association score between knowledge and selected demo-graphical variables.

Materials and Methods: The study adopted Non-Experimental Descriptive design carried out among

200 people.Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was statically analysed after collecting the data through structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection . Self Structured questionnaires regarding knowledge on Zika virus used for the data collection . Ethical clearance was taken from the Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics.

Results: The present study result showed that Knowledge concerning Zika virus among the community people Majority 59% were having average knowledge, 24.5% were having good knowledge, 15% were having poor knowledge and 1.5% were having excellent knowledge.

Key word: Zika virus, community ,people.

INTRODUCTION

Mosquito bites are the most prevalent route for the Zika virus (ZEE-kuh) to infect people, particularly in tropical and subtropical areas. The majority of people infected with Zika virus exhibit no symptoms or signs of infection. Certain individuals experience a little increase in warmth, redness, and muscular soreness. Even in persons who exhibit no signs or symptoms of infection, the Zika virus may cause brains or central nervous diseases such as Guillain-Barre syndrome. Zika virus infection is often known as Zika, Zika fever, or Zika virus sickness. During pregnancy, women who are afflicted with the Zika virus have a higher chance of miscarriage. Infection with the Zika virus during pregnancy raises the chance of

significant birth problems in babies, including microcephaly, a possibly deadly brain disorder.

In India, ZIKV illness cases/infections were discovered in the states of in 2018, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, or Rajasthan (South-East Asian lineage), although no ZIKV-related microcephaly was recorded. While this is predictable given the high prevalence of the primary vector, Aedes aegypti, as well as the second vector, Aedes albopictus, in Kerala and Maharashtra, it is significant since this is the first time ZIKV sickness has been diagnosed in these states.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1.   To assess the knowledge regarding zika virus among the community people in selected areas of Pune city.

2.   To assess the association score between knowledge and selected demographical variables

NEED OF THE STUDY

Recently, cases involving Zika the virus was detected in more than 10 nations throughout the whole area, indicating the infection's fast spread. The increased transmission of the virus underscores the need for a well-thought-out approach to combat this contagious illness. Zika virus was formerly thought to be an incurable infectious illness. Investigators are working on developing a vaccine to prevent this illness as part of continuing research. An inactivated variant of this virus is being studied in preclinical trials, as well as the pharmaceutical industry claims that a medication will be available soon to fight the virus's negative effects.

In community posting during survey investigator has given health education about all diseases which are vector born ,communicable, non-communicable, researcher also reviewed some article and reports of Zika virus case. Researcher found most of the community people having lack of knowledge regarding the virus. That data will be useful for increasing their knowledge in the future. So the researcher has opted this to enhance the knowledge regarding Zika virus among the community people.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

A non-experimental Descriptive design carried out among 200 people . Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was statically analysed after collecting the data through structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection .The questionnaire was divided into two section .Section A deals with demographic data related to people. section B Self Structured questionnaires regarding knowledge on zika virus.Validity of tool was

undefined by content validity method.. The reliability of the tool was calculated by " Test –Retest Method-by Karl Pearson's co-efficient formula investigator calculated the "r-value" more than +0.9 so the tool was reliable .

Statistical Analysis

Analysis and interpretation of the data was done by using both descriptive (in terms of frequency, percentage,) and inferential (chi-square test).

RESULT

After collecting the data the information were organized and presented under the following sections.

Section I: Demographic profile of community people

Section II: To assess the knowledge regarding zika virus among the community people in selectedareas of Pune city.

Section III: To find the association of selected demographical variables.

Section I

Demographic profile of community people

Figure 1 Percentage wise distribution according to age in years of people

n=200

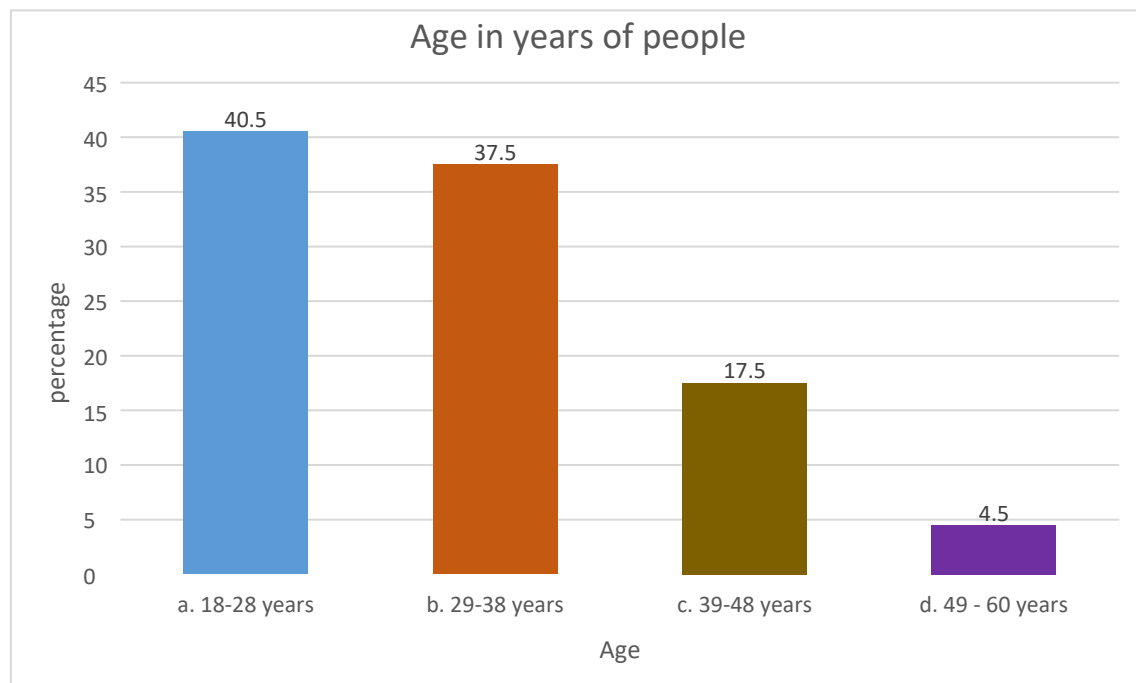Figure 1 Percentage wise distribution according to age in years of people

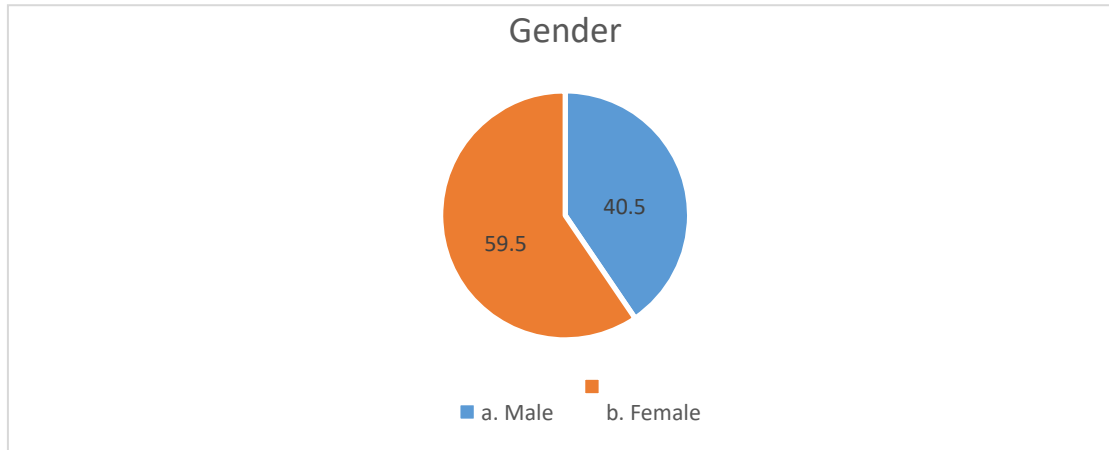**Figure 2 Percentage wise distribution according to gender**

n=200

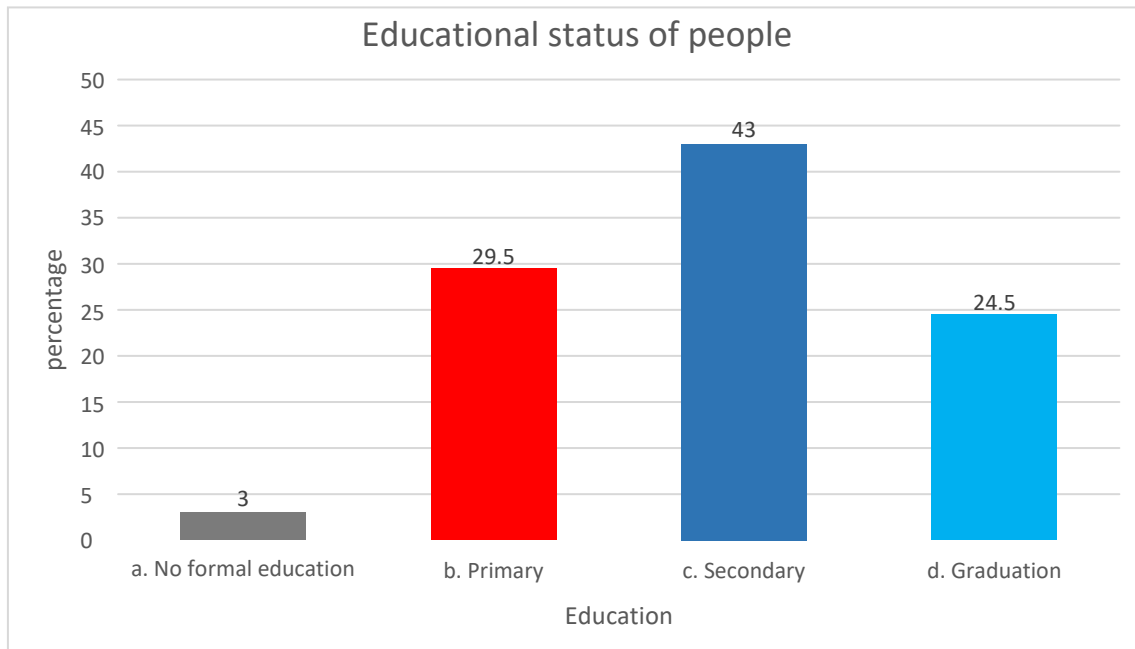**Figure 3 Percentage wise distribution according to educational status of people**

n=200

Figure 4 percentage wise distribution according to living area of people n=200
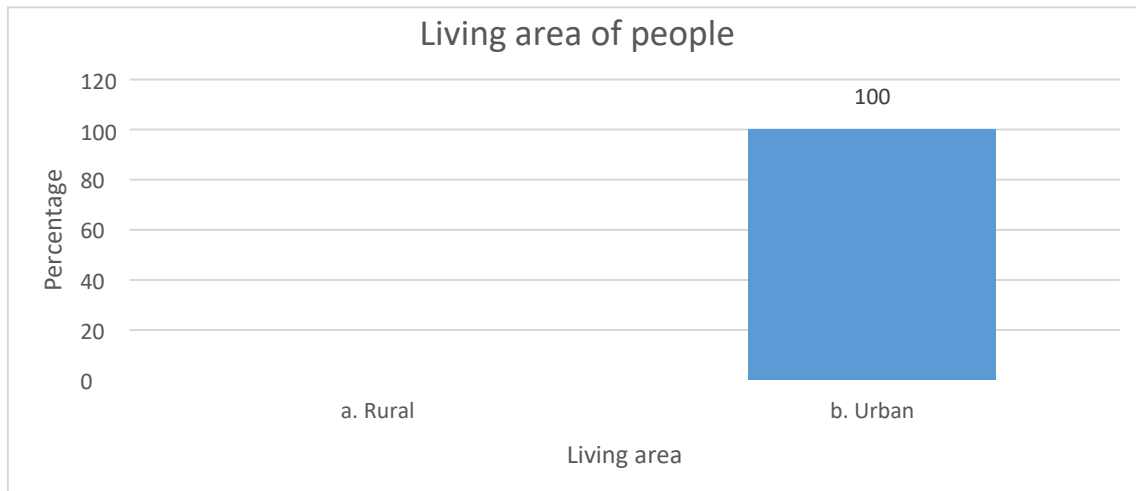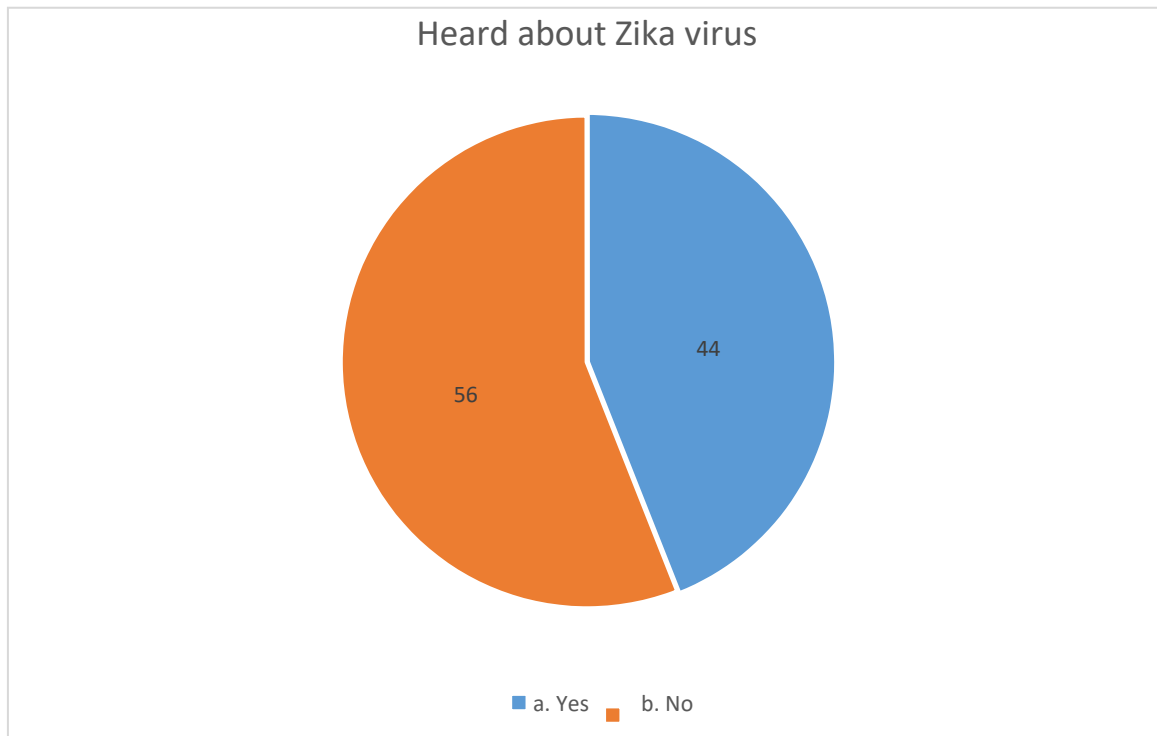

Figure 5 Percentage wise distribution according to heard about zika virus

n=200

Data showed that Majority 40.5% were from 18-28 years of age group, 37.5% were from 29-38 years of age group, 17.5% were 39-48 years of age group and 4.5% were from 49-60 years

of age group. According to gender majority 59.5% were female whereas 40.5% were male. According to educational status majority 43% were having secondary education, 29.5% were having primary education, 24.5% were graduated and 3% were having no formal education. According to living area all were form urban area. According to heard about zika virus majority 56% were not heard about it whereas 44% were heard about zika virus.

Section II:To assess the knowledge regarding zika virus among the community people.

Figure 6 Knowledge regarding zika virus among the community people
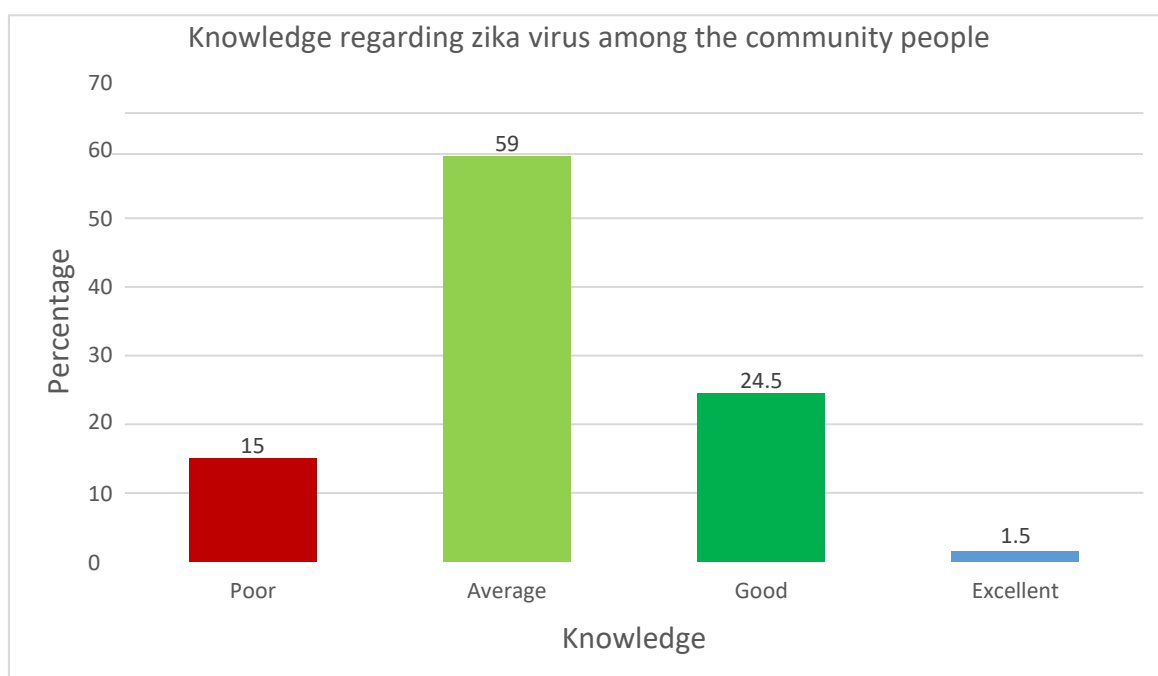
n=200

figure no 6 depicts Knowledge concerning zika virus among the community people Majority 59% were having average knowledge, 24.5% were having good knowledge, 15% werehaving poor knowledge and 1.5% were having excellent knowledge.

Section III:To find the association of findings with selected demographical variables. DISCUSSION

The current study is design to assess knowledge regarding Zika virus among the community people has been analyses by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The study can be discussed with a similar descriptive study done by Kavita Kelkar regarding zika virus knowledge among nursing students of Pune city. The study used a quantitative technique and a non-experimental descriptive research design. The samples were chosen from

the nursing college of Dr. D.Y. Patil. Data was collected using a non-probability purposive sampling approach. Experts assessed the content validity, as 80 sample collection were collected from 21 May 2019 to 23 May 2019.The structured questionnaire on knowledge regarding Zika fever was derived by the investigator. The current study is A non-experimental Descriptive design carried out among 200 people . Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was statically analysed after collecting the data through structured questionnaire was prepared for data collection .The questionnaire was divided into two section .Section A deals with demographic data related to people like age, gender, marital status, education living area ,have heard about zika virus . Section B Self Structured questionnaires regarding knowledge on zika virus. Following sampling criteria Inclusion Criteria.People with age group of 18-48 years above. People are willing to contribute in the study. People can read or write Marathi/English language. Exclusion- People are unavailable during the study. Study analysis has been done for descriptive method: Mean and standard deviation to determine knowledge level of the people will be described. Demographic characteristics of sample will be described in terms of frequency and percentage .Inferential method chi-square test will be used to find out association with selected extraneous variables.The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated by "KARL PEARSON CORELATION COEFFICIENT" formula. According to Karl-Pearson CorrelationCoefficient if "r value" is more than +0.9 then the tool is reliable.tool is reliable. Theinvestigator concludes from the pilot study that the study design is feasible and don't reveal any major problem.

Similar study was conducted byHanan Mohamed Tork (2019) Zika Virus: Knowledge, Attitudes, and its Prevention Approach Among Students of the Health Colleges at Qassim University, Saudi Arabia. A stratified random sample of 343 students (male and female) participated in a cross-sectional study. The questionnaire consisted of 46 questions assessing the knowledge, attitudes, and prevention practices regarding ZIKV. Mean age of participants was 22 years old (SD $\pm$ 1.6) and the internet was the commonest source of information. Overall, most participants had poor knowledge regarding ZIKV (n = 274, 79.9%) and positive attitude (n= 294, 85.7%) regarding learning more about ZIKV. In terms of prevention practices, more than half of participants (n=191, 54.7%) confirmed using mosquito nets to prevent mosquito bites. Statistically significant differences were detected between participants' level of knowledge and their age ($p < 0.037$), colleges ($p < 0.039$), academic level ($p < 0.001$), and residence area ($p < 0.001$). Conclusion: Findings revealed the lacuna of knowledge of participants regarding ZIKV. This finding arises the need for implementing ZIKA Virus health education program for university students.

CONCLUSION: The level of Knowledge concerning zika virus among the community people Majority 59% were having average knowledge, 24.5% were having good knowledge, 15% were having poor knowledge and 1.5% were having excellent knowledge.

Demographic variables such as Age and Heard about zika virus was significantly associated with knowledge score as p value is <0.05 significant level Gender and educational status, on the other hand, were not statistically related since the p value was greater than the 0.05 threshold of significance.

Author's contribution- The complete study was carried out by Ms. Nicky Sakhare, Ms. Sakshi Yadav , Ms. Kajal Sathe, Ms. Smita Bhosale and guided by Ms. Meenakshi Roy. The corresponding author for this study is Ms.Meenakshi Roy
Conflict of Interest- None to declare.

Statements on human rights-The study is approved by Institutional Ethics Committee, Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), College Of Nursing .Informed consent was taken from each participants .Voluntary participation was the key to sample selection.

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