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Research Article

Effect Of Community Based Intervention Programme On Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Regarding Cholera Among Adults In Selected Urban Area, Puducherry

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Abstract:

Background: Cholera is a waterborne infectious disease associated with contaminated food and water. Community awareness and appropriate preventive practices are essential for reducing its transmission. **Aim:** To assess the effectiveness of a community-based intervention programme on knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding cholera among adults in a selected urban area of Puducherry. **Methods:** An evaluative study was conducted using a one-group pre-test-post-test design among 50 adults selected through simple random sampling. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire validated by five subject experts. The reliability of the knowledge scale was assessed using the split-half method and Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient. Pre-test and post-test scores were compared to evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention. **Results:** Before the intervention, 80% of participants had adequate knowledge, whereas 100% demonstrated adequate knowledge after the intervention. Unfavourable attitudes decreased from 92% to 72%, while favourable attitudes increased from 0% to 12%. Good preventive practices increased from 74% to 100%. Statistically significant differences were observed between pre-test and post-test knowledge ($Z = 2.868$, $p < 0.001$), attitude ($Z = -4.639$, $p < 0.001$), and practice scores ($Z = -4.170$, $p < 0.001$). No statistically significant association was found between pre-test knowledge and the selected sociodemographic variables. **Conclusion:** The community-based intervention programme was associated with significant improvements in knowledge, attitude, and preventive practices regarding cholera among adults. Community-based educational interventions may contribute to improved awareness and cholera prevention.

Keywords: Community-based intervention, knowledge, attitude.

INTRODUCTION

Cholera infections are commonly severe, and high virulent, cholera outbreaks usually occur in areas which have contaminated water or food. The bacteria *Vibrio cholera*, is the causative organism of cholera. The clinical manifestations of cholera includes watery diarrhoea, vomiting and abdominal colic. In 2018 there were no cases of the infectious disease across the state in 2020 there were 927 cholera cases across the south Indian state of Tamilnadu. This was significant increase compared to the cases recorded during the last few years. In 2022 around 1700 people have been affected by cholera in which 600 have been admitted to the hospitals in Puducherry.

The key to prevent cholera outbreaks is through improving public hygiene, water sanitation, and sewage systems. Another contributing factor for the spread of cholera is the poor knowledge and awareness of the public about its modes of transmission and early measures of diagnosis and treatment of cholera symptoms. Hence, it is important to understand the knowledge and awareness of the public toward the disease to reduce its transmission.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Effectiveness of Community based intervention programme on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice regarding cholera among adults in selected urban area, Puducherry.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cholera before and after Structured Teaching Program among adults.
- To evaluate the effectiveness community based intervention programme on knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cholera among adults.
- To correlate Knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cholera among adults.
- To find the association between pre-test level of knowledge, attitude and practice with selected socio demographic variables

HYPOTHESES

H1 - There is significant difference in the level of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cholera before and after Structured Teaching Program among adults.

H2 - There is significant association between the pretest level of knowledge, attitude and Practice with selected socio demographic variables among adults.

H3 - There is a significant correlation between the pretest level of knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cholera among adults.

METHODS

An evaluative study was conducted using one group pre-test and post-test research design, simple random sampling technique was used to select the samples. Data collection was done using a structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding the adult health among 50. The tool was validated by 5 subject experts. The reliability of knowledge scale was done by using split half method and using Karl person's correlation test were found reliable.

RESULTS

Frequency and percentage distribution reveals that out of 50 adults majority of them (50%) were 19 - 35 yrs. Majority of them was female (54%), Most of the unmarried (74%) Education of the adults was Graduates (52%) a. Occupation majority of them were Daily wages (46%), The monthly family income was Rs. $\leq 10,000$, $10,001-15,000$, ≥ 15001 and for 28%, 36%, 36% respectively. Majority (64%) of the adults were living in Nuclear family. With regard to sources of information majority 34% was Magazines and internet.

In the present study it was observed in the pre test, out of 50 adults majority of them 18%(9) had moderate knowledge, 80% (40) had adequate knowledge and 2%(1) had inadequate

In the present study In the present study it was observed in the pre-test, out of 50 adults majority of them 92%(46) had Un favourable attitude, 8%(4) had neutral attitude and 0% (0) had favourable attitude and in the post-test, majority of them 72%(36) had Un favourable attitude, 22%(11) had neutral attitude and 3%(6) had favorable attitude.

In the present study it was observed in the pre-test, out of 50 adults majority of them 2%(1) had Poor practice, 12% (24) had Fair practice and 74%(37).had Good practice and in the post-test, majority of them. 0%(0) had Poor practice, 0%(0) had Fair practice and 100%(50).had Good practice The highest mean score for knowledge is 16.04 and SD is 2.710.The mean score obtained for over all knowledge score is 16.04.

The highest mean score for Attitude is 1.82 and SD is 5.102.The mean score obtained for over all knowledge score is 1.82.

The highest mean score for Practice is 8.18 and SD is 1.600.The mean score obtained for over all knowledge score is 8.18.

There was a significant difference between post-test knowledge score and pre- test knowledge score of adults ($P<0.001$). $z=2.868$

There was a significant difference between post-testAttitude score and pre-test Attitude score of adults $z=-4.639$ ($P<0.001$).

There was a significant difference between post-testPractice score and pre-test practice score of adults $z=-4.170$ ($P<0.001$).

There is a positive correlation between knowledge in pre-test and post-test with $Z=-2.868$ and $P<0.001^*$

There is a positive correlation between Attitude in pre-test and post-test with $Z=-4.639$ and $P<0.001^*$

There is a positive correlation between Practice in pre-test and post-test with $z=-4.170$ and $P<0.001^*$

There was no statistically significant association between pre-test knowledge level and age,gender,marital status, education, occupation,income, source of information and source of water as the P values are greater than 0.05.

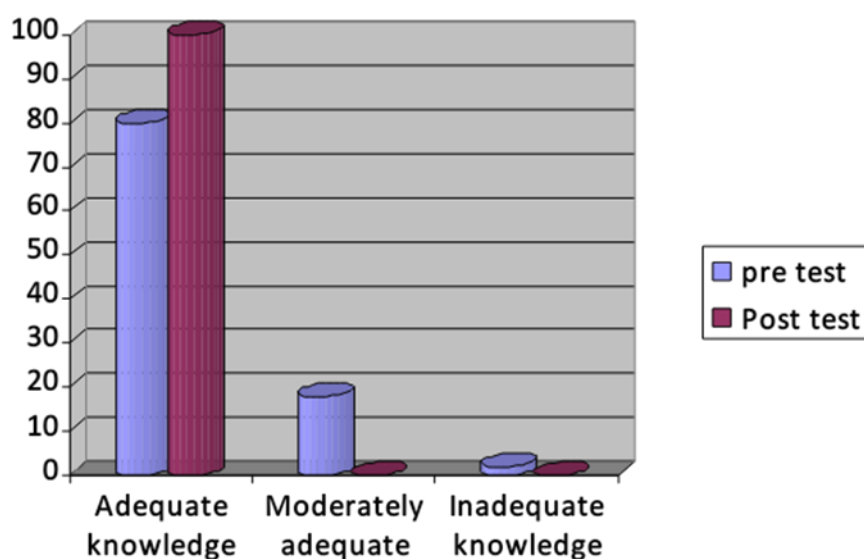
CONCLUSION

The major findings of the study are that the Community based intervention program is effective (regarding cholera) among adults. There is no association between the socio demographic variables . The present study assessed the Effectiveness of Community based intervention Teaching Program on Knowledge, Attitude and practice regarding cholera among adults in selected urban area of Puducherry. The findings of the study revealed that there was a marked increase in overall knowledge level score the post test mean knowledge score regarding cholera among adults significant higher (17.32) than in pretest (16.04). which was highly significant at $p<0.001^*$ The post test mean Attitude score regarding cholera among adults significant higher (6.70) than in pretest (1.82). The post test mean practice score regarding cholera among adults significant higher (8.18) than in pretest (9.34)

Thus, the community based intervention teaching program was effective in improving the knowledge, Attitude and practice regarding cholera among adults. The community based intervention program helped the students to clear their doubts about cholera.

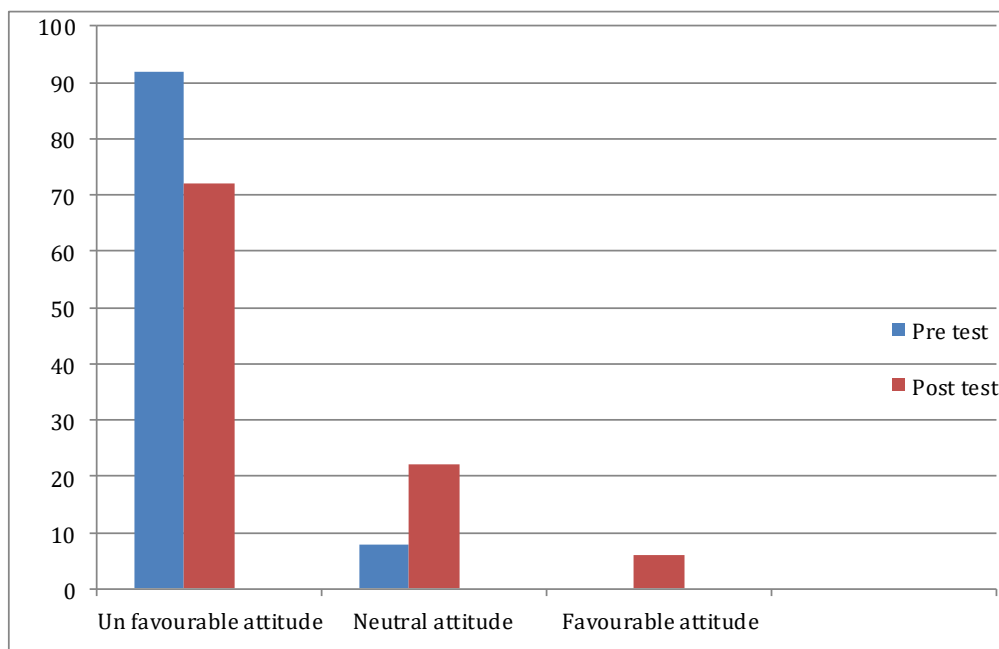
The study concludes that there is a significant improvement in knowledge and attitude in the post test after the administration of the Community based intervention programme. Thus, the Community based intervention programme was effective in improving the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding cholera among adults.

Figure 1.1:Effectivenessof pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding Cholera among adults.



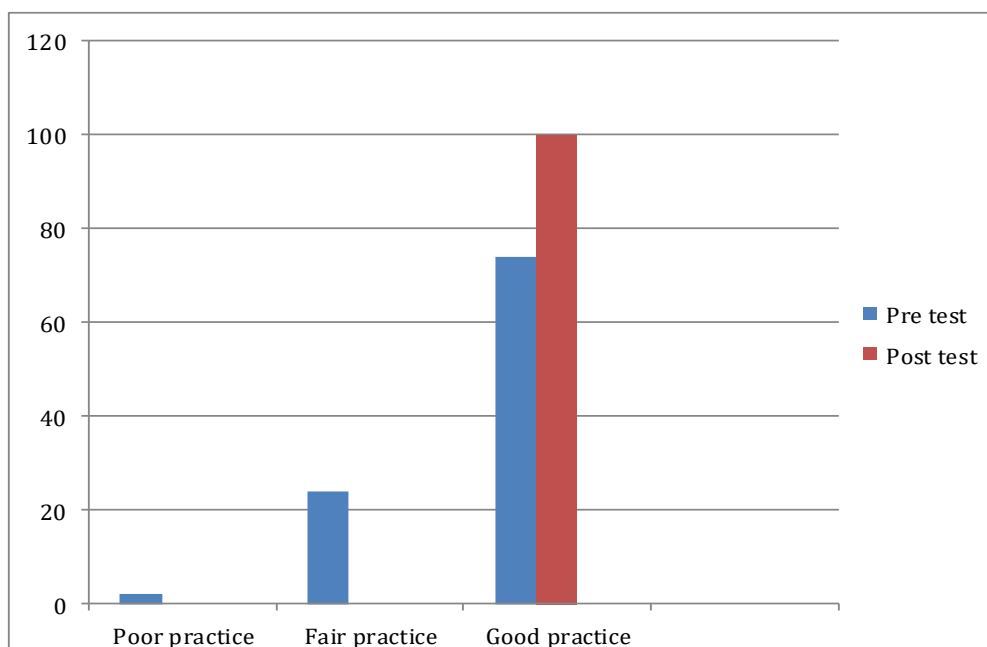
The above figure 1.1 shows that, the pretest knowledge level was adequate knowledge 80%(40),18%(9) was moderately adequate knowledge and 2%(1) was inadequate knowledge and in the post test knowledge level was 100%(50) adequate knowledge.

Figure 1.2: Effectiveness of pretest and post-test level of attitude regarding Cholera among adults.



The Figure 1.2 shows that 92%(46) had Unfavourable attitude, 8%(4) had neutral attitude and 0%(0) had favourable attitude and in the post test, majority of them 72%(36) had Unfavourable attitude, 22%(11) had neutral attitude and 3%(6) had favourable attitude.

Figure 1.3: Effectiveness of pre-test and post-test level of attitude regarding Cholera among adults.



The Figure 1.3 shows that 2%(1) had Poor practice, 12%(24) had Fair practice and 74%(37) had Good practice and in the post test, majority of them 100%(50) had Good practice.

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