KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON EYE HEALTH BY RESIDENTS IN HUP SLUMS OF JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN

Dissertation
At
Bhoruka Charitable Trust, Jaipur

By
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Under the guidance of
Dr. Arindam Das

MBA Hospital & Health Management
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INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
MANAGEMENT RESEARCH
(WHO Collaborating Centre for District Health System Based on Primary Health Care)

IIHMR UNIVERSITY

TO WHOMSOEVER MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Dr.Shashwat Tripathi , a student of MBA Hospital and Health Management from IIHMR University, Jaipur has undergone internship training at "Bhoruka Charitable Trust from 13th April to 14th May 2015

The Candidate has successfully carried out the study designated to him during internship training and his approach to the study has been sincere, scientific and analytical.

The Dissertation is in fulfilment of the course requirements.

I wish him all success in all his future endeavours.

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On completion of his internship study on

Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Eye Health of people residing in slums of Jaipur city, Rajasthan

April 13, 2015 – May 14, 2015

In Witness whereof, *the undersigned have affixed their signatures and the seal of the trust on May 14, 2015*

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This is to certify that the dissertation titled **Knowledge, Attitude and Practice on Eye Health by residents in HUP slums of Jaipur, Rajasthan** and submitted by **Dr Shashwat Tripathi** Enrollment No. **IIHMR/PGDHM/2013-15/18-1501** under the supervision of **Dr Arindam Das** for award of MBA Hospital and Health Management of the university carried out during the period from **April 13, 2015** to **May 14, 2015** embodies my original work and has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma associate ship, fellowship, titles in this or any other Institute or other similar institution of higher learning.

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Table of Contents

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Submitted

By

Shashwat

Tripathi

1.1 ABSTRACT

A clear understanding of the knowledge, attitude and practices of a particular community can help design programme interventions. This study is an attempt to assess the knowledge ,attitude and practices of the community in relation to eye health in the urban slum of Jawahar Nagar ,Jaipur , Rajasthan .The study covered hundred households , collecting Quantitative data through structured questionnaire .

The data indicated that all the respondents (hundred percent) had the knowledge of eye health services. Seventy eight percent of the respondents had attended the eye check clinic and the knowledge of prevention of eye health problem was satisfactory (sixty nine percent) but the practice of preventive steps was low (twenty percent) in the community. The contradiction in preventive knowledge and practices points towards a need to improve living and working conditions. Besides this,efforts should be made to provide eye health services at nominal charges to the poor to improve satisfaction, by reducing out of pocket expenses .

The results of this study may provide a picture about Knowledge ,attitude and practices in relation to eye health in the urban slum .

1.2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The study of Knowledge ,Attitude and Practices in Takeo province ,Cambodia (Takeo Eye Hospital) showed that using clean water , regular hand wash were the most common preventive methods reported by participants to prevent eye health problem.

1.3 INTRODUCTION

As per the World Health Organization's projections, more than three billion people worldwide need vision correction, out of which six hundred seventy million have some form of visual impairment that can be corrected by treatment.

Approximately ninety percent of visually impaired people live in developing countries.

In India, four hundred fifty six million people (or almost one-third of the total population) suffer from poor eye health and need vision correction .But only twenty five to thirty percent have taken the steps to correct their vision. The others are ignoring and living with this problem possibly not even aware that they have an eye problem.

In India, fourty one percent of children (under eighteen years) are estimated to need visual correction but are not corrected .About fourty two percent of workers, fourty two percent of drivers and forty five percent of elderly people are similarly placed .

Main causes of blindness in India are as follows: Cataract (sixty two percent), refractive error (nineteen percent),Glaucoma (six percent approximately).

Eighty percent of all visual impairement can be prevented or cured.

National Programme for Control of Blindness (NPCB) was launched in the year 1976 as a hundred percent centrally sponsored scheme with the goal to reduce the prevalence of blindness. However , despite all such efforts by the Government , prevalence of blindness

is still high in country ,specially among the poor population residing in rural areas and the urban slums .

One of the objectives of the NPCB was to enhance community awareness on eye care and lay stress on preventive measures but, enough has not been done to raise the knowledge, and transform knowledge into practice as, is evident by the high prevalence of blindness and refractive errors.

Besides no study exists which relate to the knowledge , attitutude and practices of the people residing in urban slums in India ,in such a scenario it becomes important to know about their knowledge, attitude and practices relating to eye health .

The present study attempted to explore peoples knowledge , attitude , practices and ,the factors that contribute to their gaining access to eye health related services through a base line survey in the Jawahar Nagar slum of Jaipur district .

1.4 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The living environment in the urban slums is poorer than those of its rural counterpart because of poor access to the basic amenities like safe drinking water ,sanitary conditions ,pollution free environment etc,which create an environment for disease prevalence and neglect ,on part of the people residing in slums .

Although efforts have been made to address the health problems of the poor in the country but, not enough has been done to address the eye health problems of the poor specially,for those living in the urban slums where the health conditions are poorer than the rural parts of country .

No data or information exists about the eye health problem of the slum dwellers in India, which can provide clues for action, to improve the eye health condition of people in the slums.

Hence this study was conducted to assess the knowledge ,attitude and practices of the community for eye health ,in order to understand the eye health condition of the community in slums .

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice for eye health by people residing in the HUP (Jawahar Nagar) slum.

1.6 OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of eye health.
2. To assess the attitude about eye health.
3. To assess the practices related to eye health.

1.7 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study design was descriptive, cross-sectional and the Study location was HUP slum of Jawahar Nagar, in Jaipur, Rajasthan which includes teela no.1, teela no. 3, teela No. 4, teela No.6 and Azad nagar. Among all the HUP slums listed above, three slums were chosen for the study purpose which were teela No.1, teela No. 3 and teela No. 4

Three areas from Jawahar Nagar slum were chosen, due to convenience, accessibility,lack of funds and other resources.

The sampling was purposive sampling.The sample size was hundred, hundred questionnaires have been filled by the respondents of teela no.1, teela no.3 and teela no.4.

Structured questionnaire had been used as a data collection tool.

All the respondents were briefed about the nature of study, its purpose and the procedure for completing the questionnaire.

Hundred respondents were interviewed through a structured questionnaire. Only eligible respondents were selected. Males and females above sixteen years of age were included

1.8 ANALYSIS

Data collected was cross checked for any incomplete or partial filling.

Using SPSS Version 16.0, collected data was edited, coded, tabulated and organized into various frequency distributions.

1.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Informed consent was taken from the respondents before starting the interview. If anyone disagreed to become part of the data collection process, they were not forced by any means.

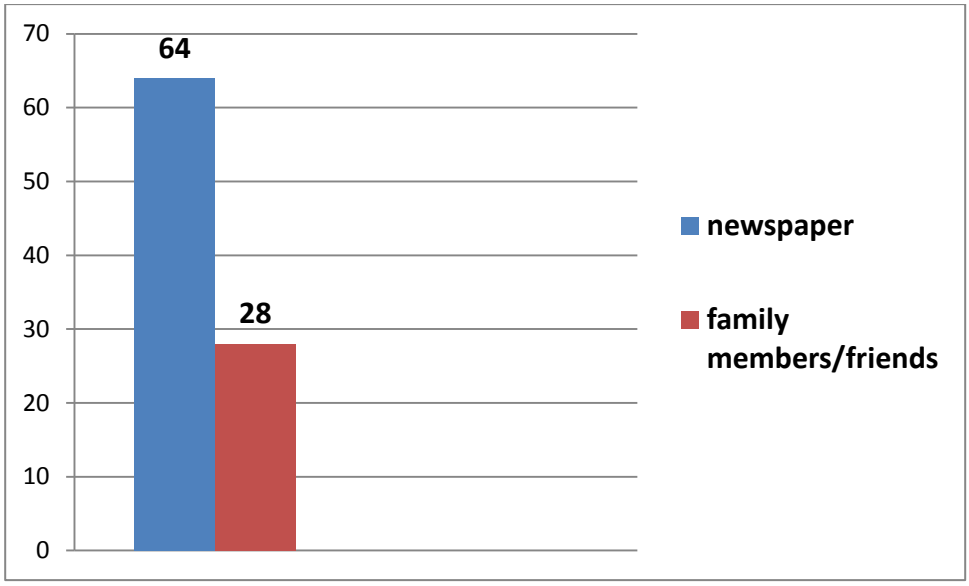
Confidentiality was ensured to all participants during the time of study.

1.10 FINDINGS

All the respondents had heard about eye health services (N=100).Newspapers and televisions were the main source of information about eye health for the respondents followed by, family members and friends.

Graph showing the percentage of respondents who got the information from family members or newspapers

Fig.1

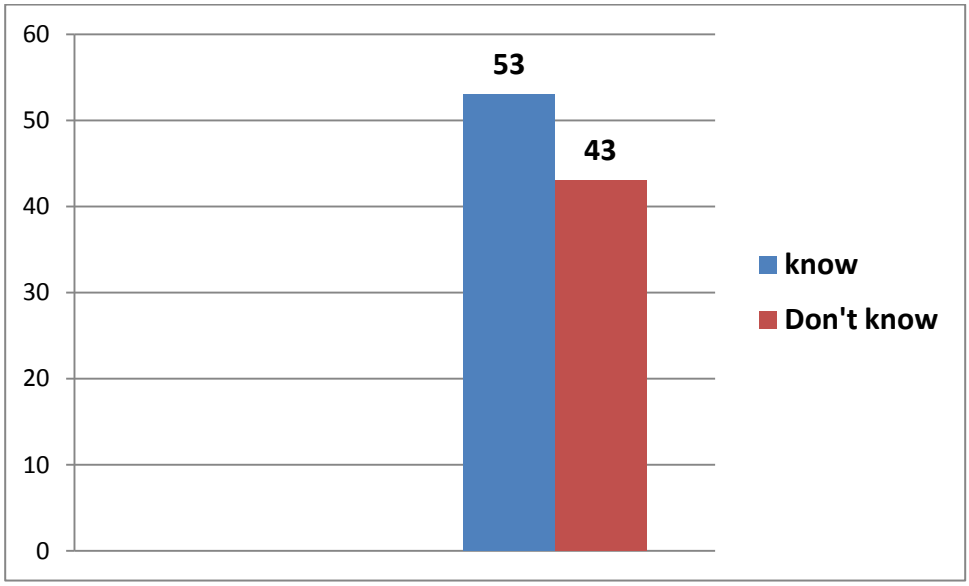


Sixty four percent respondents received information from newspapers or television whereas, twenty eight percent received the information from family members.There was no eye check clinic in the community.

Seventy eight percent of the respondents had attended the clinic , out of this seventy eight percent ,seventy five percent (approx.) of respondents had attended the clinic as patient ,the last time they attended the clinic whereas, twenty five percent (approx.) went to the clinic as an attendee .

Fifty three percent of the respondents knew about the kind of service availability in eye clinic (refractive correction, disease treatment), whereas forty three percent were not fully aware or unaware.

Figure 2 .



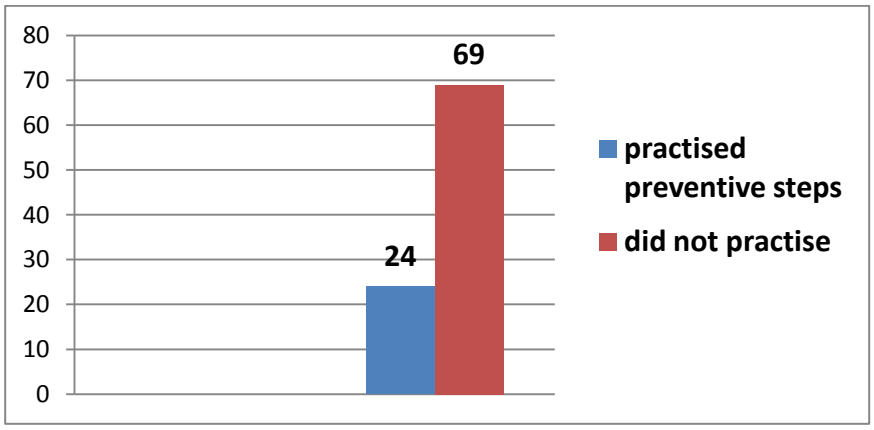
Seventy five percent respondents were not satisfied with the services offered in the clinic, whereas twenty five percent were satisfied.

Regarding knowledge of prevention, sixty nine percent of the respondents knew about the measures to avoid eye health problems. Health Centres were the most reliable source of information for eighty one percent of respondents and family members were the second most reliable source.

Preventive steps to avoid eye health problems was practiced by only twenty four percent of the respondents whereas , seventy six percent respondents did not practiced these steps.

Graph showing practice of preventive steps by respondents in percents (N=100)

Figure 3:



Only three percent of the respondents went for regular eye checks and forty eight percent of the respondents suggested their friends and family members to seek eye care or treatment .

1.11 DISCUSSION

For the people residing in the slums it is very important to know about the health services offered to them through government health facilities and private clinics,to avail these services, from the study it emerged that mass media like newspapers and magazines were the most important source of information for (sixty four percent) the respondents but , there was no eye check clinic in the slum which contributed to low level of satisfaction among the residents specially the women as they had to go out of the slum and wait for long time in queue or pay high charges for the eye health services in the private clinics .

Seventy eight percent of the respondents had attended the eye check clinic and the knowledge of prevention of eye health problem was satisfactory (sixty nine percent) but the practice of preventive steps was low (twenty four percent) in the community as the provision for safe drinking water was not proper and the working condition for the males was not conducive for proper practices as they had to work under unhygienic conditions as daily wage laborers. The contradiction in preventive knowledge and practices points towards a need to improve living and working conditions.

Regular eye check was very low (three percent) in the community though forty eight percent of the respondents suggested eye checks to their friends and family members. This was because of the fact, that most of them could not give enough time to attend the

clinics which were distant from the community .The absence of a clinic in the community is a factor for increased prevalence of eye health problems and , needs to be addressed .

1.12 CONCLUSION

The study aimed to assess the knowledge ,attitude and practices of the community towards eye health . As is evident from the findings and discussions, the knowledge about eye health and prevention of eye health problems is high but the practice of preventive steps is low as the factors which encourage preventive practices are not present.

1.13 RECOMMENDATIONS

The factors that can promote better eye health practices should be promoted by focusing on primary prevention,recognizing that many of the risk factors of eye are modifiable, one of the step can be setting up an eye clinic within the community (government health facility), safe working and living environment should be provided to promote preventive practices ,which will contribute to the overall well being of the community .

1.14 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study is done in three HUP slums in Jawahar Nagar slum of Jaipur district, Rajasthan and the sample collected is small. Hence the study cannot be generalized over a large population.

1.15 REFERENCES

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ANNEXURE -1

English Questionnaire

Knowledge, Attitudes and Practice of community on eye health in HUP (Jawahar Nagar) slum,Jaipur District,Rajasthan.

Interview Schedule

Informed Consent: I would like to thank you for taking the time to meet me . My name is Shashwat Tripathi. I would like to talk to you about your knowledge of eye health .There is no benefit for you as a part of this research. The interview will take about 10 minutes. The responses will be kept confidential .Remember you don't have to talk about anything that you don't want to and you can end the interview at any time

Do you have any questions about what I just explained?

Are you willing to participate in the interview?

Address	
Date of interview	
Duration of interview	

SCHEDULE

Knowledge, Attitude And Practices About Eye Health				
S.no.	**Questions**	**Answers**	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1	Have you heard of eye health Services	YES		
		NO		

2	What is your initial source of information?	Family members/relatives		
		Health worker		
		Friends		
		TV/radio		
		newspapers		
3	Is there eye check up clinic in the community ?	YES		
		NO		
4	Did you ever attend an eye clinic ?	YES(If yes then Q.5)		
		NO		
5	How did you attend the clinic ?	As a patient		
		As an attendee		
6	Do you know what services are available in the clinic ?	YES(if yes then Q.8)		
		NO		
7	What are the services available in eye check up clinic ?	Sight correction		
		Disease treatment		
		Both		
8	Do you think the services available in the clinic are satisfactory ?	YES		
		No		
9	Do you know how to avoid eye health problems ?	YES(if yes then Q.10)		
		NO		
10	What measures should be taken to prevent eye health problems ?	Using clean water		
		Avoid sharing face cloth		
		Regular eye check up		

		Regular hand wash		
11	Do you practice preventive steps for eye health ?	YES(If yes then Q.12)		
		NO		
12	Do you have regular eye check ups ?	YES		
		NO		
13	Do you suggest family members / friends to seek eye care / treatment ?	YES		
		NO		
14	Most reliable source of information on eye health	Health centre		
		Health Worker		
		Family members / friends		
		TV / Radio		
		Newspapers		