



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HYPERTENSION AMONG NON-CLINICAL HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN F.R.U HOSPITAL NALAGARH.

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ABSTRACT

A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge of hypertension among the non clinical health care workers in F.R.U Hospital [H.P.]. The study made uses purposive sampling techniques method are uses to select the sample. The tool used in this study structured interview schedule. The finding revealed that knowledge of hypertension patient were moderate. Data was analyzed on the basis of inferential statistics. other findings reveals that the chi square value calculated to find out the association between knowledge score of the non clinical health care workers with their demographic variables regarding hypertension among non clinical health care workers reveals that there was x2 non significant association found that demographical variable had not associate that gender, age group and significant association found that demographic variables has associate that category of workers, religion, marital status, educational status, area of living, type of family, duration of hypertension, taking treatment, source of knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Hypertension, Health Care.

INTRODUCTION

The health is real wealth. A healthy person is an asset of himself. The care of body regarding food cleanliness exercises rest protection against disease are essential for the reservation of good health. Obvious benefits of having a life style are that you will be healthy. Most of major illness particular the shudder your life is the result of not leaving the healthy life style. Hypertension is serious disease with increasing worldwide prevalence leading to life threatening conditions. Hypertension is silent disease in which symptoms are rarely seen during the early stage until a serious complication such as heart attack,

stroke or kidney disease occurs. The prevalence of hypertension increased globally in the last four decades and number of hypertensive persons increased by 90% to 1.13 billion in 2015. It is estimated that the number 75% of world hypertensive population will be in developing countries by 2025. World hypertension day is observed on 17 May to under core the serious nature and high rates of hypertension raise awareness and treatment of the condition and ensure better care and support for supervisor. Overweight, smoke, excessive salt intake, use of tobacco, lack of physical activity excessive intake of alcohol and coffee, fried food, over age, genetic factor stress use of steroid medication. There is also the complication of hypertension like coronary artery, stroke, heart failures, and vision loss.

NEED OF THE STUDY

WHO Stated that hypertension or high blood pressure affect at least 1 billion people worldwide. It increases the risk of heart failure by two or three fold and probably account for about 25% of all cases of heart failure by two or three fold and probably account for about 25% of all cases of heart failure. In addition, hypertension proceed heart failure in 90% of cases and the majority of heart failure in the elderly may be attribute to hypertension, hypertensive heart disease was estimated to be responsible for 1.0 million death worldwide 2004 and was ranked 13th in the leading global cause of death of all ages. Hypertension is a preventable disease and usually treatable disease but without treatment it leads to serious life threatening complication such as heart kidney and brain disorder. Hypertension problems in developing country where is a movement from communicable disease to chronic non communicable condition. In addition, hypertension and its complications. An estimated 1.28 billion adults aged 30-79 years worldwide have hypertension most living in low and middle income countries. An estimated 46% of adults with hypertension are diagnosed and treated. Hypertension is a major cause of premature death worldwide. It is estimated to affect 1.13 billion people worldwide and this is predicted to increase by 15-20% by 2025. The prevalence of hypertension increase with age, affecting >60% of people older than 60 years and it is a leading cause of cardiovascular disease and premature death worldwide. One of the global targets for non communicable disease is to reduce the prevalence of hypertension by 33% between 2010 and 2030. Many that makes these changes will still need to take medicine. Life style changes can help lower high blood pressure and can help anyone with hypertension.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HYPERTENSION AMONG NON CLINICAL HEALTH CARE WORKERS IN F.R.U HOSPITAL NALAGARH.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the sociodemographic data of hypertension among the non clinical health care workers.
2. To assess the knowledge regarding hypertension among the non-clinical health workers.
3. To find the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables among non-clinical health care workers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In view of nature of study the investigator has adopted descriptive survey for assess the knowledge hypertension among the non clinical health care workers in F.R.U Hospital Nalagarh.

RESEARCH DESIGN: The research design in adopted for the study is descriptive design. The study was conducted in F.R.U Hospital in Nalagarh. It is 100 bedded Hospital. There are 15 Doctors and 25 nursing staff and 2 matron and 6 ward sisters and 4 pharmacist and 30 class IV workers. It includes non clinical health workers who workers who worked in F.R.U Hospitals Nalagarh, Solan. Sample size consists of 50 non clinical health care workers in F.R.U Hospital Nalagarh. The sample techniques used in this study is Purposive sampling techniques.

SAMPLE CRITERIA The sample was collected with pre-determined criteria. Non clinical health care workers who knows Hindi and English. Non clinical health care workers those who are willing to participate in this study. Non clinical workers who are absent during data collection. Other medical and Para medical staff.

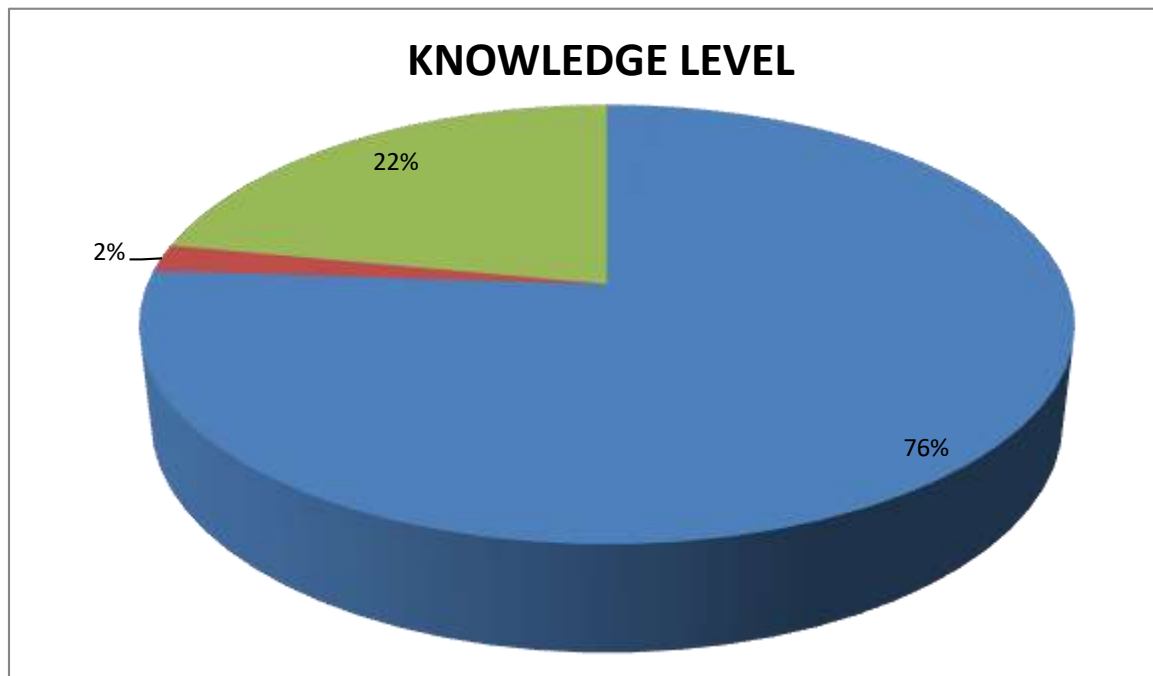
RESULTS

OBJECTIVES: Distribution of demographic variables regarding hypertension among nonclinical health care workers. Distribution of hypertensive patient among the selected group according to this demographic variables show among 50 non clinical health care workers. Distribution of hypertensive patients among the selected group according to this demographic variables shows highest percentage of administrative staff 42%, gender 60% were age group 42%, were religion 94%, were marital status 86% were educational status 54% were area of living 60% were type of family 60% were duration of hypertension 44%, were taking treatment of hypertension 60%, knowledge regarding hypertension 70%.

SECOND OBJECTIVE: Data analysis shows that majority of samples had moderate adequate knowledge regarding hypertension among non-clinical health care workers. People with inadequate knowledge were 22% and adequate knowledge had 2%.

THIRD OBJECTIVE: The analysis shows that there is only nine significant associations between knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

FIG 1. THIS SECTION DEALS WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE REGARDING HYPERTENSION AMONG NON CLINICAL HEALTHCARE WORKERS.



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