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### RESEARCH ARTICLE

#### “ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION OF HEPATITIS B AMONG IV<sup>TH</sup> CLASS WORKERS OF SELECTED URBAN HEALTH CENTRES.”

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#### Abstract

The study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B among the IV<sup>th</sup> class workers of selected urban health centers of Sangli, Miraj and Kupwad corporation area. The quantitative research approach was used. Descriptive survey design was used for the study. The study was conducted in urban health centers of Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad corporation area. The non probability convenient sampling technique was used and study consisted of 50 samples as per criteria. Based on objective the structured questionnaire was used for collecting data. The tool was divided into 2 sections the section-I contains demographic variables for the IV class workers and section – II contains 21 multiple choice questions with 4 options for assessing the knowledge. Validity of tool was done by 15 experts.. Karl Pearson correlation coefficient and Browns prophecy formula were used for the estimation of reliability. The reliability coefficient “r” of the questionnaire was 0.94 which is more than 0.7 hence it is found to be reliable. 6 samples were taken for pilot study. The findings concluded that 90% 4<sup>th</sup> class workers had average knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B and the knowledge developed by researcher found to be enhancing the knowledge of IV class workers regarding prevention of hepatitis B .Study concluded that there is need for teaching to class IV worker of health settings regarding prevention of occupational hazards

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#### Introduction:-

Hepatitis B infection (Serum Hepatitis or Viral hepatitis) is one of major public problem found globally and is leading cause of death worldwide. Hepatitis B is endemic in Asia & China. India HBsAg prevalence among general population ranges from 2 to 8% which places India in intermediate HBV endemic city zone .India with 50 million cases is also second global pool of chronic HBV infection.<sup>[1]</sup>

In health centre the IV<sup>th</sup> class worker are sweepers which are workers at high risk group of having skin injury. They are not much qualified or having poor knowledge prevention of hepatitis B. A study conducted about knowledge,

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attitudes & practice of health care workers regarding hepatitis B vaccination, in Ekurhuleni Metro, Gauteng province. It concluded that there was overall lack of knowledge amongst major of health care workers.<sup>[2]</sup>

This study has two objectives 1. To assess the knowledge score on prevention of hepatitis B among fourth class workers. 2. To find out association between knowledge on prevention of hepatitis B and selected demographic variables of fourth class workers. The hypotheses was there is association between knowledge score on prevention of hepatitis B with demographic variables of IV<sup>th</sup> class workers

#### Research methodology:-

In this study quantitative research approach was used. The research design was descriptive survey design. The research variable was knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B. The study was conducted on 50 class IV<sup>th</sup> workers from 9 urban health centers / health posts of Sangli, Miraj&Kupwad corporation area .Structured questionnaires was used with Section I: Demographic data - It consists of items describing sample characteristics such as Age, Gender, Education, Working experience, source of information and Section II: Structured questionnaire consists of 21 MCQ on knowledge regarding prevention of hepatitis B .Every correct answer was given a score of 1 and for wrong answer score 0. Categorization of knowledge score was done into 3 groups i.e Score 1 -7= poor , Score 8 – 14 = average and Score 15 – 21 =good .The content validation of the tool was done by 15 nursing experts . The reliability coefficient was 0.9. The pilot study was conducted on 6 class IV workers on 23/Sep/2017 at Idgahanagar Health Post, KupwadArogya Kendra & Shivaji Nagar Aryogya Kendra. The data analysis included descriptive (frequency, percentage, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (chi square test).

#### Analysis and discussion:-

**Table 1:-** .Frequency and percentage distribution of IV class workers demographic variables. N = 50

S.N	Socio demographic variable	Frequency ( F)	Percentage (%)
1	Age-		
	a) 19-30 years	18	36%
	b) 31-40 years	19	38%
	c) 41-50 years	13	26%
2	Gender-		
	a) Male	24	48%
	b) Female	26	52%
3	Education-		
	a) Primary and secondary education	38	76%
	b) Higher secondary education	12	24%
4	Work experience-		
	a) Less than 5 years	8	16%
	b) 6-15 years	14	28%
	c) 16-25 year	20	40%
	d) 26-40 years	8	16%
5	Exposure to knowledge of prevention of hepatitis B.		
	a) Yes	50	100%
	b) No	0	0%

Above table values showed that there were about equal numbers of male and female class IV workers. All have exposure to knowledge on prevention of hepatitis B.

In an another study conducted on knowledge of hepatitis B vaccine, risk perception and challenges to control hepatitis B is among hospital worker in a Nigerian tertiary hospital. The study included doctor, nurses, pharmacist and medical lab technologist as sample. The study sample size was 382. Majority 367(96%) of participants were aware about HBV<sup>3</sup>.

**Table2:-**Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of IV class workers . N= 50

SR NO	Grading	SCORE	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Poor	1-6	2	4%

2	Average	7-14	45	90%
3	Good	15-21	3	6%

Data of above table depicts that only 2 (4%) class IV worker had poor knowledge.

An another study conducted on Knowledge attitude and practices regarding Hepatitis B virus infection among health sector personnel, Result of study showed that more than 50% didn't had knowledge of mode of hepatitis B transmission.<sup>4</sup>

A study conducted on awareness about hepatitis b virus infection (HBV) among students of medical and health colleges Hail University, Hail, KSA. The study results showed that 73% of Saudi population needs educational support to know information about HBV disease, as only 19.9% of students knew the time for the HBV. Only 37.7% of students knew that hepatitis B vaccination protect against infection. About 53.7% of students knew that sharing personal tools, saliva, shaking hands of patients were not safe practices and caused infection.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 3:-**Association of knowledge score with demographic variables of IV class workers. N = 50

Demographic variables	Poor	Average	Good	Chi <sup>2</sup> cal. value	Chi <sup>2</sup> table value	df	result
Age							
19-30 years	1	15	2	2.829	9.488	4	No
31-40 years	1	18	0				
41- 50 years	0	12	1				
Gender							
Male	1	22	1	0.273	5.99	2	No
Female	1	23	2				
Education							
Primary and secondary	1	36	1	4.50	5.99	2	No
Higher secondary	1	9	2				
Work experience							
Less than 5 years	1	5	2	29.71	12.592	6	Yes
6-15 years	1	12	1				
16-25 years	0	20	0				
26-40 years	0	8	0				
exposure to information							
Yes	2	45	3	45.17	5.99	2	Yes
No	0	0	0				

There was association between demographic variables like work experience and exposure to information with knowledge on prevention of hepatitis B among class IV workers.

A study conducted on knowledge, attitude and practice of hepatitis (B) among healthcare workers in relation to their vaccination status in Khartoum, Sudan, 2015: A Cross-sectional Study This study showed that, there was a positive association between the level of vaccination among Health care workers and their Knowledge, attitude and practice of hepatitis B virus<sup>6</sup>

### Summary:-

Result showed that only 2 (4%) class 4<sup>th</sup> worker had poor knowledge. There was association between demographic variables like work experience and exposure to information with knowledge on prevention of hepatitis B among class 4<sup>th</sup> worker.

### Conclusion:-

There is need to give teaching to class IV workers to prevent occupational health hazards.

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