



A EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS(PTB) ON LIFESTYLE OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY PTB AND THE COPING STATERGIES ADOPTED BY THEM, AT SELECTED HOSPITAL IN CHENNAI.

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ABSTRACT

Pulmonary tuberculosis is an adult disease. Population in 0-19 years (comprising 50% of total population) contain only 7% of total prevalence cases. Remaining 93 % of cases are distributed in population aged 20 and above. the A exploratory study was used to assess the impact of PTB on the life style of persons affected by PTB and the coping strategies adopted by them, at a selected hospitals in selected hospital the objective of the study was as perceived affected PTB through structured interview schedule. Purposive sampling technique was used to obtain a sample of 100 adult persons affected by PTB .The data were collected personally by the investigator and data were interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. The majority of adult persons were affected by PTB were males. findings was lack of health education rendered by health workers and lack of motivation and awareness among PTB regarding protection, prevention and management of PTB had increased the impact of PTB on lifestyle .study revealed that most (81%) of the adult persons affected by PTB were facing complications.

KEYWORDS: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Lifestyle, Coping ,Social support

INTRODUCTION

The causative organism of Tuberculosis was discovered more than 100 years ago, which lead to discovery of highly effective drugs and vaccines. Advent of vaccine and drugs made Tuberculosis a preventable and curable disease. But, still Tuberculosis remains a worldwide public health problem. The decline was observed to be occurring long before the advent of BCG or chemotherapy and has been attributed to changes in the “non specific” determinants of the disease such as improvement in the standard of living and the quality of the people coupled with the application of available technical knowledge and health resources.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

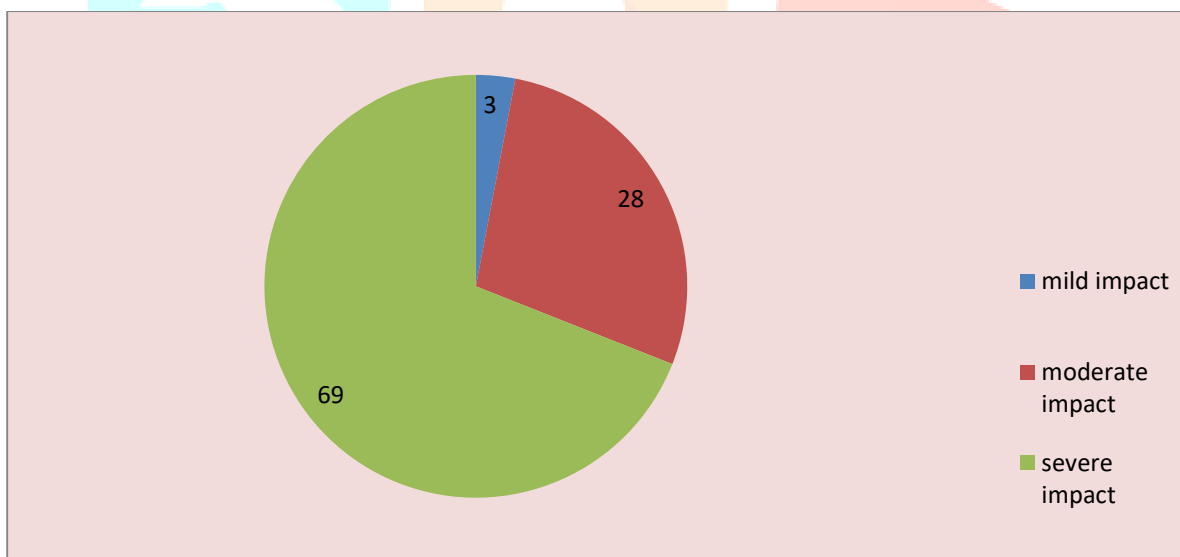
- ❖ To assess the impact of PTB on the lifestyle persons affected by PTB, as perceived by them through structured interview schedule.
- ❖ To identify the coping strategies adopted by the person affected by PTB Through structured coping strategies
- ❖ To determine the association between level of impact of PTB on the life style and the level of coping of adult persons affected by PTB

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A exploratory survey approach was used to assess the impact of PTB on the life style of persons affected by PTB and the coping strategies adopted by them. Purposive sampling technique was used to obtain a sample of 100 adult persons affected by PTB .The data were collected personally by the investigator and data were interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. The content validity of the tool was established by 9 experts and reliability was established by khudar Richardson's ($\alpha = 0.85$) formula, and $r = 0.85$ respectively.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Fig 1: Level of impact of PTB on life style



The above figure shows that majority (69%) of adult persons affected by PTB have moderate impact. Twenty eight percent of adult persons affected by PTB have mild impact and remaining (3%) were having severe impact of PTB on their life style

TABLE NO: 1 Chi-square values between level of impact of PTB on lifestyle and level of coping of persons affected by PTB

Level of coping	Level of impact of PTB on life style		Chi-square	df	Level of significance	Table value
	Mild impact	Moderate impact				
Moderate	1	8	0.174#	1	0.05 level	3.841
High	22	69				

#= Yates correction

CONCLUSION

Association between level of impact of PTB on life style and level of coping of adult persons affected by PTB revealed that majority (77%) of them were having moderate to severe impact of PTB on life style. Among them 69% were having high level of coping. Twenty three percent were having mild impact, among them 22 % had high level of coping. Chi-square $df(1) = 0.174$, $p \geq 0.05$ with Yates correction was not found significant. Hence, the null hypothesis is not rejected and research hypothesis is rejected indicating that level of coping is not influenced by the impact of PTB on life style of adult persons affected by PTB.

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