



A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme among ANM Students, Selected Nursing Colleges, Meerut.

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ABSTRACT

Background-

India is the highest TB burden country in the world and accounts for

Nearly one fifth (20%) of global burden of tuberculosis. Every year, approximately

1.8 million persons develop tuberculosis, of which about 8,00,000 are infectious and

Until recently, 3,70,000 cases died of it annually. In India, today, two deaths occur

Every three minutes from tuberculosis, but these deaths can be prevented with proper

Care and treatment. Tuberculosis remains a worldwide public health problem despite the fact that the causative organism was discovered more than 100 years ago and highly effective drugs and vaccines are available making tuberculosis a preventable and curable disease. Under the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), directly observed short course treatment (DOTS) is a comprehensive strategy for tuberculosis control and has proven effective in controlling tuberculosis on a mass basis.

Objective of study-

1. To assess the knowledge regarding strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme among ANM students of selected nursing colleges, Meerut.
2. To find out association between knowledge regarding strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme with their selected demographic variables.

Material and Method- A descriptive survey study was conducted. The research design selected for the study was Descriptive research design and qualitative research approach was followed. A sample randomized sampling technique was used for selection of 100 ANM students, selected nursing colleges, Meerut. Data collection was done by a structured questionnaire using online survey method to assess the knowledge regarding strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme as per the objectives. Data analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and percentage was done for sample. Chi-square was used to assess the association between knowledge score and demographic variables

Results- The sample characteristics of ANM students of selected nursing colleges, Meerut the maximum number of 65% were the age group of 17-22 years, followed 29% were the age group of 23-27 years and 6% were 27-31 years respectively.

Data presented in table 1.1 and pie charts shows the following findings:

- Majority of the samples 65 %(65) students belongs to age group of 17 to 22 years followed by 29 % (29) students who belongs to age group of 23 to 27 years; and only 6 % (6) belongs to age group of 27 to 31 years.
- As regards the year of course samples were distributed uniformly with 51% ANM first year students and 49% ANM second year students.
- As regards the area of residence samples were distributed uniformly with 46% ANM students residing in urban areas and 54% ANM students residing in rural areas.

- As regards the family history of tuberculosis, majority of the samples 68% were not having any previous history of tuberculosis in the family in contrast with 32 % of samples having previous history of tuberculosis in the family.
- As far as the source of knowledge regarding RNTCP is concerned, majority of the sample 73% responded that they acquired knowledge from health personnel, followed by peer group 12 %, printed media 10% and electronic media 5 %.

There was a significant association between knowledge score regarding strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme and source of knowledge about RNTCP. The obtained chi square value 36.76 at $P > 0.05$ is significant

Conclusion-The study concluded that there was a significant association between knowledge score regarding strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme and source of knowledge about RNTCP. The obtained chi square value 36.76 at $P > 0.05$ is significant

Keywords- ANM students, knowledge, Strategies under Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme