

A Comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among the staff nurses working in private and government hospital at Jalandhar city

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Abstract: Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) is spectrum of conditions caused by infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The first cases of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome were reported in the United States in the spring of 1981. A Comparative study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among the staff nurses working in private and government hospital at Jalandhar city. The aim of study was to assess the knowledge of staff nurses working in private and government hospital at Jalandhar city regarding HIV/AIDS. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among staff nurses working in private and government hospital, to compare the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among staff nurses working in private and government hospital and to find out association between knowledge of staff nurses working in private and government hospital regarding HIV/AIDS with selected demographic variables. Sample size was 50 (25 staff nurses from government hospital and 25 from private hospital) and convenient sampling technique was used. A self structured multiple choice questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of staff nurses regarding HIV/AIDS. Results showed that 32% of respondents had good knowledge in government hospital and 12% of respondents in private hospital, 68% of respondents had average knowledge in government hospital and 88% of respondents in private hospital and no one came under poor knowledge score. It was concluded from present study that staff nurses need knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS.

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I. introduction

Human immunodeficiency virus is a virus that causes AIDS. HIV by itself is not an illness and does instantly leads to AIDS. Whereas, an HIV infected person can lead a healthy life for several years before developing AIDS. AIDS is a healthy condition that results from the deficiency in the body's immunity following HIV infection. HIV attacks the human body by breaking down its immune system that is meant to fight disease. Over a period of time, the immune system weakens and body loses its natural ability to fight disease.¹

Gao et al.... (1999) a study identified a subspecies of chimpanzees native to west equatorial Africa as the original source of HIV-1, the virus responsible for global AIDS Pandemic.²

The first case of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome was reported in the United States in the spring of 1981. In 1986, the first known case of HIV was diagnosed by Dr. Suniti Salmon amongst female sex workers began showing signs of this deadly disease. It was thought that foreigners were the ones responsible for first infection.³

II. Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among staff nurses working in Private and Government hospital.
2. To compare the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among staff nurses in Private and Government hospital.
3. To find out association between knowledge of staff nurses working in Private and Government hospital.

III. Research Methodology

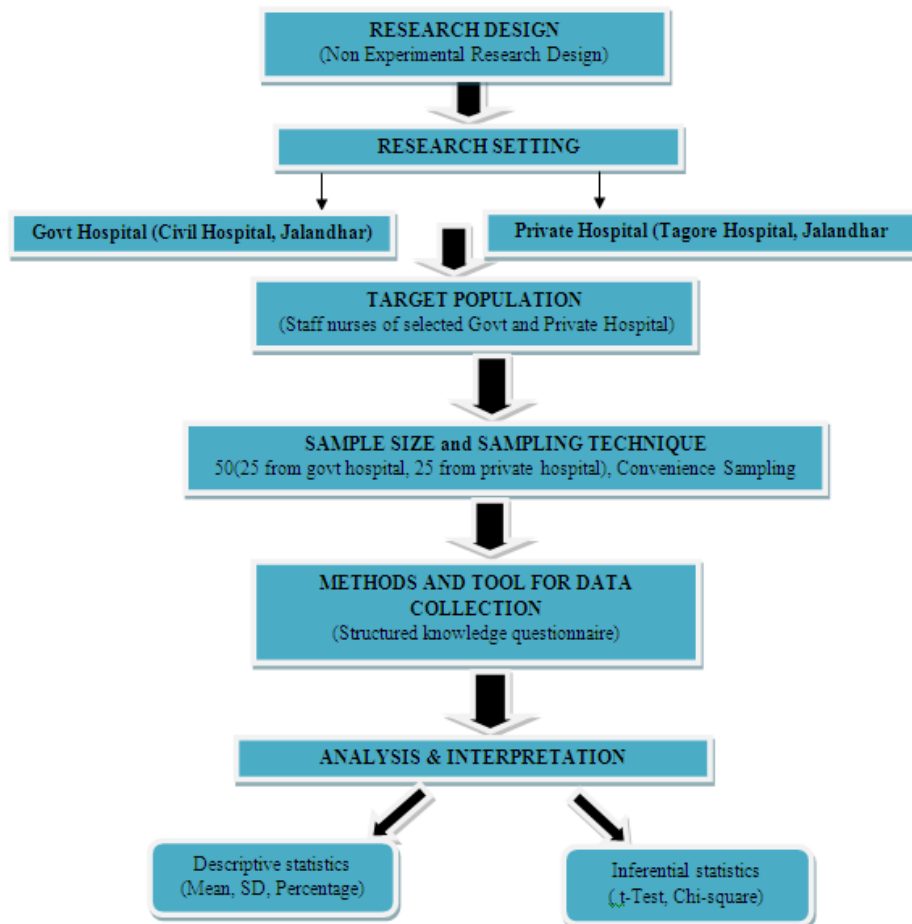


Figure1. Schematic presentation of research methodology

Study Design: Non Experimental research design was used in this study

Study location: Selected Government and Private hospitals of Jalandhar city

Study Duration: Study was conducted in the month of April 2018

Sample size: Sample size was 50 (25 from govt hospital and 25 from private hospital)

Subject and selection method: Staff nurses of selected govt and private hospital and purposive sampling technique was used.

Inclusive criteria

1. Sample who are willing to participate
2. Sample having RN, RM, registration of GNM, BSc (N) and Post Basic B.Sc (N)

Exclusion criteria

1. Who are not present at the time of data collection

Procedure Methodology

After written informed consent was obtained, a structured questionnaire was prepared and used to collect the data from staff nurses. The tool was divided into two parts.

1. Socio demographic variables such as: age, gender, Professional qualification, area of working, working experience, mode of knowledge.
2. Structured questionnaire consist of 30 questions.

Each question has 4 options and one question carry 1mark

Statistical Analysis

Data Analysis was done by descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, median, mode, percentage, standard deviation, degree of freedom and “t” test value and Chi-square.

IV. Results

Table 1: Level of knowledge of staff nurses working in govt. Hospital and private hospital

Level of knowledge	Govt Hospital		Private Hospital	
	n	%	n	%
Good	8	32	3	12
Average	17	68	22	88
Poor	0	0	0	0

Table 1 depicted that 32% of respondents had good knowledge in government hospital and 12% of respondents in private hospital, 68% of respondents had average knowledge in government hospital and 88% of respondents in private hospital and no one came under poor knowledge score.

Table 2: Comparison of knowledge of staff nurses working in govt. Hospital and private hospital

Hospital	N	Mean	SD	"t" test
Govt	25	19.8	3.35	3.16
Private	25	17.4	3.70	

Table 2 showed the comparison of knowledge of staff nurses working in govt and private hospital. N was 25 in both govt and private hospital, mean value was 19.8 in govt hospital and 17.4 in private hospital. Standard deviation was 3.35 in govt hospital and 3.70 in private hospital. The t test score was 3.16 and it was significant at 0.05 that showed the difference in knowledge of staff nurses of govt and private hospital.

V. Discussion

Objective 1: To assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among staff nurses working in govt and private hospital. The results of present study showed that 32% of respondents had good knowledge, 68% of respondents had average knowledge and no one fall under poor knowledge in private hospital.

The present study was supported by Dutta and Bandyopadhyay 1997 conducted a study on "**Knowledge and attitude in relation to HIV/AIDS among in-service nurses of Calcutta**". Study showed that 74.3% of nurses had satisfactory knowledge.

The results of the present study showed that 12% of respondents had good knowledge, 88% of respondents had average knowledge and no one fall under poor knowledge in government hospital.

The present study was supported by Paraniala S, LUI (2000) conducted a study on "**Medical and Nursing Students Perceived Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices concerning Human Immunodeficiency Virus**".

The objective of the study was to assess medical and nursing students' knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) regarding human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) in Fiji. The results showed that the mean HIV knowledge (HK) and attitude scores were 16.0 and 41.3, respectively. Significant positive correlations were found between knowledge (HK) and academic year for medical ($R = 0.459$) and nursing ($R = 0.342$) students and between HK and attitude scores ($R = 0.196$).

Objective 2: To compare the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among staff nurses in govt and private hospital. The present study showed that mean value was 19.8 in govt hospital and 17.4 in private hospital. Standard deviation was 3.35 in govt hospital and 3.70 in private hospital. The t test score was 3.16 and it was significant at 0.05 that showed the difference in knowledge of staff nurses of govt and private hospital.

The present study was supported by Nilsson, Marie & Julia (2006) conducted a study on "Nurses comfort of care of HIV/AIDS patient and knowledge about HIV transmission routes in Tanzania". There were 2 hospitals selected to collect data. At hospital one 62.6% of respondents had average knowledge and at hospital two 62.9% of respondents had average knowledge.

Objective 3: To find out association between knowledge of staff nurses working in govt and private hospital regarding HIV/AIDS with selected demographic variables. The present study showed that in govt hospital gender, professional qualification, area of working, working experience were significant at 0.05 level of significance whereas age, mode of knowledge were not significant at 0.05 level of significance. In private hospital, age, professional qualification, area of working, working experience, mode of knowledge were significant at 0.05 level of significance whereas gender was not significant at 0.05% of significance.

The present study was supported by Marina Marranzano & Ragusa R (2002) conducted a study on "**knowledge and attitude towards patient with HIV/AIDS in staff nurses in sicily**". Results showed that there was no association between level of knowledge and civil status ($p=0.669$), work experience ($p=0.103$) and HIV course or lecture ($p=0.137$), knowledge was positively associated to age ($p=0.000$) and to education ($p=0.016$).

VI. Conclusion

A comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding HIV/AIDS among the staff nurses working in govt and private hospital at Jalandhar City. A non experimental research design was used. A sample size was 50 (25 staff nurses from govt hospital and 25 from private hospital) and convenience sapling technique was used. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect data. The data was analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics and the finding have been presented in the form of tables and figures.

Study concluded that the results of present study showed that 32% of respondents had good knowledge, 68% of respondents had average knowledge and no one fall under poor knowledge in private hospital. 12% of respondents had good knowledge, 88% of respondents had average knowledge and no one fall under poor knowledge in government hospital. In govt hospital gender, professional qualification, area of working, working experience was significant at 0.05 level of significance whereas age, mode of knowledge were not significant at 0.05 level of significance. In private hospital, age, professional qualification, area of working, working experience, mode of knowledge were significant at 0.05 level of significance whereas gender was not significant at 0.05% of significance.

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