

## International Journal of Innovative Research in Science, Engineering and Technology

(An ISO 3297: 2007 Certified Organization)

Vol. 4, Issue 3, March 2015

# A Study to “Assess the Knowledge Regarding Hepatitis-B among the Mothers of Fewer than Five Children in Anagaputher, Chennai”

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**ABSTRACT:** Hepatitis is a inflammation of the liver and can be caused by a variety of different viruses such as hepatitis A, B, C, D and E. Hepatitis B is a serious and common infectious disease of the liver, affecting millions of people throughout the world. Hepatitis B is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV).**OBJECTIVES:** To assess the knowledge on hepatitis-B among the mothers of under five children. To assess the distribution level of knowledge on hepatitis-B among the mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.**METHODOLOGY**The research design selected for the present study was descriptive design. The population for the study is mothers having under five children in anakaputhur, Chennai. The sample size is 30 mothers of under five children. The sampling technique used is Purposive sampling technique.**RESULTS** shows that 11(37%) had adequate knowledge, 16(53.3%) had moderate adequate knowledge and and 3(10%) had inadequate knowledge on hepatitis –B among the mothers of under five children.

**KEYWORDS:** Assess, Knowledge, Hepatitis-B, Mother, Under Five Children

### I. INTRODUCTION

Hepatitis is a inflammation of the liver and can be caused by a variety of different viruses such as hepatitis A, B, C, D and E. Hepatitis B is a serious and common infectious disease of the liver, affecting millions of people throughout the world. Hepatitis B is caused by the hepatitis B virus (HBV), an enveloped virus containing a partially double stranded, circular DNA genome, and classified within the family hepadnavirus. HBV is transmitted through percutaneous or parenteral contact with infected blood, body fluids, and by sexual intercourse HBV is able to remain on any surface it comes into contact with for about a week, e.g. table-tops, razor blades, blood stains, without losing infectivity.

### II. OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge on hepatitis-B among the mothers of under five children.
2. To assess the distribution level of knowledge on hepatitis-B among the mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The research design selected for the present study was descriptive design. The population for the study is mothers having under five children in anakaputhur, Chennai. The sample size is 30 mothers of under five children. The sampling technique used is Purposive sampling technique.

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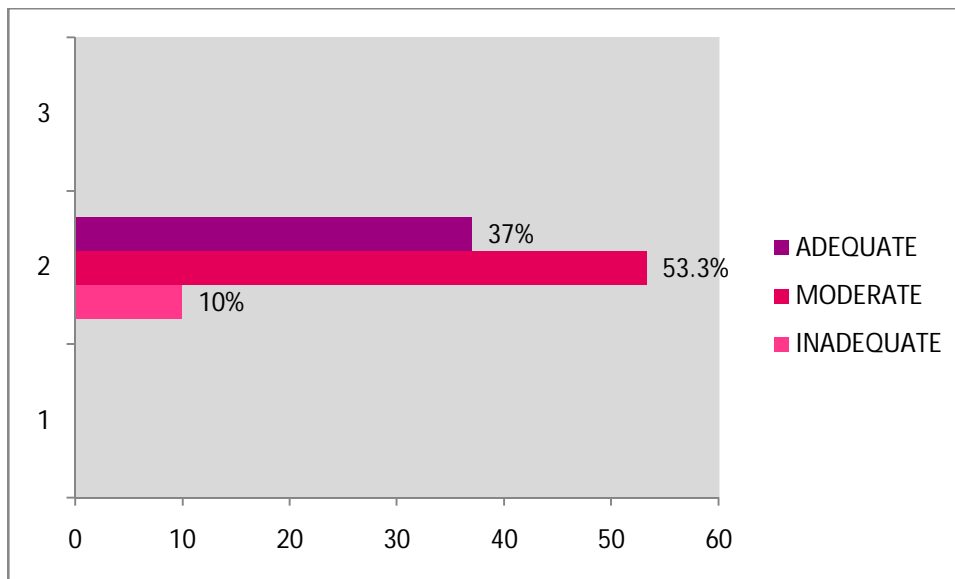
### IV. RESULTS

**Table1:shows the level of knowledge on hepatitis-B among under five mothers.**

Knowledge level %	No (n=30)	Percentage %
Inadequate (< 49%)	3	10 %
Moderate adequate (50 -74%)	16	53.3%
Adequate (75- 100%)	11	37%

Table 1 shows that 3(10%) Of mother had inadequate, 16(53.3%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 11(37%) mother had adequate knowledge in percentage.

Table -1 shows the figure of,



**Table 2: Distribution level of knowledge on hepatitis-B among the mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.**

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	INADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE		MODERATE KNOWLEDGE		ADEQUATE KNOWLEDGE	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Age of the mothers						
a. 20-25 yrs	1	3	11	37	7	23
b. 25 - 30 yrs	0	0	5	17	3	10
c. 30 - 35 yrs	2	7	0	0	1	3
Educational status of the						

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mother:						
Illiterate	2	7	0	0	0	0
Secondary	1	3	10	33	6	20
Higher Secondary	0	0	6	20	5	17
Type of the family:						
Nuclear						
Joint	0	0	5	17	5	17
	3	10	11	37	6	20
Family history of hepatitis-B						
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
No	3	10	16	53	11	37

The above table shows the association between the selected demographic variables and the knowledge of under five mothers on hepatitis-B infection.

There were 7 (23%) of mother having adequate knowledge, 11(37%) of mother having moderate knowledge, 1 (3%) of mother having inadequate knowledge in the age group of 20 -25 years. There were 3(10%) of mother having adequate knowledge, 5(17%) of mother having moderate knowledge, none of the mothers having inadequate knowledge in the age group of 25 -30 years. There were 1 (3%)of mothers having adequate knowledge, none of them moderate knowledge, 2(7%)of mother having inadequate knowledge in the age group of 30 -35 years. In illiterate group 2(7%) having inadequate knowledge, none of them having adequate and moderate knowledge. In secondary group 6(20%) having adequate knowledge, 10(33%) having moderate knowledge, 1(3%) having inadequate knowledge. In higher secondary group 5(17%) having adequate knowledge, 6(20%) having moderate knowledge, none of them having inadequate knowledge.

In nuclear type of family 5(17%) having adequate knowledge, 5(17%) having moderate knowledge, none of them having inadequate knowledge. In joint type of family 6(20%) having adequate knowledge, 11(37%) having moderate knowledge, 3(10%) having inadequate knowledge. 11(37%) having adequate knowledge, 16(53%) having moderate knowledge, 3(10%) having inadequate knowledge among the mothers of no family history of hepatitis-B.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

- A similar study can conduct for a larger group on a long term basis.
- Similar study can be conducted using an experimental research approach
- Similar study can be repeated in different settings
- A comparative study can also be done between urban and rural area of mother with under five children

### V. CONCLUSION

The overall level of knowledge shows that 11(37%) had adequate knowledge, 16(53.3%) had moderate adequate knowledge and and 3(10%) had inadequate knowledge on hepatitis –B among the mothers of under five children. Hence this study shows that majority of the under five mothers having moderate adequate knowledge. Adequate knowledge is needed to reduce the risk of disease transmission in health care setting.

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