A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDE ON THE PREVALENCE OF CORONARY HEART DISEASE AMONG DRIVERS & CONDUCTORS WORKING AT STATE EXPRESS TRANSPORT CORPORATION, MOUNTROAD, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

All over the world, Coronary Artery Disease plays major role in morbidity and mortality. There is a need to identify the gap in knowledge among public which is assumed as a reason for the high prevalence of the disease. The descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude on prevalence of coronary heart disease among drivers & conductors. 100 samples were collected by using non probability purposive sampling technique. The major results were according to knowledge 74 have inadequate knowledge, 20 have Moderate knowledge and 6 have adequate knowledge on Coronary Heart Diseases. With regard to attitude 34 (34%) have Positive Attitude and 66 (66%) have Negative Attitude on coronary heart diseases. There was no significant association with the knowledge and the demographic variables of samples such as age, educational qualification, religion, family income, family type, food type, chronic disease and information obtained. But the personal habits have shows some significance $P=0.04$. There was no significant association with the level of attitude and demographic variables of samples such as age, educational qualification, religion, family income, family type, food type, personal habits, chronic disease and information obtained.

INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization globally, an estimated 17.3 million people died from cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) and stroke in 2008, representing 30% of all global deaths. By 2030, almost 25 million people will die from CVDs, mainly from heart disease and stroke. These are projected to remain the single leading cause of death. Most cardiovascular diseases can be prevented by addressing risk factors such as tobacco use, unhealthy diet and obesity, physical inactivity, raised blood pressure, diabetes and raised lipids. World Heart Day provides an opportunity to take stock of the situation and lessen the impact of CVDs through healthy diet, regular physical activity and avoiding tobacco smoke. Within the Indian subcontinent also, there has been a rapid rise in CAD prevalence.

The Chennai Urban Population Study (CUPS) carried out in 1262 individuals > 20 years of age showed the crude prevalence of CAD to be 11% while the age-adjusted prevalence rate was 9.0%. Thus the prevalence of CAD appears to be ten times higher in India compared to that reported 40 years ago and the prevalence of CAD in urban Indians is fast approaching the figures reported in migrant Indians.

Objectives

This study is to

1. assess the knowledge on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors working at State Express Transport Corporation
2. assess the level of attitude on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors working at State Express Transport Corporation, Mount Road, Chennai.
3. associate the selected demographic variables with the knowledge and attitude of Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors working at State Express Transport Corporation, Mount Road, Chennai.

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**Hypotheses**

H 1: There will be an adequate knowledge and attitude on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors

**METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design**

An explorative descriptive research design

**Setting of the study**

The study was done at State Express Transport Corporation, situated in Mount Road, Chennai District.

**Target population**

All the drivers and conductors who are working at State Express Transport Corporation, situated in Mount Road, Chennai District.

**Accessible population**

All drivers and conductors working in State Express Transport Corporation, Chennai.

**Sample**

It comprises of drivers and conductors working in State Express Transport Corporation, Chennai

**Sample Size**

The sample size is 100.

**Sampling Technique**

Non probability purposive sampling was used to select the samples.

**Criteria for Selection of the Sample**

The sample was selected based on the following inclusion and exclusion criteria.

**Inclusion Criteria**

- Drivers and conductors who are willing to participate.
- Drivers and conductors in the age group of 30-58 years.

**Exclusion Criteria**

- Who are not coming for duty on the day

**Description of Tool**

A structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding coronary heart disease among drivers and conductors.

**Section 1:** Demographic data.

**Section 2:** Structured multiple choice questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding coronary heart disease among drivers and conductors.

**Scoring Keys**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scoring</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Level of Knowledge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>Below 50%</td>
<td>Inadequate Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 – 15</td>
<td>50 – 75%</td>
<td>Moderately Adequate Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 – 20</td>
<td>Above 75%</td>
<td>Adequate Knowledge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To assess the attitude**

A three point likert scale is used to assess the attitude of coronary heart disease among drivers and conductors.

It is formulated with all the aspects of coronary heart disease and it subdivided into 20 divisions.

The scores are categorized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 3 2 Attitude scores</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level of Attitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive Attitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Attitude</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RESULTS**

**Table 1** Distribution of Level of Knowledge on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors (n=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Knowledge</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate Knowledge</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate Knowledge</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate Knowledge</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows that out of 100 samples, 74 have inadequate knowledge, 20 have Moderate knowledge and 6 have adequate knowledge on Coronary Heart Diseases.

**Table 2** Distribution of Level of Attitude on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors (n=100)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level of Attitude</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Positive Attitude</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Attitude</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows that out of 100 samples, 34 (34%) have Positive Attitude and 66 (66%) have Negative Attitude on Coronary Heart Diseases.
A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge & Attitude on the Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease Among Drivers & Conductors Working At State Express Transport Corporation, Mountroad, Chennai

Association between Knowledge Score on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors (n=100)

There was no significant association with the demographic variables of samples such as age, educational qualification, religion, family income, family type, food type, chronic disease and information obtained. But the personal habits have shows some significance P=0.041.

Association between Attitude Score on Coronary Heart Disease among Drivers & Conductors (n=100)

There was no significant association with the demographic variables of samples such as age, educational qualification, religion, family income, family type, food type, personal habits, chronic disease and information obtained.

Major Findings of the Study

1. Out of 100 samples, 74 have inadequate knowledge, 20 have Moderate knowledge and 6 have adequate knowledge on Coronary Heart Diseases.
2. Out of 100 samples, 34 (34%) have Positive Attitude and 66 (66%) have Negative Attitude on coronary heart diseases.
3. There was no significant association with the knowledge and the demographic variables of samples such as age, educational qualification, religion, family income, family type, food type, chronic disease and information obtained. But the personal habits have shows some significance P=0.041.

There was no significant association with the level of attitude and demographic variables of samples such as age, educational qualification, religion, family income, family type, food type, personal habits, chronic disease and information obtained.

Nursing Implication

Nursing Service

Nurses play an important role in promotive, preventive and curative aspects of health care system. Nurses should provide Teaching Programme for Drivers and conductors. Nurses working in the hospital should provide education to help the patients who were coming for treatment for coronary heart disease. The findings of the study can be disseminated to motivate nurses to plan Teaching Programme about coronary heart disease.

Nursing Education

Nursing education need to be strengthened to enable nursing students to know about current knowledge on coronary heart disease. Nursing curriculum should provide clinical experience on conduction of Teaching Programme about coronary heart disease among different occupants.

Nursing Research

The findings of the study serve as a basis for the nursing professional and the students to conduct further studies in coronary heart disease and to prevent the complications.

Nursing Administration

Continuous quality assessment can be done by the quality assurance team on the quality of education provided to the patients. Assess learning needs of nurses and provide in-service education to nurses to update their knowledge on coronary heart disease.

References


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