



International Journal of Indigenous Herbs and Drugs

Content Available at www.saap.org.in

ISSN: 2456-7345

Review on infectious diseases

N.Susmitha¹, P.Narayana Swamy², P. Venkatesh³¹ B.Pharmacy final year student, Jagan's Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nellore² Associate Professor, Dept. of Pharmacy Practice, Jagan's Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, Nellore³ Principal Jagan's Institute of Pharmaceutical Science, Nellore

Article Info :

Article History

Received on: 09-12-2021

Revised on : 16-12-2021

Accepted on : 27-01-2022



Abstract

An infectious disease is caused by a parasite (Virus, Bacteria, and Protozoa etc.). The infecting organism or pathogen interferes with the normal functioning of the host and can lead to chronic wounds, gangrene and even death. So, providing knowledge regarding the common infectious diseases is very much essential criteria to the common peoples. The study method was proceeded to assess the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the patient regarding the infectious diseases by the self-administered knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) questionnaire (base line readings) and then included the handover of pre evaluated patient information leaflet as a counselling aid to the study participants. Analysed through Paired t test. Follow up study results were found significant (*P<0.05) when compared to baseline results. The scores obtained for self-prepared patient information leaflet used is as in between the 60-70. So, the patient information leaflet (PIL) is considered as 'standard' as per the Flesch Reading Ease Formula. Among all Flesch Reading Ease values patient information leaflet for Dengue fever has shown highest value that is 67.40 and lowest value is obtained for the patient information leaflet of Malaria that is 60.05. Our study concluded that the prepared information leaflet for few infectious diseases prevalence and incidence of anticoagulant induced internal bleeding was high. So, risk management plays important role for the better outcome of the therapy.

Keywords: parasite, chronic wounds, attitudes and practices, questionnaire, anticoagulant induced internal bleeding.

This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Non Commercial 4.0 International License.
Copyright © 2022 Author(s) retain the copyright of this article.



*Corresponding Author

N.Susmitha

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.46956/ijhd.v7i1.277>

Production and Hosted By

Saap.org.in

Introduction

Infectious organisms are emerging day by day through various adaptations and changes which lead to burden on global, social economics, environment and ecological factor [1-5]. Infectious agents may transfer from animals to humans or disseminate from isolated groups into new populations [6-7]. Knowledge towards emerging infectious organisms and mechanism of transmission is essential to prevent form spreading of diseases such as Chikungunya, Dengue fever, Malaria fever, Helminthiasis and Typhoid fever.89 Lack of knowledge about these lead to high risk of disease spreading causes increasing mortality and morbidity and is currently endemic in over 100 countries [9]. Ignorance and impoverished conditions of

People contribute in creating source and spread of malaria and hinder disease control strategy [10]. This is probably Because of lack of baseline data on knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of the population regarding infectious disease. This study was therefore undertaken to evaluate the knowledge, attitude and practices among different strata of the society regarding. A better understanding of the evolving social dynamics of emerging infectious diseases ought to help us to anticipate and hopefully ameliorate current and future risks [11].

Materials and Methods

The study was a non-experimental prospective interventional study was carried out in Shanthi Nursing Home at Yemmiganur, Kurnool (dist), and Andhra Pradesh. The study was carried out for a period of six months from January to July 2013. The participants for the study are patients who willing to participate, who are suffering from common diseases are included and peoples who are not willing to join, children below 12 years of age are excluded from the study.

Study Procedure: Whole study was divided in to two phases i.e. **Phase 1:** Designing and validation of Patient

Information Leaflet. **Phase 2:** Knowledge and assessment and practice of patients before and after counselling. A well designed and prevalidated patient information leaflet (PIL) is used in this study. The study participants who were willing to join in the study was analysed for their knowledge attitude and practice towards common diseases which prevails in our community (baseline reading). In the second phase patient information leaflet containing information regarding diseases was distributed among the study participants followed by counselling. At last, the knowledge attitude and practice of participants after counselling was again determined (follow up reading). The difference in the knowledge attitude and practice of participants towards diseases was analysed by paired test using Analysis of variance (ANOVA). The data for the study will be collected from the Electronic Questionnaire for Investigations Processing (EQIP) questionnaire, Knowledge Attitude Practice Questionnaire, Patient information leaflets of common infectious diseases & Patient documentation form. A patient Information Leaflet was prepared by the standard guidelines provided by the world health organization (W.H.O). The leaflet contains information about signs and symptoms, prevention and control of diseases like Chikungunya, Dengue fever, Malaria, Helminthiasis and Typhoid

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of patient information leaflet

Patient information leaflet (PIL) was prepared in two parts Signs and symptoms and prevention and control as per the standard guidelines of WHO and tested for quality by Electronic Questionnaire for Investigations Processing (ensuring quality information for patients) method and by the Flesch Readability formula and interpretation of data was done for individual criterion and for different group of respondents FRE readability scale was used for estimation readability and complexity of PIL. High response score indicates better quality and low response score indicates poor quality. There are different methods to evaluate Patient information leaflet, they are:

1. Flesch Reading Ease(FRE) formula
2. Fog formula
3. Spache grade level score
4. SMOG formula
5. Flesch-Kincaid grade level formula
6. EQIP Questionnaire evaluation
7. PMOSE/IKIRSCH formula

Above all methods we use to evaluate PIL by FRE formula and EQIP questionnaire evaluation. Evaluation of Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) by Flesch Reading Ease Formula Flesch Reading Ease Formula is considered as one of the oldest and most accurate readability formulas .The score between 60 and 70 is largely considered acceptable, the following table is also helpful to assess the ease of readability document:

90-100: Very Easy
 80-89 : Easy
 70-79 : Fairly Easy
 60-69 : Standard
 50-59 : Fairly Difficult
 30-49 : Difficult
 0-29 : Very Confusing

Formula

$$F.R.E=206.835-(1.015 \times ASL) - (84.6 \times ASW)$$

Where,

ASL=Average sentences length (no. of words/no. of sentences)

ASW=average no. of syllables per word (no. of syllables/no. of words)

Table1: Different types of infectious diseases with their Flesch Reading Ease (F.R.E) values

S.N	Name of the Disease	F.R.E values
1.	Chikungunya	61.16
2.	Dengue fever	67.4
3.	Malaria	60.05
4.	Typhoid	60.15
5.	Helminthiasis	62.82

Evaluation of Patient information leaflet (PIL) by EQIP Questionnaire

Evaluation of patient information leaflet is an important in ensuring the conveying of information to the people. So, Patient information leaflets (PIL) require evaluation to ensure its quality. The quality of such patient education material needs to be evaluated by the patients. In our study we have included Trainee pharmacists, Pharmacy students, Social workers, Teachers, Medical representatives, diseased patients, Nurses, Registered Pharmacists. Table 1: explain the number and % of participants involved. The highest percentages of participants are pharmacy students. Diseases are as common to human beings as health on this planet, though the proper etiopathogenesis of various life threatening diseases is known or unknown the diseases shall be either neglected or ignored because of lack of knowledge and attitude in the practice of prevention of diseases. So, we have planned to give awareness to common public regarding some infectious diseases and provide the knowledge, attitude and practice to prevent the diseases. The signs and symptoms for different diseases were explained and also give the proper knowledge for prevention by providing patient information leaflet followed by patient counselling. In our study we have selected five different types of infectious diseases which have high prevalence rates around the region; those are Chikungunya, Dengue, Malaria, Typhoid and Helminthiasis. Firstly we prepared a patient information leaflet bearing the information regarding the above mentioned diseases which included the signs, symptoms and prevention of each disease. Patient information leaflet was prepared by using standard WHO guidelines. The prepared Patient information leaflet (PIL) was evaluated by two methods as explained below, and it was translated in to local language "Telugu" by the experts and it was again retranslated to English for validation. The prepared information leaflet was evaluated by evaluating tools like Electronic Questionnaire for Investigations Processing (EQIP) questionnaire and Flesch Ease Readability formula. For evaluation of PIL using EQIP questionnaire we have selected a total of 104 study participants who were trainee Pharmacists, Pharmacy students, Social workers, Pharmacy Teachers, Medical representatives, Diseased

Patients, Nurses and Registered Pharmacists in and around Yemmiganur, Kurnool (dist), Andhra Pradesh.

KAP questionnaire			Age distribution		Gender distribution		Percentage
S. No	KAP Baseline	KAP Final follow up	Age (yr)	Percentage	Gender	Percentage	
1.	47	81	Adolescents	39.5	Male	64.5	21.5
2.	56	85	Adult	45.5	Female	35.5	10.5
3.	79	100	Geriatrics	15.0			8.5
4.	75	106	Economical status		Disease distribution		64.79
5.	97	112					
6.	87	105	Status	Percentage	Disease	Percentage	Percentage
7.	92	104	<50,000/yr	38.5	Chikungunya	17.5	27.24
8.	133	111	50-1,00,000/yr	46.5	Dengue fever	29.0	74.13
9.	146	116	>1,00,000/yr	15.0	Malaria	26.0	27.58
10.	62	76			Typhoid	20.5	79.31
11.	45	69			Helminthiasis	7.0	9.65
12.	107	106	Drug distribution		Social history		8.27
13.	90	103	Drugs	Percentage	Status	Percentage	11.89
14.	94	94	Antipyretics	27.24	Smoking	21.5	
15.	52	69	NSAIDs	74.13	Alcohol	10.5	
16.	58	76	Antibiotics	27.58	Other drugs	8.5	
17.	118	112	Analgesics	79.31	Nil	64.79	
			PPIs	9.65			
			Anti histamines	8.27			
			Quinine & Quinalones	11.89			

For the evaluation of Knowledge, Attitude and Practice we have selected total of 200 participants to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice towards infectious diseases. We have used the prepared and pre-evaluated prepared Patient information leaflet (PIL) for our study. In the first visit, we had collected all the details of patients (like demographic details, socio economic status, drug usage, present and past medical history) by reviewing the medication chart. The participants was then asked to answer the prepared Knowledge, Attitude and Practice questionnaire, from whom prior inform consent was taken and scored accordingly (Base line reading). In the follow up visit, 67 participants were missed out of 200. The available participants were questioned again using the same questionnaire and scored accordingly (Follow up reading). The differences in the knowledge, attitude and practice of participants towards diseases shall be analysed through Paired t test (using Analysis of variance) with significance respectively $P < 0.05$ significant, $P < 0.01$ highly significant, $P < 0.001$ very highly significant. The follow up study results were found significant when compared to baseline results

Conclusion

We have carried out a study on "Assessment of Knowledge, Assessment and Practice of common population towards infectious diseases in resource limited settings: An interventional study". Our study concluded that the prepared information leaf let for few infectious

diseases prevalence and incidence of anticoagulant induced internal bleeding was high. So, risk management plays important role for the better outcome of the therapy. To confirm this study many more studies different geographical regions with large population is needed

References

1. Guzmán MG, Kourí G. Dengue: an update. *Lancet Infect Dis*, 2, 2002, 33-42.
2. Ahsan T. Dengue fever: a regular epidemic? *J Pak Med Assoc*, 58, 2008, 1-2.
3. World Health Organization. Geographical distribution of arthropod-borne diseases and their principal vectors. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO/VBC/89.967), 1989, 138-148.
4. Wesson AF. Human ecology and malaria. *Am J Trop Med Hyg*, 1972, 658-662.
5. EQIP: Ensuring Quality Information for Patients, Patient Information Group, Great Ormond Street Hospital, Version 11, Dec 2003.
6. Nitin Joseph, Maria Nelliyanil, Shashidhar M Kotian, Mohammed Omar, R. Srikanth Aswin, Saiteja Donkena. Awareness, practices and expenditure towards mosquito bite prevention methods in urban and semi-urban areas of South India. *International Journal of Mosquito Research*, 2015, 53-59.

7. Khaled G. Saieda, Abdullah Al-Taiarb, Abdulrahman Altairea, Ala Alqadsia. Knowledge, attitude and preventive practices regarding dengue fever in rural areas of Yemen. *Int. Health*, 2015, 213-325.
8. Meghnath Dhimal, Krishna Kumar Aryal, Mandira Lamichhane Dhimal, Ishan Gautam. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Regarding Dengue Fever among the Healthy Population of Highland and Lowland Communities in Central Nepal. *Plos one*, 9(7), 2014.
9. Winch P., Leontsini E., Rigau-Perez J., Ruiz-Perez M., Clark G., Gubler D. Community-based dengue prevention programs in Puerto Rico: impact on knowledge, behavior, and residential mosquito infestation. *Am J Trop Med Hyg.* 2002, 363-370.
10. Dike N., Onwujekwe O., Ojukwu J., Ikeme A., Uzochukwu B., Shu E. Influence of education and knowledge on perceptions and practices to control malaria in Southern Nigeria. *Soc Sci Med.* 2006, 103-106.
11. WHO/TDR (2009) Dengue: guidelines for diagnosis, treatment, prevention and control. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO) and the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases (TDR).