

**“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE ROLE OF
COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSES IN DISASTER PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE
AMONG THE B.SC NURSING IVTH YR STUDENTS, FACULTY OF NURSING,
RAMA UNIVERSITY, KANPUR”.**

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ABSTRACT:

Over 95% of deaths from disasters happen in low-income countries, and those countries lose a lot more money compared to richer countries. For example, the damage from natural disasters is 20 times greater in developing countries than in industrialized countries. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding the role of Community Health Nurses in disaster preparedness & response among the B.sc nursing IVth yr students, Faculty Of nursing, Rama University, Kanpur. Objectivesthestudywas 1. To assess the knowledge level of the nursing students regarding the role of Community Health Nurses in disaster preparedness & response.2. To find out the association between knowledge level of nursing students with socio demographic variables. Cross sectional survey approach was adopted in the present study. Sample Comprises of 100 B.sc nursing IVth yr students.Result shows that 70% have moderate knowledge about importance of robotics nursing, 10% having adequate knowledge and 20 % having inadequate knowledge.

INTRODUCTION:

A disaster is an event that causes serious harm to people, buildings, economies, or the environment, and the affected community cannot handle it alone. Natural disasters like avalanches, floods, earthquakes, and wildfires are caused by natural hazards Human-made disasters like oil spills, terrorist attacks and power outages are caused by people. Nowadays, it is hard to separate natural and human-made disasters because human actions can make natural disasters worse. Climate change also affects how often disasters due to extreme weather hazards happen. Disasters usually hit people in developing countries harder than people in wealthy countries. Over 95% of deaths from disasters happen in low-income countries, and those countries lose a lot more money compared to richer countries. For example, the damage from natural disasters is 20 times greater in developing countries than in industrialized countries. This is because low-income countries often do not have well-built buildings or good plans to handle emergencies.

NEED OF THE STUDY:

Disaster management refers to the efficient management of resources and responsibilities that will help in lessening the impact of the disaster. It involves a well-planned plan of action so we can make effective efforts to reduce the dangers caused by the disaster to a minimum. Most importantly, one must understand that disaster management does not necessarily eliminate the threat completely but it decreases the impact of the disaster. It focuses on formulating specific plans to do so. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in India is responsible for monitoring the disasters of the country. This organization runs a number of programs to mitigate the risks and increase the responsiveness. Proper disaster management can be done when we make the citizens aware of the precautionary measures to take when they face emergency situations. For instance, everyone must know we should hide under a bed or table whenever there is an earthquake. Thus, the NDMA needs to take more organized efforts to decrease the damage that disasters are causing. If all the citizens learn the basic ways to save themselves and if the government takes more responsive measures, we can surely save a lot of life and vegetation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge regarding the role of Community Health Nurses in disaster preparedness & response among the B.sc nursing IVth yr students, Faculty Of nursing, Rama University, Kanpur.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge level of the nursing students regarding the role of Community Health Nurses in disaster preparedness & response.
2. To find out the association between knowledge level of nursing students with socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis:

1. **H₀₁**- There is no significant knowledge of the nursing students regarding the role of Community Health Nurses in disaster preparedness & response.
2. **H₀₂**-There is no significant association between knowledge score on robotics nursing with their selected Socio demographic variables.

Positive Hypothesis:

1. **H₁**- There is significant knowledge of the nursing students regarding importance of the role of Community Health Nurses in disaster preparedness & response.
2. **H₂**-There is significant association between knowledge score on robotics nursing with their selected Socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY:

RESEARCH APPROACH:

Cross sectional survey approach was adopted in the present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Descriptive design was appropriate to assess the knowledge.

SETTING OF THE STUDY:

Faculty Of Nursing, Rama University, Kanpur, UP.

POPULATION:

Population of the present study was B.sc nursing IVth yr students, Faculty Of nursing, Rama University, Kanpur.

SAMPLE SIZE :

Sample Comprises of 100 B.sc nursing IVth yr students

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE :

Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used in this study.

KNOWLEDGE SCORE:

S. N.	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	SCORE	PERCENTAGE
1	Adequate	21-30	70-100%
2	Moderate	11-20	36-69%
3	Inadequate	0-10	0-35%

RESULT:**SECTION-A**

Percentage distribution of staff nurses according to their Knowledge score with mean, median and SD.

Sl.no	Level of Knowledge	Score range	Frequency	Score In percentage	Mean	Median	SD
1	Inadequate	0-10	6	20%			

2	Moderate	11-20	21	70%			
3	Adequate	21-30	3	10%	14.4	9	13.84

Percentage distribution of student nurses knowledge score shows that 70% have moderate knowledge about importance of robotics nursing, 10% having adequate knowledge and 20 % having inadequate knowledge.

SECTION-B

Association of knowledge level according to their demographic variables.

SL. NO.	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	X ²	D.F.	INFERENCE
1	Age in year			
A	<21	7.61	6	N.S,
B	21-22			p>7.61 at
C	22-23			0.05 level
D	>23			T=12.59
2	No of Siblings			
A	One			N.S
B	Two	3.59	6	p>3.59 at
C	Three			0.05 level
D	> Three			T=12.59
3	The monthly income of the family in Rs/-			
A	<5000/-	7.2	6	N.S
B	5001-10001/-			p>7.2 at
C	10001-15000/-			0.05 level
D	<15000/-			T=12.59
4	Religion			
A	Hindu			N.S
B	Muslim	0.44	6	p>0.44 at
C	Christian			0.05 level
D	Others			T=12.59
5.	Dietary pattern			
				N.S.
A	Vegetarian	0.41	2	p>0.41 at
				0.05 level
B	Non vegetarian			T=5.99

6	Types of family			N.S
A	Nuclear	5.03	4	p>5.03 at
B	Joint			0.05 level
C	Extended			T=9.49
7	Economic class of the family			
A	Middle class	3.25	6	N.S
B	Lower class			p>3.25 at
C	Lower-middle class			0.05 level
D	Upper class			T=12.59
8	Type of occupation of family			
		1.00		
A	Home-maker	7		N.S.
B	Private job		6	p>1.007 at
C	Government job			0.05 level
D	Entrepreneur job			T=12.59

Hence it shows that mostly demographic variables are non-significant at the level of 0.05.

Discussion :

In discussion it shows student nurses knowledge score shows that 70% have moderate knowledge about importance of robotics nursing, 10% having adequate knowledge and 20 % having inadequate knowledge &it shows that mostly demographic variables are non-significant at the level of 0.05.

The study was supported by a simple descriptive study which was conducted in Hariyana among the nursing students. In this study it shows that only 33% staff nurses having moderate knowledge regarding robotics nursing remaining having inadequate knowledge.

Conclusion:

A disaster is an event that causes serious harm to people, buildings, economies, or the environment, and the affected community cannot handle it alone. Natural disasters like avalanches, floods, earthquakes, and wildfires are caused by natural hazards Human-made disasters like oil spills, terrorist attacks and power outages are caused by people. It shows student nurses knowledge score shows that 70% have moderate knowledge about importance of robotics nursing, 10% having adequate knowledge and 20 %

having inadequate knowledge & it shows that mostly demographic variables are non-significant at the level of 0.05.

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