

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Level of Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD) Among 3rd Year Nursing Students in a Selected College of Nursing in Lucknow with a View to Develop an Information Booklet

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ABSTRACT

ADHD (attention deficit hyperactive disorder) is a condition of the brain that makes it difficult for children to control their behavior. It is one of the most common chronic conditions of childhood. It affects 4- 12% of school aged children about 3 times more boys than girls are diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactive disorder. ADHD (attention deficit hyperactive disorder) is a disorder made by an ongoing pattern of inattention and hyperactivity impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development.

In this study a descriptive research design was used to assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding attention deficit hyperactive disorder among 3rd year nursing students in a selected college of nursing in Lucknow with a view to develop an information booklet.

Study result revealed that the majority of the subjects had good knowledge i.e. 50%, 30% of the subjects had average knowledge and 20% had poor knowledge regarding ADHD. Majority of the subjects 28(70%) belong to the age group of 19-21 years, followed by 12(30%) of the student belong to the age group of 22-24 year. In this study 5(12.50%) were male and remaining 35(87.50%) were female. The mean of knowledge score is 11.4 with SD 3.20415. The chi square test depicts that education status of father and gender is associated with knowledge score, else no demographic variable shows any significant association with their demographic variable. In attitude score majority of the student (65%) belong to the attitude score 21-40 had average attitude, 30% student belong to the attitude score 41 -50 had good attitude and 5% student belong to the attitude score 1-20 had poor attitude regarding ADHD.

KEYWORDS: *knowledge, attitude, information booklet, attention deficit hyperactive disorder*

The study results conclude that majority of the student has good knowledge and average attitude regarding ADHD. This study shows that there is a significant association between the level of knowledge with their demographic variables (i.e. gender and father education). In attitude score there is a significant association between the level of knowledge and gender and age of 3rd year nursing student and there is no significant association between other demographic variables. Hence the

curriculum needs to include behavior therapy for the health benefit of the students. The benefits of this study are that, by participating in the study, the students become aware of their existing knowledge and attitude regarding ADHD.

INTRODUCTION

Mental health is a state of well-being in which every individual realize his or her own potential, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work

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productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to her or his community¹

ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) is a disorder made by an ongoing pattern of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development.²

ADHD is a condition that makes it difficult for children to control their behavior. It is one of the most common chronic conditions of childhood. It is a condition characterized by inattention, over activity and impulsivity are most frequently identified and treated in primary school. Population studies indicate that 5% of children worldwide show impaired levels of attention as well as hyperactivity. Boys are classified with ADHD approximately twice as frequently as girls and primary school age children approximately twice as frequently as adolescents. ADHD symptoms exist on a continuum in the general population and are considered as a disorder to a greater or lesser degree depending on the source of identification. The developmentally excessive levels of inattention over activity and impulsivity characteristic of ADHD are present from an early age. However preschoolers with an early sign of ADHD may also have co-occurring Oppositional non-compliant behaviors, Temper tantrum and aggression that overshadow symptoms of inattention and over activity and confound the diagnosis. Individuals with ADHD can also display problems with regulating emotions the symptoms appear before in 12 years old, are present for more than six months and cause problems in at least 2 settings suggest school, home, or Recreational activities³

World pooled prevalence of ADHD for 18 years and below was 7.2 from the systematic review and meta-analysis of 175 studies, the prevalence of ADHD ranges from 5.9 to 7.1% in children and 5% in adults. The prevalence of ADHD among children was found to be 11.32% prevalence was found to be higher of males (66.7%) as compared to that of a female (33.7%) the higher prevalence among lower socioeconomic group was found to be 16.33% and that among middle socio-economic group was 6.84.⁴

School nurses must be an integral part in the process of increasing awareness about ADHD through improving the service delivery model for affected children and their families. There is a solid foundation of research on which they can build to improve the benefits through study, workshops, community programs, and national screening programs.⁵

Nurses and healthcare providers usually present a fundamental role in the management of children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), a disorder that is characterized by a persistent pattern of inattention and/or hyperactivity/impulsivity that interferes with functioning or development which often persists into adolescence and adulthood. The diagnosis of ADHD demands thorough history taking, application of standardized rating scales, and close attention to the patient's behavior and subjects' reports.⁶

Material and methods

Design

A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding ADHD among 3rd year nursing students.

Sample

A total of 40 3rd year nursing students were selected through convenient sampling technique who met inclusion criteria. Subjects who were not willing to participate in study or with any known psychiatric illness were excluded from the study.

Tools

Various tools used to collect the data were:

Self-structured questionnaire regarding knowledge and attitude

Total number of questions were 25.

Data collection schedule and procedure

Ethical permission

Permission to conduct the study was taken from the Principal of Dr. Achal Singh Yadav Institute of Nursing and Paramedical science Lucknow.

Procedure of data collection

A separate class room was allotted to the researcher for making the atmosphere conducive for interviewing the participants. Participants were fulfilling the inclusion criteria were enrolled in the study. Participants were informed about the purpose of the study, possible risks, benefits and confidentiality of their information before conducting interview. Written informed consent was obtained from the study participants. After making participants comfortable, they were interviewed by using various tools i.e. socio-demographic profile, and Self-Structured Questionnaire.

Data analysis

Analysis of data was done in accordance with the objectives laid down for the study using descriptive and inferential statistics in SPSS software version 20.0, Mann-Whitney for two groups and Kruskal-Wallis for more than two groups and Spearman's correlation were used to analyze the data.

Result:

Findings of the study revealed that-

Majority of the 3rd year nursing students in this study 28(70%) belong to the age group of 19-21 years, followed by 12(30%) of the students below to the age group of 22-24 year.

Majority of the 3rd year nursing students in this study were male 5(12.50%) and remaining 35(87.50%) were female.

The study shows the majority of the students 24(60%) were belongs to urban and remaining students 16(40%) were belongs to rural area.

The study shows that majority of the students 13(32.50) were from nuclear family, 25(62.50%) were from joint family and remaining 2(5%) were from broken family.

Majority of the 3rd year nursing student's father 4(10%) having no formal education, 3(5%) father of the student having primary education, 6(15%) father of the student was having secondary education and 28(70%) were having graduate

Majority of the 3rd year nursing student's mother 8(20%) having no formal education, 16(40%) mother of the students having primary education, 10(25%) were having secondary education, 6(15%) mother of student was having graduate and none of them student's mother was having post graduate.

Majority of the students 25(55%) was having previous knowledge through teacher, 4(20%) was having previous knowledge through parents and 14(35%) was having a knowledge through media

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Nursing can be described as both an art and science: a heart and mind. At its heart, lies a fundamental respect for human dignity and an intuition for a patient's need. This is supported by the mind, in the

form of rigorous core learning. The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding ADHD among 3rd year nursing students in a selected college of Lucknow with a view to develop an information booklet, following conclusion was drawn from the present study.

The study reveals that the majority 70% of the students belongs to age group 19-21 year, 12.50% of the students were male, 60% of the students living in the urban areas, 25% students belong to joint family and 70% of the student's father has graduate, 20% of the student's mother don't have any formal education and 20% of the students states that they gain knowledge their parents.

The study describe that the majority of the students 50% had good knowledge in knowledge regarding ADHD.

The study also depict that there was a significant association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables such as education status of father age.

The study also depict that there was a significant association between attitude score with selected demographic variables such as gender and age.

The findings show that the majority of the students had good knowledge regarding ADHD. Hence the curriculum needs to include behavior therapy for health benefit of the students. The benefits of this study are that, by participating in the study, the students become aware of their existing knowledge regarding ADHD.

Edward M. Hallowell said, "people with ADHD often have a special feel for life, a way of seeing right into the heart of matters, While others have to reason their way methodically. All students should be aware of the ADHD, so taking action to treat it can help people with ADHD live life at its fullest.

Table no 1 Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic characteristics of 3rd year nursing students. N=40

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE		FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	AGE	19-21 22-24	28 12	70% 30%
2	GENDER	Female Male Transgender	35 5 0	87.5% 12.5% 0%
3	TYPE OF FAMILY	Nuclear Joint Broken	13 25 2	32.5% 62.5% 5%
4	AREA OF RESIDENT	Urban Rural	26 16	60.0% 40.0%

5	FATHER EDUCATION	No-formal education primary secondary graduate post graduate	4 2 6 28	10% 5% 15% 70%
6	MOTHER EDUCATION	No-formal education primary secondary graduate	8 16 10 6	20% 40% 25% 15%
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	parents teacher Mass Media	22 10 15	55% 20% 35%

Section -2 table no.2. Finding related to knowledge score regarding ADHD among 3rd yr. Nursing students. N=40

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Good(11-16)	20	50%
Average (6-10)	12	30%
Poor(0-5)	8	20%

The above table shows the frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of 3rd yr. nursing students regarding ADHD. The table depicts that 20(50%) of the student had good knowledge, 12(30%) had Average knowledge and 8(20%) had poor knowledge regarding ADHD.

Table no. 3 .Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude score to assess attitude score regarding ADHD. N=40

Attitude	Frequency	%
Good (41-50)	12	30%
Average (21-40)	26	65%
poor(1-20)	2	5%

Table shows that 65% of the participant had average attitude regarding ADHD 30% had good attitude and 5% had poor attitude regarding ADHD.

Table no. 4- Frequency distribution of mean and standard deviation of knowledge score regarding ADHD. N=40

Knowledge score	Min score	Max score	Mean	SD
Knowledge regarding ADHD	4	16	11.4	3.2015

This table shows that the mean and SD distribution of knowledge score regarding ADHD. This table reveals that the minimum score of the 3rd year nursing students was 4 and maximum score was 16. And the mean of knowledge score is 11.4 with SD 3.2015

Table-5- Frequency distribution of mean and standard deviation of attitude score regarding ADHD. N=40

Attitude score	Min score	Max score	Mean	SD
Knowledge regarding ADHD	17	46	36.825	6.6

This table shows that the mean and SD distribution of knowledge score regarding ADHD. This table reveals that the minimum score of the 3rd year nursing students was 17 and maximum score was 46. And the mean of knowledge score is 36.825 with SD 6.6.

Section 3- Table 6: Association of knowledge score regarding ADHD with their socio-demographic variables.

s. no	Demographic variable	Good	Average	Poor	Calculated value	Table value	Df	Significance level
1.	Age in yr. 19-21 22-24	13 7	10 2	6 2	2.179	5.99	2	NS
2.	Gender Male Female	2 18	0 12	3 5	6.52	5.99	2	Significant
3.	Education status of father No formal education Primary Secondary graduate	2 0 3 15	2 2 0 8	0 0 2 6	13.439	12.59	6	Significant
4.	Education status of mother No formal education Primary Secondary Graduate	6 7 5 1	1 5 4 2	1 4 1 2	4.901	12.59	6	NS
5.	Type of place Urban Rural	14 6	7 5	5 3	4.522	5.99	2	NS
6.	Family status Nuclear Joint Broken	7 12 1	4 7 1	2 6 0	7.901	9.49	4	NS
7.	Source of knowledge Teacher Parents Media	14 6 0	6 4 2	2 4 2	7.14	9.49	4	NS

Table no. 13 Association of Attitude score regarding ADHD with their socio-demographic variables.

S. No.	Demographic variable	Good	Average	Poor	Calculated value	Table value	Degree of freedom	Significance level
1.	Age in yr. 19-21 22-24	8 4	19 7	1 1	8.319	5.99	2	Significant
2.	Gender Male Female	3 9	1 25	1 1	6.112	5.99	2	Significant
3.	Education status of father No-formal education Primary Secondary graduate	2 0 3 7	2 2 2 0	0 0 0 2	4.76	12.59	6	NS
4.	Education status of mother No-formal education Primary Secondary Graduate	4 2 4 2	4 12 5 5	0 2 0 0	9.23	12.59	6	NS

5.	Type of place							
	Urban	8	17	0	3.501	5.99	2	NS
	Rural	4	9	2				
6.	Family status							
	Nuclear Joint	5	16	1	3.32	9.49	4	NS
	Broken	7	8	1				
		0	2	0				
7.	Source of knowledge							
	Teacher	10	13	0	9.24	9.49	4	NS
	Parents	1	11	1				
	Media	1	12	1				

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