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ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON PREVENTION AND FIRST AID MEASURES OF SNAKE BITE AMONG FARMER'S

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ABSTRACT

Aim of the study: To assess the knowledge on prevention and first aid measures of snake bite among farmers.
Background: Snake is a global health problem associated with high morbidity and mortality. In India, snake bite is mainly on occupational health hazard associated with farming. Understanding awareness and perception in risk population on the preventive measure, first aid and treatment for snake bite becomes pivotal in designing snake bite prevention and control programme.
Design: Descriptive design.
Methods: Purposive sampling method was used. A total of 30 weavers participated in the study. Venous clinical severity score assessment was used to assess the prevention and first aid measures of snake bite for data collection.
Result: In this out of 30 samples 14(46.66%) were adequate, 16(53.34%) were moderate and 0(0%) were inadequate.
Conclusion: The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and first aid for snake bite. 30 men were selected for the study by Convenience Sampling Technique method. Knowledge was assessed by using questionnaire.

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INTRODUCTION

Snakebite along are estimated to inflict 2.5 million venomous bite each year resulting about 125,000 death's. Only about 400 of 3,000 snake species worldwide. The annual number of snake bites around the globe is estimated to be around the1.2-5.5 million depart the actual number may be much larger. Snake bite prevention and first aid safety is must to be paid proper attention by each and every population. The farmer's and adult people are the most vulnerable group toward the snakebite minor or major injury even death because of the knowledge. Snake bite occur when a snake bite the skin. They are medical emergencies if the snake is venomous. Venomous animal account for a large number of death and injuries, worldwide. Snake alone are estimated to inflict 2.5 million venomous bites each year, resulting in about 125,000 deaths. The actual number may be much larger. Since ancient times, snakes have been worshipped, feared, or loathed in South Asia. Cobras appear in May tales and myths and are regarded as sacred by both Hindus and Buddhists.

Unfortunately, snakes remain a painful reality in the daily life of millions of villagers in this region. Indeed, although antivenom is produced in sufficient quantities by several public and private manufacturers, most snakebite victims don't have access to quality care, and in many countries, both morbidity and mortality due to snake bites are high. The neglected status of snake bite envenoming has recently been challenged but as outlined below, apart from the production of antivenin, snake bite envenoming in south asia shares all the characteristics of a neglected tropical disease. This review aims at summarizing and discussing the epidemiology, clinical features, diagnosis, and treatment of snake bite envenoming in south Asia. South Asia, India, Brazil, and areas of Africa have the most deaths due to snakebite. Despite the fact that snakebite has been identified as leading public health problems in the dry zone of the country, public health measure have failed to reduce the burden of this condition. Previous work has shown that snake bite and its complications could be avoiding by educating the population. Specific measures

related to farmers have been identified as determinations of primary and secondary prevention of snake bite envenoming.

Back ground

Snake is a global health problem associated with high morbidity and mortality. In India, snake bite is mainly on occupational health hazard associated with farming. Understanding awareness and perception in risk population on the preventive measure, first aid and treatment for snake bite becomes pivotal in designing snake bite prevention and control programme.

Aim of the study: To assess the knowledge on prevention and first aid measures of snake bite among farmers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A Descriptive research design was Purposive sampling method was used. A total of 30 weavers participated in the study. Venous clinical severity score assessment was used to assess the prevention and first aid measures of snake bite for data collection.

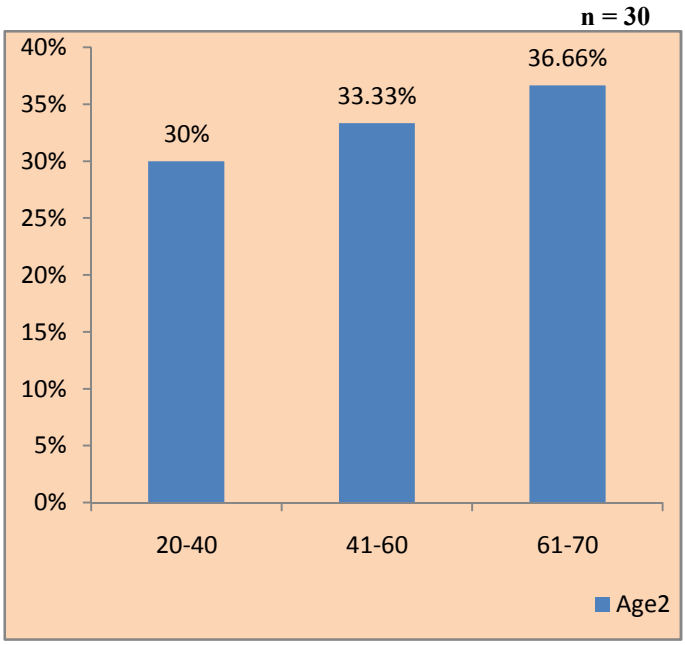
Ethical consideration: The project has been approved by the ethics committee of the institution. Informed consent was obtained from the participants before initiating the study.

RESULTS

Section-1: The demographic variable reveals the frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge among men out of 30 sample 30% were 20-40yrs; 33.33% 41-60yrs; 36.66% 61-70 year; 100% male; 0% female; 90% uneducated; 0% primary education; 10% graduate ; 100% married; 0%unmarried; 86.66% coolly.

Section 2:

Figure 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of uses of contraception in demographic variable



The Fig 1 shows that in the study sex for 39% were 20-40 age, 33.33 were 41-60 age, 36.66 were 61-70 age.

Section 3: In this out of 30 samples, 16 members were moderate knowledge and 14 members were adequate knowledge. 13.33% company staff; 0% got job.

DISCUSSION

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and first for snake bite among farmers

Snake is a global health problem associated with high morbidity and mortality. In India, snake bite is mainly on occupational health hazard associated with farming. Understanding awareness and perception in risk population on the preventive measure, first aid and treatment for snake bite becomes pivotal in designing snake bite prevention and control programme. Reveals the frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge among men out of 30 sample 30% were 20-40yrs; 33.33% 41-60yrs; 36.66% 61-70 yrs; 100% male; 0% female; 90% uneducated; 0% primary education; 10% graduate ; 100% married; 0%unmarried; 86.66% coolly 13.33% company staff; 0% government job.

The object of the study was assessing the knowledge among patients with snake bite

The neglected status of snake bite envenoming has recently been challenged but as outlined below, apart from the production of antivenom, snake bite envenoming in south asia shares all the characteristics of a neglected tropical disease. This review aims at summarizing and discussing the epidemiology, clinical features, diagnosis, and treatment of snake bite envenoming in south Asia. South Asia, India, Brazil, and areas of Africa have the most deaths due to snakebite. Despite the fact that snakebite has been identified as leading public health problems in the dry zone of the country, public health measure have failed to reduce the burden of this condition. Previous work has shown that snake bite and its complications could be avoiding by educating the population. Specific measures related to farmers have been identified as determinations of primary and secondary prevention of snake bite envenoming. In this out of 30 samples, 16 members were moderate knowledge and 14 members were adequate knowledge.

Conclusion

The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and first aid for snake bite. 30 men were selected for the study by Convenience Sampling Technique method. Knowledge was assessed by using questionnaire. So there to educate the farmers regarding prevention and first aid measures.

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