

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE ON AYURVEDIC PREVENTIVE MEASURES REGARDING RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG THE INTERN MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE TRAINING PROGRAM AT NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

ABSTRACT

A respiratory disease has become world health burden. It has estimated that 65 million people have moderate severe chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases from which about 3 million die each year. It has estimated that 65 million people have moderate severe chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases from which about 3 million die each year. Objective of this survey study was to assess knowledge and practice of Intern medical officers' on Ayurvedic preventive measures for respiratory tract infectious diseases. A cross sectional descriptive study was carried out among the Intern Medical Officers at their training program. 85 respondents out of 150 were assessed their knowledge and practice on Ayurvedic preventive measures for Respiratory tract infections by using pre-structured questionnaire. Among the study sample most of them were female 92.9% (79) and unmarried 51.8% (44). The mean age and the standard deviation of the respondents were 28.25 ± 0.815 . There were 41(48.2%) Intern medical students with good knowledge, 42(49.4%) were with satisfactory knowledge and 2.4% of the study group was having the poor knowledge. Most of the respondents 56(65.9%) were doing good practice on preventing RTI and 29 (34.1%) respondents were doing bad practice. Overall the respondents have good practice on prevention of RTI with the mean score of 19.9 ± 2.589 .

Key words: Respiratory tract infections, Intern medical officers

BACKGROUND

Respiratory tract infection (RTI) is defined as any infectious diseases of the upper or lower respiratory tract. Depending on their location, diseases can be divided into upper and lower respiratory tract infections (Khan S, Priti et al, 2015) . Upper respiratory tract infections include the common cold, laryngitis, pharyngitis, and acute rhinitis...etc. Lower respiratory tract infections include acute bronchitis, bronchitis, pneumonia and tracheitis. A respiratory disease has become world health burden (Global Burden of Disease Study 2015). It has estimated that 65 million people have moderate severe chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases from which about 3 million die each year (WHO, 2007). Researchers found out that about 334 million, people suffer from asthma, which is the most common chronic diseases of childhood (Burney PG, Patel J, Newson, 2015). It has identified that the 4 million people were died prematurely from chronic respiratory disease (Sheffield, European Respiratory Society, 2013). A total of 9 million children less than 5 years old die annually, and pneumonia is the world's leading killing of these children. Viruses are the causal pathogen in most upper respiratory tract infection causes, with fewer than 10% of cases caused by bacteria . Influenza, a potentially more serious illness that usually occurs during the winter accounts 9% total upper respiratory tract illnesses (Monto AS, Sullivan KM et al, 1993). Some researchers have showed that, among all illness of childhood, acute respiratory tract infection, malnutrition and diarrheal diseases are the principal causes of morbidity and mortality in the developing countries (Geneva: WHO; 2004). And also acute respiratory diseases are reported as the 3rd leading cause of child morbidity and mortality (Klepp KI, Halper,1986). A significant determinant of human health is the knowledge and practice of the primary health care provider's toward these diseases.

Intern medical officers are also health care givers to the society in the prevention and curative of the respiratory tract infections diseases. Hence, the knowledge and practices preventive practices on health directly implies on health status and survival of the society. Nawa days with the endemic situation of the corona virus it has become a need to follow preventive measure of the respiratory tract infections diseases. WHO has declared that the corona virus infection has pandemic with more than 9 million confirmed cases and 469, 239 deaths due to covid -19 from 188 countries across the world (John Hopkins University Corona Virus Resource Center, 2020). Day by day the number of the victims and the mortality rate also becoming increased. In Ayurvedic authentic books have mentioned there are so many preventive measures to prevent from

RTI diseases such as Dinacharya, healthy diet and immunity enhancement drugs (Chaudhary et al.2018).

In the promotion these health messages health care providers should have keen knowledge and experiences of these health tips. And also they should strong enough to enhance the confidence of the society to follow the preventive measures in RTI. Though there are many Ayurvedic preventive measures on RTI prevention and to enhance the immunity of the people. Especially Ayurvedic health care providers should have good knowledge in to follow the Ayurvedic preventive measures in according Ayurveda to reduce the prevalence rate of RTI and to numbers of the victims of corona virus.

OBJECTIVES

To assess knowledge and practice of Intern medical officers' on Ayurvedic preventive measures for respiratory tract infectious diseases

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To evaluate the knowledge of Internal Medical Officers' on the Ayurvedic preventive measures of respiratory tract infections.
- To evaluate the practice of Internal Medical Officers' on the Ayurvedic preventive measures of respiratory tract infections.
- To update the knowledge and practical skill of Ayurvedic preventive measures on RTI
- To enhance the health of the society in the prevention of respiratory tract infections.

METHODOLOGY

• Sample and Measures

Descriptive study was conducted among the intern Medical Officers at their training program. A total of the 150 were assessed their knowledge and practice on Ayurvedic preventive measures for Respiratory tract infections by using pre-structured questionnaire. First part of the questionnaire has included the demographic characteristics of the study sample. Second part of it has included the 30 questions to assess the knowledge and practice on preventive measures of respiratory tract infections of which 15 for knowledge and 15 for practice for themselves. Most of the information was described using distributions. The consents of the participants were also obtained through the questionnaire. Data collection was carried out by the principal investigator during the period of their training conducted at the IIM. The questionnaires were collected after ensuring their completeness. Data were entered directly from the pre-coded questionnaire. The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for Windows 16.0. Descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means, ratios, standard deviations and percentages were used to describe the variables. Scoring system was developed to assess the KP. Correct answer was given score 1 and incorrect answer, uncertain answer 0. The grading of KP was done

Inclusion criteria

- Ayurvedic Intern Medical Officers
- Age limit 25- 30

Exclusion criteria

- Not qualified to get the appointment.
- Absentees of the program due to various situations

• Statistical Analysis

Answers were marked as correctly or incorrect. Each correctly followed item was given one mark. The total score was turned in to percentage and was categorized as given follow. The total score was turned into a percentage and was categorized as given below

Score (%)	Category
0-40	Poor
41-60	Satisfactory
61-100	Good

Knowledge Score

Each question on knowledge was given score mark as following,

Correct answer = 01

Incorrect answer = 0

The total score was calculated by adding all individual scores. The mean and standard deviation was calculate and the knowledge score

Practical Score

Answers were marked as Good practice or Bad practice. Each good practice marked as 01 & the bad practice marked as 0. The total score was turned into percentage and was categorized as given below.

Score (%)	Category
0 - 50	Bad practice
50 - 100	Good practice

RESULTS

This study was done among Intern Medical Officers, who are the health care providers to the community. A cross sectional study carried out in order to describe Knowledge and practice on Ayurvedic preventive measures of Respiratory tract diseases. Total number of the medical officers was 150 and the response rate was 57% (85).

1. Socio- Demographic characteristics of the Intern Medical Officers

Table: 1 shows distribution on selected socio- demographic characteristics among respondents.

Table: 1 Socio-Demographic characteristics of the Intern Medical Officers.

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Sex		
Male	6	7.1
Female	79	92.9
Marital status		
Married	37	43.5
Unmarried	44	51.8
Widower	4	4.7
Residence		
Urban	31	36.5
Semi urban	38	44.7
Rural	16	18.8
Religion		
Buddhist	73	85.9
Hindu	7	8.2
Christian	5	5.9

According to the table .1, Among the 85 Intern Medical Officers mostly is female 92.9% (79), unmarried 51.8% (44). The mean age and the standard deviation of the respondents were 28.25 ± 0.815 .

2) Knowledge of the intern medical Officers' on the Ayurvedic preventive measures of the Respiratory tract infections

Knowledge assessed through a self-administered questionnaire. Table 2 shows the correct responses given to each question.

Table 2: Responses given to each question on knowledge

Knowledge area	Responses	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Knowledge 1- What Symptoms of Respiratory Tract infections		
Incorrect answer	60	70.6
Correct answer	25	29.4
Knowledge 2- Flu like illness are caused by		
Incorrect answer	12	14.1
Correct answer	73	85.9
Knowledge 3- Flu like illness are spread by		
Incorrect answer	24	28.2
Correct answer	61	71.8
Knowledge 4 - Complications of flu		
Incorrect answer	25	29.4
Correct answer	60	70.6
Knowledge 5 - Protect from flu illness		
Incorrect answer	25	29.4
Correct answer	60	70.6
Knowledge 6 -RTI can Prevent by practicing daily routine		
Incorrect answer	81	95.3
Correct answer	4	4.7
Knowledge 7 -Ayurvedic preventive measures of RTI mention in daily routine		
Incorrect answer	8	9.4
Correct answer	77	90.6
Knowledge 8-What is Ushapana		
Incorrect answer	24	28.2
Correct answer	61	71.8
Knowledge 9- Quantity of Ushapana		
Incorrect answer	31	36.5
Correct answer	54	63.5
Knowledge 10- Home remedy Sanitizers		
Incorrect answer	13	15.3
Correct answer	72	84.7
Knowledge 11- Herbal Steaming		
Incorrect answer	14	16.5
Correct answer	71	83.5
Knowledge 12- Herbal Leha Karma		
Incorrect answer	22	25.9
Correct answer	63	74.1
Knowledge 13- Spices for RTI		
Incorrect answer	7	8.2
Correct answer	78	91.8
Knowledge 14- Herbal drinks for RTI		
Incorrect answer	4	4.7
Correct answer	81	95.3
Knowledge 15- What is Balance diet in Ayurveda		
Incorrect answer	21	24.7
Correct answer	64	75.3

Table 2 summarizes scoring of marks allotted to answers given by the Intern medical officers. The knowledge scoring range of the questionnaire was 15 (maximum) to 0 (minimum). The maximum possible score for nutrition was 15. The Intern doctors' knowledge ranged from 5-15. The total score was turned in to percentage and was categorized as given follow. Considering knowledge regarding questions except the knowledge on symptoms of respiratory tract infection, other questions likewise causes for flu like illnesses, way it's spreading, complication of flue and way of protection of flu shows that most of the respondents having good knowledge representing the percentage on correct answers more than the 70%. Most of the respondents' knowledge on Dinacharya is good presenting the correct answers percentage more than 60%. But their knowledge on, whether the steps in Dinacharya as preventive measures to prevent RTI is very poor presenting incorrect answers as 95.3%

Table 3: Categorization of Knowledge on prevention of RTI

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean	Standard deviation
Poor knowledge	2	2.4	12.09	2.689
Satisfactory knowledge	42	49.4		
Good knowledge	41	48.2		
Total	85	100.0		

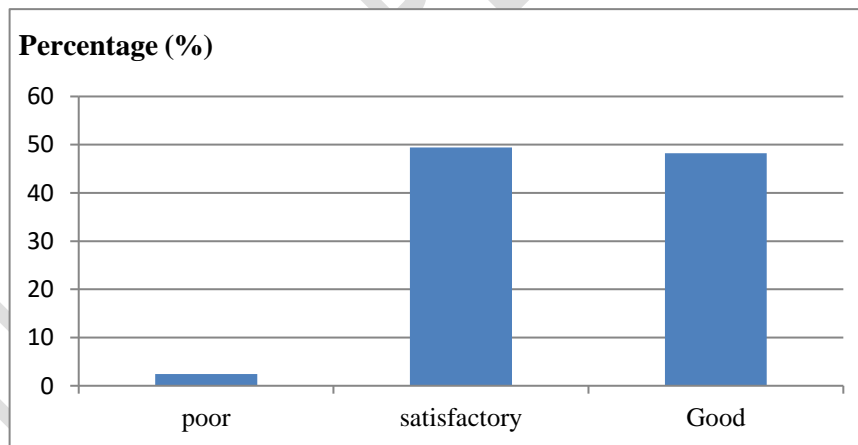


Figure 1: Distribution of the knowledge scores

There were 41(48.2%) Intern medical students with good knowledge, 42(49.4%) were with satisfactory knowledge and 2.4% of the study group was having the poor knowledge.

3) Practice of the intern medical Officers' on the Ayurvedic preventive measures of the Respiratory tract infections

Practice of the preventive measures has assessed through a self-administered questionnaire. Table 3 shows the correct responses given to each question. Practices towards RTI prevention were assessed by asking 15 questions were labeled with good or bad practice. A score 1 was given to good while 0 was given to bad practice with score range of maximum of 10 to a minimum of 0. The total score was turned into percentage and was categorized as mentioned in Table 4

Table 4: Responses given to each question on practice of RTI prevention

Practical area	Responses	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Practical 1- Washing hands with soap		
Always	61	71.8
Occasionally	23	27.1
Never	0	0
Practical 2- Sanitizer with outdoor duties		
Always	71	83.5
Occasionally	14	16.5
Never	0	0
Practical 3- Wearing a mask properly		
Always	71	83.5
Occasionally	14	16.5
Never	0	0
Practical 4 - Going out when return I do herbal steaming		
Always	9	10.6
Occasionally	65	76.5
Never	11	12.9
Practical 5 - Gargle with warm salt water		
Always	5	5.9
Occasionally	71	83.5
Never	9	10.6
Practical 6 - Use herbal drinks		
Always	22	25.9
Occasionally	61	71.8
Never	2	2.4
Practical 7 - Using herbal porridge		
Always	7	8.2
Occasionally	67	78.8
Never	11	12.9
Practical 8- Wash my hands after touching the personal items		
Always	49	57.6
Occasionally	31	36.5
Never	5	5.9
Practical 9- Practicing Yoga exercises		
Always	8	9.4
Occasionally	38	44.7
Never	37	43.5
Practical 10- Type of Yoga karma for RTI		
Incorrect answer	22	25.9
Correct answer	61	71.8
Practical 11- Eating fresh fruits		
Always	31	36.5
Occasionally	49	57.6

Never	5	5.9
Practical 12- Oil use for Nasya Karma		
Incorrect answer	37	43.5
Correct answer	48	56.5
Practical 13- Herbal porridge for RTI		
Incorrect answer	40	45.9
Correct answer	45	52.9
Practical 14- Ayurvedic medicine use to prevent from RTI		
Incorrect answer	16	18.8
Correct answer	69	81.2
Practical 15- Spices use in cooking		
Incorrect answer	71	83.5
Correct answer	14	16.5

Considering the practice on basic preventive measures on RTI more than 70% of the respondents were following basic preventive measures on RTI especially in this CORONA pandemic situation. But considering the practice on Ayurveda preventive measures, these respondents were having bad practice representing the answer in never as a percentage in 11%.

4) Categorization of practice on prevention of Respiratory tract infections among Intern Medical Officers

Each response was scored as described in the 3. The practice scoring range of the questionnaire was 10 (maximum) to 0 (minimum). The total score was turned in to percentage and was categorized as given follow.

Table 5: Categorization of Practice on prevention of RTI

	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Mean	Standard deviation
Good practice	56	65.9	19.9	2.589
Bad practice	29	34.1		
Total	85	100.0		

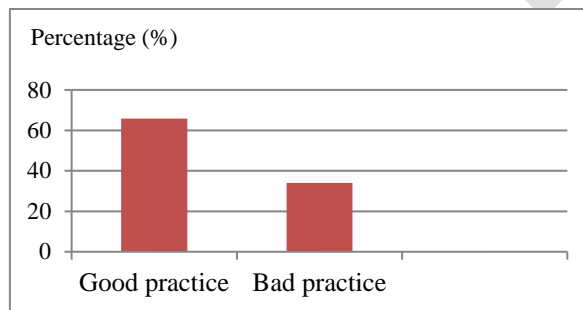


Figure 2: Distribution of the practical scores

As shown in the table 5, there were 56(65.9%) respondents were doing good practice on Preventing RTI. And 29 (34.1%) respondents were doing bad practice. Overall the respondents have good practice on prevention of RTI with the mean score of 19.9 ± 2.589 .

DISCUSSION

In general doctors are health care takers to prevent the community from infectious diseases. With the pandemic situation of the covid 19 which is respiratory tract infection it has become a need to follow Ayurvedic preventive measures to prevent from respiratory tract infections. In this study majority of them were female doctors. In this study 48.2% respondents were having good knowledge. This is not satisfied stage due being the Medical Officers'. This was proved by the study of Pulle et al, by saying that doctors do not provide adequately for their own medical care. And also Allibone et al found out that health care takers look after their health in haphazard manner. Similar study done by the Anirudha Vijay et al found out that knowledge on RTI of parents of school going children were poor in 51.4%. In this study there were only 83.5% respondents were wear the mask properly and 83.5% washing hands with sanitizers. Similar findings were observed Gautret P.S et al study. Preventive practices did not reflect the adequate knowledge reported in this study may be due small sample size. In generally only 65.9% having practice Ayurvedic preventive measures regarding to RTI. But being health care providers this score is not in satisfactory stage.

CONCLUSIONS

Intern Medical Officers' knowledge on Ayurvedic preventive measures regarding Respiratory tract infections were not in a satisfactory stage. Even though one third of the respondents don't know what is Ushapana and the quantity of it. And also they have no idea on Ayurvedic balance diet. Practice of Ayurvedic measures regarding respiratory tract infections were followed by 65.9% of the Intern Medical Officers. Very less amount were followed the herbal steaming, warm salt water gargling using herbal porridge and practicing yoga asana presenting representing 10.6%, 5.9%, 8.2% and 9.4% respectively. Basic concepts in Ayurveda not followed by Medical officers' were not a good fact to the prevention of diseases. Therefore it is a need to encourage them to practice on preventive measures regarding RTI especially in this pandemic situation. During their training period it is need to update their knowledge on Ayurvedic concepts which will use in day today life.

11) REFERENCES

Allibone A Okes D, Shannon H S 1981 The Health and health care of doctors J.R.Coll Gen Pract 31,72S8-784

Anirudha V ijay Mutalik , Vaishali V Raje 2017, Study to assess knowledge, mattitude and practice about acute respiratory infections among school children and their parents in rural Maharashtra

Burney PG, Patel J, Newson R Minelli C, Nagahavi M Global and regional tends COPD mortality, 1990-2010. Eur Respir J 2015; 45:1239-1247

Chaudhary et al.2018)

Forum of International Respiratory Societies. Respiratory diseases in the world.Realities of today-opportunities for tomorrow. Sheffield, European Respiratory Society, 2013

GBD 2015 Mortality and causes of Death collaborators. Global, Region, and national life expectancy, all-cause mortality, and cause –specific mortality for 249 causes of death, 1980-2015; A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015.Lancet 2016:388: 1459-1544

John Hopkins University Corona Virus Resource Center. Coronavirus COVID-19 Global Cases by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) 2020 [Available from: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/map.html>. Accessed 12 Apr

Klepp KI, Halper A, Perry CL. The efficacy of peer leaders in drug abuse prevention. J Sch Health. 1986;56(47):411.

Monto AS, Sullivan KM, Acute respiratory illness in the community: frequency of illness and the agents involved *Epidemiol infect* 1993 110:145-160

Pullen D Lonie CF Lyle DM com, Doughty MV 1995 , Medical care of doctors Med JAust 1995

Priti S, Bacteria etiological agents causing lower respiratory tract infections and their resistance patterns *Iran Biomed* 2015:19:240-6

WHO. Serious childhood problem in countries with limited resources, background book on management of the child with serious infection or malnutrition. Geneva: WHO; 2004.

World Health Organization, Global surveillance, prevention and control of chronic respiratory diseases. A comprehensive approach, Geneva, WHO, 2007