



A Study to Assess the Knowledge on Prevention and Management of Senile Cataract Among Older Adult in Selected Hospital

Ms. Aruna Maheshgauri, Ms. Akhtaribano Sayyad, Ms. Shabanam Sheikh, Ms. Madhuri Khadatkar, Ms. Vidhya Suroshe, Ms. Manisha Wagh, Ms. Karishma Do

Nursing Tutor of Shalinitai Meghe College of Nursing Salod Hirapur Wardha Datta Meghe Institute of Higher Education and Research Center Sawangi (M), Wardha.

Email Id:- abmaheshgauri1509@gmail.com, Mobile number:- 9665427075

ABSTRACT:

Introduction: The goals of this study are to evaluate older adults' knowledge of senile cataract prevention and management, identify associations between these topics and demographic variable frequency and distribution, and ascertain the relationship between these concepts and knowledge.

Background of study: - To provide information on the prevalence of blindness and visual impairment, and the main reasons behind vision changes in the elderly population in Osun state, Ife-Ijesha zone, Nigeria. However, research has been done to find out how much older adults in rural China know about cataracts and how that knowledge relates to their usage of services for eye care. Therefore, between grownups (≥ 50) in rustic Western China, we characterized cataract awareness and investigated the relationships between cataract understandings and utilizing eye care services six. At least one billion people worldwide experience perception impairments that are with ease treatable or preventable. Cataracts are the most common, treatable, and avoidable reason for both blindness and low vision in one eye in adults. One of the main obstacles to reducing the frequency of blindness brought on by cataracts especially in Ethiopia and other developing nations, is a lack of knowledge about the condition and the available treatments, even though cataracts are the most treatable and preventable cause of blindness. Thus, this study's objective is to ascertain the adult population's level of cataract and related factor awareness in Yirgalem Town, Sidama National Regional State, Southern Ethiopia, in 2020. Data from the WHO indicate that cataracts are a major contributor to avoidable blindness. The purpose of this study is to comprehend how senile cataracts result in blindness and visual impairment. One very useful outcome of this study is the barriers to cataract surgery for patients with senile cataracts. Objectives: 1. to evaluate people's understanding of senile cataract management and prevention. 2. Linking the acquired knowledge to the chosen demographic parameter.

Methodology:- Research Approach- survey Methodology Research Framework Study design that is descriptive study design Material and Method: The study design was one group posttest interventional evaluator approach. Hospital was selected area of Wardha city, sample size was 60 people. Purposive sampling with non-probability was employed.

Hypothesis: H0:- The prevention and management of senile cataracts will not differ significantly among older adults. H1:- Older adults will differ significantly in their understanding of the prevention and management of senile cataracts.

Result: The results show that 61-80% (13-16) very good level of knowledge, 81-100% (17-20) having excellent level of knowledge, 41-60% (9-12) having good level of knowledge, 0-20% (0-4) having poor level of knowledge, 21-40% (5-8) having average level of knowledge. Because of this, it is believed that older adults' age in years is statistically related to their knowledge score; the tabulated values were 2.00 (df=58), which is greater than the calculated values, which are 0.83 and "p"=0.05. H1 is therefore a statistically recognized.

Keywords: Assessment, Senile Cataract, Knowledge, Prevention, Management, Hospital

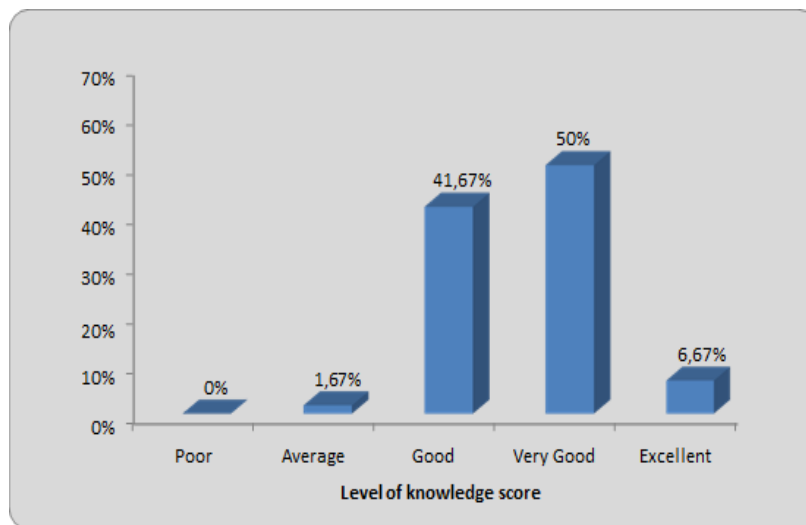
Table 1:- shows the percentage distribution of young adults by demographic attributes.

n=60

Demographic Variables	No. of older adults	Percentage (%)
Age (years)		
45-50 years	3	5.0
50-55 years	12	20.0
55-60 years	45	75.0

Gender		
Male	27	45.0
Female	33	55.0
Transgender	0	0
Type of family		
Nuclear	14	23.3
Joint	34	56.7
Extended	12	20.0
Occupation		
Homemaker	12	20.0
Labor	34	56.7
Self Employed	9	15.0
Service	5	8.3
Religion		
Hindu	42	70.0
Muslim	4	6.7
Christian	5	8.3
Buddhist	9	15.0
Residential Area		
Urban	19	31.7
Rural	41	68.3
Type of food		
Vegetarian	40	66.7
Nonvegetarian	20	33.3
Eggotarian	0	0

Assessment with level of knowledge score



CONCLUSION:

The examination and interpretation of information gathered from 60 samples of older adults is the main goal of this study. The current study aims to assess older adults' awareness of senile cataract prevention and management in a specific hospital. Analysis and interpretation are predicated on the study's goals. Data was gathered using a structured questionnaire designed to determine the knowledge score. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the analysis.

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