

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen selected area in Pune city

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Abstract

In India there are people over the age of 60 will make up 25% of population? These are mentally physically depend on adult of family members. Family members are humble to care of elderly because of competitive world, so there is increase in old age home. The Aim of the study was to assess knowledge & attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen in Pune city The Objective of the study was to assess the knowledge & attitude among family members residing with elderly within family & to associate the knowledge & attitude with selected demographical variables. Non experimental Design was adapted for to conduct study. The sample size for study was 100 adult people above age of 18 year up to 45 years residing within family with elderly. Include entire research methodology In present study quantitative research approach and non experimental descriptive survey design was used knowledge attitude were the research variables. Samples were selected from members of 100 family of Pune city. Adult members residing at selected family of Pune city were the sample of the study for which a non probability purposive sampling technique was used to draw the sample from accessible population. Used for the selection 100 samples. Demographic data, knowledge of family members, attitude scale was used as data collection tool. Validity of the tool was done by a group of 7 experts from the field of nursing. Split half method used to calculate the reliability of data. We collected the data by taking permission for research study by the institution. Written consent was taken from the sample. The investigators then administer the standard scale questionnaire to assess the knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen and asked them to tick what they felt appropriate. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistic in terms of frequency percentage and mean. Chi-square and correlation test was applied to determine the relationship between knowledge scale and attitude scale and association with selected demographic variables. The result of the analysis shows that 87% of samples had good knowledge and 13% of sample has poor knowledge. In our study almost 91% of family members have positive attitude towards elderly people and 9% of family members have negative attitude. There is as increase in knowledge, the attitude also increase that is positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen.

Keywords: adult, knowledge & attitude

1. Introduction

Adults are the most rapidly growing segment of the population. WHO report 2014 states that 240 elderly people per 10,000 suffer from illness. Elderly individuals usually face a higher risk of developing mental as well as physical morbidity. Individuals experience many changes as they age. Physical changes occur in virtually every body system. Psychologically, there may be age related to the memory deficiencies particularly for recent events. Intellectual function does not decline with age, but length of time requires for learning increases.¹ India's culture views of elderly care parents are typically care by their children in to old age most commonly their son. It should be noted that in this country elderly citizen especially are men are viewed in many high regard. Then traditional value demand honor and respect for older wiser people. According to survey study found that almost a quarter of elderly reported poor health.² It is important for care giver the to ensure that measures are put in to place preserve and promote function rather than contribute to a decline in status in an older. If the older adult is able to complete self-care activities on their own or even if they need supervision encourage them in their efforts as maintaining independence can provide them with a sense of accomplishment and the ability to maintain independence

longer. The family is one of most important care provides elderly.³ Old age refers to nearing or surpassing the life expectancy of human being & is thus end of the human life cycle the elderly also face other social issues around retirement loneliness & ageism. It is important for family care giver to minted healthy relationship with senior citizen to avoid aging problem s^[4].

2. Methods

Quantitative research approach would help the investigator to assess knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen. The research method adopted for the study was Non –experimental descriptive survey design. In our research variables are knowledge & attitude. In this study pilot study was conducted on 10 samples at Sai nagar Pune. Questionnaire was given to those 10 samples after taking consent Responses of the sample were analyzed. Inclusion criteria i.e. Family members who are available during data collection period. Family members who understand Marathi language. Demographic data (age, sex, marital status,) questionnaire on Knowledge of family members which included aspects related to care of senior citizen and were given the score of 1 if answered correctly and 0 if answered incorrect, scale on attitude of family members which were

given the score-4-strongly agree, 3-agree, 2-disagree, 1-strongly disagree are selected for data selection. Reliability was calculated using split half method on 10 samples. The estimated method was 0.73 -0.8. The tool was found reliable. And the value obtained was = (Reliability of

family members attitude = 0.86) (Reliability of family members knowledge = 0.73) in present study the content validity of tool was done by a group of 7 experts from the field of nursing.

3. Result

Table 1: Demographic data analysis

Demographic data	Frequency	Percentage
Age in year		
19-25	15	15%
26-34	50	50%
35-45	35	35%
Total	100	100
Gender		
Male	35	35%
Female	65	65%
Total	100	100
Marital status		
Married	86	86%
Unmarried	12	12%
Widow	2	2%
Widower		
Total	100	100

In our study majority of sample were in age group of 26 to 34years. Family members do not have time to take care of elderly people so old age people demand for old age home. Is necessary to see the knowledge and attitude of family

members regarding care of senior citizens. In our study 65% female and 86% are married living with a senior citizen in family.

Table 2: Analysis of Knowledge with demographic variables

Demographic data	11 to 15	6 to 10	0 to 5		
Age in year	Good	Average	Poor	Total	
19-25	13	2		15	chi-1.0892
26-34	47	3		50	df 4
35-45	33	2		35	p 0.895982
Total	93	7		100	
Gender					
male	32	3		35	chi-0.204
female	61	4		65	df 2
total	93	7		100	p 0.90303
Marital status					
married	82	4		86	
unmarried	10	2		12	chi-8.1316
widow	1	1		2	df 6
widower				0	p 0.22862
total	93	7		100	

Most of family members have good knowledge regarding care of senior citizen, and some family members have average knowledge regarding care of senior citizen

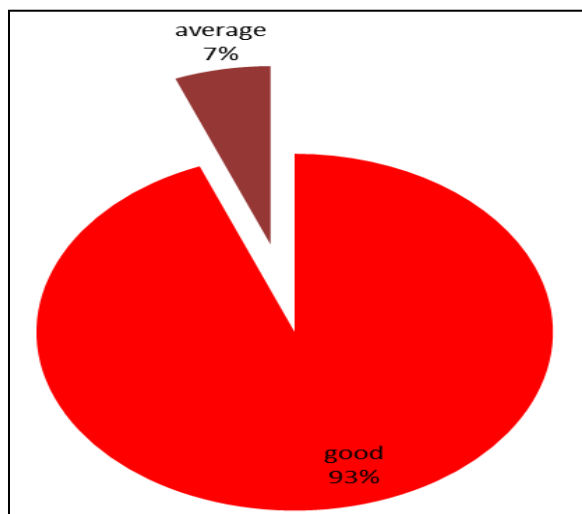


Fig 1: Knowledge among family members

In our research study 93% family members having good knowledge. 7% having average knowledge.

Table 3: Attitude among family members n=100

Demographic data	Above 40	Below40	
Age in year	Positive	Negative	Total
19-25	12	3	15
26-34	46	4	50
35-45	33	2	35
Gender			
male	31	4	35
female	60	5	65
Marital status			
married	81	5	86
unmarried	9	3	12
widow	1	1	2
widower			

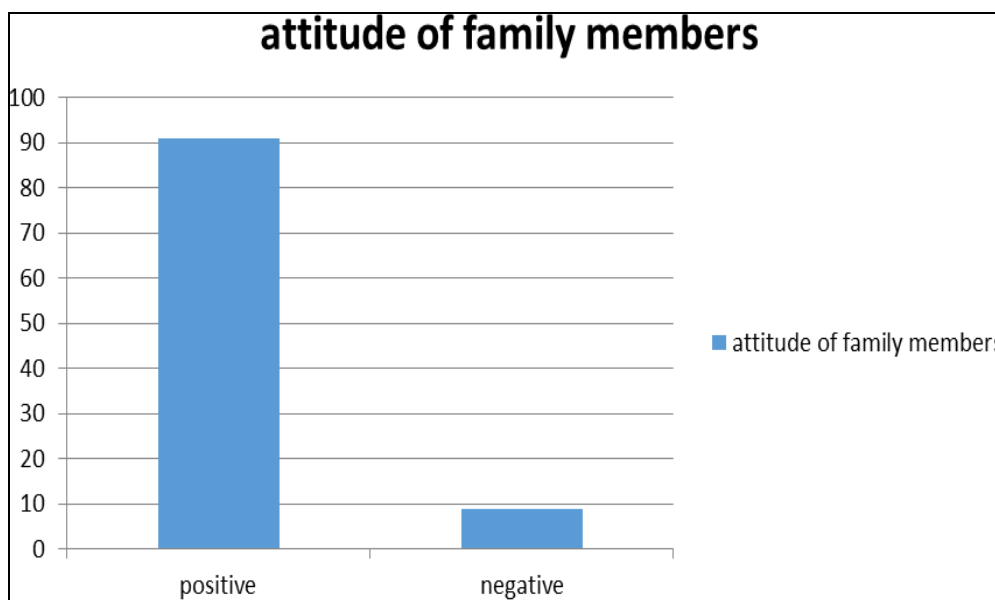


Fig 2: Analysis of Attitude among family member

In our study, 91% samples are having positive attitude whereas remaining 9% are having negative attitude.

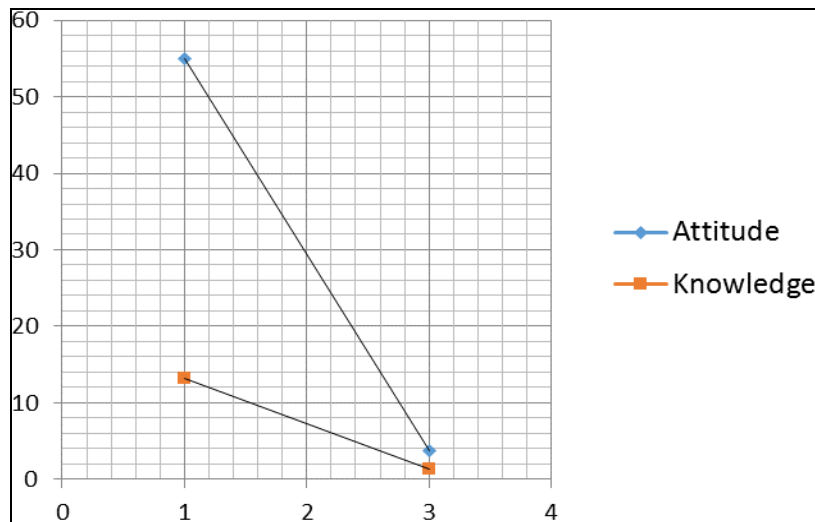


Fig 3: Correlation between Knowledge & attitude (Mean & SD)

There is positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen. This means that if the knowledge increases the positive attitude towards care of elderly also increase.

4. Discussion

Section A: In our study majority of sample were in age group of 26 to 34 years Family members. It is necessary to see the knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizens. In our research study 65% female and 86% are married living with a senior citizen in family.

Section B: Most of family members have good knowledge regarding care of senior citizen, and some family members have average knowledge regarding care of senior citizen.

Section C: In our study almost 91% of family members have positive attitude towards elderly people and 9% of family members have negative attitude.

Section D: There is positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen. This means that if the knowledge increases the positive attitude towards care of elderly also increase.

Section E: In our study there is no significant association of knowledge with selected demographic variables as chi square calculated values is lesser than table value at 0.05 level of significant.

Conclusion

The result shows that 87% of sample having good knowledge and 13% of sample have average knowledge. There is no significant association between the knowledge with selected demographic variables. There is an increase in knowledge, the attitude also increase that is positive correlation between knowledge and attitude of family members regarding care of senior citizen.

Conflict of interest

This study has no conflict of interest between the authors.

Ethical Approval

Ethical committee approval is obtained from the Ethical committee of the institution.

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