

The Knowledge regarding Rotavirus Infection and its Prevention

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rotavirus infection cause of severe gastroenteritis among children worldwide. Approximately 500,000 children mortality happened due to rotavirus disease in poorest countries. Rotavirus infection is spread through the fecal-oral route, also transmitted through contaminated hands, food, water, sand objects. In India, year 2008 the rotavirus infection mortality was near to 1,00,000 children below the age of five who pass away due to diarrhoea. **Objective:** In this search the evidence related to knowledge on rotavirus infection and its prevention. **Method:** The information was research based on three online electronic database Pubmed, Google researcher, EBSCO so as to check the accessibility of review in this order. **Result:** The available literature refines to get 5 quantitative research studies which condition depicts that parents, mothers, students and health care providers having lack of knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and prevention and less aware about rotavirus infection. **Conclusion:** It has been evaluated through different researches that mother, parents, students and health care providers have decreased knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention. Therefore, it is necessary to give guidance, teaching and training on health

and rotavirus infection and its prevention to decrease the spread of rotavirus in under five children and boost the health in an productive and systematic way.

KEYWORDS: Knowledge, Rotavirus infection and its prevention.

1. INTRODUCTION

Rotavirus infection cause of severe gastroenteritis among children worldwide. Almost every child in industrial nation and economically developing nation will be contaminated with rotavirus in the first five years of maturity. Approximately 500,000 children mortality happened due to rotavirus disease in poorest countries. Industrial nation, rotavirus infection is hardly causes mortality but it remains the basic reason of hospitalization in children. The source of rotavirus infection is the suffered who discharges the virus with saliva, urine and feces. In India, year 2008 the rotavirus infection mortality was near to 1,00,000 children below the age of five who pass away due to diarrhoea In 2009, World Health organisation has recommended rotavirus vaccine against rotavirus infection in all national immunization programmes. In our country, all healthcare providers should educate the guardians regarding rotavirus gastroenteritis and its vaccination.

2. AIMS

The aim of this study is to gather review and information related to knowledge of rotavirus disease and its prevention and vaccination among mother, parents, students and health care providers.

3. OBJECTIVE

To search the evidence related to knowledge on rotavirus infection and its prevention.

4. METHODOLOGY

SEARCH STRATEGY METHODS

The information was research based on three online electronic database Pubmed, Google researcher, EBSCO so as to check the accessibility of review from the 2013 - 2019. The search was kept to just English inflection.

5. SEARCH STRATEGY

“Knowledge”(all fields) “rotavirus infection” (all fields) or“its prevention”(Textbook).

6. TYPES OF STUDIES

Pre-experimental study, survey method, descriptive study, cross-sectional study.

7. TYPES OF PARTICIPANTS

Health care providers, students, parents, mothers.

8. SETTING

Primary Health Care Centre, college, rural areas.

9. RESULT

The result shows that the mothers and parents having low level knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and vaccination and the students were having moderate knowledge and average health care worker were having knowledge regarding rotavirus infection but very few except that rotavirus gastroenteritis is a serious disease in children under five years.

10. DELIVERY OF INTERVENTION

This narrative review was pre-decided with the investigation of review regarding the topic” efficacy of education intervention on knowledge related to rotavirus infection and

its prevention” the investigation started with the keywords knowledge on Rotavirus infection and its prevention. Online database used to investigating review were Pubmed, EBSCO and Google Scholar since the year 2013-2019. The enquiry was restricted to just English accent. At starting, the pursuit brought 28,700 articles. Duplication were evacuated and surveyed 7,690. Articles were rejected on the grounds that they don't match to the examination models 21,010. 7630 articles were rejected because of immaterial substance and inaccessibility of the fill content. 12 full content evaluated for qualification however 48 were not like the examination so 5 investigations were remembered for quantitative synthesis.

PRISMA FLOWCHART

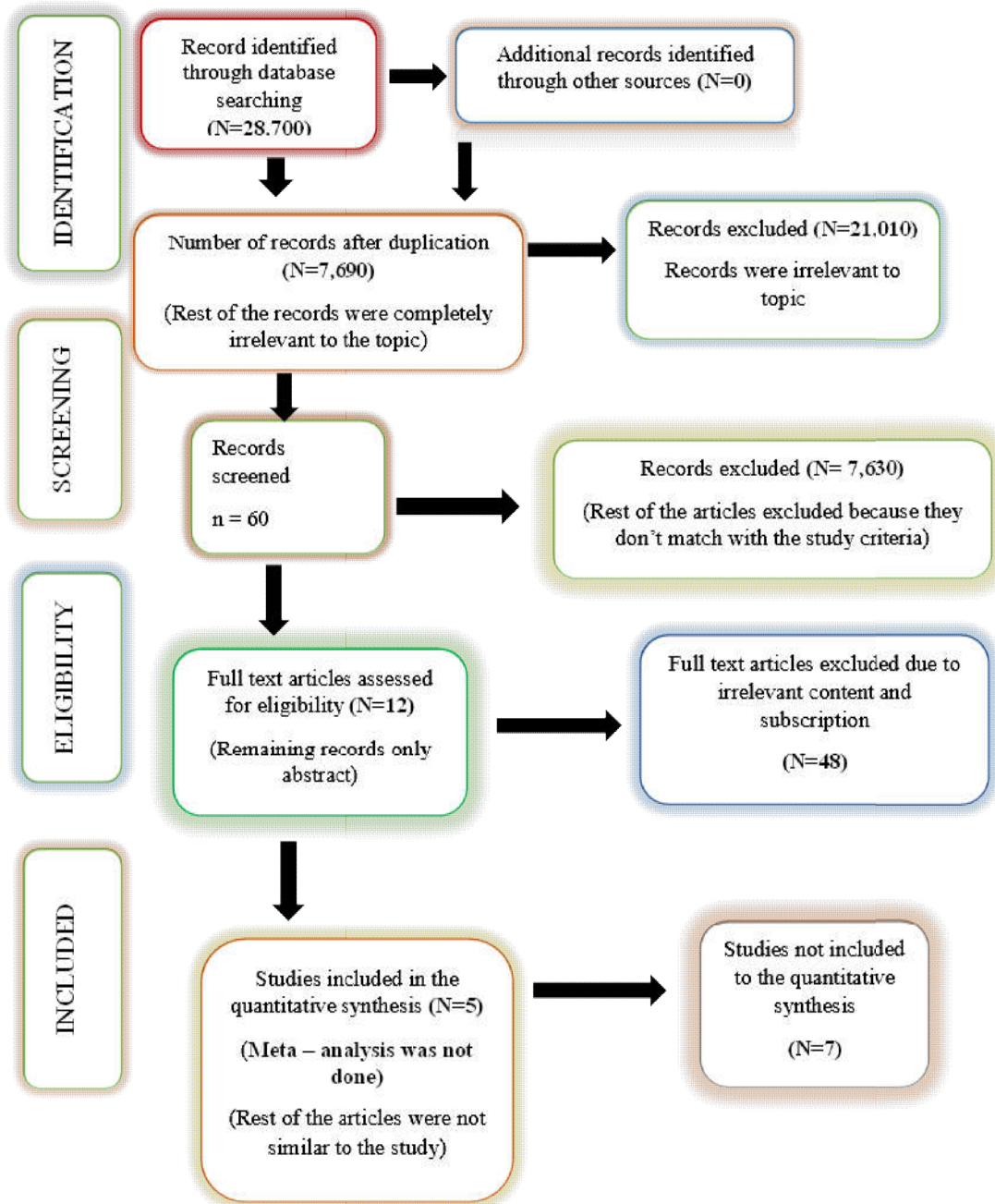


Figure 2.2 shows the Prisma flowchart

1.1 DATA EXTRACTION TABLE								
Sl. No.& Author	Source & title	Country	Variable	Instrument	Sample& sampling technique	Design	Findings	Conclusion
Dr. Kalai mani, Dr. T. Komalavalli, (2019)	Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and management of rotavirus infection among mothers of under-five children	India	knowledge regarding prevention and management of rotavirus infection among mothers	Self-structured knowledge questionnaire	100 mothers selected through purposive sampling technique	One group pre-test , post-test design	In pre-test 80 mothers had inadequate knowledge on prevention and management of rotavirus infection, 20 had moderate level of knowledge. In the post test, 59 mothers are moderate level of knowledge, 41 mothers are adequate level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of	The conclusion of the study were the mothers of under five children were having moderate knowledge so there was more need to conduct educational programmes for mothers regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention.

Francisco Napolitano et.al., (2019)	Rotavirus infection and vaccination: Knowledge, Belief, and Behavior among Parents in Italy	Italy	Rotavirus infection and vaccination: Knowledge, Belief, and Behavior	Structured self-administered questionnaire	307 samples are selected through one stage cluster sample technique	Descriptive study design	rotavirus infection. The result depicts that 40.7% of the parents were having knowledge about rotavirus infection. Regarding vaccination, 60.8% were having knowledge, 44.1% of them that two vaccine are available for children, but no one knows the correct schedule.	The current survey depicts that there was low knowledge and vaccination coverage regarding rotavirus infection and vaccination. so, need to implement public education program to improve knowledge.
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3.Khairil Azwan Maimun Jaafar et.al., (2017)	Cross-sectional study on rotavirus infection among students of university Kuala Lumpur Royal College of Medicine Perak, Malaysia	Malaysia	rotavirus infection among students	Questionnaire	236 students are selected through Quota sampling technique	Cross-sectional study	The result depicts that 64% of the participants were having adequate knowledge and 36% were having inadequate knowledge.	Awareness on RV infection is important to all students from different courses in order to avoid any risk and can therefore take preventive measures for themselves and the people surrounding them against RV infection.
Kaify Jamil Qadir (2016),	Cross-sectional descriptive study Knowledge on rotavirus vaccine at selected primary health care centres in Erbil city, Iraq.	Iraq	Knowledge on rotavirus vaccine at selected primary health care centres	Self-reporting questionnaire	100 health care providers selected through non-probability convenience sample.	Cross-sectional descriptive study	The result depicts that 24% of them were having low knowledge, 54% of them were having average knowledge and 22% were having high knowledge.	More than half of health Care providers had average knowledge regarding rotavirus vaccines.

5. Tagbo Beckie Nnen et.al., (2013),	Knowledge of Rotavirus Disease among health care providers and their acceptance of Rotavirus Vaccines South-east, Nigeria.	Nigeria.	Knowledge of Rotavirus Disease among health care providers and their acceptance of Rotavirus Vaccines	Questionnaire based in-depth interview	91 Health care providers.	Descriptive study	The result depicts that 53.9% were having knowledge regarding current rotavirus vaccine. But, it focuses on the newness and 70.3% would immunized their children with rotavirus vaccine. However, 27.5% would except that rotavirus gastroenteritis is a serious disease and 63.7% knew that vaccination of children is beneficial	This study suggests that health-care providers are likely to adopt rotavirus vaccines, especially if they are properly informed. Increasing awareness and involving paediatrician would be essential to a successful vaccination programme. These data, will guide pre-introduction advocacy efforts and help develop strategies to Broaden vaccine coverage.
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11. OUTCOME

Outcome of narrative review disclose the knowledge, belief, attitude and behaviour regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention. It shows that parents, mothers, students and health care providers having lack of knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and prevention and less aware about rotavirus infection.

12. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The available literature was purified acquire five quantitative studies. All 5 review depicts that mother, health care providers, students having lack of knowledge about rotavirus infection and its prevention.

13. DISCUSSION

In this chapter discuss the main findings of the research study. The quantitative research studies on the knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention in different countries like India, Italy, Malasia, Iraq and Nigeria depicts that the mothers and parents having low knowledge and student were having average knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention and very few health care workers belief that rotavirus infection is a serious disease. So, there is a need to conduct public teaching programmes for mothers and parents and educational programmes for students and health care workers to improve their knowledge and make them aware about rotavirus infection and its prevention. So, it is beneficial to prevent the spread of rotavirus infection among under 5 children and decrease the morbidity & mortality rate in various countries.

14. IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION

Having standard data identified with rotavirus disease and its stoppage will support the mothers, parents, students and health care providers to increase their knowledge.

15. FUTURE SIGNIFICANCE

So as to lessen the spread of disease related with rotavirus contamination and its prevention. It is essential to give, learning and training identified with rotavirus contamination and its prevention since it will assist with building positive perspectives among guardians and lower the death rate in less than five kids.

In order to reduce the spread of infection associated with rotavirus infection and its prevention. It is very important to provide training, learning and education related to rotavirus infection and its prevention because it will help to build positive views among parents and decrease the mortality rate in under five children.

16. LIMITATIONS

- Database search was bounded.
- Electronic database were constrained.
- Information and awareness is restricted on rotavirus disease and its prevention among mothers, parents, students, health care providers.

17. STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS

STRENGTH

- Article search was done on important issues.
- Survey could discover the contrast between information on rotavirus disease and its prevention.

WEAKNESS

- Articles mostly centred on belief, attitude, practice regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention.

18. SUMMARY

This chapter deals with a review of literature on the problem statement. In this chapter mainly included area related to knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention and narrative review.

19. CONCLUSION

It has been evaluated through different researches that mother, parents, students and health care providers have decreased knowledge regarding rotavirus infection and its prevention which can cause illness in the wellbeing of numerous newborn children and youngsters. Therefore, it is necessary to give guidance, teaching and training on health to decrease the spread of rotavirus which helps to boost the health in an productive and systematic way.

20. REFERENCE

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