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A Comparative Study on Academic and Nursing Students with a View to Develop a Guideline for Management of Swine Flu In Reference To the Knowledge Regarding Swine Flu

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Abstract
Background of the study: *This study talk about the swine flu centers around various view points, for example, the study of disease transmission, medications, and preventive proportions of swine influenza. This is caused due to H1N1 spoiling and this contains eight strands, one of them is gotten from the strains of human influenza and 2 are from the strains of avian and the other 5strands are gotten from swine strains.The aim of the study was to develop a guideline for management of swine flu in reference to the knowledge regarding swine flu*
Methodology: *The study was conducted an Akhil Bharati Vidyapeeth College of Nursing, KGN College of Nursing Colleges, and for the b.sc. Student colleges and the VishwBharati diploma university, the bharatiya and the islamiya degree college sikar for the BA degree university from sikarcity.The research design used for this study is a descriptive approach, and the method used is a survey in the light of the guidelines created by Best (1982) .The length of the sample for this observation was converted to 120 students, B.Sc. 60 schools nurses and 60 BA level students - standard. A self-assessment questionnaire of the intellectual form was created to understand the prevention and treatment of swine flu*
Results: *The result reveals that the majority of B.Sc nursing students 47% have excellent knowledge but no one has bad and average information compare with BA degree students.*
Keyword-*knowledge, regarding, prevention, colleges, develop, guideline, management Swine flu.*

I. Introduction:

The flu swine fever is an infectious by causing infection with swine flu disease. It is also known as flu swine flu in there serve. It is a standard term used to refer to a collection of influenza lines to refer to on a regular basis at being discovered and pig shave in people who close and frequent contact with pigs such. Breeders or veterinarians Tribe of influenza pigs from porcs. The influenza swine fever is an infectious disease of the respiratory tract, including the nose,throat,bronchial cylinders and lungs.The effects of swine flu can change from soft to seriously dangerous for the abandoned individual, for example the particular strain of swine flu, the age, the state of well-being and more the proximity of the existing state of endless, for example a malignant tumor or diabetes, Swine flu in humans can be a mild illness or in a small person, it can cause real complexity and even dangerous production can lead to death. 4,826 cases and 440 deaths have occurred in Maharashtra. This shows that all cases were influenced by 34,220 and 2,115 deaths in India. The information in the above terms, it is urgent to find a way to make people pay attention to the flu pigs, the treatment and the board. With regard to information on top - on top of it is imperative to find a way to make people aware of swine flu, treatment and boarding administration in this regard.

The H1N1 virus strain involved in the 2009 influenza pandemic in humans is systematically "classified swineflu.The influenza A strains are organized by two proteins that are found outside the contamination: hemaglutinin (H) and neuraminidase (N).The modes of transmission consolidate the air and the fomites.The setup time is 1 to 7 days. The indications are joint fever, chopping, fluttering, headache, chills, sore throat and fatigue.Free viscera and jets were also recognized.

The ongoing pandemic of H1N1 contamination depends on its impact on a large part of the global network. It mainly affects young and increasingly prepared young people. It is ordered to refrain from a decrease in sickness and death.

WHO 2009 in general figures for the H1N1 flu stressed in every opportunity, the understanding between professionals from youth is dynamically affected it.41.6% of the all inclusive community, has tried positively H1N1in India I am very young. Passages in Bangalore's swine flu usually date from the late1920s. The outbreak of the swine flu pandemic claimed the lives of a large number of people in 2009. As a provider of social protection, it is our business that accepts an important activity in relation to swine flu and its anticipation among young people.

The Master cause of burden of influenza swine fever in 2009, for discovering the first time in Mexico,

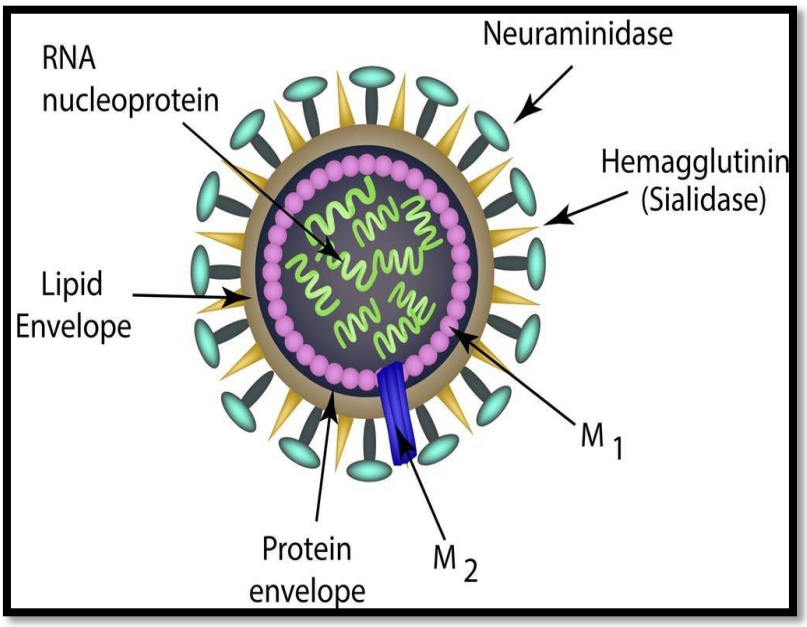
which was its called novel influenza H1N1, because it observed reliably and dirty people and prescribes two key surface antigens, H1 (hemagglutinin type 1) and N1 (neuraminidase type 1).Late studies show that eight strands of RNA from the new H1N1 flu have one strand obtained from strains of human flu, bird (poultry) lines and five from swine lines (Heinen P, 2003).

Etiology:-

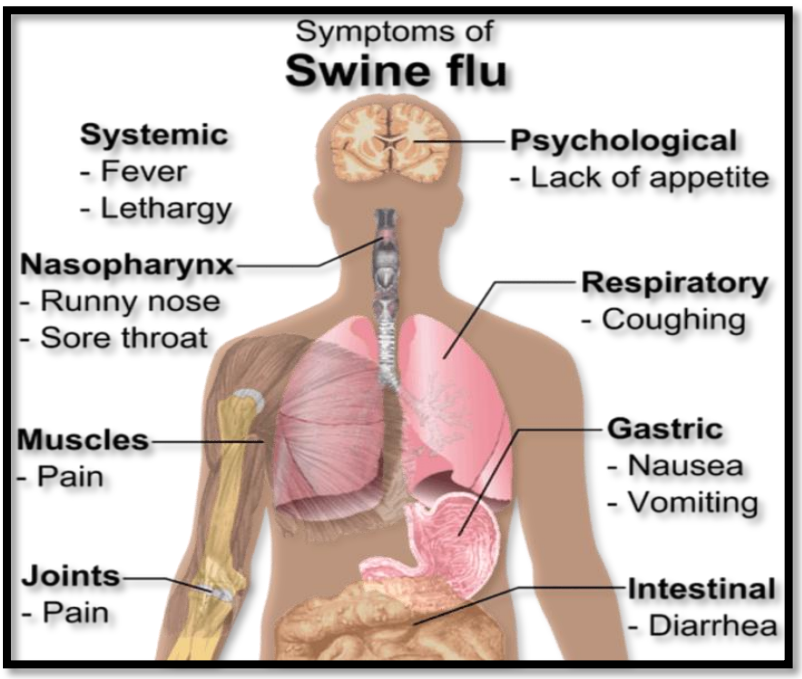
The fresh contamination this season is a bad change from RNA buoy Orthomyxoviridae parents with three types - influenza A, B and influenza C.9 year is evident further sub-framed 16 H sorts and express nine types N that hemagglutinin at the exit of virus entries and exposed to neuraminidase antigens.

Swine flu pathophysiology:-

In all cases, flu-like diseases (types A, B and C) are associated with RNA contamination with a detached genome. This recommends that the hereditary viral RNA code is now not in doubt, the single RNA strand is always more of eight RNA segments, which are recognizable within flu-like diseases.



Symptoms of Swine Influenza:-



These symptoms occur 1 to 3 days after the prologue to any stress due to the flu virus event this season, which is endemic to pigs and lasts 7 to 14 days. The swine flu is transmitted to individual characters with the guidance of the inner breath or ingestion stains containing ground from hacking or whistling people and now not ingestion cooked with meat.

Diagnostics*:* -

The discovery of the declared swine flu presupposes that the office for respiratory diseases is of fundamental importance, for example a nose swab, a throat swab for remarkable antigens(surface proteins), especially for the examination of centers. The bosses collect and send a nose/ throat swab to the swine flu for certification at the defined research location.

Treatment: -

Against viral drugs, the disease is milder and parity is a real problem. Inner oseltamivir (Tamiflu/Fluvir) or zanamivir (Relenza) tablet 48 hours after the start of the highlights or after 48 hours in patients at a ridiculous risk. They should not be used unusually in connection with the risk of virus testing. They are also not suggested if the point of the infection of the flu in the current season results which had views to be more than 48 hours. The women can become pregnant with praised treated solutions.
A little too powerful of the mass contaminated by the disease makes a full recovery without being well organized for viral medication.

Supportive Therapy:-
Liquids
Parental living
Treatment with oxygen/support ventilation
Antibiotic for disease discretion
Spread vasopressors

Prevention: -

- Maintain good way key strategy never harassment prologue and reaching eyes, nose or mouth with hands contaminated.
- Avoid the proximity of people with flu as the results of the view.
- Use by a comprehensive disease control the Armwäsche with substance and water or with alcohol-based hand sanitizer combine. Disinfect floating organizations of related entities with a weak chlorine blur.
- People who indulge in the results wiped out wheezing hack or need to use caution coat because they avoid half exposures in the air but don't give contrary insurance dabs ground.
- Watchful delay.
- Stay at home
- Stay away from clubs, social events and people who hack and whistle.
- Saline nasal washing, washing with a saline solution can also cause viral disease caused by reducing images of natural fluids.
- Vaccination of the authorities against influenza, which in chickens and pigs acts, veterinarians.
- The vaccinations standard against the flu swine are effective for about pollution monitor.A little bit of vaccination makes enough antibodies against pleasant to have in opposition to pollutants within 10days.
- Current vaccination structures for the swine flu and manage Taint in pig farm steal s use contains in only a bivalent group of pairs or trivalent Flu-antibodies contain H1N1 antigen monetarily useful.
- Vaccination of all adolescents of 1 / several years to 4 to year collect from 50 years to collect, asthma, incredible vascular, kidney, liver, neurological, hematological, diabetes mellitus, HIV, being pregnant, particularly robust (BMI ≥ forty) experts in human commitments.

Various swine flu vaccinations are carried out economically; in either case, the antibodies are unlikely to be useful for any disease or contamination mix in an area. Influenza antibodies stop or reduce clinical signs and manifestations, but generally don't prevent them Pollution or loss of disease, although the proportion of contaminated deposits may be obscured

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the all BSc Nursing Undergraduate Academic Degree Students Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu
2. To Assess the BA undergraduate Students Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu
3. To compare the BA undergraduate and B.Sc Nursing undergraduate Students Knowledge Regarding Prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu
4. To find the association between selected demographic variable with knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among the B.Sc. Nursing undergraduate students
5. To find the association between selected demographic variable with knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among the B.A. undergraduate students.
6. To develop a guideline for management of swine flu in reference to the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu

HYPOTHESIS

H0:-There will be no significant between female and male B.Sc. Nursing Undergraduate students Known ledge regarding prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu.

H0:- There will be no significant between female and male BA Undergraduate students Knowledge regarding prevention and Treatment of Swine Flu.

H0:-There will be no significant between Bsc Nursing Undergraduate student and B.A Undergraduate Academic Degree Student to develop a guideline for management of swine flu in reference to the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu

H_1:-Knowledge will be significantly higher among B.Sc. Nursing students than the B.A. students as measured by the questionnaire.

H_2:- There will be significant association between the knowledge regarding prevention and treatment of swine flu among college students and selected variables as measured by the questionnaire.

II. Materials & Methods

A descriptive approach, comparative descriptive survey was used for the study. The sample method used in this study was converted into a non-opportunity-based sample method to select a sample size 120 student's B.Sc. 60 schools nurses and 60 BA level students - standard and they were selected nursing colleges and academic colleges in sikar city. The students those who are willing to participate to take part in assessment. Students are not inclined to the test participate were excluded. Demographic variables of the study included sexual relationships, current place of residence, family type, and education of the father, occupation and income cycle of the parents. Data was collected the examiner contacted the responsible university authority and discussed the objective of the observation. A formal authorization was derived from the authority and personal splendor was regulated by an instructor any splendor. Standardized scores was used to assess the knowledge prevention and treatment of swine flu assessment. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to assess guideline for management and knowledge regarding swine flu.

III. Data Analysis & Results

The analysis was carried out in accordance with the objectives of the study. The obtained data were sorted and descriptive analysis (frequency and percentage) was performed to condense the demographic variables and the comparative knowledge on the prevention and treatment of swine flu ('t' value) association of demographic variables with knowledge of prevention and treatment of swine flu (chi square).

Table-1: Knowledge and characteristics in what that concerns swine flu between science and trade students.

Sr. No	Questions	Science (n=200)	Commerce (n=200)	P-value
1	Even heard of swine flu?	200(100)	194(97.01)	
2	Which is the causative agent for swine flu	172(86)	126(63.18)	p<0.001
3	Knowledge regarding other name of swine flu	169(84.5)	108(54.0)	p<0.001
4	Knowledge regarding the name of drug used for swine flu	97(48.5)	43(21.50)	p<0.001
5	Knowledge regarding any vaccination available for swine	112(56)	122(61.0)	p<0.05
6	Students perceptions regarding satisfaction with govt services given to prevent swine flu	151(75.5)	116(58.0)	p<0.05
7	Knowledge regarding free treatment of swine flu available at the govt .Hospitals	114(57)	80(40.0)	p<0.001
8	Knowledge regarding availability of treatment of swine flu	178(89)	187(93.50)	p<0.001
9	Prophylaxsis taken other than allopathy	26(13)	22(11)	p<0.05

Currently, 86% of technological know-how and 63.18% of business students effectively respond to the agent responsible for swine flu, while 84.5% (technology) and 54% (trade) students knew the opposite reputation of swine flu. (H1N1), while the most practical were 48. Five% (science) and 21.5% (trade) successfully answered the drug, which is used as a prophylaxis for the prevention of swine flu infections. Regarding the delivery of swine flu vaccine to the government.Hospitals made themselves known with only 61%(trade) and56% (technological know-how), while 75.5% (technological know-how) and 50 % (trade) were satisfied with preventive services and measures provided by the government to prevent swine flu.57% (science) and 40.30% (retail) roughly knew that unstopped swine flu drugs were available in government hospitals. The difference in knowledge between technology and business students has proven to be extremely significant (Table 1).

Table 2: Knowledge about the transmission of swine flu.

How swine flu is transmitted	Science	Commerce
	No. (%)	No. (%)
Through blood	6(2.65)	2(0.96)
Through food and water	24(10.62)	31(14.83)
Through cough/sneezing	146(64.60)	145(69.3)
Through eating pig meat	26(11.5)	11(5.26)
Through shaking hands	19(8.41)	10(4.78)
No reply	5(2.21)	7(3.35)
Total responses	226	209

Table-2 reveals that mode of transmission of the swine flu the majority of the students 64.6% (science) and sixty-nine. Three% (trade) of unspoken coughing / sneezing as one of the modes of transmission, while 10.6% and 11% (technology) and 14% and 5.2% (trade) of the students had the wrong impression that these are kilometers through food and water, or transmitted by eating pork are.

Table 3: Knowledge of the signs and symptoms of swine flu.

Signs/Symptoms of swine flu	Science	Commerce
	No. (%)	**No. (%)**
Fever	30(11.72)	54(23.08)
Cough/cold	38(14.84)	57(24.36)
Diarrhoea	3(1.17)	3(1.28)
Runny nose	10(3.91)	6(2.56)
Abdominal pain	1(0.39)	4(1.71)
Breathlessness	16(6.25)	6(2.56)
Head ache	12(4.96)	7(2.99)
All the above options are correct	146(57.03)	95(40.6)
Total responses	256	234

Table 4: Knowledge of precautions to prevent swine flu.

Precautions to be taken to prevent swine flu	Science	Commerce
	No. (%)	**No. (%)**
Frequent hand wash	14(5.1)	9(3.8)
Not eating meat	1(0.3)	2(0.8)
Using handkerchief while sneezing	85(35.7)	84(36.2)
Avoid going in overcrowding places	15(5.5)	12(5.1)
Kills pigs	0(0)	3(1.2)
Eating healthy food	9(3.3)	12(5.1)
Visit doctor	26(9.5)	36(15.5)
Vaccination against swine flu	18(6.6)	10(4.3)
All correct	70(29.4)	64(27.5)
Total responses	238	232

In the current study by the majority of students, 57% (technological know-how) and 40.6% (trade) do not recognize the corresponding signs and symptoms of swine flu (Table 3). About 35% -36% of students college in the two groups in the handkerchief Help f same as sneezing prevent swine flu transmission during many fewer students in each group other precautions knew to be the width prevention of swine flu (Table 4)

Table 5: Sources of information

Sources of information	Science College	Commerce College
	No. (%)	**No.(%)**
News paper	78(24.53)	68(24.91)
Television	104 (32.7)	100 (36.63)

Internet	41 (12.89)	28(10.26)
Doctors	40(12.58)	36(13.19)
School teachers	35(11.01)	26(9.52)
Banners and harding of government	20(6.29)	15(5.49)
Total Responses	318	273

Although this is the era of network and social media and social messengers, the most frequently used by the younger population, the network is the best 10-12% as a source of discs in the same time as the TV s' proved to be the main source of records in both organizations of students (table 5). This shows that while social media are widely used with the help of young people, the use of these media for there cognition and preservation of facts about the recognition of physical fitness and disease prevention can be much less.

Table-4.6(A). Demographic description of the sample according to frequency and percentage N =120

Sr.No	Specifications	BSc students from nursing schools		Bachelor students	
		N	%	N	%
1	Learning level				
	1st Year	20	34	20	34
	2nd year	20	33	20	33
	3rd year	20	33	20	33
2	Sex				
	Male	30	50	30	50
	Female	30	50	30	50
3	Current residence				
	Hotel	21	35	08	13
	Rent a room	37	62	21	35
	With the family	02	03	31	52
	Any other	00	00	00	00
4	Family type				
	Mixed Family	08	13	30	50
	Nuclear Family	52	87	30	50
5	Qualification of the fathers				
	Secondary	15	25	13	22
	Upper secondary education	13	22	7	12
	Closing Ceremony	22	36	23	38
	Graduated from University	04	07	10	16
	Vocational training	06	10	07	12
6	Occupation of the father				
	Companies	23	38	19	32
	A service	26	44	35	58
	Workers	11	18	06	10
7	Sales family per month				
	Less than 15,000	13	22	08	13
	15001 -30000	25	42	24	40
	30001-higher	22	36	28	47

The information in Office 1 shows that 50% of girls and 50% of men out of 60 undergraduate nursing students. In the B.Sc. nursing universities, most of the scholarship holders (87%) came from nuclear households. 36% of the students' fathers were graduates. 44% of the student fathers were carriers. 42% of them had between 150,001 and 30,000 rupees in line with the family benefits of the month.50% of the BA graduates were men and 50% women. The current houses were in a parent group (52%). 50% of the students come from mixed families, 38% of the student fathers are graduates. 58% of the student fathers were applicants. Forty-seven percent of the students had an income of 3,000 rupees or more, depending on the month.

Table 4.6(B) Average comparative knowledge on the prevention and treatment of swine flu in B.Sc. students from nursing schools and BA Degree students

Sr. No.	Knowledge ab Knowledge about prevention and treatment of pigs for reading				Cal. Value 't'	P value
	Students	N	Average	South Dakota		
1.	UnUndergraduate students	60	139	2.62		0001
2	B.Sc. Students from nursing schools	60	165.55	2.56	3:50	

N = 120P <0.05 shows an essential character * P <0.01 shows an extraordinary significance **

Table-4.6(B) shows that B.Sc.students from nursing schools received the best understanding of the prevention and treatment of swine flu, which implies a score (one hundred sixty-five, fifty- five) over high school graduates. Since the calculated value of '(3.50) is greater than the cost of the table (2. Sixty-six) with an importance of 1%, a zero speculation is rejected.

Table 4.7 Comparative percentage distribution of knowledge about the prevention and treatment of swine flu among B.Sc. students from nursing schools and BA Degree student's
N = 120

Sr. No	Categories of connoisseur	Prevention knowledge and processing of Swine flu	B.Sc student's from Nursing schools		BA Degree student's	
			The frequency	Percentage	The frequency	Percentage
1	Bad	0-5	00	00	00	00
2	Average	6-10	00	00	06	10
3	Good	11-15	13	22	54	90
4	Excellent	16-20	47	78	00	00

Table 7 shows that 13% of B.Sc. nursing students have adequate knowledge of pig prevention and treatment and 47% have excellent knowledge, but no one has bad and average information. While under the student's BA degree of 10% one has a common understanding about the prevention and repair of pigs and fifty- four% dispose of relevant information, but no person have poor and wonderful expertise in the prevention and treatment of pigs.

Table 4.8 Average comparative knowledge on the prevention and treatment of swine flu in B.Sc. courses at nursing schools and high school graduates according to study components.
N = 120

Sr. No.	Study component	Sex	B.Sc. College nursing students		Bachelor students		Cal. Value 't'	P Value
			Average	South Dakota	Average	South Dakota		
1.	**First year**	M	166	2.29	149	2.91	9.88	1,94E
		F	157	1.80	141	1.96	10.69	5.04E
2	**Second year**	M	158	1.85	141	2.31	5.44	1.25E
		F	163	2.07	134	2.37	9.97	1.64E
3	**third year**	M	163	1.84	139	2.47	8.74	1,44E
		F	172	2.31	145	2.55	10.82	4.11E

P <0.05 shows the materiality *
P <0.01 shows deep expansion **

Table 4 shows that students up to the third year of college - students have to B.Sc.Nursing know - how in the field of high-proposes the prevention and repair of the evaluation of the swine flu (163, 172), shows that the universities B.Sc..Nursing third year students have excessive information about working conditions compared to another magnificence of the two B.Sc. College nursing students and high school graduates.

Table: 4.9 (A) Association of demographic variables with knowledge of prevention and treatment of swine flu in undergraduate students. N = 60

Sr. No	Variables	Prevention of knowledge and Swine flu treatment				Total Knowledge aim	Chi-square value
		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20		
Sex							
1	Male	00	5:33	25.04	00	30.0	0.74
2	Female	00	1.33	29.04	00	30.0	
Family type							
1	Mixed	00	5.0	5.0	00	10.0	2.30
2	Nuclear	00	3.07	49.23	00	52.31	

The value of the table (3.84) at df = 1 P <0.05 shows the essentiality * P < 0.01 shows a deep size **

Table:-4.9(B) Association of variables demographic to prevent the knowledge and treatment of swine flu in students of the Bachelor. N = 60

Sr. No	variables	Prevention knowledge and swine flu treatment				Total knowledge aim	Chi-square value
		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20		
The education of the father							
1	secondary	00	2.66	12.52	00	15:19	9.42 **
2	H. Secondary school	00	00	14.44	00	14.44	
3	Closing ceremony	00	1.81	20.20	00	22.2	
4	P.Graduation	00	10.0	1.11	00	11:11	
5	Professional Edu	00	00	6.66	00	6.66	
Occupation of the father							
1	Companies	00	1.73	9.30	00	4.23	0.12
2	A service	00	3.46	22.61	00	26.07	
3	worker	00	0.90	10:10	00	11.01	
Family income per month							
1	Less than 15,000	00	0.76	12.31	00	13.08	0.20
2	15001-30000	00	3.60	21:51	00	25.11	
3	30001 and higher	00	1.81	20.2	00	22.2	

Table value (3.84) at df = 1 P <0.05 significance * P < 0.01 highly significant **

Table 5 (A, B) shows that the calculated chi-square price for the education of university fathers (9.42) is higher than the office costs (6.64) at P <0.01. It is believed that there is a strong knowledge base regarding the prevention and treatment of the swine flu score and the education of fathers BA diploma. The results show that the Chi square cost calculated for the other variables is much lower than the value of the table at stage P <0.05. It has been shown that there is no enormous connection between the know-how in the prevention and treatment of swine flu. Result and gender, type of parent group, occupation and family income of the father in BA diploma student.

Table: 4.10 (A) Linking demographic variables with knowledge on prevention and treatment of swine flu by B.Sc. students from nursing schools. *N = 60*

Sr.No	variables	Knowledge of the prevention and treatment of swine influenza				Total knowledge aim	Chi-square value
		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20		
Sex							
1	Male	00	00	3.84	26.59	30.44	0.88
2	Female	00	00	9.84	20:59	30.44	
Family type							
1	Mixed	00	00	3.57	27.17	30.75	1.49
2	Nuclear	00	00	11.57	19:17	30.75	

Table value (3.84) at df = 1
P <0.05 significance *, P <0.01 highly significant **

Table:-4.11 (B) Linking demographic variables with knowledge on the prevention and treatment of swine flu by B.Sc. students from nursing schools N = 60

Sr. No	Variables	Knowledge of the prevention and treatment of swine influenza				Total knowledge aim	Chi-square value
		0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20		
The education of the father							
1	secondary	00	00	8.87	6.28	15.1 *	5.34 *
2	H. secondary school	00	00	0.65	6.56	7.22	
3	Closing ceremony	00	00	5:01	17.98	23. *	
4	P.Graduation	00	00	00	12.76	12.7 *	
5	ProfessionalEdu.	00	00	2.63	4:55	7.19	
Occupation of the father							
1.	Companies	00	00	3.88	15:11	19	0.54
2	A service	00	00	6.46	28.59	35.0	
3	worker	00	00	3.07	3:40	6.48	
Family income per month							
1.	Less than 15,000	00	00	9.23	2.55	11.78	4.97 *
2	15001-30000	00	00	1.73	23.45	25.19	
3	30001 and higher	00	00	5.93	22.06	28	

Table value (3.84) at df = 1
P <0.05 significance *, P <0.01 highly significant **

Table 6 (A, B) indicates that the calculated cost of chi-square for the education of academic fathers (five, 34) is higher than the price of the table (three, four, twenty-four) at P<0.05.It is understood that there may be, the affiliation of knowledge about the prevention and treatment of influenza- swine and education of the fathers of BSc students of nursing schools.

The results show that the cost of space chi for household income calculated by students (four,97) is greater than the cost of the table (three, 84) at P <zero, 05. It should be understood that there may be a subsidiary of understanding on the prevention and treatment of influenza pigs and family income of BSc students from nursing schools.

The results show that the cost of chi-square calculated for the opposite variables are much less than the fee table in level P <0.05. It is shown that there is no significant link with the B.Sc. know- how for the prevention and treatment of influenza pigs with gender, family type and occupation of the fathers. Students' nursing schools.

IV. Conclusion

Swine flu has caused an overwhelming and shocking disease all over the world. Preventive measures, chemoprophylaxis and vaccination have played a key role in containing the spread. The adaptations of the disease, which offers protection against antiviral treatment, have become an aspect of the subject and are being investigated. New cases have occurred every year in India and this disease has become panicked. More research is needed to catch and control the spread of this contamination.

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