



AWARENESS OF TREATMENT PROTOCOLS WITH TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND: To investigate the awareness of treatment protocols with tuberculosis patients among dental students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Self administered questionnaire as designed On the topic 'awareness of treatment and protocols with tuberculosis patients among dental students' .The questionnaire was distributed through a google forms link.Study setting was done using the DIAS link. Approval for the study was received from the scientific review board. The study included a sample of 100 patient's records who have undergone TB. Measures were taken to minimise error in maintaining the records. and the type of material used in pulp capping.The



method of representation of each output is pie charts and graphs. All the outcomes were put into graphs and comparative graphs were made between males and females. The statistical test used was SPSS Software, estimating the independent variables to be height and weight, and dependent variables to be type of materials and gender.

RESULTS : The UG and PG students are aware of treatment protocols with tuberculosis patients among dental students.

CONCLUSION : The present survey revealed that the awareness of treatment protocols with tuberculosis patient among dental students

KEYWORDS: Awareness , google forms , survey , spss , tuberculosis , protocols .

INTRODUCTION :

In India, there are around fourteen million TB patients. Each one person dies of the sickness each minute worldwide. TB patients report back to general hospitals also on TB hospitals. Besides doctors and alternative paramedical workers, nurses play a significant role within the management of TB patients. In India, the Revised National TB Programme (RNTCP) was introduced in 1993, and by 1997 had been enforced in around a third of the full districts of the country. Underneath the RNTCP, besides the thought of DOTS (directly ascertained treatment, short course), a lot of stress has been placed on health education and guidance of TB patients. Since nurses square measure in direct contact with each hospitalised and mobile patient, they're probably to play a significant role within the effective implementation of the RNTCP. Still, studies relating to information, angle and practices (KAP) of nurses concerning TB in Republic of India square measure lacking. The current study tried to judge the attention of nurses concerning this sickness as an excellent public health concern. It's believed that nurses operating in TB hospitals square measure higher wise to concerning TB than square measure their colleagues normally in hospitals. TB (TB) could be a serious public unhealthiness in several components of the globe. ways to curb the unfolding of TB should match the varied nature of the epidemic. The utilization of mass media is one amongst the vital ways in human activity amendment in respect to TB hindrance and treatment. However, the advantages of this intervention square measure unclear. We, therefore, attempt to conduct a scientific review of the consequences of mass media interventions on TB awareness, health-seeking behaviour and health service usage. With nearly one billion migrants worldwide, migration is each a dynamic and a factious development facing the globe these days. Migrants square measure a



heterogeneous cluster, and therefore the conditions close migration pathways usually cause risks to the physical, mental and social well-being of migrants, with sure subgroups being a lot more vulnerable than others. many determinants of health and TB (TB) interaction to extend the vulnerability of migrants to TB infection. It provides a summary of migration trends, migration pathways and social determinants, and impact on TB. {tuberculosis|TB|T.B.|infectious sickness} (TB) plays a very important role in disease management. Lack of TB awareness, beside the delay in early diagnosing and depleted health service resources, has been related to low TB detection rates and therefore the interruption of TB treatment,^{1–3} also as delays in early TB diagnosing.⁴ In distinction, higher public awareness of TB may promote patient detection, early diagnosing and treatment completion.^{5,6} as a result of public awareness of TB features a vital impact on TB management, the worldwide attempt to Stop TB 2006–2015 and therefore the Stop TB Strategy launched by the globe Health Organization (WHO) positioned support, communication and social mobilisation (ACSM) as vital parts in TB management programmes.^{7,8} Reports indicate that ACSM has been a good strategy towards TB management, changes in health behaviour and public awareness of TB.^{9–11} though many studies have investigated public awareness concerning TB, these studies had comparatively little sample sizes,^{12–15} and investigated TB patients or general hospital patients solely,^{12,13} or surveyed patients on-line.¹⁶ of these factors limit the generalisability of their conclusions. Some studies have investigated TB awareness among the final public;^{17,18} however, as these results square measure country-specific, whether or not their findings are often accustomed to guide the general public health policies of alternative countries, like China, would like more investigation. In 2001, the 10-year National TB management set up was launched as a health education/promotion campaign among dental students' mistreatment posters and advertisements on tv and within the written media. Contents of the attention campaign enclosed information concerning TB, support of the national TB policy of free examinations and treatment, and therefore the availability of TB dispensaries in native counties. The set up aimed to extend the TB awareness rate among the general public to hr by 2005, and eightieth by 2010.¹⁹ A information, angle and follow (KAP) survey was conducted in 2006 by the Chinese Centers for sickness management (CDC) to live the progress of the set up. mistreatment the KAP survey knowledge, the current study aimed to estimate the TB awareness levels within the public and to look at a lot of analysis is required on the TB burden and challenges Janus-faced by migrants and on the practicability and effectiveness of



approaches planned here and therefore the scaling from models already current. Political commitment at the very best national and international levels are going to be essential to accentuate action for promoting the health of migrants on the road to achieving the top TB targets. The aim of the study is to present awareness concerning the attention of treatment protocols with TB patients among dental students. Our team has extensive knowledge and research experience that has translate into high quality publications(1–9),(10–15),(16–20)

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A Self administered questionnaire was designed on the topic of tuberculosis. The questionnaire was distributed through a google forms link. The study population included 100 dental graduate students. The sample size was calculated A-Priori keeping the confidence interval at 95%. The participants were explained about the purpose of the study in detail. The responses were collected using google sheets and data was statistically analysed using SPSS software.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION :

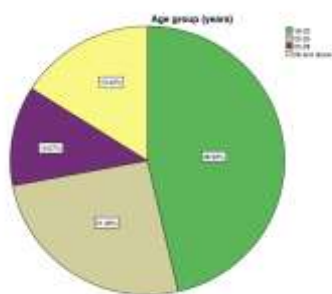


Figure 1 : The pie chart represents the age groups 38.93% have responded for 18-25 years and 21.48% have responded for 22-25 years and 10.07% have responded for 25-28 years old and the rest have responded for 28 and above .

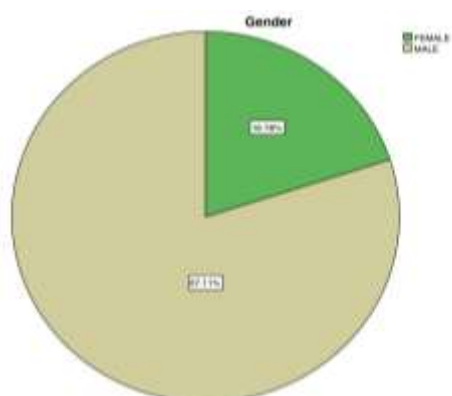


Figure 2 : The pie chart represents the gender 16.78% were female and 67.11% were male .

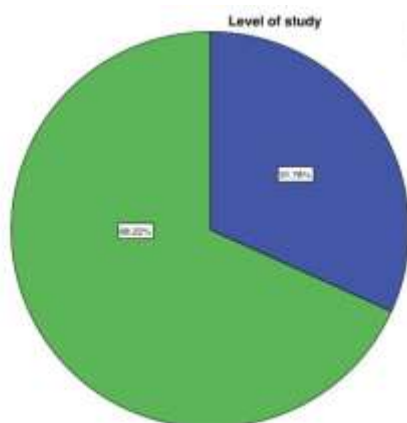




Figure 3: This pie chart represents the people who are more likely to have tuberculosis in that 68.22% of the population answered because of alcohol abuse and 31.78% of the population answered was not corrected for infection in the past .

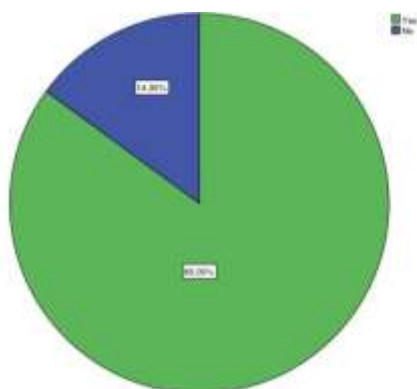


Figure 4 : This pie chart represents does tuberculosis affect only the lungs for that 85.05% responded yes and rest 14.05% responded no .

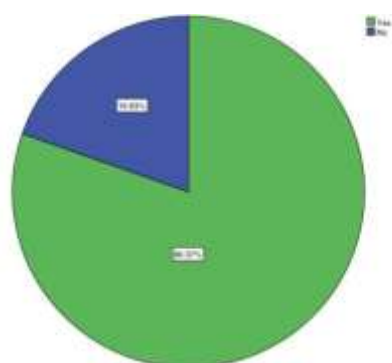


Figure 5 : This pie chart represents whether it is caused by a virus or not in that 80.37% of them responded yes and 19.63% responded no .

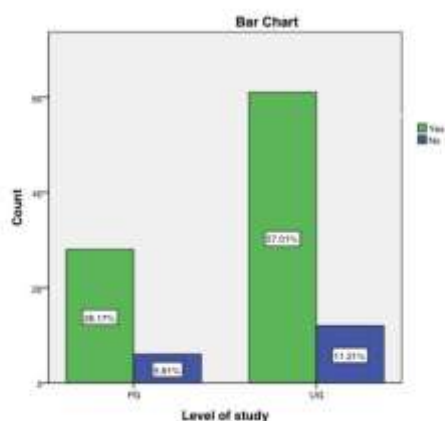
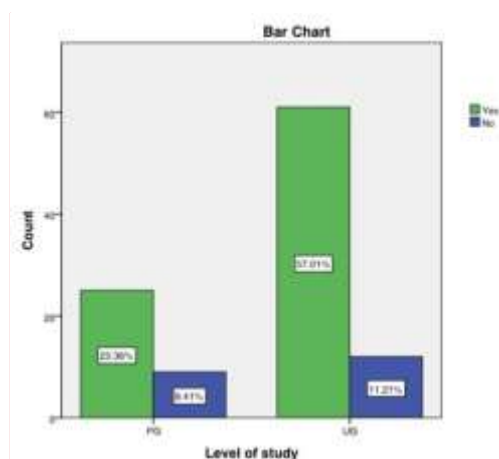


Figure 6: This graph represents the association between years of study and awareness on the contagious nature of TB. X axis represents the gender and y axis represents the number of participants, blue represents the people who answered no and green represents the people who answered yes . The association between gender and TB is highly contagious, contracted from one person to another person was done using chi square test (Pearsons's Chi square test value : 0.304 ,DF value : 1 and $p = 0.58$; $p > 0.05$ which is found to be statistically not significant. In both genders there is a similar level of awareness about the treatment .



Commented [2]: add no of responses in y axis



Figure 7 : This graph represents the association between the ug and pg students and does TB affect the lungs X axis represents the gender and y axis represents the number of participants , blue represents the people who answered no and green represents the people representing yes . The association between ug and pg dental students and TB affecting the lungs was done using chi square test (Pearsons's Chi square test value : 0.308 ,DF value : 1 and $p = 0.57$; $p > 0.05$ which is found to be statistically not significant . In both genders there is a similar level of awareness about affecting the lungs .

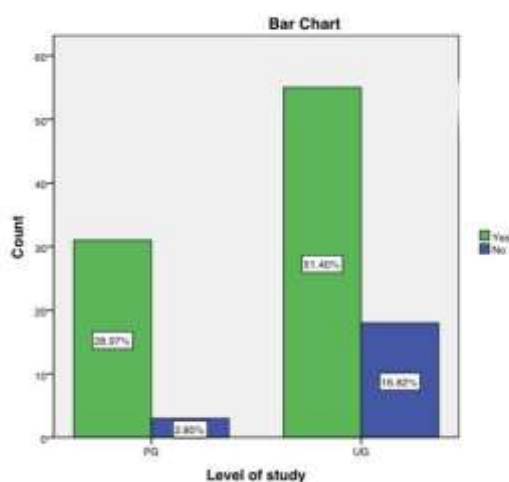


Figure 8: This graph represents the association between ug and pg dental students and does infants should receive vaccines for tuberculosis. X axis represents the gender and y axis represents the number of participants , blue represents the people who answered no and green represents the people who answered yes . The association between pg and ug dental students and infants should receive a vaccine for tuberculosis was done using chi square test (Pearsons's Chi square test value : 0.407 ,DF value : 1 and $p = 0.60$; $p < 0.05$ which is found to be

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statistically significant . In both genders there is similar value of agreeing about the vaccine provided for the infants .

DISCUSSION :

It is important for any hospital or dental clinic to set up its own measures to prevent the spread of infectious and transmissible diseases. For this purpose, it is important that dental health care professionals be aware of the risks and seriousness of infections. This survey was conducted to assess the level of knowledge, attitudes, and practices of dental students regarding infection control procedures among dental students about the awareness of treatment protocols with tuberculosis patients among dental students .Therefore, we believe that our results can be generalized to other dental schools in the country. The findings of the present study indicated a very low rate of vaccination. Only 70.7% of the students were vaccinated against tuberculosis. However, this rate is much higher than that reported in India, where only 38% of students were found to be vaccinated. It should be noted that vaccination rates among dental health professionals vary considerably worldwide and have been reported. All among dental students respectively. It is worth mentioning here that the vaccination against tuberculosis in India is not considered a mandatory request by the dental and medical schools, which in turn explains the low vaccination rate uncovered in the present study. Furthermore, the cost of the vaccination and a lack of awareness of treatment protocols about tuberculosis among dental students might also be contributing factors. In our survey, only 9.5% of students who were immunized have reported that they are aware of tuberculosis. Several studies have reported that not all vaccinated individuals exhibit an immune response. Since dental students play a critical role in tuberculosis patients' life health care system, periodic mandatory assessment of their



vaccination and its status is highly recommended. Despite the fact that there is evidence of improvement in compliance with barrier use in many countries, dentists' adherence to all infection control guidelines and standard precautions still needs further improvement. The UG and PG students are aware of treatment protocols with tuberculosis patients among dental students.



CONCLUSION :

The present survey revealed that the awareness of treatment protocols with tuberculosis patients among dental students. These satisfactory findings have proved that dental students are aware of the tuberculosis infection.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Author 1, (Nandini Palanivel) carried out the study by collecting data and drafted the manuscript after performing the necessary statistical analysis. Author 2 (Dr. Vinay) aided in conception of the topic, has participated in the study design, statistical analysis, and has supervised in preparation of manuscript. Author 3 (Dr. Dhanraj) has participated in the study design and has coordinated in developing the manuscript. All authors have discussed the result among themselves and contributed to the final manuscript. Author 4 (Dr. Keerthi Sasank) aided in methodology and statistical analysis and has supervised in preparation of the manuscript.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST :Not declared

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST : The authors have none to declare.



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