



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON BAGASSOSIS AMONG SUGARCANE WORKERS AT SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA, PUDUCHERRY

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ABSTRACT:

Introduction: Bagassosis belongs to the group of respiratory conditions classified as interstitial lung diseases or hypersensitivity pneumonitis. It presents similarly to other forms of extrinsic allergic alveolitis, such as farmer's lung. Objectives of the study: The main objective of the study to assess the level of knowledge on prevention of bagassosis among sugarcane workers in community area among demographic variables and to associates the level of knowledge on control of bagassosis among sugarcane workers in community area among demographic variables. Methodology: The research approach used for this study was Quantitative research approach. The descriptive research design was adopted to this study. By using Convenient sampling technique, 30 samples were selected for the present study. Results: The present study reveals that Majority of the sugarcane workers 28(93%) had moderate level of knowledge, and 2(7%) had adequate level of knowledge. Conclusion: The study findings concluded that out of 30 samples, zero percentage of them inadequate knowledge, 28(93%) of them Moderate knowledge, 2(7%) of them adequate knowledge.

Keywords: Bagassosis, Sugarcane workers, level of knowledge.

INTRODUCTION:

Bagassosis belongs to the group of respiratory conditions classified as interstitial lung diseases or hypersensitivity pneumonitis. It presents similarly to other forms of extrinsic allergic alveolitis, such as farmer's lung. It develops in a patient as a result of exposure and inhalation of bagasse – the residual fibrous material following sugar extraction from sugar cane. This seeming waste product of sugar production has now found use in manufacturing other end-products such as building materials, biofuel, pulp, paper, furniture, brick, ship, automobiles, and fertilizers.

Two factors are largely responsible for the lack of widespread information about bagassosis. The most of the reported cases occurred in men who handled bagasse derived from sugar cane grown in Louisiana, and the disease has been localized to certain communities.

Bagasse is the name given to sugar cane after it has been crushed and the juice has been extracted. The term was originally used in Provence, France, to refer to the refuse from the olive-oil mills. Bagasse disease of the lungs, or bagassosis, is a pulmonary disorder brought about by the inhalation of dried bagasse dust. It is a rare disease, with only some 30 to 40 cases reported in the medical literature, having been first described in 1941 by Jamison and Hopkins of New Orleans.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

N R Ramesh Masthi (2018) was conducted a study Sugar cane industries are highly heterogeneous places where workers are exposed to different health risks depending on the type of work they do. To describe the socio demographic characteristics of the factory workers, to assess the burden of morbidity among the sugar cane factory workers. A total of 172 workers were available and interviewed using a pre-tested structured questionnaire and basic information on socio demographic profile was obtained. Majority 82 (47.7%) workers were between the age group of 31 to 40yrs. The overall burden of morbidity among sugar cane factory workers was 55.2%. Majority 40(23.2%) subjects were obese, 38(22.1%) subjects were overweight and least 1(0.6%) subject had allergic bronchitis. The overall burden of morbidity was more than fifty percent.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

“A Study to assess the level of knowledge on bagassosis among sugarcane workers in a selected community area, Puducherry”

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention of bagassosis among sugarcane workers in community area among demographic variables.
- To associates the level of knowledge on control of bagassosis among sugarcane workers in community area among demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

A quantitative research approach and descriptive research design was selected for the present study. The study was conducted in Kalitheerthalkuppam ,Puducherry. The study population comprised of all the sugarcane workers who are all working in Puducherry. The sample consists of 30 sugarcane workers who are all in Kalitheerthalkuppam ,Puducherry, who meet the inclusion criteria. Using a convenient sampling technique the samples were selected for the present study. The tool consists of demographic variables and Knowledge questionnaires. The data of the study was evaluated by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

MAJOR FINDING

Regarding the age in years, the majority 2 (6.7%) were in the age group of 30-40 years, 8(26.6%) were in the age group of 40-50 years and 20(66.7%) were in the age group of above 50 years. With regards to gender, majority 7(23.3%) were male and 23(76.7%) were female. Most of the people 30 (100%) belongs to Hindu religion. With regards to marital status majority, 30 (100%) were married. In the aspect of education status, the data shows majority 15(50%) were illiterate, 9(30%) were under primary level, 5(16.7%) were

under secondary level and 1 (3.3%) were higher level. In the aspect of occupation status majority of them 30 (100%) were coolie workers. Regarding income per month, the data shows that the majority 25 (83.3%) are below Rs.5000/- ,4(13.3%) are come under Rs.10,000/- and 1(3.4%) were come under above Rs.5000/- . In the aspect of type of family,18(60%) were nuclear family and 12(40%) were joint family .In aspect of working experience, majority of them, 29 (96.7%) were working for more than 5 years and 1(3.3%) were working for 2years . With regards to type of workers , majority 25(83.3%) are part time workers, 1(3.4%) are full time workers and 1(3.3%) were seasonal workers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

The study was conducted study to assess the level of knowledge on bagassosis among sugarcane workers at selected community area, Puducherry. Zero percentage of them inadequate knowledge, 28(93%) of them Moderate knowledge, 2(7%) of them adequate knowledge.

Table 1Shows that Frequency and percentage wise distribution of distribution of the level of knowledge on bagassosis among sugarcane workers. Out of 30 samples, 28(93%) of them have Moderate knowledge, 2(7%) of them have Adequate level of knowledge regarding Bagassosis

Table 2 Shows that assess the level of knowledge on bagassosis among sugarcane workers with their selected demographic variables. The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with educational status belongs to highly significant $**\text{-}p < 0.001$, income of the family belongs to significant $\text{*}\text{-}p < 0.05$, others are belongs to non significance.

Table 2 : Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge among sugarcane workers.

N = 30

S.NO	SCORING INTERPRETATION	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE %
1.	Inadequate	0	0
2.	Moderate	28	93%
3.	Moderate	2	7%

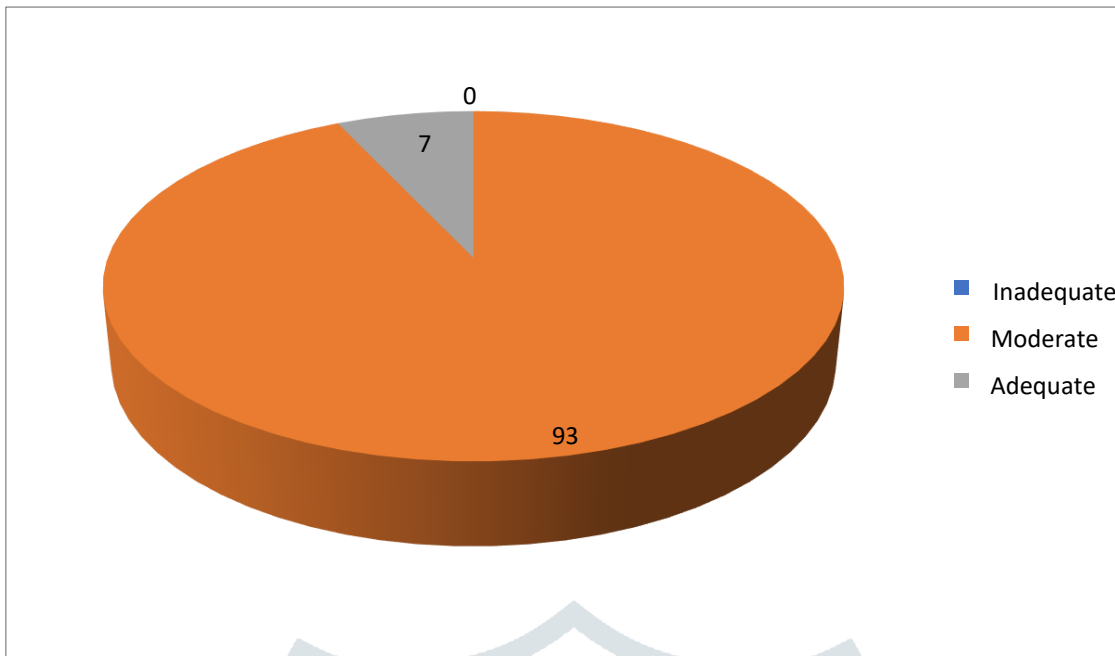


Fig 1 Percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge

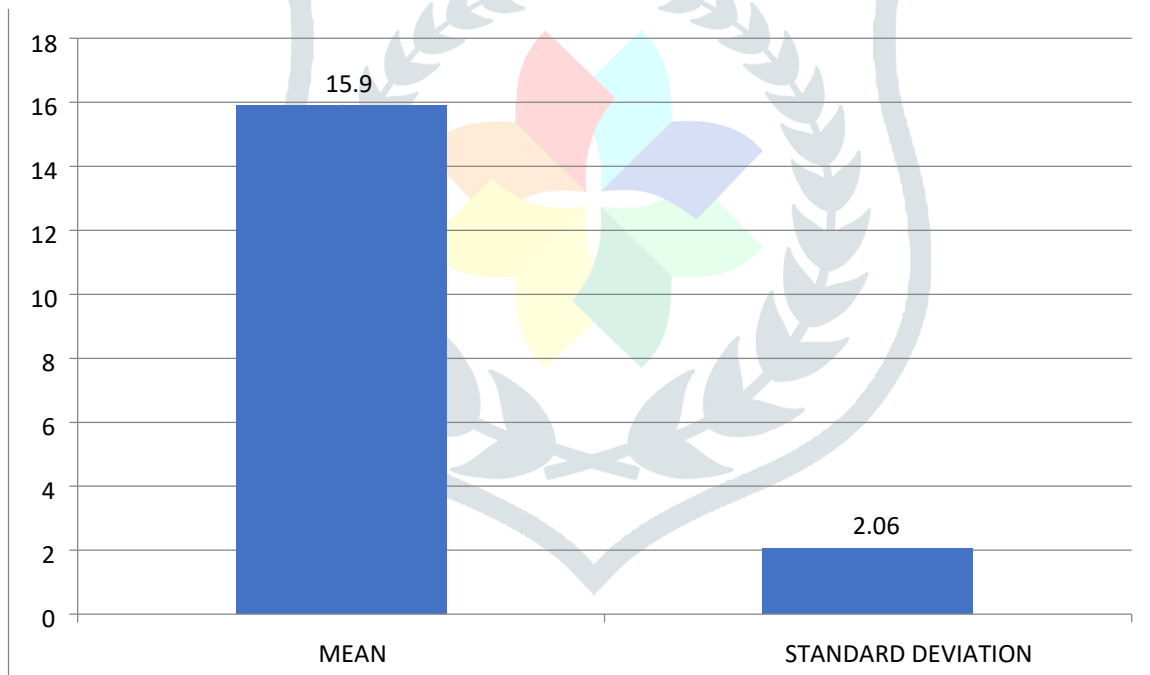


Fig 2 Mean and standard deviation on the level of knowledge

Table IV: Association between the level of knowledge on bagassosis among sugarcane

Workers.

[N = 30]

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC DATA	Moderate		adequate		X ²
		N	%	N	%	
1.	Age					X ² = .670 Df=2 P= .7155
	a) Below 30 years	0	0	0	0	
	b) 30-40 years	2	6.7	0	0	
	c) 40-50 years	7	23.3	1	3.3	
	d) above 50 years	19	63.3	1	3.3	
2.	Sex					X ² = .652 Df=1 P= .4193
	a) Male	7	23.3	0	0	
	b) Female	21	70	2	6.7	
	c) Transgender	0	0	0	0	
3.	Religion					X ² = 1 constant
	a) Hindu	28	93.3	2	6.7	
	b) Christian	0	0	0	0	
	c) Muslim	0	0	0	0	
	d) Others	0	0	0	0	
4.	Marital status					X ² = 1 Constant
	a) Married	28	93.3	2	6.7	
	b) Single	00	0	0	0	
	c) Divorced	0	0	0	0	
	d) Widowed	0	0	0	0	
5.	Educational status					X ² = 15* Df=3 P= .0018
	a) Illiterate	14	46.7	1	3.3	
	b) Primary level	9	30	0	0	
	c) Higher secondary level	5	16.7	0	0	
	d) Higher level	0	0	1	3.3	
6.	Occupation:					X ² = 1 constant
	a) Coolli	28	93.3	2	6.7	
	b) Unemployed	0	0	0	0	
	c) Private	0	0	0	0	

	d) Government	0	0	0	0	
7.	Income of the family:					$X^2=14.57^*$ Df=2 P=.0007
	a) Below Rs.5000 per month	24	80	1	3.3	
	b) Rs.5000 per month	0	0	0	0	
	c) Rs.10, 000 per month	4	13.3	0	0	
	d) above Rs.5000 per month	0	0	1	3.3	
8.	Diet pattern:					$X^2=1$ Constant
	a) Vegetarian	0	0	0	0	
	b) Non-Vegetarian	0	0	0	0	
	c) Both veg and non veg	28	93.3	2	6.7	
9	Type of Family:					$X^2=.089$ Df=1 P=.7651
	a) Nuclear family	17	56.7	1	3.3	
	b) Joint family	11	36.7	1	3.3	
10	Residency:					$X^2=1$ Constant
	a) Urban	0	0	0	0	
	b) Rural	28	93.3	2	6.7	
11	Working experience					$X^2=.074$ Df=1 P=.7858
	a) 2years	1	3.3	0	0	
	b) 2 to 5years	0	0	0	0	
	c) less than 2years	0	0	0	0	
	d) more than 5years	27	90	2	6.7	
12	Type of workers:					$X^2=2.518$ Df=2 P=.2840
	a) Seasonal workers	3	10	1	0	
	b) contract workers	0	0	0	0	
	c) part-time workers	24	80	1	3.3	
	d) full-time workers	1	3.3	0	0	

*-p<0.05, significant and **-p<0.001, highly significant

CONCLUSION:

The present study assess the level of knowledge on bagassosis among sugarcane workers with the demographic variables. The chi square reveals that it is statistically association with educational status

belongs to highly significant $**$ - $p < 0.001$, income of the family belongs to significant $*$ - $p < 0.05$, others are belongs to non significance.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- The study can be conducted to assess the attitudes and coping strategy of nurse towards sugarcane workers with bagassosis.
- Comparative study can be done between urban and rural areas.
- A quasi-experimental study can be conducted with control group for the effective comparison.
- Similar study can be conducted in a large group to generalize the study findings.

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