

Study into respiratory infection reduction health and social care essay

[Health & Medicine](#), [Disease](#)



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Summary OF THE STUDY

The chief purpose of the survey was to measure whether there was a decrease in the marks and symptoms of acute upper respiratory infection and alterations in behavioural responses of the kids who received steam inspiration compared to kids who did not have steam inspiration.

The conceptual framework of the survey was a nursing procedure theoretical account based on the Dorothy Johnson's behaviour system theoretical account. The independent variable of the survey was steam inspiration therapy with Tulsi and the dependent variables were symptoms and behavioural responses of kids.

The survey was conducted in a small town with the population of about 1913. The people in the community are of two groups based on caste Harijans and Grounders staying on southern and northern portion of the community severally. A convenient sampling of 25 kids from each group was selected. Demographic information and information on grade of acute upper respiratory infection and behavioural responses were collected from both the groups utilizing an experimental checklist and structured interview agenda.

For the experimental group steam inspiration with Tulsi was administered for 10 years prior to each disposal steam inspiration on every twenty-four hours and after disposal the grade of AURI utilizing experimental checklist and information on behavioural responses was assessed daily by self study from the female parent during the period of 11 years.

The control group continued to utilize the application of Vicks and milk with Piper nigrum and Curcuma longa. Data on grade of acute upper respiratory infection and behavioural responses was collected as for the experimental group. The informations were analyzed utilizing descriptive and illative statistics.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Demographic informations

In experimental group, bulk of the samples 60 % were in the age group of 13 - 24 female parents and in control group 60 % of the samples were in the age group of 6 - 12 female parent, Majority of the samples in experimental group 52 % and 60 % in control group were females. 48 % of the samples in experimental group and 44 % of the samples in control group were male.

All the samples 100 % in both the groups were immunized. In the experimental group 48 % of the samples and 44 % in control group had primary degree of instruction 32 % of the samples in experimental group and 36 % in control group had secondary degree of instruction 20 % of the samples in both the group were illiterate.

Majority of the samples 64 % in experimental group and 52 % in control group had the income of Rs. 2001 - 3000 per month and 36 % of the samples in experimental group and 48 % of the samples in control group had the income of Rs. 3001- 4000 per month.

Signs and symptoms of acute upper respiratory infection

The marks observed were fluid nose, sneezing, lacrimation of eyes, pink and glistening mucous membrane of nose, presence of crusts on the olfactory organ, febrility, cough, ruddy and conceited pharynx.

The acute upper respiratory infection was assessed in three degree - no infection, mild infection and moderate infection. Before intercession, 60 % of the samples had mild grade of infection in experimental group. In control group 84 % of the samples had mild grade of infection and 16 % of the samples had moderate grade of infection. In experimental group on 11th twenty-four hours after intercession all 100 % of the samples had no infection. In the control group 84 % of samples had mild degree infection and 12 % had moderate grade of infection on 11th twenty-four hours.

The average mark of grade of infection in experimental group should hold a important decrease after the steam inspiration therapy on 11th twenty-four hours.

Behavioral responses of experimental and control group

The behavioural responses of kids with acute upper respiratory infection were assessed under 2 classs such as physical activity and societal activity in three degrees [inactive, moderate, and extremely active] . The behavioural responses assessed were calls of the kid, sleep, jobs in eating, respond to tickle, involvement to play with playthings, smiling, response of the kid when called by name running about, want to be carried by female parent ever, involvement in playing with other kids.

Before intercession in the experimental group bulk 69 % of the samples was physically and socially in active, 40 % were samples reasonably active and in control group 50 % of the samples were physically and socially in active and 50 % of the samples were reasonably active. None of the samples in both the group were active.

On 11th twenty-four hours in experimental group all the samples 100 % were extremely active and control group 66 % of the samples were in active and 34 % were reasonably active. In the experimental group the mean mark was 0. 00 which was less compared to the control group. This shows the consequence of steam inspiration therapy that improves the behavioural responses of kids with acute upper respiratory infection.

Significant Findings:

There was a important difference in average mark of grade of acute upper respiratory infection of experimental group ($t= 21. 88$, P & A ; $It ; 0. 05$, $df-48$) compared to command group. Hence, the research hypothesis H1was accepted at 0. 05 degree of significance.

There was a important difference in the average behavioural responses score between the experimental and control group ($t= 39. 44$, $df-48$, p & A ; $It ; 0. 05$ %) . Hence, the research hypothesis H2 was accepted at 0. 05 degree of significance.

There was no important association between the demographic variables and grade of acute respiratory infection.

Decision

The grade of acute upper respiratory infection and behavioural responses is same for both the group before intercession. But, after intercession there was important decrease in experimental group for all mark and symptoms of acute upper respiratory infection where in control group there was no important decrease. There was a important betterment in the behavioural responses in experimental group after intercession and in control group there was no such betterment in the behavioural responses.

Deduction

Nursing Practice

Steam inspiration therapy with Tulsi foliages had an consequence on grade of acute upper respiratory infection and behavioural responses in kids.

Nurses as wellness professionals have the double duty of being wellness attention suppliers every bit good as wellness pedagogues.

The determination of the survey indicate that all the heath squad members particularly the nurse who works in the community should be cognizant about the effectivity of steam inspiration therapy with Tulsi on acute upper respiratory infection and educate the people to utilize this low cost natural merchandise. Peoples belonging to all strata of society must be encouraged to utilize of Tulsi foliages by making consciousness about the help ability, low cost and efficiency of this natural merchandise to diminish the grade of acute upper respiratory infection.

Nursing Education

The findings of the survey stress the consequence of steam inspiration with Tulsi foliage on cutting down the grade of acute upper respiratory infection and the betterment in behavioural responses of kids. This information can be included in the nursing course of study in order to better the wellness position and forestall the complications of respiratory infection in the community.

Nursing Administration:

The consequence showed steam inspiration with Tulsi leaves diminish the grade of acute upper respiratory infection. The nurse as a decision maker should be after and form going nursing instruction programmes which are good to the people in the community. Planning and organisation of such programmes require efficient squad work, be aftering the work force, money, stuff and clip to carry on successful instruction and clip to carry on successful instruction programmes.

Nursing Research

This is merely an initial probe to measure the effectivity of steam inspiration with Tulsi on acute upper respiratory infection. There is a demand for intensive research in the country of nursing to render missive service not merely in the infirmary but besides in the community.

Recommendation

A similar survey can be replicated on a larger population covering an extended community.

A survey can be conducted in other countries of Coimbatore metropolis.

A similar survey can be conducted in infirmery scene for patient with acute upper respiratory infection.

A comparative survey can be conducted between rural and urban scenes.

A comparative survey can be conducted between male and female kids with acute upper respiratory infection.