



# A Study to Assess Knowledge Regarding Hemophilia among Parents of Hemophilic Children in New Civil Hospital, Surat

Tajne A\*, Patel R, Patel M, Patel S, Patel T and Patel Z

Child Health Nursing, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, India

\*Corresponding author: Alka Tajne, Child Health Nursing, Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat, Gujarat, India, Tel: 8200032992; Email: alkatajne@gmail.com

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## Abstract

Hemophilia was thought to be a uniform entity for several centuries. The discovery that the coagulation defect in the blood of one hemophilic could be normalized by infusion of blood from another hemophilic in 1940 led to finding that there were two types of hemophilia: hemophilia A, due to deficiency of coagulation factor VIII and Hemophilia B, caused by the reduction of coagulation factor IX. Hemophilia was divided into three different degrees of severity: severe, moderate and mild. In severe hemophilia, the plasma content of coagulation factor activity is less than 1% of normal, compared with 1 to 4% in moderate hemophilia and 5 to 40% in mild cases.

**Keyword:** Assess; Knowledge; Hemophilia

## Introduction

Children suffering from hemophilia. About 400 babies are born with hemophilia each year in world. Hemophilia affects 1 in 5,000 male births. The current number of males with hemophilia living in the United State is estimated to be between 30,000 and 33,000. The estimated prevalence of hemophilia in the United States is 12 cases per 100,000 U.S. males for hemophilia A and 3.7 cases per 100,000 U.S. males for hemophilia B. The estimated incidence of hemophilia among U.S. births is 1 birth per 5,617 male births for hemophilia A and 1 birth per 19,283 male births for hemophilia B [1].

## Objective

- To assess the knowledge regarding hemophilia among parents of hemophilic children in new civil hospital, Surat.
- To find out association between knowledge scale with selected sociodemographic variables.

## Assumption

Parents of hemophilic children may have some

knowledge regarding haemophilia (Figure 1).

## Conceptual Framework

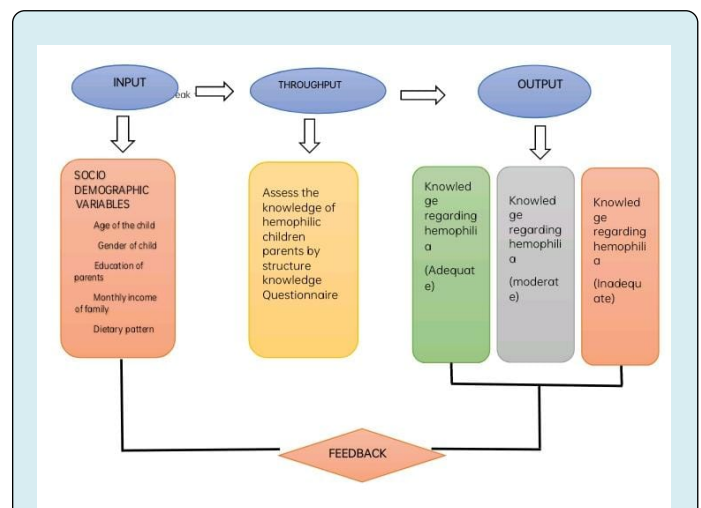


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework on General System Model.



## Methodology

Research methodology indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure for gathering valid and reliable data for an investigation. The content of this chapter [2] includes research approach and its rationale, description of setting and population, sampling technique, sample population, description of sample, tool selection, construction, description and rationale of the tool, procedure of data collection, data analysis and statistical method to be used.

### Research Approach

Quantitative research approach

### Research Design

Descriptive survey research design.

### Research Variable

Knowledge regarding Hemophilia.

### Demographic Variable

- Age
- Education
- Occupation
- Dietary pattern
- Bad habits (Smoking, Alcohol)
- Number of child
- Family Income, etc.

### Research Setting

The present study was conducted in the selected urban area of the Surat district.

### Target Population

In this study, the target population is consisted of the Parents of hemophilic children who are getting treatment in new civil hospital, Surat.

### Criteria for Sample Selection

- Parents of hemophilic children.
- Parents of hemophilic children who were available at time of data collection.
- Parents of hemophilic children who were willing to participate.
- Parents of hemophilic children who understand Gujarati Language.

### Sample Size

Parents of Hemophilic Child.

### Sampling Technique

Non-probability convenient sampling technique.

### Delimitation of the Study

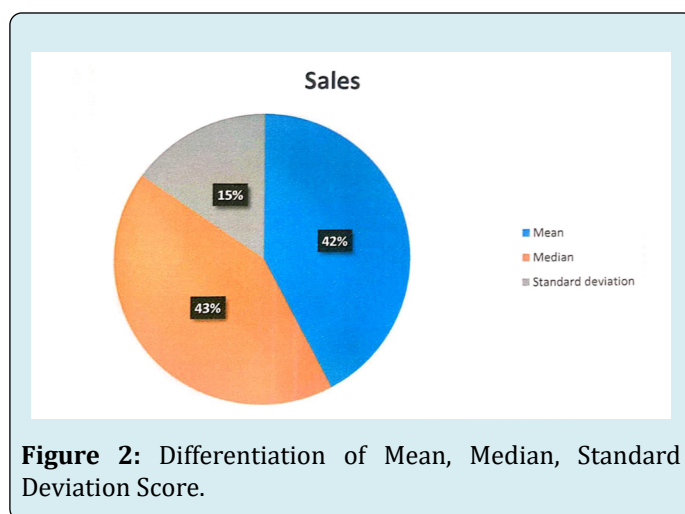
- This study is delimited to any one parent mother or father.
- This study is delimited to Parents of hemophilic children only.
- This study is delimited to 100 Samples [3,4].

**Major Findings of the Study:** The data were analysed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistic were utilised for the data analysis. After analysis the data major findings of the study (Table 1).

Mean	Median	Standard Deviation	Range	No.of Questions	Mean %
13.4	13.5	4.875	18	30	13.4

**Table 1:** Shows Mean, Median, Standard deviation of parents knowledge score.

Parents overall Mean was 13.4, Parents overall Median 13.5, Parents overall standard deviation was 4.875, Parents overall range was 18 (Figure 2).

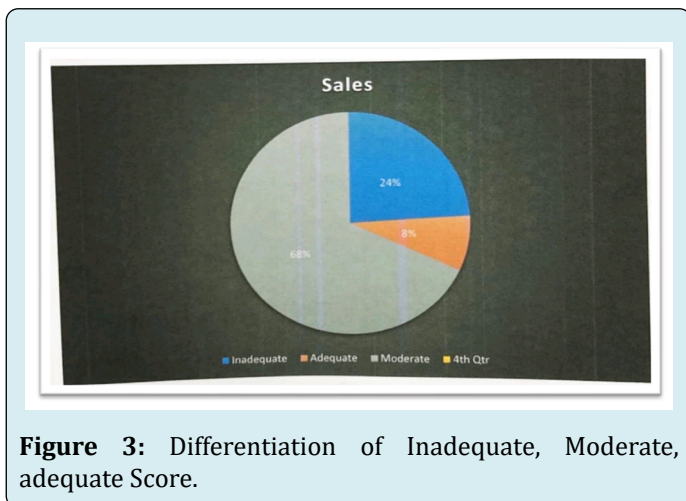


**Figure 2:** Differentiation of Mean, Median, Standard Deviation Score.

In Table 2, Majority 68(68%) of parents has moderate knowledge regarding haemophilia 24(24%) of parents have Inadequate knowledge regarding haemophilia 08(08%) of parents have adequate knowledge regarding haemophilia (Figure 3).

Level of Knowledge	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	1-10	24	24%
Moderate	11-20	68	68%
adequate	21-30	8	8%
	Total	100	100%

**Table 2:** Shows knowledge regarding Hemophilia among Parents of Hemophilic Children as Inadequate, Moderate, adequate score.



**Figure 3:** Differentiation of Inadequate, Moderate, adequate Score.

In present study, Association of socio-demographic variables with the total scores. The chi square value show that there is adequate knowledge in adolescence with Their socio-demographic variables such as age, gender, education, residence, types of family occupation of father, occupation of mother, monthly family income. In this study tabulated value is  $<0.05$  that compare with chi square value like age: 4.38, gender: 0.38, education: 6.51, types of family: 6.81, occupation of father: 6.65, monthly family income: 4.62, chi square value is a less than the table value at 0.05 levels of significance. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted for this study.

**Recommendation for Further Study:** On the basis of findings the following recommendation were made:

- A study on assessing the knowledge regarding hemophilia among parents of hemophilic children.
- A study can be performed find out the knowledge and awareness regarding hemophilia.
- A study can be utilized to conduct further research study in the field of knowledge regarding haemophilia [5-7].

## Conclusion

The conclusion was drawn based on the finding of study. The present study concluded that the assess the knowledge regarding haemophilia among parents of hemophilic children. The current study show that we have find mean. Median, standard deviation, chi-square test to assess the knowledge score [8-10] of adolescence regarding internet addiction. There is significant association between knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variables. Now a day's most of parents of hemophilic children have adequate knowledge regarding hemophilia. Providing knowledge and counselling is necessary to increase the knowledge of hemophilia. This study will help adolescence regarding internet addiction.

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