

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), PUNE
COLLEGE OF NURSING, PUNE**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**THEME – PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN
JANUARY 12th, 13th 2024**

SOUVENIR



**HOSTED BY
BHARATI VIDYAPEETH (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
COLLEGE OF NURSING, PUNE**

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN



HONORABLE DR. PATANGARAOJI KADAM SIR
FOUNDER, BHARATI VIDYAPEETH, PUNE

*Today, that idea has crystalized into
Bharati Vidyapeeth and we know that
person as Dr. Patangrao Kadam, the
founder of Bharati Vidyapeeth.*

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN

MESSAGE



Prof. Dr. Shivajirao Kadam
M.Sc., Ph.D.
Chancellor

Prof. Dr. Vivek A. Saoji
M.B.B.S., M.S.(Surg.)
Vice Chancellor

Bharati Vidyapeeth
(Deemed to be University)
Pune, India.
Founder Chancellor : **Dr. Patangrao Kadam**

★ Accredited with 'A+' Grade (2017) by NAAC ★
★ Category-I University Status by UGC ★
★ NIRF Ranking - 91 ★

"Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education"



Dr. Vishwajeet Kadam
B.Tech., M.B.A., Ph.D.
Pro Vice Chancellor
G. Jayakumar
M.Com., Dip.Pub Admin
Registrar

MESSAGE

It gives me great pleasure to know that Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Nursing, Pune has organized 2nd International Conference on a very relevant theme "*Public Health: A Global Concern*".

In this ever-changing fast world, healthcare has become the center point of all trade and commerce. Awareness about individual health and social health at large is a great concern for healthcare industry.

Research and awareness about global health is a top priority for equitable distribution and access to healthcare from all cadres of the society. The greater emphasis should be definitely on the health determinants and how they follow the process to attain the desired output. It is also required to look beyond the existing practices and aim at collaborative, multidisciplinary efforts for the delivery of health care to all.

Nursing fraternity has always been the driving force to allocate these efforts of healthcare to the masses. I am sure that the deliberations of this conference will fetch exuberant results to all the delegates who have pitched in from near and far for knowledge sharing.

I extend my Warm Wishes for great success of the Conference.

Prof. Dr. Shivajirao Kadam
Chancellor
Bharati Vidyapeeth
(Deemed to be University)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN

MESSAGE

Celebrating
ESTD. 1984
50
and Beyond
BHARATI VIDYAPEETH
: SECRETARY :
Dr. VISHWAJIT KADAM MLA
B.E.(Comp.), M.B.A., Ph.D.
: JOINT SECRETARIES :
Shri. V. B. MHETRE Dr. K. D. JADHAV
Dr. M. S. SAGARE

"Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education"



Bharati Vidyapeeth

Bharati Vidyapeeth Bhavan, L.B.S. Marg, Pune - 411 030.

(DONATIONS ARE EXEMPTED FROM INCOME-TAX VIDE NO. P 165/B-40)



: FOUNDER :
Dr. PATANGRAO KADAM
M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

MESSAGE

Warm greetings from Bharati Vidyapeeth & Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune!

I am delighted to welcome you all to the 2nd International Conference on the theme: "Public Health: A Global Concern." Organized by Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) College of Nursing, Pune. What an apt theme chosen, keeping in mind the ever-looming threat to healthcare. The clock keeps ticking and reminds us that though we are trying to attain normalcy, the healthcare industry has seen the graph change. Global healthcare is into technological reforms with artificial intelligence trying to set its foot on one hand and weighing on the other are challenges of ageing, Pandemic, relevance of chronic diseases and much more.

I'm sure the deliberation of this knowledge event would offer a great chance to learn from experts who are from distinguished fields, will share their experience and figure out imperative issues of healthcare industry in the public domain.

I look forward for collaborations and innovation to emerge from this distinguished gathering to serve the healthcare industry. Many congratulations to the Organizing team for working for this event.

With best regards,

Dr. Vishwajit Kadam
Secretary, Bharati Vidyapeeth
Pro Vice Chancellor,
Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN

MESSAGE



Hon'ble Dr. Asmita Jagtap
Executive Director Health Science
Bharati Vidyapeeth
Medical Foundation Pune

It is heart warming to know that Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), College of Nursing, Pune has taken initiative and has organized 2nd International Conference on very relevant aspect of healthcare - “Public Health : A Global Concern” .

Health care is no more restricted to borders and boundaries, class & economy, rather it talks about equitable distribution to all. Although health indicators keep revolving global health should remain prominent while drafting policies and agendas.

Health and health care the ever changing wheel will never have a distinct set of issues as its governed by numerous human determinants of environmental changes, health inequity , nutrition to name a few. To address these issues one requires a blend of health care team experts for knowledge exchange, international views, community researches etc.

I am sure the renowned experts will promote many more facets of Public health through this forum and making learning a joyful experience for the delegates to gain insights.

I Congratulate the organizing team and wish them all the best for a successful event.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN

MESSAGE





Prof. Dr. Shivajirao Kadam
M.Sc., Ph.D.
Chancellor

Prof. Dr. Vivek A. Saoji
M.B.B.S., M.S.(Surg.)
Vice Chancellor

Bharati Vidyapeeth
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"Social Transformation Through Dynamic Education"

ESTD 1984
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G. Jayakumar
M.Com., Dip. Pub. Admin.
Registrar

Message by Vice Chancellor

I am happy to note that our College of Nursing, Pune is organizing an International Conference on 'Public Health: A Global Concern'.

At the outset, I congratulate the Principal and the Organizing Team for taking initiative in organizing this major knowledge event, which I am sure will be a grand success. I take this opportunity to welcome all the invited guests, resource faculty, delegates and students on the campus of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune.

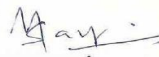
I am happy that you have chosen a very apt theme of Public Health for this conference. In this era of emerging microbial diseases, particularly the likes of COVID, it is important to understand and recognize that 'prevention is better than cure'. We must evolve a strong preventive public health system to mitigate the challenges like COVID and other newer emerging diseases.

Further the focus has to shift from disease to wellness. Public health experts, specifically the nursing fraternity can play a vital role in bringing about this change.

I am sure these and many more such critical issues will be discussed in this conference and I am also sure the participants will immensely benefit from this conference.

I convey my best wishes for a grand success of the conference.

Sincerely


Dr. Vivek Saoji
Vice Chancellor

Bharati Vidyapeeth Bhavan, Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Pune - 411 030 (INDIA)
Tel. : +91-20-24407100, 24325701 Fax: +91-20-24339121, 24321910 | E-mail : bvuniversity@bharativedyapeeth.edu | Web : www.bvuniversity.edu.in

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
PUBLIC HEALTH: A GLOBAL CONCERN

MESSAGE


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M.Sc., Ph.D.
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Registrar

MESSAGE

A warm welcome to all the participants to this prestigious, multidisciplinary educational hub of Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune campus and for the International Conference organized by College of Nursing, Pune.

The sole purpose of education is to spread knowledge and build a base for the future generation to learn from. This is exactly what I expect to be the outcome of this gathering of intellectual experts who would be sharing their valuable thoughts on an important theme "Public Health : A Global Concern".

When one talks about Global health it means one should think about improving health and achieving equity in health for every individual. It also looks at achieving an equilibrium in the vast disparities governing the provision of healthcare to the population and the emerging trends of aging, Universal Health Coverage, and the hard-hitting Pandemic these are just a few to mention.

I feel extremely proud and congratulate the Principal and organizers of Nursing College who have struck the cord aptly with the threat of Pandemic looming largely over us. I hope and wish that the outcome of this event will be a fruitful one.

With Best Wishes


G. Jayakumar
Registrar

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MESSAGE



Dr. Nilima Rajan Bhole

Dean Faculty of Nursing

Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune

It is my honor and privilege to be associated with the proceedings of the International Conference hosted by Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), College of Nursing, Pune. Nursing I would say is in its best form today as nurses are playing a key role in the healthcare industry. Globally healthcare has taken precedence over all the other leading issues. It is very evident that nurses are the biggest workforce in this dynamic industry. Making health achievable, available, affordable has a lot to do with nurses who shoulder this enormous responsibility of being responsible for the reforms in the health and healthcare delivery system. I am sure the discussions generated through this gathering on various topics will validate many issues and establish certain protocols. I welcome all the delegates for this conference and wish them happy learning sessions.

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MESSAGE



Dr. Bhagyashree Jogdeo
Organizing Chairperson
International Conference
Public Health : A Global Concern

On behalf of the organizing Committee I welcome distinguished guests, eminent speakers and delegates for the International Conference on “Public Health - A Global Concern”. This year the Conference theme has been aptly chosen as we still loom large in the fear of Pandemic hitting us anytime. Preparedness of all kinds is always the only weapon we have which can be used before the calamity strikes. Through the deliberations of the conferences which speaks about ageing, Universal Coverage, Immunization, Immigrants health, health care resilience and much more will weave in the threads required for strengthening the health care system. Nurses always have been leaders in delivery the health care system through various cadres need to be updated with vital information regarding the global health. I am sure the gathering of nurses here will take home more knowledge and will disseminate it where they serve.

I feel thrilled to have an enthusiastic team who will put in all their efforts to make this conference a huge success. I eagerly look forward to meeting all of you during this International Conference. Wish you great learning.



Dr. (Mrs.) Bhagyashree Jogdeo
Organizing Chairperson
In-Charge Principal,
BV(DU) CON, PUNE

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MESSAGE



Dr.Suresh Ray
Organizing Secretary
International Conference
Public Health : A Global Concern

It gives me utmost pleasure to welcome you all to this historical city of knowledge which is a benchmark in the field of education. Organizing an International Conference is indeed a mammoth task but not when we have a great University to back us and efficient organizing team who lead from the front. The management Organizing Chairperson , Organizing Secretary & the entire team are proud to present "International Conference on the theme "Public Health : A Global Concern" Information , Education & Training and Communication form the three important corner stones of Public Health . It calls for creating conditions in which people can be healthy. Bearing these in mind this Conference is organized to have path breaking discussions generated by eminent speakers from all over the globe who will ignite young minds sharpened by their views from the Public Health perspective. The sub-topics are hand picked to make it relevant to the prevailing conditions regarding healthcare in the current perspective. We also look at young researchers who would avail this platform to showcase their work in the form of scientific presentations, we welcome the inputs of their efforts. This knowledge event will surely be a great learning platform for all the delegates who have joined us from various institutes . Finally I thank everyone and look forward for towards a successful conference with enriching discussions.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Ray', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

VICE PRINCIPAL
Bharati Vidyapeeth
(Deemed to be University)
College of Nursing, Pune - 43

MESSAGE FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK.....

New Year Greetings to all the Readers

Releasing a Souvenir is indeed a challenge , which has to be won within the time frame. The Souvenir committee is pleased to present before you the efforts woven together by eminent speakers, researchers and faculty members who have penned down their knowledge into the print.. We are sure you all will have a wonderful time reading the articles presented to you as they all are written with utmost dedication, hard work and diligence . Equally they have been through the process of editing to bring the flow of knowledge to the readers .

We extend our gratitude to the Organizing Chairperson & Organizing Secretary for believing in our efforts to shape the Souvenir for the International conference themed

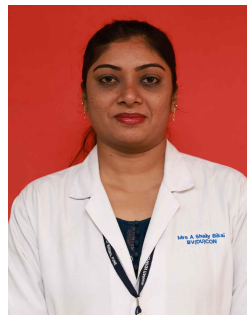
Public Health: A Global Concern

Happy Reading!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

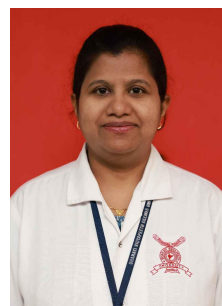
Editorial Team



Dr. Supriya Pottal Ray



Ms. Shaily Bikai



Ms. Sonal Kurane

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ALMANAC OF THE EVENT

Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune College of Nursing, Pune International Conference, 2024 Theme- Public Health: A Global Concern Programme Schedule			
Time	Topic	Speakers	Moderator's
Day 1: Friday (12/01/1024)			
8.30 to 9.30	Registration		
9.30-10.00	Breakfast		
10.00-10.30	Emerging Global Health issues: A Nurses Role	Dr. Mahipal Singh Director, Akhil Bharati Vidyapeeth Nursing College, Sikhar (Rajasthan)	Session-I Dr. Subhada Kale Principal, TGINE, Ruby Hall Clinic
10.30-11.00	Immunization: A WHO Perspective	Dr. Chetan Khade WHO Consultant	
11.00-11.10	Inauguration	Distinguished Guests & Members on the dais	INAUGRAL EVENT
11.10-11.20	Welcome & Key Note Address	Dr. Bhagyashree Jogdeo I/C Principal, BV(DU) College of Nursing, Pune	
11.20-11.30	Address By Dean	Dr. Nilima R. Bhore Dean, Faculty of Nursing, BV(DU), Pune	
11.30-11.40	Address by Guest Of Honour	Dr. Vivek Saoji Vice Chancellor, BV(DU), Pune	
11.40-11.50	Address by Chief Guest	Prof. (Dr.) Roy K George National President, TNAI	
12.00-12.30	Ageing: A Global Health Issue	Dr. Aarti Nagarkar School of Health Sciences, SPPU, Pune	Session-I Dr. Subhada Kale Principal, TGINE, Ruby Hall Clinic
12.30- 13.00	Disability & Global Health	Prof. Marianne Hudland Department of Social Work NTNU, Department of Social Work, Norway	
13.00-14.00	Lunch		
Time	Topic	Speakers	Moderator's
14.00-14.20	Immigrants & Health Care	Dr. Kirti Mahajan Director, International Cell BV(DU), Pune	Session-II Dr. Vaishali Jadhav Principal (BV) College of Nursing, Navi Mumbai
14.20-14.40	Primary Health Care & Resilience	Dr. Prakash Doke Professor, BV(DU) Medical College, Pune	
14.40-15.00	Pandemic Preparedness	Dr. Sonopant Joshi Director, Symbiosis College of Nursing, Pune	
15.00 – 15.30	Universal Health Coverage (Sweden Perspective)	Marianne V and Birgitta K Malardalen University, Sweden	
15.30-17.00	Paper Presentations 1: Evaluator- 1. Dr. Veena Sakhardande 2. Dr. Khurshid Jamadar		
17.00-17.30	Snacks & Tea		
17.30-18.30	Cultural Events		

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18.30 - 19.00	ALUMNI MEET		
Day-2: Saturday (13/01/2024)			
9.00-10.00	Paper Presentations 2: Evaluator- 1. Dr. Rupali S Kadam 2. Dr. Sadhana Adhyapak		
10.00-10.30	Universal Health Coverage (Germany Perspective)	Dr. Judith Neurohr Director, Centre of Nursing Liscence, Germany	Session-III Dr. Jyoti Pathare Principal STEC College of Nursing, Pune
10.30-11.00	Global Action Plan for Well- being for All	Brig. S. Gita Principal Armed Force Medical College, Pune	
11.00-11.30	Sustainable Development Goals	Dr. Sripriya Gopalkrishnan Principal Sadhu Vaswani College of Nursing, Pune	Session-IV Dr. Jyotsna Deshpande Principal Sushrusha School & Sushrusha Institute of Nursing Science Daund, Pune
11.30-12.00	Planetary Health	Dr. Anil Sharma Principal, College of Nursing CHARUSAT	
12.00 -13.00	Home Health Care	Panel Discussion on Home Health Care Dr. Jasneet Kaur, Dr. Rishi Awasthi, Mr. Prasad Phuthane Mrs. Angela Braver & Dr. Abhijit Shivankar	Session-V Dr. Jyoti Dube Principal Sir. Dr. M.S Gosavi Institute of Nursing Education, Training & Research, Nashik
13.00- 13:30	Valedictory Session & Vote of Thanks		

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
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Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University), Pune
College of Nursing, Pune
International Conference, 12-13/01/2024
Theme - Public Health: A Global Concern
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Organizing Chairperson: Dr. Bhagyashree Jogdeo

Organizing Secretary: Dr. Suresh Ray

SN	Responsibilities	Name of the Contact Staff member	Associated staff members
1.	Registration & Invitations	Dr. Veena S	Mrs. Sneha Sankpal Mrs. Rucha Bade Mrs. Kishori Thorat
2.	Finance Committee	Dr. K. Memchoubi	Mrs. Shubhangi Gaikwad Mr. Deepak Dhane
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6.	Catering Committee	Dr. Monita Thokchom	Mrs. Manisha Karkar Mrs. Prathana Dabhade Mr. Sandeep Mane
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11.	Press & Publicity	Mrs. Manisha Gadade	Ms. Nikita Rajabhau Jaybhay
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Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to be University)
College of Nursing, Pune
Teaching Faculty



Non-Teaching Staff



Emerging Global Health Issues: A Nurse's Role

Prof. (Dr.) Mahipal Singh

Director cum Principal
AkhilBharatiVidyapeeth College of Nursing
Sikar (Raj.)



INTRODUCTION

Global health concerns are widespread risks that pose a threat to safety, health, and life expectancy. These concerns include infectious diseases, health inequalities, economic disparities, universal health coverage, and varied distribution of the health workforce (WHO, 2021). Nurses must adopt a global perspective of health threats in order to actively participate and contribute to “Policy, education, economic relations, and environmental activism. Such factors are vital parts in confronting global health concerns. Global health security is the existence of strong and resilient public health systems that can prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease threats, wherever they occur in the world. The process of prevention, detection, and response is profoundly impacted by nurses, as they are a significant force in healthcare services.

SIGNIFICANCE

Countries with increased nurse-to-patient ratios face a heightened burden of disease due to the lack of essential care (WHO, 2021) • Africa- 973 people : 1 nurse • SE Asia- 409 people : 1 nurse • America- 121 people : 1 nurse • Europe- 129 people : 1 nurse • Efforts of the Global Health Security Agency have resulted in promising achievements (CDC, 2020 A)- • 11 countries with laboratory systems for disease detection • 17 countries with disease detection training programs, and emergency response and management protocols

POSITION STATEMENT

Nurses can impact the development, severity, and span of global health concerns by collaboration between nations and promoting global health security.

SUPPORT FOR POSITION

Global health concerns transcend national boundaries and require nurses to not only provide care on the frontlines, but advocate and involve themselves in constructing social and healthcare policy. In all parts of the globe, there is a lack of access to healthcare, a declining number of nurses in the workforce, and a decreased knowledge of disease prevention on a worldwide scale (Buseh, 2017). As reported by the World Health Organization in 2021, “Thanks to sustained global efforts, significant progress continues to take place, particularly in reducing the number of deaths caused by communicable, maternal, perinatal, and nutritional conditions.”. Nurses play a vast part in promoting those efforts by advocating for change, prevention education, providing treatment, and encouraging global compliance.

Nurses, as leading actors in this story, will be at the heart of sustainable health systems that meet individual and population needs, are fit for the present, and innovative and adaptable for the future. Nursing is an integral part of an intricate healthcare system, in which every nurse can have a crucial influence on the outcome of health issues.

IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE

Nurses in all roles must be involved as leaders in practice, ethics, and education to promote global health. Nurses worldwide need increased opportunities for advancing their skills and knowledge regarding several global health issues: prevention, detection, and response.

Prevention of global infectious diseases significantly impacted by nurses being knowledgeable and vocal about the importance of immunizations and being skilled in the ability to educate the public about disease processes(chronic health problems, infections, pandemics) and preventative measures.

Detection of diseases through testing, surveillance techniques, and reporting is vital in preventing outbreaks from reaching an epidemic/pandemic level, therefore protecting health across nations. Response to global health concerns including emergency operations, close

collaboration and open communication with citizens and other healthcare authorities, and close monitoring of active outbreaks.

There is a “Need for nurses to become more engaged with other professionals and in the political and policy making process... playing a pivotal role in how healthcare and social policies are developed aim at mitigating emerging infectious disease”.

Nurses are capable of generating positive reform and worldwide health improvement. Nurses should advocate for enhanced measures for prevention, detection, and response to global health concerns within their own institutions. Big changes can only be achieved if the change is beginning on an individual level. Nurses can provide valuable insight and constructive objectives when it comes to treating and eliminating global health concerns.

CONCLUSION

Global health concerns need to be approached on both a local and global level. Nurses of all specialties and areas must lead their own generation and inspire future nurses to respond to the challenges in which they are uniquely equipped to face. “Nurses have a professional obligation to understand the world in its broader context and base decision-making on an expanded understanding of ourselves, our patients, and our circumstances”. Those who pursue and practice a career in nursing have significant influence in leading global health into a new age—one that is more collaborative, safer, and equalized. Nurses can impact global health concerns by educating themselves and others, involving themselves in matters of policy and equality, and advocating for healthcare that is sustainable for all.

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Immunization: A WHO Perspective



Dr. Chetan Khade
WHO Consultant

One of the largest public health programs.

Routine Immunization Programme in India started in 1978 as the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) Programme gained momentum and was expanded as Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) in 1985

Challenges in Immunization Programme

- Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on RI
- Inequities in vaccination coverage
- - High burden of zero-dose children
- Suboptimal Vaccination Coverage
- - High drop out Rates
- - Low uptake of newer vaccines
- Upsurge in cases of Measles and Rubella

Impact of Covid 19 pandemic on immunization coverage

- Backsliding of immunization due to Covid pandemic, India
- India experienced a significant decline in coverage in 2020
- (91% to 85%, DTP 3) having most unvaccinated and under vaccinated children.

India's Response, 2022

State action plans - Risk categorization of districts and subdistricts

Task Force Meetings at State, District and Block level

Focus in high priority areas, surge support and surge monitoring

Monitored over 330,000 immunization sessions and more than 3.58 m children

Tracked progress using live dashboards, for monitoring and accountability mechanisms

IMI 4.0 and Supplementary campaigns in > 300 districts

2023 WUENIC Talking Points - Case study of India

- India's progress in recovery:
- Reduction in number of zero dose children
- Moved from 1st to 3rd place
- DTP1 coverage of 95% surpassing pre pandemic levels, impressive DTP3 coverage of 93%
- Intensified Mission Indradhanush 5.0
- Three rounds, August – October 2023
- Covering the entire country
- Target: all children up to 5 years of age and pregnant women

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- Focus on high priority districts to further reduce zero dose children
- Big leap towards Measles Rubella elimination

Inequities in Immunization Coverage

District wise data of NFHS-5, shows:

- Around 125 districts have FIC > 90%,
- But around 383 districts still have FIC < 70%.
- Of these 383 districts, 12 districts have FIC < 50%.
- It is also noteworthy that 10 out of 12 districts having FIC less than 50% belong to the north-east region.

Burden of Zero Dose in India

- As per NFHS-5, total burden of ZD children (12-23 months age group): 6.4%
- 63% of the ZD children live in the five states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, which together make up nearly 55% of the birth cohort.
- High Zero dose children – 17.8% in Meghalaya, 15.8% in Nagaland, 14.5% in Mizoram, and 13.4% in Arunachal Pradesh.

Priorities for India in 2024-26

- Achieve > 90% FIC in all districts
- MR elimination
- Bring down mortality and morbidity due to Diphtheria and Pertussis
- Maintain Polio Free status
- Focus on Districts with more zero dosers
- GAVI, HSS 3 support for 143 districts in 11 States
- Trainings - Revised MO and ANM handbook for Immunization
- New vaccine introduction
- HPV and TCV

Ageing: A Global Health Issue



Aarti Nagarkar,
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The world is experiencing a rapid increase in the number of elderly people, which poses unprecedented challenges. As people age, they are likely to experience more health problems, which in turn requires more investment in healthcare and long-term care. This, along with issues related to income security and healthcare expenses, presents a significant challenge for the society. In addition, the current institutional and social arrangements are not well-suited to support aging populations and changing social situations. It's important to prioritize preparing for longer lives and finding ways to reduce aging-related functional decline and disabilities both nationally and globally. We must increase awareness, develop innovative solutions for aging issues, and establish rigorous scientific research and policy dialogue to address the challenges and opportunities of a world with an aging population.

Disability & Global Health



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Title: Global Health and Disability - Capacity Building for Inclusion and Participation

Globally, the imperative to advance the disability agenda is pressing, necessitating the enhancement of societal and public health system capacities to foster the inclusion of individuals with disabilities. The overarching goal is to cultivate a society that warmly embraces the full participation of all, irrespective of disability. This imperative is particularly acute in low and middle-income countries, where challenges persist regarding the availability and accessibility of health and welfare services, contributing to a global concern. In 2021, the World Health Assembly resolution spotlighted this issue, underscoring the need for a heightened focus on disability on a global scale. The resolution's pivotal statement revolves around ensuring health equity for persons with disabilities, emphasising promoting disability inclusion within the health and welfare sector.

The escalating numbers of individuals grappling with chronic health conditions and disabilities are a growing concern for public health authorities worldwide, spanning both the Global North and Global South. Paradoxically, while the majority of persons with disabilities reside in the Global South, most of our knowledge about their circumstances is derived from the Global North. A demographic shift, coupled with advancements in modern medicine and technology, means that individuals are surviving conditions that were once deemed fatal, encompassing diseases, impairments, and congenital defects. This demographic shift presents a dual challenge for public health and rehabilitation services. Moving forward, these services must be prepared for treatment and cure and for the proactive development of capacities, provision of support, and the facilitation of fulfilling daily lives for individuals living with impairments.

Immigrants & Health Care



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"Navigating Challenges and Fostering Health: Understanding the Landscape of Immigrant Health and Care"

The movement of migrant workers across geographical and political boundaries in pursuit of employment opportunities has become an integral aspect of our globalized world. Whether internal or international, migration significantly contributes to the global economy, with migrant workers playing crucial roles across diverse industries. As we delve into the complexities of immigrant health and care at this conference, it is essential to recognize the unique challenges faced by these individuals who often find themselves in unfamiliar territories. Migrant workers are individuals who traverse borders, seeking employment without the intention of permanent settlement in the host country. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the global count of international migrants reached 169 million in 2019. Among them, a considerable number face additional challenges as undocumented immigrants or, in some distressing cases, as victims of modern-day slavery.

Over two-thirds of migrant workers are concentrated in high-income countries, with specific subregions emerging as focal points. Notably, 24.2% find themselves in Northern, Southern, and Western Europe, 22.1% in Northern America, 14.3% in the Arab States, and an additional noteworthy percentage in India. These statistics underscore the persistent importance of these regions in hosting a significant share of the global migrant workforce.

A substantial portion of migrant workers operates without proper documentation, leading to vulnerabilities and limited access to essential services, including healthcare. Understanding and addressing the unique health needs of this population is crucial for promoting their overall well-being and ensuring they receive adequate care.

As we explore immigrant health and care, it is imperative to recognize the existing healthcare disparities faced by migrant workers. Cultural and linguistic differences, coupled with limited access to healthcare resources, create unique challenges. Bridging these gaps is essential for fostering a healthcare system that caters to the diverse needs of our migrant population.

To enhance the health and well-being of migrant workers, we must promote empathy, advocate for their rights, and strive for inclusivity in healthcare systems. Cultural competence and sensitivity in healthcare delivery are paramount, ensuring that services are accessible and tailored to the diverse backgrounds of migrant communities.

The "Public Health: A Global Concern" Conference provides a platform to address the multifaceted dimensions of immigrant health. By understanding the challenges faced by migrant workers and fostering collaborative solutions, we can contribute to a more inclusive and equitable healthcare landscape. As we navigate through this conference, let us collectively work towards creating a world where immigrant health is prioritized, and care knows no boundaries.

Pandemic Preparedness



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Introduction: Preparedness for pandemics is an essential component of public health policy, particularly in light of the ever-changing nature of the global health landscape. The recent problems that have been faced by the COVID-19 have brought to light the necessity of strategic planning that is both broad and adaptable in order to reduce the effect of newly developing infectious illnesses. In light of the present situation, the purpose of this concept note is to summarise the most important ideas and tactics for improving pandemic preparation.

There has been widespread evidence of the destructive effects that pandemics have had on health care systems, economics, and the general well-being of societies across the world. The epidemic that is now going on has brought to light the critical need to develop our global and local capacities in order to successfully respond to new infectious threats. Taking a proactive, diverse, and collaborative approach is critically important, as demonstrated by the lessons that were acquired from this event.

Objectives

1. Early Detection and monitoring

It is imperative that global and national monitoring systems be strengthened in order to detect possible pandemics in a timely manner.

In order to facilitate the exchange of information and data, it is important to strengthen collaboration between public health authorities, research institutions, and international organizations.

2. Capacity Building

Invest in the development of robust healthcare infrastructure, including sufficient medical facilities, trained personnel, and diagnostic capabilities

Conduct regular training programs for healthcare professionals, first responders, and community health workers on pandemic response protocols

Make investments in the establishment of a solid healthcare infrastructure, which should include enough medical facilities, workers who have received adequate training, and diagnostic skills.

It is important to ensure that healthcare professionals, first responders, and community health workers get consistent training on the methods for responding to pandemic infections.

3. Research and Innovations

In order to better understand new infectious agents, their transmission patterns, and possible countermeasures, it is important to encourage research programs that focus on this area.

Encourage the production of antiviral drugs, vaccines, and other medical supplies, as well as the stockpiling of other medical supplies.

4. Public Health Communication

Establish clear and transparent communication channels to disseminate accurate information to the public

Develop targeted public health campaigns to raise awareness about preventive measures, vaccination, and community engagement

5. International Collaboration

For the purpose of disseminating correct information to the general public, establish communication channels that are both clear and transparent.

To increase knowledge about preventative measures, immunization, and community participation, you need develop public health programs that are specifically targeted.

6. Adaptive Policy Framework

Develop flexible and adaptive policy frameworks that can be adjusted based on the evolving nature of pandemics

Implement evidence-based policies that balance public health priorities with economic and social considerations

7. Community Engagement

Empower communities through education and involvement in pandemic preparedness and response activities

Foster community resilience and cooperation to enhance the effectiveness of containment measures

Conclusion

Pandemic preparedness is a shared responsibility that requires sustained commitment from governments, healthcare systems, communities, and the international community. By implementing the strategies outlined in this concept note, we aim to build a resilient global health infrastructure capable of responding swiftly and effectively to future pandemics. This proactive approach will not only protect lives but also safeguard the socio-economic fabric of societies worldwide

Sustainable Development Goals



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Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. Among these goals, Goal 3 specifically focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages. This chapter explores the targets and indicators outlined within Goal 3 and examines how sustainable development can be achieved in the context of health.

The history of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be traced back to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, also known as Rio+20, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2012. During this conference, world leaders recognized the need for a set of global goals to guide international efforts towards sustainable development.

Following Rio+20, the United Nations General Assembly established an Open Working Group (OWG) with representatives from 70 countries to develop a proposal for the SDGs. From 2013 to 2015, the OWG deliberated on the key thematic areas and targets of the SDGs and identified 17 goals and 169 targets, covering a wide range of social, economic, and environmental issues. The goals were designed to address the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and also encompass new global challenges. During UN summit Of 2015, the 17 SDGs were officially adopted by all 193 United Nations Member States. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the SDGs, represents a global commitment to achieving a more sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous world by 2030.

SDGs have now become a central framework for global development efforts and provide a roadmap for governments, organizations, and individuals to work towards addressing poverty, inequality, environmental degradation, and other pressing global challenges. The goals are interconnected and mutually reinforcing, acknowledging the interdependence of social, economic, and environmental sustainability.

The SDGs have also sparked significant interest and engagement from various stakeholders, including governments, civil society organizations, businesses, and academia. They have mobilized resources, inspired policy changes, and promoted innovative approaches to sustainable development. The goals have become a universal framework for action that transcends national boundaries and encourages collaboration and partnerships at all levels.

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Achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) targets for health in India requires comprehensive

effort like Prioritizing universal healthcare access, improving health infrastructure, enhancing health education, and addressing social determinants of health to ensure a holistic approach. Collaboration between government, NGOs, and communities is also crucial for successful implementation.

Sustainable development goals 3 prioritizes health: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by 2030. Indicators of SDG 3 are as follows :-

Target 3.1: Reduce Maternal Mortality

One of the key targets under Goal 3 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. To achieve this target, countries need to ensure access to quality maternal healthcare, including prenatal care, skilled birth attendance, and emergency obstetric care.

Investments in health infrastructure, education and training of healthcare professionals, and access to essential medicines are crucial in reducing maternal mortality rates.

Target 3.2: End Preventable Newborn and Child Deaths

Another important target is to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five years of age, with a focus on reducing neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. This requires strengthening healthcare systems, expanding immunization coverage, improving nutrition, and addressing other underlying causes of child mortality, such as pneumonia, malaria, and malnutrition.

Target 3.3: Combat Communicable Diseases

Goal 3 emphasizes the need to combat major communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Achieving this target involves strengthening healthcare systems, increasing access to essential medicines and vaccinations, promoting preventive measures, and fostering international cooperation to tackle these diseases. Additionally, efforts to combat neglected tropical diseases, such as dengue fever, Zika virus, and sleeping sickness, are also essential for achieving sustainable development in health.

Target 3.4: Reduce Non-Communicable Diseases

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and respiratory diseases, are responsible for a significant proportion of global mortality and morbidity.

Goal 3 emphasizes the need to reduce premature mortality from NCDs by one-third through prevention and treatment. This includes promoting healthy lifestyles, improving access to healthcare services, and ensuring affordability and availability of essential medicines for the prevention and management of NCDs.

Target 3.5: Strengthen Mental Health and Well-being

Mental health is a fundamental aspect of overall well-being, and Goal 3 recognizes the importance of addressing mental health issues. This target calls for the promotion of mental health and well-being, prevention and treatment of substance abuse, reduction of suicide rates, and provision of mental health services. It highlights the need to integrate mental health into primary healthcare systems, reduce stigma and discrimination, and increase investment in mental health programs and infrastructure.

Target 3.6: Achieve Universal Health Coverage

Goal 3 emphasizes the importance of achieving universal health coverage (UHC) to ensure that everyone has access to quality healthcare services without financial hardship. UHC encompasses a broad range of services, including preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and palliative care, and is crucial for reducing poverty and promoting sustainable development. It requires strengthening healthcare systems, improving governance and financing mechanisms, and addressing barriers to access, such as geographical, cultural, and socioeconomic disparities.

SDG 3 is particularly significant in India, owing to the challenges faced by its large and culturally diverse population. Despite significant economic progress, India continues to face challenges related to equitable access to quality health services, particularly in rural areas. Rising numbers in noncommunicable diseases such as heart disease, cancer, and diabetes necessitates addressing health care systems. The importance of reducing maternal and neonatal mortality, and improve nutrition and nutritional deficiencies among children and women has been highlighted.

India has come a long way in achieving its targets for SDG 3. Path-breaking initiatives in this regard by the government have caused significant changes. Some initiatives are:

National Health Mission (NHM). The NHM aims at accessibility and affordability of quality healthcare for all, especially those residing in rural areas, the poor, women, and children. NHM emphasizes on providing public health services in the areas of women's health, child health, water, sanitation and hygiene, immunization; and nutrition. The NHM created a set of specific targets based on indicators as an important step toward achieving SDG 3.

Ayushman Bharat health insurance scheme. This flagship health insurance scheme was launched with an intention to provide healthcare services to the poor and underprivileged free of cost.

National Programme for Health Care for the Elderly (NPHCE). The objective of NPHCE is to provide separate, specialized, and comprehensive healthcare to the elderly including outreach services.

Immunization. A considerable progress has been made in immunizing the population against major diseases, including measles, polio, and tetanus. The COVID 19 immunization program being the largest in the world where more than 90 percent of the population was covered.

Malaria eradication. As per the world malaria report, 2019, India accounts for almost 3 percent of the global malaria burden. A steady decline is noted in the estimated malaria cases with a registered reduction of 24 percent in 2017 compared to 2016, and 28 percent in 2018 compared to 2017.

Tobacco abuse. Tobacco use, a huge public health threats in India, leads to lost lives and major social and economic costs. The National Tobacco Control Program (NTCP), aims at reducing tobacco use in India, and has been implemented using measures such as higher taxation, advertising restrictions, health warnings, and cessation services.

Despite significant economic progress, India has faced challenges of equity and lack of access to quality health services, particularly in rural areas.

According to a study led by Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, India is not on target to reach more than half of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 2030 deadline. The study published in The Lancet Regional Health–Southeast Asia on February 20, 2023, and authored by S.V. Subramanian et al found that India was off

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target for 19 of the 33 SDG indicators. More than 75% of districts were off target for critical indicators—including access to basic services, wasting and overweight children, anemia, child marriage, partner violence, tobacco use, and modern contraceptive use. Almost no progress made on anemia. The researchers estimated that India would need another 30 years to achieve targets like access to basic services and partner violence which are indirectly related to SDG 3. The authors recommended that a strategic roadmap be developed toward four particular SDGs: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Wellbeing, and Gender Equality.

THE WAY FORWARD

Some of the challenges India faces in achieving SDGs are

Insufficient funding is a major challenge to achieving SDG 3. Sustained investments are required in robust health systems to ensure adequacy in equipment needed to deliver quality healthcare

services to all. A comprehensive approach is required to address issues involving health, education, finance, and the environment. Government initiatives, sufficient funding, and effective Public-Private Partnerships are critical to achieving SDG 3 and ensuring that all people enjoy the benefits of quality healthcare, health, and well-being.

Going forward, achieving SDG 3 in India is essential for better health and well-being and for removing disparities. This will help build a sustainable and equitable society. The vision of becoming a true economic superpower will be achieved once India's population is healthy.

Conclusion

The health-related targets outlined within Goal 3 of the SDGs reflect the interconnected nature of human well-being and sustainable development. Achieving these targets requires a comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach that focuses on strengthening healthcare systems, improving access to essential services and medicines, promoting health education and awareness, and addressing social determinants of health. By working together and prioritizing health as a key driver of sustainable development, we can ensure a healthier, more equitable, and prosperous future for all.

Planetary health



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The phrase "planetary health" is relatively new and is based on the idea that the long-term health of humans depends on the well-being of the earth, encompassing both living and nonliving systems. The conventional idea of human health, which primarily considers endemic qualities of the human population without taking into account the influence and reliance on the surrounding natural ecosystems, has been completely transformed by the concept of planetary health.(Hidaya Aliouche and Coveney)

Ensuring the survival of civilization while reducing unfair, wasteful, and unsustainable resource usage is the goal of planetary health in order to stop future harm to the environment and human health. It is a multidisciplinary discipline that extends beyond public health to address environmental health at its heart by looking at upstream economic, political, and social systems. Planetary health has an impact on many facets of the planet, including civilizations, communities, and the ecosystems that support them. It is a kind of alternative solution providing that looks at the political, social, and economic systems that government is impacted by while simultaneously opening the door to a more resilient future.(UN News Centre)

Polluted air, land, and water are instances of planetary health in action. According to WHO estimates, 2.4 billion people use polluting fuels for cooking and home heating, and 3.2 million people die from home air pollution-related causes each year. Over 99% of people live in regions with air pollution levels exceeding WHO air quality standards, and ambient air pollution is thought to be a contributing factor in 4.2 million annual fatalities. Each year, air pollution causes 6.7 million premature deaths. One of the biggest risks to health from the environment is air pollution. Countries may lessen the burden of lung cancer, stroke, heart disease, and both acute and chronic respiratory illnesses, such as asthma, by lowering their air pollution levels. 99% of people on the planet lived in areas in 2019 where the WHO's standards for air quality were not reached.(WHO)

More than 2 billion people live in water-stressed nations in 2021, and it is anticipated that in certain areas, the effects of climate change and population expansion will make the situation worse. At least 1.7 billion people worldwide will be using feces-contaminated drinking water in 2022. The biggest threat to the safety of drinking water is microbiological contamination brought on by feces. Despite the fact that environmental contamination is a common problem, national strategies and international development often ignore it.(World Health Organization)

Following considered as key aspects of planetary health:

- Ecosystems in good health are essential to keeping life on Earth going. Clean soil, water, air, and biodiversity all help ecosystems remain resilient and able to adjust to changing environmental conditions.

- Climate change is a result of human activity like deforestation and the use of fossil fuels. Due to severe weather events, changing disease patterns, and disruptions to food and water supplies, the ensuing changes in temperature, weather patterns, and sea levels have an impact on human health both directly and indirectly.
- Pollution, resource depletion, and rising consumption patterns are the results of fast urbanization and globalization.
- A "One Health" philosophy is embraced by planetary health, which acknowledges the connection between environmental, animal, and human health.
- Social and economic variables are important health determinants according to planetary health. Disparities in health across and within communities may be made worse by unequal access to healthcare, the allocation of resources, and environmental dangers.
- Planetary health emphasizes the need for sustainable practices that support social justice, economic development, and environmental protection. It is in line with international programs such as the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

Recently in 2023, India hosted G20 meeting and documented that "With shifts related to climate change and also the way we are living our lives on this planet today, there is a likelihood of certain new types of health emergencies. These could be new infections or infections in geographies where they did not occur earlier. Other emergencies could be those associated with extreme temperatures or triggered by floods, Climate change and its impact on health and human development and economics is a larger and a multi-dimensional issue that concerns us all"(PTI)

Handling Planetary Health: Managing the health of the world necessitates a multidimensional, cooperative strategy that takes into account the relationships between ecosystems, human health, and the environment, few of such initiatives can be:

- **Advocating Sustainable Living:** Promote responsible production and consumption. Communities should learn how nutrition, transportation, and energy consumption affect the environment. Promote eco-friendly products and renewable energy in industry.
- **Biodiversity Conservation:** Conserve and restore natural environments. Encourage biodiversity protection and land use sustainability and stop wildlife trafficking and poaching.
- **Climate change adaptation and mitigation:** Promote greenhouse gas reduction measures. Energy efficiency and renewable energy are promoted.
- **Agricultural Sustainability:** Promote soil health and biodiversity via agroecology. Promote agricultural water conservation.
- **Air and water quality management:** Implement and enforce regulations to reduce water and air pollution.
- **One-Health Approach:** Promote multidisciplinary cooperation between health practitioners, environmental scientists, and veterinarians to solve human-animal-environmental health issues.
- **Green City Planning:** Create green, sustainable urban places that improve physical and mental health. Reduce carbon emissions by encouraging public transit, cycling, and walking.
- **International Cooperation:** Address global environmental issues via global partnership.
- **Research, innovation:** Support planetary health research to understand the intricate links between ecosystems and human health.
- **Community engagement.**
- **Education and awareness among public via involvement of various stakeholders.**(Pongsiri et al.; Iyer et al.)

It will need a team effort, well-informed legislation, and sustainable practices to solve global health issues. Preserving biodiversity, promoting sustainable agriculture, reducing pollution, and mitigating climate change are essential to preserving both human health and the health of the world. Building a resilient and sustainable future requires a comprehensive knowledge

of the complex relationships that exist between human civilizations, ecosystems, and global processes.

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HOME HEALTH CARE



Moderator: Dr Mrs. Jyoti R Thakur
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Panel Discussion Speaker



Dr. Jasneet Kaur



Dr. Rishi Awasthi



Mrs. Angela Braver



Dr. Abhijeet S

Introduction and concept and goals- home health care is wide range of services that can be given at home for an illness or injury. It includes provision of health care professionals, paramedical services and also equipments to patients and their families in their home. It is a system of care provided by skilled practitioners to patients in their homes under the direction of a physician

The goals of home health care services are to help individuals to improve function and live with greater independence; to promote the client's optimal level of well-being; and to assist the patient to remain at home, avoiding hospitalization or admission to long-term care institutions.

Types of home health care services- Depending on the individual patient's situation, limitless customized care given can range from nursing care to specialized medical services. It includes care by doctors, nurses, physiotherapist, occupational therapist, speech therapist, social workers, health aids also companionship services etc.

Responsibilities of Home health care staff- The responsibilities of home health care staff are diverse and encompass various aspects of patient care. They all shoulder administrative responsibilities and other working responsibilities like assessment and planning, direct patient care, health education, communication and coordination, rehabilitation, crisis management, maintaining safe environment and recording and reporting with adherence to regulations and ethical guidelines.

Future of home health care- The demand for home healthcare in India is growing rapidly, driven by the aging population, the increasing prevalence of chronic diseases, and the need for cost-effective healthcare solutions. With the expansion of telehealth services, home-based care for chronic diseases, remote patient monitoring, and personalized medicine, and technology-enabled care, patients can receive quality care from the comfort of their homes.

Conclusion- There are multiple success stories related to positive impact of home health care where healthy mindset and familiar surroundings are proven to help patients heal better and healthier.

**TOPIC: GLOBAL ACTION PLAN FOR WELL BEING OF ALL
SDG 3: ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL BEING FOR
ALL AT ALL AGES**



- BRIG (DR) S GITA, PRINCIPAL, CON AFMC

During the United Nations General Assembly high-level week in September 2023, Heads of State and Government gathered at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Out of the 17SDG goals SDG 3 focuses on Ensuring healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages. Great strides have been made in improving people's health in recent years. 146 out of 200 countries have already met or are on track to meet the SDG target on under-5 mortality. Effective HIV treatment has cut global AIDS-related deaths by 52 per cent since 2010 and at least one neglected tropical disease has been eliminated in 47 countries.

The Sustainable Development Goals make a bold commitment to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other communicable diseases by 2030. The aim is to achieve universal health coverage, and provide access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines for all.

The Global Action Plan for Healthy Lives and Well-being for All (SDG3 GAP), established in 2019, brings together 13 multilateral health, development and humanitarian agencies.

Its goal is to help countries accelerate progress on the health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets, through a set of commitments to strengthen collaboration across the agencies to take joint action and provide more coordinated and aligned support to country owned and led national plans and strategies. Under the SDG3 GAP, agencies commit to aligning their ways of working to provide more streamlined support to countries and reduce inefficiencies. Although referred to as a "global" plan, the added value of the SDG3 GAP lies in coordinated support, action and progress in countries.

The SDG3 GAP sets out the signatory agencies' commitments to Engage, Accelerate, Align and Account through adopting new ways of working, building on existing successful collaborations, and jointly aligning support around national plans and strategies that are country owned and led. The agencies consistently promote gender equality and attention to the needs of marginalised and vulnerable people.

Under the SDG3 GAP, agencies commit to aligning their ways of working to provide more streamlined support to countries and reduce inefficiencies. Through the SDG 3 GAP, the agencies provide joint support to countries under seven "accelerator themes" or communities of practice, and gender equality. Making progress across these thematic areas is essential to overall progress on the health-related SDGs.

Public Health Nursing

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Nurses working in the community have been able to associate the effects of the environment on individuals, groups, and families with the health status of a given community. Lack of sanitation, poor housing, harsh weather, and poor nutrition all contribute to possible impaired health states.

During the last 150 years, there have been two important revolutions. The Industrial Revolution in 1830 was associated with the discovery of steam power, which led to rapid industrialization, resulting in the concentration of wealth in the cities, and consequently in migration from rural to urban areas. The net result was that, on the one hand, the villages were neglected and, on the other hand, towns and cities witnessed rapid haphazard expansion, often leading to the creation of urban slums. These changes brought about more complex health problems in rural as well as urban areas, which ultimately led to the development of the concept of public health.

The social revolution occurred around 1940, during the Second World War. Which brought into force the concept of the 'welfare state'. This envisaged the total well-being of man, paying major attention to the forgotten majority living in the villages. It was aimed at fighting three enemies of man: poverty, ignorance and ill health on a common platform. This was followed by the realization that health was not possible without improving economic or educational conditions and vice versa.

Among developing countries, India gave a lead in bringing about the total well-being of rural people by instituting a remarkable Community development Programme (1951) For intensive all-round development, the country was developed into Community Development Blocks, in which ill health was to be fought through the agency of Primary Health Centres, as recommended by Bhore Committee.

Public health was fairly well-developed in ancient India. Adequate proof of community health measures adopted during the Harappa Civilization, as far as 5000 years ago has been found in the old excavations at Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal near Ahmedabad in the form of soak pits, cesspools, and underground drainage.

Nurses are trained to work towards alleviating a patient's suffering, where they play an important role in the curative aspect. The prevention of such suffering at the individual, family, and community level is also seen as an important need. Society has high expectations from Public Health Nurses, as caregivers. This is because the people are gradually becoming increasingly conscious of their health needs.

Hence, the role of the Public Health Nurse is more challenging today than ever before.

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PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERN: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE



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Global health is focusing on development of nation and foreign aid efforts by developed & under developed countries. Non communicable diseases are non infectious disease and do not transmit like communicable diseases.

As per world health organization common communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases, cancer, Diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, mental health disorders. Noncommunicable diseases kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 74% of all deaths globally. Each year, 17 million people die from Noncommunicable diseases before age 70; 86% of these premature deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. All Noncommunicable diseases deaths, 77% are in low- and middle-income countries. Cardiovascular diseases account for most Noncommunicable diseases deaths, or 17.9 million people annually, followed by cancers (9.3 million), chronic respiratory diseases (4.1 million), and diabetes (2.0 million including kidney disease deaths caused by diabetes). These four groups of diseases account for over 80% of all premature NCD deaths.

Risk factors for Non communicable diseases are modifiable behavior, such as tobacco use, physical inactivity, unhealthy diet and the harmful use of alcohol. Metabolic risk factors contribute to four key metabolic changes that are increased blood pressure overweight/obesity, hyperglycemia & hyperlipidemia indirectly or directly these diseases are driven by forces that include rapid unplanned urbanization, globalization of unhealthy lifestyles and population ageing, the leading NCD in terms of premature deaths.

The first step towards a cure is the management of these diseases the management includes screening, detecting and treating the diseases. As NCDs are chronic, palliative care is also needed. Strengthening primary health care will significantly reduce the deaths associated with NCDs.

Researches for Prevention and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases in India are have been important research prioritization exercises at the global level which are relevant to our settings which will help for monitoring trends of NCD morbidity, mortality, and risk factors. There are the three Ps of public health which are keys of Global health: prevention, protection, and promotion. Important aspects to prevent, control and promote health to reduce prevalence of Non communicable diseases are Healthy Diet, Regular Exercise. Adequate Sleep, Mental Relaxation, Avoiding tobacco and alcohol & Genetic Counseling. These are the area of Research will help for promotion & awareness of public health and will contribute to reduce mortality & morbidity of non communicable diseases.

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Trends in Obstetrical Nursing—Public Health Perspective

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The maternal and child population is constantly changing along with change in social structure variations in family style, increased health care cost, improvement in medical technology and changing patterns of illness.

- Families are smaller in size than in previous decades. Children are more likely to be born and raised in nontraditional groupings like-
- Single parent families can be result of unwed parenthood or divorce & mostly headed by the mother.
- Blended families formed by the marriage of two adults who have children from previous union.
- An increasing number of mothers work outside the home.
- Abuse is more common than ever before.

Economic issues and trends

The cost of having and raising children continues to increase faster than family income. More women of child bearing age are employed outside the home than ever before.

Trends related to technology

Specific care as where advance in technology affect child bearing include fertility concerns, genetic counseling and antepartum or intra partum diagnostic testing.

Fertility concerns

Pregnancies can be planned, infertile women or men can become parents and unwanted pregnancies can be prevented

Genetic counseling

Genetic counseling enables to look at the genetic structure of individuals and predict the likelihood of occurrence of gene related disorders.

Availability of maternal care

More facilities today provides some form of family centered care, with birthing rooms that encourages more supportive family friendly approach to the child birth.

Vital statistics

Some statistics have the highest level of significance for identifying trends that will have impact on maternity nursing.

Managed care

Before managed care, health care insurance paid separately for each procedure or piece of equipment the client received.

Alternative setting

It increase nursing responsibility for assessment and professional judgment and provides expanded role for nurse practitioner.

This promotes a holistic, family centered approach to maternal and child health care.

Community based care

A shift in setting care institution to the home has been occurring. Even child bearing women at risk are cared for in the home.

Shortening hospital stay

Routine hospitalization for mothers and newborn after an uncomplicated delivery is now 2 days or less.

Trends of patient involvement, self-care and focus on health care

In the present scenario clients no longer passively accept and comply with the advice of health care providers, rather they demand information and take advice roles.

Other trends**Labor, delivery, recovery and post-partum care (LDRP)**

In it the mother labors, delivers and recovers in the same room and the same bed. The LDRP has the advantage of providing comprehensive care with single setting.

Mother baby couplet care

It focuses and adapts to both the physical and psychological needs of the mother, the family and the neonate and fosters family unity.

BREAK SILENCE NOT SPIRITS SAY NO TO OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE

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Obstetric violence has been recognized as a significant risk factor for maternal morbidity
and mortality globally

GIVING BIRTH IS LIKE GOING TO WAR....

Every woman has the right to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to dignified, respectful health care

Many women experience disrespectful and abusive treatment during childbirth in facilities worldwide. Such treatment not only violates the rights of women to respectful care, but can also threaten their rights to life, health, bodily integrity, and freedom from discrimination.

PREVENTION

Governmental and development partners support for research and action on disrespect and abuse

Greater support from governments and development partners is needed for further research on defining and measuring disrespect and abuse in public and private facilities worldwide, and to better understand its impact on women's health experiences and choices.

Initiate, support and sustain programs designed to improve the quality of maternal health care, with a strong focus on respectful care as an essential component of quality care

Greater action is needed to support changes in provider behavior, clinical environments and health systems to ensure that all women have access to respectful, competent and caring maternity health care services. This can include social support through a companion of choice, mobility, access to food and fluids, confidentiality, privacy, informed choice, information for women on their rights, mechanisms for redress following violations, and ensuring high professional standards of clinical care.

Emphasizing the rights of women to dignified, respectful health care throughout pregnancy and childbirth

International human rights frameworks highlight disrespect and abuse during childbirth as an important human rights issue, and can aid women's health advocates in raising awareness and developing policy initiatives on the importance of respectful maternal care. Rights-based approaches to organizing and managing health systems can facilitate the provision of respectful, quality care at birth.

Generating data related to respectful and disrespectful care practices, systems of accountability and meaningful professional support are required

Health systems must be accountable for the treatment of women during childbirth, ensuring clear policies on rights and ethical standards are developed and implemented. Health-care providers at all levels require support and training to ensure that childbearing women are treated with compassion and dignity.

Involve all stakeholders, including women, in efforts to improve quality of care and eliminate disrespectful and abusive practices

Ending disrespect and abuse during childbirth can only be achieved through an inclusive process, involving the participation of women, communities, healthcare providers, managers, health professional training, education and certification bodies, professional associations, governments, health systems stakeholders, researchers, civil society groups and international organizations. This has clear implications for the overall health of women who experience obstetric violence, and also for health-care costs, since prevention is usually more cost effective than treatment.

Ageing & Health

Ms.Deepali.Borde

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Ageing results from the impact of the accumulation of a wide variety of molecular and cellular damage over time. This leads to a gradual decrease in physical and mental capacity, a growing risk of disease and ultimately death.

Common health conditions associated with ageing

Common conditions in older age include hearing loss, cataracts and refractive errors, back and neck pain and osteoarthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, diabetes, depression and dementia. As people age, they are more likely to experience several conditions at the same time.

WHO response

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly declared 2021–2030 the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing and asked WHO to lead the implementation. The UN Decade of Healthy Ageing is a global collaboration bringing together governments, civil society, international agencies, professionals, academia, the media and the private sector for 10 years of concerted, catalytic and collaborative action to foster longer and healthier lives.

Care for ageing populations globally

We are experiencing a global demographic transition of rapid population ageing, stemming from declines in both fertility and mortality rates. Older adults in all countries have experienced disproportionately poorer outcomes of COVID-19, dictated by both greater age-related vulnerability and insufficient resources allocated to geriatrics.

To ensure healthcare systems have the ability to care for ageing populations, specialized knowledge in geriatrics must be increased via educational strategies to encourage careers in gerontology, such as targeted curricula that improve understanding of the field, develop skills, and assuage common concerns of medical and nursing students.



Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for Mental Health

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Cognitive behavioral therapy combines cognitive therapy with behavior therapy by identifying maladaptive patterns of thinking, emotional responses, behaviors and replacing them with more desirable patterns. Principles are requires a sound therapeutic alliance, collaboration, active participation.it focused on problem. It deals with the Automatic thoughts. They are images, mental activity that occur as a response to a trigger, like an action or event.⁽¹⁾ CBT deals with the Cognitive Distortions, means some automatic thoughts are true, many are either untrue, these are also known as thinking errors. The errors in thinking: All-or-nothing thinking, Fortune-telling, Labeling, Emotional reasoning, Mental filter, Overgeneralization, Mind reading, Personalization, Should and must statements, Magnification, Disqualifying or discounting the positive. CBT identify core beliefs, means firm, deep rooted perspectives about ourselves and the world that we have built over a lifetime. The categories of core beliefs are helpless core beliefs, Unlovable core beliefs, and Worthless core beliefs. Coping Strategies are part of CBT and based on cognitive restructuring, to recognizing negative, inaccurate thoughts and replace them with alternative ones that are more realistic helpful. Socratic questioning is disciplined questioning technique used in CBT to pursue thought in many directions and for many purposes.⁽²⁾

Keyword: Maladaptive, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Automatic thoughts, Cognitive Distortions, Socratic questioning

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SCIENTIFIC PAPER/POSTER PRESENTATIONS

To prepare and test effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding postnatal care among primipara mothers
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The period after delivery is an adjustment for a primipara mothers. Postnatal care denotes to care of the mother as well as the care of baby. As women progress in this phase, women recuperate from the new change in the life and learns to cope up with the stress. **Objectives of the study are** to assess the knowledge & Practices regarding postnatal care among primipara mothers before & after the administration of video assisted teaching programme (VATP) in both experimental group and control group, to determine the effect of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge and practices regarding postnatal care among primipara mothers, to associate the pre-interventional knowledge findings with the selected demographic variables.

Methodology : a quantitative research approach was adopted. The tool was validated by 21 different experts. The reliability of the tool was tested & found to be reliable. Video assisted teaching programme is certified for visual clarity and audibility by experts. Pilot study was conducted to establish the feasibility. The collected data was organized, analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives and hypothesis of the study.

Results:

Demographic variables was analysed in Freq & percentage. Posttest knowledge score was compared it shows that 22.2% and 11.4 % were having average knowledge score in experimental and control group. Majority of the primipara mothers in experimental group had achieved good knowledge and no mothers in control group could achieve this. Self-reported practices regarding postnatal care among primipara mothers in control group, before and after the administration of video assisted teaching programme (VATP) in experimental group was found change in the score. Researcher applied paired t-test for checking the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding postnatal care. T-values for this comparison were 90.4 and 98.3 on day 15 and day 45 respectively with 174 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-values were small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis H_{01} is rejected and accept the research hypothesis H_1 . Video assisted teaching programme is proved to be significantly effective in improving the knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding postnatal care. Fisher's exact test was used to associate the Pre-interventional Knowledge findings with selected demographic variables. The few demographic variables like education, occupation of mother and monthly family income of the family were found to have significant association with the knowledge related to postnatal care among the primipara mothers as the corresponding P-value is less than 0.05.

Keywords -effectiveness , video assisted teaching programme ,knowledge,practice

TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AMONG GIRLS, BETWEEN THE AGE GROUP OF 18-22 YEARS RESIDING IN INSTITUTIONAL RESIDENTIAL COMPLEX.

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Abstract

Background

Girls between the age of 18-22 years is a traditional stage of physical and mental human development generally—between puberty and legal adulthood but largely characterized as beginning and ending with the teenage stage. According to Erik Erikson, stages of human development for example, a young adult is generally a person between the ages of 20 & 40 whereas an adult is a person between the ages of 13 & 19. They account for 1/5 of the world's population and in India they account for 22.8% of the total population. Number of adolescence in India particularly girls live under suboptimal conditions marked by poor nutritional status and high level of morbidity and mortality.

Material and method: A non-experimental descriptive research design was undertaken while the approach utilized was quantitative. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection of 30 samples. The study was done at selected institutional residential complex of the city. Structured questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting the data which included demographic questions and haemoglobin was assessed by Sahil's method.. Analysis was done by using descriptive inferential statistics.

Results: Analysis revealed that 12(40%) of the girls have >10.5gm % (normal) haemoglobin level, 09(30%) of them have haemoglobin level between 9.5-10.4gm % (moderate anaemia) and 09(30%) of them have haemoglobin level between 8-9.4gm% (mild anaemia), none were found in the categories of severe(6.6-7.9gm%) & very severe (<6.5gm%) anaemia. Mean Hemoglobin level of nursing students was **10.7gm%** and the Standard Deviation was **1.4798**.

Conclusion : From the present study it is revealed that 30% of the girls have moderated & mild Hb levels which is a cause of concern. This range to shift to severe category if immediate attention is not drawn towards the remedial measures for correction of anaemia.

Keywords: prevalence, anaemia, girls, 18-22 years, institutional residential complex

“A study to explore the experiences of Maternal-fetal attachment among the primigravida women in selected districts of Western Maharashtra with a view to develop the Maternal-fetal attachment scale”

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ABSTRACT

Maternal-fetal attachment is an imperceptible connection and maintain a bond between mothers and as every woman experiences a unique experience during their pregnancy. Therefore, a study was undertaken to explore the experiences of Maternal-fetal attachment among the primigravida women in selected districts of Western Maharashtra with a view to develop the Maternal-fetal attachment scale.

Material & Method: Qualitative approach and the research design adopted was hermeneutic phenomenology. Saturation of the data was achieved with 25 samples, using probability purposive sampling technique. The tool consisted of demographic profile and a guiding questionnaire. The data was collected through one to one in-depth interview and field notes after taking informed written consent from the primigravidae women. To ensure the trustworthiness of the data credibility, transferability and dependability was done. The data was analyzed using descriptive statistics i.e., frequency and percentage to describe the demographic characteristics of samples and for the factors affecting maternal-fetal attachment. Thematic analysis was done to determine essential codes, sub-themes and themes through content analysis.

Results: A Total of 10 theme and 31 sub themes were generated from which 8 factors were identified which affects the maternal-fetal attachment during pregnancy. The themes which emerged from the study were *Motherhood, Identifying and acceptance of life cycle changes, Disclosure of motherhood, Relationship goals and motherhood, Maternal role identification, bonding with the baby, preparing to rear the child, social and cultural behavior, faith and forethought.*

The 8 factors identified were *knowledge regarding pregnancy, planning for pregnancy, investigation during course of pregnancy, perception of fetal movement, cultural beliefs and practices, family support, development stage of pregnancy, and psychological well-being.*

On the basis of the explored experiences, a five-point Likert scale was developed to assess the maternal-fetal attachment during pregnancy which include experiences in terms of feelings, thoughts, expectations, behaviors and emotions. This scale consists of 30 items with total score of 120. Expert validity and construct validity was done to assess the validity of the scale. The maternal-fetal attachment scale was found to be valid.

Conclusion: The healthy practices adopted during pregnancy for the welfare of their baby in the womb shows maternal-fetal attachment inclination towards positivity. The Likert scale developed to assess the maternal-fetal attachment will help to know the existing level of bonding between mother and her baby in the womb. This finding will help nurses in nursing assessment of maternal-fetal attachment. The nurse's part is to

console those who have created connection to their fetuses and to motivate those who are unaware of or unconcerned about their connection to their baby

RISK FACTORS NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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Abstract

Objective: To systematically evaluate the non-Communicable diseases and their risk factors.

Methods: Relevant articles published until August 2023 was retrieved from Healthcare Journal Database, PubMed, EBSCO, Web of Science, and the Library of Congress. Inclusion criteria were studies in which the subjects were healthy adults, the reported sample size was clear, and the study design was a randomized controlled trial or a research study. In addition, studies were included if they reported the use of at least one QOL questionnaire and investigated risk factors of Non communication diseases.

Results: A total of 6 studies were included. We found a variety of questionnaires assessing risk perception of NCDs, with many differences in their development, domains, items and validity. We also identified several personal, sociopsychological and structural factors associated with risk perception of NCDs.

Conclusion: Further development and testing of available questionnaire is warranted to ensure their robustness and validity in measuring risk perception of NCDs. All the identified factors deserve further exploration in longitudinal and experimental studies.

Keywords: Non-communicable disease; risk factor, behavioral risk; perception

“Comparative evaluation of the efficacy of GMHAT-PC critical care pathways and contemporary care of mental disorders in improving the quality of care and satisfaction among patients with common mental disorders.”

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Introduction: The Global Mental Health Assessment Tool for primary care (GMHAT/PC) is a computerised semi-structured interview tool to support a healthcare worker in the assessment of patients presenting with mental health symptoms. This creates a requirement for a broader screening and diagnostic tool for mental health problems, which can be used in trained people using a minimum amount of time. **Method:** The participants are 20 patients suffering with common mental disorders. with stratified random sampling technique; participants are allocated to control and experimental groups through randomization.1) Experimental group receive GMHAT-PC critical care pathways.2) Control group receive contemporary care and treatment. The experimental group receive care for the first seven days and then supervise for the next two months. The outcome is obtained during the intervention on every 15th day in three phases. After intervention, the primary outcome, GMHAT-PC determined by critical care pathways. The secondary outcome i.e. quality of care and satisfaction are measured after implementation of care pathways.**Results:** In the experimental group, in the pretest, 10% of the patients had a poor quality of care, 60% of them had an average quality of care and 30% of them had a good quality of care. In post-test 1, 30% of them had an average quality of care and 70% of them had a good quality of care. In posttest2 and posttest3, all of them had a good quality of care. In the control group, in the pretest, 10% of the patients had a poor quality of care, 60% of them had an average quality of care and 30% of them had a good quality of care. In post-test 1, 10% of them had a poor quality of care and 90% of them had an average quality of care. In posttest2 and posttest3, 90% of them had moderate quality of care and 10% of them had good quality of care.This indicates that the quality of care among patients with mental

disorders improved remarkably after the implementation of GMHAT-PC critical care pathways.

The average quality of care score was 68.2 which increased TO 88.4 in posttest3. T-value in posttest3 with 9 degrees of freedom. The corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.050) in posttest2 and posttest3. The implementation of GMHAT-PC critical care pathways is significantly effective in improving the quality of care among patients with mental disorders.

Pearson's correlation coefficient between quality of care and satisfaction in patients with common mental disorders was 0.58, which is positive indicating that the better the quality of care more is the satisfaction among patients with common mental disorders. T-value for the significance of this positive correlation coefficient was 3.01 with 18 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), and there is a significantly positive correlation between quality of care and satisfaction among patients with common mental disorders.

DISCUSSION: Comprehensively evaluated the feasibility of GMHAT tool which shows a very good capacity to diagnosis correctly and demonstrate that the GMHAT/PC is more a diagnostic instrument than a screening instrument. With the advanced role of health care professionals, nurses both in primary care and general health settings could use GMHAT/PC across all age groups for diagnosing most mental disorders.

“A study to assess the respiratory health status of petrol pump workers in Pune city.”

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Abstract:

Background: Occupational hazards can have short-term risks or long-term risks associated, short-term risks include physical injuries whereas long-term risks may be an increased risk of developing cancer or heart-related diseases. **Objective:** 1. To assess the respiratory health status of petrol pump workers. 2. To associate the findings with selected demographic variables **Methodology:** A quantitative research approach with an exploratory research design was used for this study. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for the samples of 100 petrol pump workers. The respiratory health status of the samples was recorded with an observational tool which included respiratory rate, pulse rate, oxygen saturation, peak expiratory flow rate, and nail inspection. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in data analysis. **Result:** 75% of participants show moderately affected respiratory health status. This indicates that age category is significantly associated with the respiratory health status of samples. There is a significant association between respiratory health status and respiratory clinical parameters at a 0.05 level of significance. The sample's peak expiration flow rate is in the yellow zone i.e. (50-80%) which means there is signal caution for airway narrowing and the samples needs medical treatment. **Conclusion:** The samples who have higher age and years of working in the petrol pump their respiratory health status is moderately affected. Awareness is necessary among petrol pump workers about occupational hazards so they can use masks and gloves while working.

“A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Deworming Among Adults In Selected Areas Of Pune City.”

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ABSTRACT

Intestinal worms infestations are common in developing nations, particularly in tropical & subtropical regions, and they tend to occur in areas with low levels of wealth and sanitation.

The present study title: “a study to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city. **Objectives** were to assess the knowledge regarding deworming among adults in selected areas of Pune city and to associate the finding with

selected demographic variable. **Material and Methods:** In this study we used quantitative research approach. A descriptive study design was selected as the investigations study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 300 adult who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study. The reliability of tool was done on 10 participants the value was 0.84 and tool found reliable. **Result:** The study mentioned above reveals that majority 54.33% of samples were having average knowledge, 41% having poor knowledge and 4.67% good knowledge. Mean score was 9.35 along with 3.51 SD. Study data show no significant association with any demographic variables. **Conclusion:** The present study assessed the knowledge regarding deworming among adults. The result revealed that majority of samples were having average knowledge regarding deworming. **Keyword:** Assess, Knowledge, Deworming, Adults

An Exploratory Study To Assess The Knowledge About The Adolescent Girls Regarding Prevention Urinary Tract Infection In Selected Urban Areas Of Pune City

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(GNM Students)**

ABSTRACT

Background:

A urinary tract infection (UTI) is caused by bacteria that invade and multiply in the urinary tract (the kidneys, ureters, bladder, and urethra). Most of the bladder or urethral infections are urinary tract infections.

Objectives:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of urinary tract infection.
2. To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

Methodology:

In this study we used quantitative research approach. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 100 adolescent girls from selected urban areas of Pune city who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study in order to assess the knowledge about the adolescent girls regarding prevention of urinary tract infection in selected urban areas of Pune city. The reliability of tool was done on 10 participants in selected urban areas of Pune city, the value was 0.88 and tool found reliable.

Result

Majority 47% of samples were from 16-18 years of age, majority 60% of samples were in 9th to 12th std, majority 63% of samples were from nuclear family, majority 42% of samples had poor knowledge, 38% of samples had average knowledge and 20% of samples had good knowledge. significant association found between age, anyone in the family is from medical field with level of knowledge since p-value was less than 0.05 level of significance and no significant association found between education, family status, Anyone in the family had UTI in their lifetime and Have you heard about urinary tract infection with level of knowledge; since p-value was more than 0.05 level of significance.

CONCLUSION: Ages 10 to 19 are considered adolescent according to the World Health Organisation. From dependent infancy to independent adulthood, there is a transitional time. This is the earliest age at which any type of medical intervention can stop morbidity in later life. UTI is a widely recognised condition that affects more women than men.

UTI symptoms can range from moderate voiding discomfort to bacteraemia, sepsis, or even death; it can be either asymptomatic or symptomatic. 25% of the most typical bacterial infections are UTIs.

Proper education if given at proper age and time can prevent number of infections. Providing knowledge to adolescent girls regarding prevention of UTI's is very important to prevent further infections.

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding hand hygiene practice among secondary school going children in selected schools of Pune city”

Sneha Sankpal

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Abstract

Hand hygiene practice is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of germs. Good hand hygiene reduces the risk of flu, food poisoning and health care associated infections passed from person to person. Although maintaining hand hygiene practice is very important for all of us but it is more important to teach the children about hand hygiene practice because they are at increased risk for getting infection as they are grouped together and their immunity system is not fully developed. The aim of hand washing is to remove micro-organisms from the hands preventing their potential transfer. **Aim of the study:** To determine the knowledge of hand hygiene practice among secondary school going children and to find the association between selected demographic variables. **Material and methods:** The quantitative research approach and non-experimental research design was used for this study. The sample size was 150 and secondary school going children were selected from schools of Pune city. A Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to collect data from the samples. Tool was constructed to identify the demographic variables, and a self structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding hand hygiene practice. Each participant was provided data collection tool.

Result: It was observed that (2.67%) children are having poor knowledge, (8%) children are having average knowledge, (21.33%) children are having good knowledge and (68%) children are having excellent knowledge of hand hygiene practice.

Conclusion : The study was concluded that knowledge score of children regarding hand hygiene practice, the majority (68%) children have excellent knowledge

“Assess the effectiveness of Art therapy on level of anxiety among hospitalized children in selected hospitals of Pune city”

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BV (DU), Pune

Introduction: Hospitalization can bring lots of emotional changes in children and their families. Children may find different routines, strange faces, limited family contact and it will produce anxiety in children. **Title:** A quasi experimental study to assess the effectiveness of Art therapy on level of anxiety among hospitalized children in selected hospitals of Pune city.

Objectives: Assess the level of anxiety among the children in experimental and control group. Determine the effectiveness of the art therapy on level of anxiety. Compare the effectiveness of art therapy on the level of anxiety among the children in experimental and control group.

Material and methods: Quantitative research approach with Quasi experimental Non-equivalent pre test post test control group design. Non-probability purposive sampling technique 60 hospitalized children both males and females having age group of 3-6 years and admitted first time in the hospital were selected and sample was distributed in two groups (30 each in control and experimental group). Data collection was accomplished by using tool five facial anxiety scales. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** In experimental group the test p-value was < 0.001 so there was statically difference between the median score of the pre and post test facial anxiety scale. Whereas in control group the test p value was 0.405, it means there is no significant difference between median score of the pre and post test facial anxiety scale. **Conclusion:** Findings show that reduction in the level of anxiety after administration of Art therapy. **Keywords:** Assess, Effectiveness, Art therapy, Anxiety level, Hospitalized children

“Assess the knowledge and attitude regarding optional vaccine among mothers in selected health care centres of Pune city.”

Ms. Kanchan Shinde, ⁽¹⁾Dr. Sujita Devi,⁽²⁾ Clinical Instructor ⁽¹⁾, Assistant Professor ⁽²⁾ BV(DU) College of Nursing, Pune.

ABSTRACT

Title: A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding optional vaccine among mothers in selected health care centres of Pune city. **Objectives:** To assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccine. **Material and Method:** A quantitative descriptive research design is used in this research study. The study was conducted in Health care centres of Pune city, India. A Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used. Total 300 samples of mothers of under five children were included in the study. Self-structured questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge regarding optional vaccine. A Four Likert scale was used to assessment of attitude regarding optional vaccine. Mothers filled up the knowledge and attitude questionnaire for 20 to 30 minutes. The collected data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Spearman's correlation test was used for the correlation of knowledge and attitude of optional vaccine and Chi-square test was used to associate the demographic variables with knowledge and attitude regarding optional vaccine. **Result:** Data shown that majority of the mothers of under five children had adequate knowledge regarding optional vaccine 210 (70%), 70(23.3%) had poor knowledge and only 20 (6.7%) had good knowledge. Majority of the mother had positive attitude 232 (77.3%) and 68 (22.7%) had negative attitude regarding optional vaccine. The findings of the study revealed that knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines was having significant association with their selected demographic variables viz. age, education, type of family and family income. **Conclusion:** The finding of the research study revealed that this emphasizes on more responsibility of health care professionals, especially nurses in empowering the mothers of under five children with knowledge to prevent infectious diseases among children. **Keywords:** Assess knowledge, attitude, mothers and optional vaccine.

“KNOWLEDGE OF DIABETIC COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS”.

Mr. Ramesh Bidari,⁽¹⁾ Dr. Suresh Ray ⁽²⁾,

⁽¹⁾Ph.D Scholar,⁽²⁾ Ph.D Guide, BV(DU), College of Nursing ,Pune,

Abstract

Introduction: The prevalence of diabetes mellitus has risen exponentially over the last three decades, with resultant increase in morbidity and mortality mainly due to its complications. Limited data is available regarding the awareness and knowledge about these complications in our population. This study was carried out to evaluate the knowledge of diabetic complications in patients with diabetes mellitus. **Material and Method:** This cross-sectional study was conducted in the Talajai nagar urban area of Pune City of Maharashtra. All diabetic patients were suffering from more than 15 years with diabetes mellitus. **Results:** Out of the 100 patients questioned, 60 were females and 40 were males. Mean age was 53.29 ± 10.821 years while the mean duration of diabetes mellitus was 9.75 ± 7.729 years. Of the total 77 (79.1%) of the patients were illiterate; 37 (37.50%) had good, 26 (25%) had average and 37 (37.50%) had poor knowledge about diabetic complications. Males and graduate patients had slightly better knowledge. 50–60% patients were aware of cardiac complications of diabetes mellitus. Awareness regarding other complications was foot ulcer 70 (72.91%), poor wound healing 68

(70.83%), stroke 54 (56.25%), renal diseases 64 (66.66%), eye diseases 53 (55.20%), gastroparesis and other gastrointestinal problems 45 (46.87%), diabetic ketoacidosis 55 (57.29%), hypoglycaemia 50 (52.08%), lipid abnormalities 26 (27.08%) and symptoms of diabetic neuropathy ranging from 47–65%. **Conclusions:** Majority of diabetic patients are unaware of diabetic complications. Therefore community based awareness programs should be launched to decrease the morbidity and mortality associated with diabetes mellitus.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, awareness, complications

“Effectiveness of Mindfulness (Mental Health Tool Kit) on the Emotional Wellbeing in Adolescents”.

Mr. Nikhil Ingawale⁽¹⁾ Dr. Supriya Pottal- Ray⁽²⁾

⁽¹⁾Ph.D Scholar, ⁽²⁾ Ph.D Guide , BV(DU),College of Nursing,Pune

Abstract

Introduction: Emotional well being relates with capabilities of the adolescent to cope with normal stress in life and work contributes to the work productively. Mindfulness training enhances and influences the psychological well being. Adolescents face many challenges in present era. They often have difficulties in coping with many advanced skills. It is recommended to strengthen this phase of emotional and mental well-being. Mindfulness based stress reduction is positively related to improved well being of an individual. The Aim of the present study was to study the effectiveness of mindfulness on the emotional well-being in adolescents. **Material and method:** Prior to the initiation of the study, Ethical approval was taken. The study employed quantitative approach and Quasi experimental design. Students from Junior colleges from Pune, Maharashtra were recruited in the study. The participants of the study fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the study protocol. The study and the control group included 50 participants each, and the samples were selected by purposive sampling technique. The tool consisted of demographic and emotional wellbeing questionnaire. The pre-test was conducted on both the groups. The intervention was given to study group for a period of 10 days in morning for 25-30 minutes. **Results:** Mindfulness intervention significantly improved the emotional well-being score in study group. 46 samples exhibited good score of emotional well being in study group and in control group it was 39. Demographic variables like gender, type of family, Number of siblings and standard showed significant association with the emotional well-being score in the study group. **Conclusion:** Mindfulness can be beneficial in reducing stress and increasing emotional well-being of adolescents. **Key Words:** Mindfulness, Emotional Wellbeing, Adolescents

“Stress level and coping strategies among grandparents who are rearing grandchild of employed parents”.

Ms.Meenakshi Roy, Clinical Instructor, BV(DU),College of Nursing,Pune

ABSTRACT

Background: In India, over (28%) of Indian grandparents are providing direct care to their grandchild, most often on a daily basis. Just under (15%) provide care several times a week. Most (57%) are providing care for one or two grandchildren. Nurturing the grandchild may be related to emotional, physical, financial, social and legal challenges which may disturb the health and quality of life of the grandparents.

The objectives of the study -1. Assess the level of stress and coping strategies among grandparents regarding rearing of their grandchild who have employed parents **.2.** To associate the findings with demographic variables

Materials and Methods: The study adopted Non-Experimental Descriptive design carried out among 300 grandparents. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used and was

statically analyzed after collecting the data through self-structured questionnaire for assessing the level of stress and coping strategies among grandparents regarding rearing of their grandchild who have employed parents. Ethical clearance was taken from the Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics.

Results: The level of stress among majority 74% of grandparents regarding rearing of their grandchild have moderate stress whereas 23% have low stress and 3% are having high stress with mean of 35.9 and SD of 6.24. Coping strategies among majority 77.67% grandparents regarding rearing of their grandchild have moderate coping level whereas 16.33% have high coping level and 6% are having low coping level.

Conclusions: The findings of the study showed that statistically, there is association of stress level with the demographic variables of age, education and target grandchild age of the grandparents ($p > 0.05$).

“Assess the level of stress, adopted by care givers of differently abled child in selected Paediatric OPD’s of hospitals in Pune city, with a view to develop information booklet.”

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(2) BV(DU) College of Nursing , Pune.

Abstract:

Introduction: Intellectual impairment, cerebral palsy, autism spectrum disorder, epilepsy, and other conditions are among the conditions referred to as development disabilities. The term used to describe the bulk of childhood impairments is developmental abnormalities, or any physical or psychological illness that may prevent a kid from developing cognitively, physically, or emotionally in relation to other children. The arrival of a disabled child may influence every aspect of the family relations. It entails re-evaluating how well the household is operating. “Assess the level of stress, adopted by care givers of differently abled child in selected Paediatric OPD’s of hospitals in Pune city, with a view to develop information booklet.” **Material and Methods:** Quantitative approach with exploratory research design. It was carried out on 100 samples. The nonprobability purposive sampling technique was used to select samples. **Result:** Findings showed that the frequency & percentage distribution to stress among care givers of differently abled child in that majority of 95% had moderate stress, 5% had mild stress, and no one found no stress and severe stress among care givers of differently abled child.

Conclusion: Study concluded that the information demonstrates the relationship between carers' and their degree of stress. R has a value of 0.0399. Although there is a formal negative correlation, there is only a weak association between the variables (The nearer value is to zero, the weaker the relationship). As a result, there is no correlation between carers and their degree of stress.

Keywords: (Assess, stress, differently abled child, care givers)

“A study to assess the effectiveness of Self-instructional module on knowledge regarding management of children with epilepsy among Anganwadi workers in selected Anganwadis of Pune city”.

Ms. Rucha Gajanan Bade, Clinical Instructor, BV(DU), College of Nursing, Pune

ABSTRACT

Background: The health problems in the developing countries are quit challenging and require a comprehensive approach to child health problems by all health professional

including nurses. **Objectives:** Assess the knowledge regarding management of children with epilepsy among Anganwadi worker before intervention in control group & experimental group. Assess the knowledge regarding management of children with epilepsy among Anganwadi workers after intervention in experimental group & without intervention in control group. Assess level of knowledge between experimental group and control group. Effectiveness of Self Instructional Module in experimental group.

Material and method: The research design adopted for the study was experimental with pre-test post-test control group design. 60 Anganwadi workers from urban area were purposefully selected. **Result:** Findings of the study were the from control group according to age, 100% are not having experience about management of children with epilepsy. From experimental group, 100% are having experience about management of child with epilepsy. In pretest control 53.33% are having average knowledge. In pretest experimental 56.67% are having average knowledge. After intervention in control group 73.33% workers are having average knowledge and in experimental group after intervention 76.67% workers are having good knowledge score. Intervention of SIM in experimental group on knowledge regarding management of children among Anganwadi workers increased in posttest. Effectiveness of SIM regarding management of children with epilepsy posttest experimental mean is 17.6 and control group mean is 8.36.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the self-instructional module was effective in terms of enhancing the knowledge of Anganwadi workers of management of child with epilepsy.

“An exploratory study to assess the knowledge regarding polycystic ovarian syndrome among adolescent girls in selected junior colleges of Pune City”.

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Abstract--- The polycystic ovarian syndrome is a hormonal illness that effect on women and occurs irregular menstrual cycle. Adolescents are more susceptible to health problems as a result of hormonal changes. The Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome symptoms, such as infertility, scalp psoriasis, acne, or obesity. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome may cause various complications such as infertility, stillbirth, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer so it require proper care .Aim of the study: Assess the knowledge regarding Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome among adolescent girls. Material and method: The research design adopted for the study was non exploratory descriptive study. 100 adolescent girls were selected from junior colleges by non purposive sampling technique used. Demographic variables such as age, birth , order, normal flow of menstrual cycle , education of mother and father , previous knowledge about Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome and knowledge score such as poor, good ,adequate were assessed among adolescent girls. Result: finding of the study ,about adolescent girls were from 15 to 17 yr of age group the knowledge assessed by using questionnaire among adolescent girls. There was no association found between knowledge regarding Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome and demographic variables like age ,type of family, birth order, flow of menstrual cycle ,educational status of mother and father, previous knowledge and source of information. Conclusion: The study concluded that maximum adolescent girls have poor knowledge about PCOS. (86%) of adolescent girls have poor knowledge and the remainder (14%) have average knowledge majority of 51(51%) adolescent girls were from age group of 17 years, 39(39%) adolescent girls were from nuclear family, 47(47%) adolescent girls having 2nd birth order, 57(57%) adolescent girls were having normal flow of menstrual cycle, 66(66%) adolescent girls were having regular cycle, 33 (33%) father of adolescent girls have completed no formal education, 53 (53 %) mother of adolescent girls have completed Primary education, 54(54%) adolescent girls were having

previous information about Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome, 31(31%) adolescent girls were having teacher as a source of information. **Keywords**---Assess ,knowledge. Score, adolescent girls. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS).

“A quasi-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of yoga asana on blood sugar level among type-II diabetes mellitus patients from selected area of Pune city.”

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ABSTRACT

Background: Type-II diabetes mellitus has emerged as major health concern of Indians as well of world population. The patient with type-II diabetes mellitus can control the blood sugar level by incorporating various complimentary therapies. **Objective:** To assess the effectiveness of yoga asana on blood sugar level among type-II diabetes mellitus patient from selected area of Pune city. **Methodologies:** The research approach adopted for this study was quantitative approach and the research design was quasi-experimental Non-Randomized Control Group Design. 88 patients with type-II diabetes mellitus were selective by purposive sampling and bifurcated into experimental and control group with 44 patients each. Demographic variable, clinical profile and assessment of fasting, postprandial blood sugar level was carried out among patient with Type-II diabetes mellitus on Day 1. Experimental group received intervention in terms of yoga asana and blood sugar level were assessed on Day 15 and Day 31. **Result:** In experimental group, the Mean+SD of Fasting Blood Sugar Level (in mg/dL) on Day1 was 157.5+10.52, on Day 15 it was reduced to 154.84+6.97 and on Day 31 further reduced to 153.91+8.81. The Mean+SD of post prandial blood sugar level (in mg/dL) on Day 1 was 221.8+16.14, on Day 15 it was 218.2+13.08 and on Day 31 it was 217.14+11.42. Effectiveness of yoga asana on blood sugar level was analysed by Repeated Measures of ANOVA and pair wise comparison using paired t-test. In experimental group, p-value of repeated measures of ANOVA of fasting blood sugar level was 0.041 ($p < 0.05$) and that of postprandial blood sugar level was 0.031 ($p < 0.05$). Both the results were significant at $p < 0.05$ level. The p-value for paired t-test of Day 1 and Day 15 of fasting blood sugar level found to be 0.07 ($p > 0.05$); however, that of Day 1 and Day 31 found to be 0.047 ($p < 0.05$) which was less than 0.05 implying that the intervention was useful on reducing blood sugar level when continued for 31 days. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that yoga asana intervention was effective in terms of reducing fasting and postprandial blood sugar level in type-II diabetes mellitus patients.

“Effectiveness Of Information Booklet On Knowledge Regarding Shifting Of Critical Patient Among Ambulance Health Care Team Members”

Ms. Manasi Ghadge¹, Dr. Veena D. Sakhardande ², BV(DU), College of Nursing,, Pune

ABSTRACT

Background: The aim of transferring critical patient to hospital was providing highest specialized care and maintain the optimal health of patient. **Objectives:** To assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding shifting of critical patient among ambulance health care team members from selected hospitals. **Methodology:** Quantitative research approach and quasi experimental pre-test post-test control group design was used. 120 ambulance health care team members were selected by purposive sampling technique. 60 samples were in experimental and 60 samples were in control group. Data collected through structured questionnaire. **Result:** Majority of samples (56.7%) were from 21-30 age group in experimental group and (41.7%) were from 31-40 age group in control group. Maximum of

samples (66.7%) and 51.7% were male in both group. Majority of ambulance health care team members had 1-5 years of experience in both group. Maximum ambulance health care team members were of nurses i.e. 25%, doctors M.P.W.& drivers respectively. In pretest majority of participant had average knowledge in both group, whereas posttest 95%) of samples had good knowledge in experimental, 78.3% had average knowledge in control group. The p value was <0.0001. So, result is significant at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. Hence, Information booklet was effective in improving the knowledge regarding shifting of critical patient. There is no association between knowledge and demographic variable expect designation of sample. **CONCLUSION:** The study concluded that there is improvement in knowledge after administration of information booklet regarding shifting of critical patient in experimental group. **Key Words:** Knowledge, Shifting, Critical patient.

“Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Program On Ergonomics Among Multi-Purpose Workers In Selected Hospitals “

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: The aim of structured teaching program is to give comfort to the health care workers and enhance quality of care. **OBJECTIVES:** to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on ergonomics among Multi-Purpose Workers in selected hospitals. **METHODOLOGY:** Quantitative research approach, Pre-experimental pre-test, post-test one group design were used. 100 samples were selected by using Non-probability purposive sampling technique. Data collected through self-structured questionnaire.

RESULT: The study result shows that demographic characteristics data describes 27% were from 20-30 years of age group. 44% were from 31-40 years and 20% were from 41-50 years of age group. 54% are female and 46% are male Multi-Purpose Workers. 68% had 10th education, 28% had 12th, 7% had graduation and 1% had diploma education. 33% were working in Ward, 39% were working in ICU, 7% were working in OT, 14% were working in OPD and 7% were working in labour room work place. 51% had a 1-5 years of experience, 26% had 6-10 years of experience 7% had 11-15 years of experience and 16 % had 16-20 years of experience. Knowledge of Multi-Purpose Workers in pre-test majority of MPW had poor knowledge 51% and average knowledge 43%, in post-test 73% participants had good knowledge and 27% had average knowledge. There is significant increase of knowledge Multi-Purpose Workers after structured teaching program. **CONCLUSION:** The study concluded that knowledge of Ergonomics among Multi-Purpose Workers was improved after structured teaching program. Hence, structured teaching program was found effective in improving the knowledge of Ergonomics among Multi-Purpose Workers.

KEY WORDS: Structured, teaching, program, ergonomics, Multi-Purpose Workers.

“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Information Pamphlet On Knowledge Regarding Myocardial Infarction Among Adults In Selected Areas Of Pune City.”

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Abstract

Introduction: - cardiovascular disease is the number one cause of death globally. Myocardial Infarction is recognised as the one of the leading causes of death in India. **Aim of study:** - To

assess the effectiveness of information pamphlet on knowledge regarding myocardial infarction among adults from selected areas of Pune city. **Material and methods:** - The quantitative research approach and Quasi experimental with pre-test, post-test control group design was used. 120 samples were selected by non-probability purposive sampling technique. 60 samples in experimental group and 60 samples in control group. Data collected through structured questionnaire. Experimental group received information pamphlet regarding Myocardial Infarction. **Results:** - Majority of adults (33.33%) experimental group and (73.33%) control group were from 18 to 25 years of age group. Maximum adults (53.33%) experimental group, (55%) control group were female. Among all majority (35%) experimental group (50%) control group complete higher secondary education. Majority of sample (50%) experimental group and (70%) control group were working. Maximum (76.67%) experimental group and (98.33%) control group did not have any family history of heart ailment/disease/illness. Majority of adult samples (36.67%) experimental group and (70%) control group did not aware about Myocardial Infarction. Effectiveness of information pamphlets on knowledge regarding Myocardial Infarction among adults in experimental group is analysed by paired t-test the value of t calculated is 20.68. The p value is <0.0001 . So, result is significant at $p<0.05$ level of significance. Hence, Information pamphlet are effective in improving the knowledge level regarding Myocardial Infarction. There was no association between knowledge before administration of information pamphlet and selected demographic variables. **Conclusion:** - The study concluded that there is improvement in level of knowledge regarding Myocardial Infarction among adults and information pamphlet is effective in terms of gaining knowledge. **Keywords:** - Adults, Effectiveness, Information Pamphlet, Myocardial Infarction, Knowledge.

“Effectiveness Of Intradialytic Aerobic Exercises On Muscle Cramps Among Patients Undergoing Haemodialysis In Selected Hospitals Of Pune City”

⁽¹⁾Ms. Anamika Shrivastava , ⁽²⁾Dr (Mrs.) Veena Sakhardande

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Chronic kidney disease is one of the major non-infectious diseases. Patient with chronic kidney disease mainly requires hemodialysis. Hemodialysis may cause various complications, so the hemodialysis patient requires appropriate care. **Aim of the study:** Assess the effectiveness of Intradialytic aerobic exercises on muscle cramps among patients Undergoing Hemodialysis. **Material and method:** The research design adopted for the study was quasi-experimental. 60 patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis were selected by purposive sampling technique. Demographic variables and Muscle cramps scores were assessed among all the patients undergoing hemodialysis. The experimental group received intervention as intradialytic aerobic exercise, and again muscle cramps score was assessed and analyzed. **Result:** finding of the study, about demographic variables, the majority of the patients were from 35-55 years of age and were graduated. Maximum patients have been diagnosed between 1-3 years and undergone hemodialysis twice a week. Effectiveness was analysed by paired t-test and found Intradialytic aerobic exercises are effective on muscle cramps among patients Undergoing Hemodialysis. There was no association between muscle cramps and demographic variables. **Conclusion:** The study concluded that intradialytic aerobic exercises effectively reduced muscle cramps in patients

undergoing hemodialysis. **Keywords:** Chronic kidney disease, Hemodialysis, Intradialytic aerobic exercises, Muscle cramps Management.

“Effectiveness of teaching programme regarding knowledge & skills related to identification of hypertension & its management among ASHA in rural community”

Author: Ms. Shobha Jagadale

Abstract

Background

Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease, a leading cause of premature death & disability in India. Since access to health services is poor in rural India & Accredited Social Health Activists are available throughout. A potential solution for early identification of hypertension and its complications is by utilizing this available workforce.

Objective To assess pre-test knowledge & skills related to identification of hypertension & its management among experiment & control group. To assess the effectiveness of teaching programme regarding knowledge & skills related to identification of hypertension & its management among experiment group. **Methods** Quantitative approach with quasi experiment design having non randomized control group design with total of 45 samples in each experiment and control group. Samples selected by non probability purposive sampling technique. Tool had demographic variables, structured questionnaire on identification & management of hypertension to assess knowledge & observation checklist to assess the skill of monitoring blood pressure using digital BP apparatus.

Results

For experiment group pre test mean score of knowledge was **13.84** improved to **15.44 (11.56%)** as compared to control group of pre test mean **14.16** improved to **14.33 (1.20%)** in post test. For experiment group skills pre test mean score was **4.67** improved to **6.53 (39.82%)** whereas control group had pre test **3.84** improved to **4.24 (10.41%)** in post test calculated by Man whitney test. **Conclusions**

Study concludes that teaching programme was found effective in bringing desirable changes among ASHA workers.

Key Words: ASHA, teaching programme, Knowledge, Skills, Identification, Hypertension Management

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding glaucoma among adults residing in the selected areas of Pune city”.

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⁽¹⁾Incharge Principal, BV(DU), College of Nursing, Pune, ⁽²⁾ TO (6) 3RD Year B.Sc Nursing Students BV(DU), College of Nursing, Pune

ABSTRACT:

Glaucoma is the condition in which vision loss is caused due to damage to the optical nerve. A study was conducted with an aim to assess the knowledge regarding glaucoma among adults in selected areas of Pune City.

Method : - The quantitative research approach was used for this study. The sample size was 200. It included adult from selected areas of Pune City of age 40-60 years. The self-structured questionnaire tools used to collect data. The tool was evaluated and validated by 5 experts. The questionnaire consist 16 items and two section (Demographic section & knowledge section).

Results : - The knowledge regarding glaucoma among adults. Majority 66.55 are having poor knowledge, 25% are having good & 8.5 % having excellent knowledge regarding glaucoma. Educations have association with knowledge regarding glaucoma at the level of significance at 0.05

Recommendation : - 1. A similar study to Descriptive study to assess the attitude regarding glaucoma care among adults can be done. 2. A comparative study of glaucoma & cataract care among elderly people can be done

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding Government schemes for girls among adults in selected areas of Pune city.”

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Abstract:

Background : Government schemes are programmes launched by the government to improve the standard of living of all citizens. They are launched for the purpose of improving the livelihood of the people and providing security for leading a better life. Each scheme is launched to provide benefits to the individual in certain areas of their life. **Objectives of the study:**

To assess the knowledge regarding government schemes for girls among adults in selected areas of pune city.

To find the association with selected selected demographic variable.

Material and Methods: In present study, researcher adopted Descriptive research design. It was carried out on 300 samples. The Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to data was collected using demographic profile and clinical profile: Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics.

Result: Result revealed Majority 50.7% have poor knowledge, 42.3% have average knowledge & 7.3% have good knowledge regarding government schemes for girls among adults.

Conclusion: Comparative study to assess Knowledge of adults about government scheme for girls can be done in rural and urban area.

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding emotional hygiene among working women from selected organization of Pune city in view to develop information booklet.”

Dr. (Mrs.) Veena D Sakhardande⁽¹⁾Elizabeth Biju,⁽²⁾ Merin Joshy,⁽³⁾ Merlin Philip⁽⁴⁾, Nainika MS,⁽⁵⁾ Prathmesh Lad⁽⁶⁾

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Abstract:

Background: Emotional hygiene is about noticing your feelings and tending to your psychological health. Just as you would practice good physical hygiene with brushing your teeth or showering each day, you can also benefit from small daily practices that keep your mind balanced.

Objectives: To assess the knowledge regarding emotional hygiene among working women. To associate finding with demographic variables.

To develop information booklet on emotional hygiene for working women.

Methodology: A descriptive non-experimental study design, with the settings of working women from the selected organization of Pune city. Our accessible population was working women residing in the nearby areas. The sample size was 250 working women and the technique used was non-probability purposive sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was a self-structured questionnaire that contained demographic variables in section 1, and questions to assess the knowledge regarding emotional hygiene in section 2. The written informed consent was taken from the participants prior to the data collection.

Result: The result shows that, 59.2% of working women have a good knowledge regarding emotional hygiene, 39.6% of working women have an average knowledge regarding emotional hygiene and 1.2% of working women have a poor knowledge regarding emotional hygiene. It also shows that there is no significant association with any demographic variable at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion: At the end of our research, we had developed an information booklet on emotional hygiene. This booklet will help the working women to maintain a work-life balance and emotional balance.

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding effects of social media on mental health of school going children in the selected schools of Pune city.”

(Mrs. Manisha Gadade⁽¹⁾ Karuna Bhokare, ⁽²⁾Chinmay Kadam⁽³⁾ Sumit Karade⁽⁴⁾ Shivraj Karale⁽⁵⁾, Kartik Ghadge⁽⁶⁾, ⁽¹⁾Assistant Professor, ^{(2)to(6)} 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students BV(DU), College of Nursing .Pune

Abstract:

Background : Social media refers to computer based technology that enables knowledge, thoughts and ideas to be shared through online communities and networks. The overuse of social media platforms is growing phenomena and divisive topic in today's youth.

Objectives : To assess the knowledge regarding effects of social media on mental health of school going children of Pune city. To find the association with selected demographic variable.

Material and Methods: In present study, researcher adopted Descriptive research design. It was carried out on 200 samples. The Non-probability convenience sampling technique. The tool used for data collection was a self structured questionnaire that contains two sections. Sec I contains demographic variables and sec II contains question to assess the knowledge regarding effects of social media on mental health : Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics.

Result: The result shows majority 72% of children's uses social media sometimes whereas 12% of children's uses social media very often and 16% of children's uses social media rarely.

Conclusion: On the basis of the outcomes of the present study the underlying interpretations were made on the knowledge regarding effects of social media on the mental health of school going children and was found that 72% of the children uses social media Sometimes, 16% uses rarely and 12% of children uses social media very often and they have good knowledge regarding effect of social media on mental health. The study is conducted to assess the knowledge regarding effect of social media on mental health of school going children's in selected schools of Pune City. A review of literature has helped the researcher who gains depth information about the content. A tool was developed based on literature.

“A study to assess the knowledge regarding uterine prolapse among premenopausal women in selected areas of Pune City.”

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ABSTRACT

Uterine prolapse is a common condition affecting women of all reproductive ages but is most frequently seen in women after menopause. To reduce the prevalence of uterine prolapse, women who are susceptible to it should receive enough knowledge, especially for women prior to menopause. As a result, this study aimed to assess the knowledge regarding uterine prolapse among premenopausal women in selected areas of Pune City and to associate its findings with selected demographic variables. The study employed a quantitative research approach, with a non-experimental exploratory design under non-probability purposive sampling techniques. A questionnaire containing 20 sets of questions was formulated. Out of 200 premenopausal women, 74 (37%) premenopausal women were educated upto graduation, 93 (46.5%) work in the private sector, 80.5% (161) of participants were primiparous, 78% (156) of participants with no history of abortions, and 139 (69.5%) with normal vaginal delivery. Regarding knowledge level, 120 (60%) have average level of knowledge, 63 (31.5%) have poor level and only 17 (8.5%) of them have good knowledge regarding uterine prolapse. The mean score is 12.67, which means it falls on average level. Association is calculated using chi-square, in which the p-value of age, marital status, occupation, and mode of delivery are lesser than 0.05 level of significance, found to be associated with the level of knowledge. Teaching programs on uterine prolapse for women of reproductive age should be organized. Such programs should include a comprehensive guide, qualified team members, effective teamwork, and well-defined objectives and goals in order to improve the knowledge regarding uterine prolapse.

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding tattooing among students in the selected colleges of Pune city”.

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND : Tattoos are known to have a negative impact on performance, although company and university policies vary. About 70-75% of people get tattooed every year. A study conducted in high schools in the northeastern Indian state of Manipur involved approximately 1,378 students. 66.6% of the students have tattoos on their arms and legs, and 34.7% of them have experienced problems due to tattoo. About 5-10% of people are infected with hepatitis and about 2.5 million people are infected with HIV through tattoos⁸.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding tattooing among selected colleges of Pune city .
- 2) To associate the findings with selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY: Non-experimental exploratory techniques were used in this investigation. Data on 200 samples were gathered. Data were gathered from samples using a non-probability convenient sampling technique. A tool was created to determine the demographic factor, and a series of self-structured questions about tattooing knowledge were also included.

RESULT: The results indicate that college students' knowledge of tattooing is average, with the majority of students having this level of understanding. 67% of the respondents had average knowledge, 14.5% had strong knowledge, and 18.5% had poor knowledge. The mean of level of knowledge regarding tattooing among college students was 3.3 with a standard deviation of 10.81.

CONCLUSION: The study found that college students have average tattoo knowledge, with age and gender being strongly related. However, there's a need to raise awareness about tattoos and provide proper information on tattoo aftercare.

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding child safety practices among High School Children from selected school of Pune city in a view to develop a pamphlet”

Dr. Mrs. Supriya Pottal Ray⁽¹⁾ Pooja Ravalukedari,⁽²⁾ Riya Varghese⁽³⁾ Sanika Gite,⁽⁴⁾ Sarvesh Tambe⁽⁵⁾ Selin Samuel⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁾ Assistant Professor, (2) to (6) 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students BV(DU), College of Nursing .Pune

ABSTRACT

This study aims to assess the knowledge regarding child safety practices among high school children from selected schools in a view to develop a pamphlet. Descriptive method was adopted with the purpose of assessing knowledge of school children regarding child safety practices and then to develop a pamphlet.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge regarding child safety practices among high school children
2. To associate the findings with selected demographic variables
3. To develop a pamphlet based on the knowledge level identified

MATERIAL AND METHOD

A non-experimental descriptive research design was undertaken while the approach utilized was quantitative. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection of 250 samples. The study was done at selected English and semi-English medium schools of the city, while the samples were high school children from selected schools. Structured questionnaire was used as a tool for collecting the data which included demographic questions and knowledge based questions. Analysis was done by using descriptive inferential statistics.

RESULT :Results revealed that 9.2% of the high school students were assessed to have poor knowledge (Score 0-4), 64.8% of them were assessed to have average knowledge (Score 5-8) and 26% of them were assessed to have good knowledge (Score 9-12) regarding child safety practices. The mean was evaluated to be 7.196 for SD of 1.88

CONCLUSION :Majority of the students i.e. (64.8%) had average knowledge, association was achieved in the variables of age , family type ,education status of parents and information students had regarding child safety.

“A study to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding Alzheimer’s disease among adults from selected area of Pune city.”

Mrs. Sunita.R. Chavan, Clinical Instructor, BV(DU),College of Nursing,Pune

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Alzheimer’s disease is defined as the degenerative disease of the brain resulting in progressive memory loss, impaired thinking, deterioration, and changes in personality and mood. It includes deterioration of language, comprehension, memory, and thinking and learning capability. The term Alzheimer was first coined by a German physician, Alios Alzheimer, in 1915. “A study to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding Alzheimer’s disease among adults from selected area of Pune city.”

Material and Methods: In present study, researcher adopted quasi experimental design one

group pretest, posttest design. It was carried out on 60 samples. The Non-probability Convenient sampling method was used to data was collected using demographic profile and clinical profile. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics. **Result:** Result revealed mean score of pretest is 7.75 with SD of 3.5 which is less than posttest mean 14.95 with 2.18 SD and calculated value of paired t test was 17.35 with p value 0.00001. So p value 0.00001 is less than 0.05 level of significant which means null hypothesis rejected and there is effect of structure teaching programme. **Conclusion:** After administration 31.7% participants were having Average Knowledge and 68.33% were having Good knowledge one was having poor knowledge.

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Effectiveness Structure Teaching Programme, Adults, Alzheimer's

“A descriptive study to assess the social phobia among students in selected colleges.”

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Abstract

Social phobia is normal to feel nervous in some social settings .It is commonly seen in teenage group. They will be upset in their life and these will be effect on their activities. In India people are affected by social phobia the percentage of affected are adult population 2.57% .Female and Male 3.0 and 1.8 percentage. A social phobia affection in Maharashtra percentage is severe (0.7%)Mild severe (0.2%)Mild (1.8%)Moderate (4%) and Normal (77.1%).A study was conducted with an aim to assess the social phobia among college students in selected college of Pune city . Phobia is a type of anxiety disorder in which some phobia person feel fearfull about the somethings and because of this people are avoid to do some individual activities. Study title: “A descriptive study to assess the social phobia among students in selected colleges of Pune city”.The objective of the study was to assess the social phobia among students and to associate the findings with the selected demographic variables. Material and Methods: A non-experimental Descriptive design was carried out. The study was conducted in selected colleges of Pune city. The quantitative research approach was used for the study. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used .Total 500 students were included in the study. Standardized tool was used to assess the social phobia among students. .Ethical clearance was taken from the Institutional ethics committee. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The tool was evaluated and validated by 7 experts. Results: The above table shows that majority 54% (270) samples were from 18-20 years of age group. Female samples were 52.8% (264). Majority 74.6% (373) samples had a nursing course. Maximum 71.4% (357) samples were from Urban residency. 73.2% (366) samples were from Hindu religion and 66.8% (334) are from nuclear family type.57.2% (286) very mild (0-20), 34.4% (172) had mild (21-30), 8% (40) samples had severe (41-50) SPIN Scoring and mean value was 19.3 and SD value was ± 7.1 . Conclusion: At the end of our research, we have understood about the social phobia among students of different branches . This study recommend to conduct in comparison between professional and non professional course .

Keywords: Social Phobia, assess, college ,Descriptive study design.

“ A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding sterilization and disinfection among B.sc Nursing 1st year student in selected institution of Daund city ”

Mr. D.M. Manjunath⁽¹⁾, Dr. Jyotsna Deshpande⁽²⁾ Mr. BHARAT Illarkar ⁽³⁾& group

Background of the study:

Disinfection and sterilization are essential for ensuring that medical and surgical instruments do not transmit infectious pathogens to patients because sterilization of all patients are items is not necessary health care policies must identify primarily on the basis of the items intended use whether cleaning disinfection or sterilization is indicated.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess and compare the knowledge regarding sterilization and disinfection among BSC nursing 1st year students before and after the planned teaching programme.
2. To associate the findings with demographic variables.

Methodology:

Approach: quantitative , Design : A pre experimental one group pre-test posttest design

Independent variable: Planned teaching program on knowledge regarding sterilization and disinfection., Dependent variable : knowledge regarding sterilization and disinfection

Sample size: 40

Sampling technique: Convenience sampling method was selected.

Setting of the study: Sushrusha Institute Of Nursing Sciences. Daund

Method: Knowledge of the nursing students was assessed using self structured questionnaire before and after one week of planned teaching after getting administrative approval and written consent from the samples. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The overall mean knowledge scores of pre test and post test which reveals that post test mean knowledge score was higher 16 with SD of ± 1.194 when compared with pre test mean knowledge score value which was 10.1 with SD of ± 1.773 . The statistical paired t test implies that the difference in the pre test and posttest knowledge score found to be 12.3438 which is statistically significant at 0.05% level . Hence it is statistically interpreted that planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding sterilization and disinfection among B.sc nursing 1st year students was effective . Thus H₁ is accepted and H₀ is rejected. **Conclusion:** Undoubtedly the structured planned teaching programme by the investigator help the nursing students to improve their knowledge regarding sterilization and disinfection .

“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Health Teaching Programme Regarding Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (Pcos) Among 10 To 19yr Girls In Selected Schools Of Pune City”.

Mr. Vishwanath Tambe, Ms. Rajnandini Kale, Ms. Divya Shinde, Ms. Ashwini Gangane, Vishwaraj, Institute of Nursing, Pune

Background: In developing countries like India, women are mostly observed to neglect their health. Due to the absence of knowledge and ignorance, women used to suffer from many health issues. Some are preventable, some are curable if it is recognized at an early level, and some are not curable if it is already late. **Title of the study:** A study to evaluate the effectiveness of health teaching programme on knowledge regarding Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome among 10 to 19yr girls in selected school of Pune city. **Research Methodology:** In the study quantitative research approach was used. An experimental pre-test post-test design was selected as the investigators study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 60 among 10 to 19 yr girls in selected schools of Pune city who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study in order to assess the knowledge regarding PCOS. The reliability of tool was done on 6 participants the value was 0.73 and tool found reliable. **Result:** The study mentioned above reveals that, 78.33% of samples had good knowledge, 21.67% had average knowledge, and 0% had poor knowledge. The average score was 16.13 with a 3.24 SD. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that, this topic needs to be included in the courses on community health nursing and medical surgical nursing. Health care practitioners should place more emphasis on health education to raise awareness regarding PCOS.

(Keywords: Evaluate, Effectiveness, Health teaching programme, Knowledge, Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome)

PROBLEM STATEMENT: “A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE ILL EFFECTS OF SMOKING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SELECTED HIGH SCHOOL AT DAUND.”

MS. PRERANA KARALE AND GROUP

Sushrusha Nursing Institute, Daund, Pune

Background of the study:

Cigarette smoking in children and adolescents is reaching pandemic levels. The World Bank has reported that nearly 82,000–99,000 children and adolescents all over the world begin smoking every day. If current smoking trends continue, tobacco smoking will kill nearly 250 million of today's children. India is the second most populous country in the world. The above stated facts and information indicates that the regular studies are required to be conducted on this issue. To reveal about the present scenario the researchers conducted study on this phenomenon.

Objectives of the study: To assess the knowledge regarding ill effects of smoking among the adolescents. To find out the association of knowledge with socio-demographic variables.

Methodology: Approach: quantitative ,Design : exploratory design., Study variable: knowledge regarding ill effects of smoking among adolescent, Sample: adolescents, Sample size: 100

Sampling technique: non-probability purposive sampling technique

Setting of the study: selected high schools in Daund, Method: Knowledge of the adolescents was assessed using self structured questionnaire after getting administrative approval. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The study result shows that majority of the adolescents i.e., 40 students have good knowledge, 30 students have average Knowledge, 20 students have excellent knowledge, and only 10 students have poor knowledge regarding ill effects of smoking. There was no association between knowledge and demographic variable as all p values were more than 0.05 **Conclusion:** now adolescents have good knowledge regarding ill effects of smoking. It might be the result of health related advertisements and knowledge from their syllabus. But still the number of smokers are increasing day by day. Brain storming is required on this serious problem.

ABSTRACT

Dr. Suresh Ray,⁽¹⁾ Mr. Rahul Khatpe⁽²⁾, Mr. Krishnakant Sonawane⁽³⁾, Miss. Pornima kenjale,⁽⁴⁾ Miss. Harshada Kashid⁽⁵⁾ Miss. Mansvi Kasabe⁽⁶⁾

Background: Cancer is a generic term for a large group of diseases that can affect any part of the body. Other terms used are malignant tumours and neoplasms. One defining feature of cancer is the rapid creation of abnormal cells that grow beyond their usual boundaries and which can then invade adjoining parts of the body and spread to organs

Objectives:

1. To assess the Knowledge Regarding Stomach cancer
2. To determine the association between level of knowledge and selected demographical variables of adults.

Research methodology

The quantitative research approach was used for this study. The sample size was 100. It included Adult from selected areas of Pune City of age 18-45 years. The self structured questionnaire tools Used to collect data. The tool was evaluated and validated by 5 experts.

Result:

The knowledge regarding stomach cancer among adults. majority 56 (56 %) of participants were in group of 18-30 and 44(44%) were in age group of 31-45. There were majority 64(64%) were female and 36(36%) were male. Majority 53(53%) of participants were Graduate and only 2(2%) having Primary education

Conclusion:.

A statistically there is Association of knowledge with demographic variables which shows that there is no significant association of knowledge with Age, Gender and Education as p value is less than 0.05 of level of significance.

“A Study to Assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding Tomato Fever in children among parents in selected area of Pune City”

**Mrs. Sneha Sankpal Desai⁽¹⁾, Mr. Ashish Pathak⁽²⁾, Miss. Vaishnavi Badade⁽³⁾,
Miss. Priyanka Chandane⁽⁴⁾, Mr. Aditya Choungule⁽⁵⁾, Miss. Nikita Dighe⁽⁶⁾**

(¹)Clinical Instructor, (²) to (⁵) 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students BV(DU), College of Nursing, Pune

Abstract

Tomato fever is caused by coxsackievirus A-6 and A-16. Infection with this virus can cause some neurological symptoms. Fever is a common symptom associated with infections in childhood and about 60% of children experience fever three to six times in a year during their first five years of age. (Hay, et al., 2005). Tomato Flu is trending in India around 82 cases of Tomato Flu have been reported in India since May 2022 reveals a Lancet study.

METHOD AND MATERIAL:

The quantitative research approach was used for this study. The sample size was 200. It included parents selected areas of Pune

City. The self-structured questionnaire tools used to collect data and information booklet regarding tomato fever is given to the parents after the pre-test. The tool was evaluated and validated by 9 experts. The questionnaire consists 21 items and in 21 Questions 13 questions are in multiple type of questions and 8 are yes/no type question. In section I demographic section and in section II multiple choice question. Pre and Post test is done on parents in selected areas of Pune city.

RESULT: Before intervention majority of 88% having average knowledge regarding tomato fever, 9.5% have good knowledge & 2.5% having poor knowledge regarding tomato fever and after intervention majority of 55.5% having average knowledge regarding tomato fever, 44.5% having good knowledge regarding tomato fever

CONCLUSION: The results indicated that majority of parents' knowledge improved after intervention and it shows that the information booklet was effective.

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME AND DEMONSTRATION ON THE LEVELS OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING HAND WASHING AMONG 1ST YEAR NURSING STUDENTS AT SELECTED NURSING INSTITUTIONS, DAUND.”

Background : In Maharashtra 40.7 percent 1ST year nursing student affected with diarrhea and 23.6 percent 1ST year nursing student affected with pneumonia annually which can be reduced by proper hand washing. In view of the above facts and interest in the topic, the researcher felt the need to assess the knowledge and practice on hand washing among college students and evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program and demonstration on knowledge regarding hand washing among 1ST year nursing student.

Objectives of the study

3. To assess the level of knowledge and practice regarding hand washing among 1ST year nursing student before and after the planned teaching programme.
4. To associate the findings with demographic variables.

Methodology:

Approach: quantitative

Design : A pre experimental one group pre-test posttest design, Independent

variable: Planned teaching program and demonstration on hand washing.,

Dependent variable : knowledge and practice regarding hand washing

Sample size: 40, Sampling technique: A stratified random sampling technique was selected.

Setting of the study: Sushrusha Institute Of Nursing Sciences. Daund

Method: Knowledge and practice of the nursing students was assessed using self structured questionnaire before and after one week of planned teaching after getting administrative approval and written consent from the samples. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: In the pretest out of 40, 38 (95%) nursing students had inadequate knowledge, two (5%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. whereas after planned teaching program 28 (70%) 1ST year nursing student had adequate knowledge, 12 (30%) had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge. The pretest 40 (100%) of 1ST year nursing student. had poor practice and none of them had good and excellent practice. Whereas after demonstration 36 (90%) of 1ST year nursing student had excellent practice, three (7.5%) had good practice and one (2.5%) had poor practice. The post assessment findings revealed that there was a significant difference at ($p < 0.05$) in the mean difference score of pre and posttest on effectiveness of planned teaching program and demonstration. In this study result shows that demonstration on hand washing was effective in improving the levels of knowledge and practice among 1ST year nursing student. Hence the H1 was accepted.

There was a significant association ($p < 0.05$) between the posttest levels of knowledge and the selected demographic variables. Hence the H2 was accepted.

Conclusion: From the study findings, it can be concluded that the demonstration was effective in improving the levels of knowledge regarding hand washing among 1ST year nursing student

“AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MENSTRUAL HYGIENE AMONG ADOLESCENT GIRLS IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF PUNE.”

Ms. Jaya Deshmukh,⁽¹⁾ Ms. Sanskruti Madhavdhare,⁽²⁾ Ms. Ashlesha Garje, ⁽³⁾ Mr. Dnyaneshwar Jagrut.⁽⁴⁾

Asst Professor^{(1), (2)- (4)} Students Vishwaraj Institute of Nursing

ABSTRACT

Background: Menstruation is a natural biological process that all adolescent girls and women go through once a month, beginning between the ages of 11 and 14 and lasting until menopause, which typically occurs at the age of 51. In India, 71% of girls Report having no

knowledge of menstruation before their first period. **Title of the study:** “An experimental study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls in selected schools of Pune.” **Objectives:** To assess knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene among the adolescent girls before and after intervention. To assess effectiveness of video assisted technique on knowledge and to associate findings of on knowledge with demographic variable. **Methodology:** In this study we used quantitative research approach. An exploratory pre-test post-test design was selected as the investigation's study methodology. The non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. The sample consist of 200 among people in selected schools of Pune city who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study in order to assess the knowledge regarding menstrual hygiene. The reliability of tool was done on 20 participants the value was 0.8 and tool found reliable. **Result:** The study mentioned above reveals that majority 77% of samples were having good knowledge, 18.5% having average knowledge and 4.5% poor knowledge. Mean score was 10.63 along with 2.46 SD. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that As a result, this topic needs to be health care practitioners should place more emphasis on health education to raise awareness of menstrual hygiene in the population.

Key words:[Assess, Effectiveness, Menstrual hygiene, Video Assisted Teaching, Adolescent girls]

“A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEO ASSISTED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING GOOD TOUCH AND BAD TOUCH AMONG SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF PUNE CITY.”

Ms. Shruti Pawar⁽¹⁾ Ms. Neha Shep, ⁽²⁾Mr. Nikhil Chavhan⁽³⁾ Mr. Rahul Kolekar⁽⁴⁾ **Vishwaraj Institite of Nuring, Pune**

ABSTRACT

Background- Good touch and bad touch" are words most commonly used to explain to children what touch is and isn't okay, and help them understand what situations they should tell a safe person about and ask for help, and how they should treat other people. **Title of the study-** A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age children in selected Schools of Pune city. **Objective-** To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding good touch and bad touch among school age Children. **Methodology-** Pre-experimental, pre-test, post- test research design is used in our design. The samples were selected using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Sample size was about 60. The tool had mainly two sections, section A containing Demographic and Section B of Multiple Choice questions related to good touch and bad touch. Validity and reliability of the tool were done. Pilot study was done on 06 samples, and t value was 0.007 and the study was found to be feasible. **Result-** The study mentioned above reveals that, 70% of samples had good knowledge, 26.67% had average knowledge, and 3.33% had poor knowledge. **Conclusion-** Based on the objectives and the hypothesis data was collected. And there was an increase in the level of knowledge. And the research was found out to be effective.

(Keywords- assess, effectiveness, video assisted teaching programme, good touch, bad touch, school age children)

“A PRE- EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAINING MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING EMERGENCY CODES AMONG NURSING OFFICERS IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF PUNE”.

⁽¹⁾Shivcharan Singh Gandhar, Ms. Shruti Ukey,⁽¹⁾ Mr. Onkar Bhosale,⁽²⁾Ms. Shivani Goykar,⁽³⁾Mr. Adarsh Munde⁽⁴⁾

(1), Principal , (2)to (4),Students Vishwaraj Institute of Nursing, Pune

ABSTRACT

Background:"Any incident, whether caused by people or a natural occurrence,that necessitates an efficient, quick response to protect life or-property is defined as an emergency." An emergency response must therefore be well planned, executed, and quick.

Title of the study: “A Pre-experimental study to assess the effectiveness of training Module on Knowledge and Attitude regarding Emergency Codes among Nursing Officers in Selected Hospital of Pune”.

Methodology: In this study quantitative research approach was used. The research design adapted is Pre-experimental research design one group pre test , post test design. In the presence study Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique was used. Sample size is 60 among 20 to 60 years old nursing officers in selected hospital of Pune, who had fulfilled the inclusion criteria of the study in order to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding emergency codes. The reliability of tool was done on 6 participants the value was **0.9451** and tool found reliable.

Result: The result of the study reveals that Majority **86.67%** of samples were having good knowledge and **13.33%** were having average knowledge. Mean score was **14.59091** and **1.413966 SD** and Majority **100%** of samples were having positive attitude and Mean score was **53.41** and **1.38 SD**.

Conclusion: The study concluded that the positive changes observed post-training signify the importance of ongoing education to ensure healthcare professionals are well-equipped to handle critical situations. Implementing similar training programs in other healthcare institutions could contribute to overall improvements in emergency response capabilities within the nursing workforce.

(Key words:- Pre-experimental, effectiveness ,training Module, Knowledge, Attitude, Emergency Codes, Nursing Officers

“A study was conducted with an aim to know regarding mental health of post covid patients in the selected areas of the pune city.”

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Assistant Professor,⁽¹⁾ , ⁽²⁾to ⁽⁵⁾ 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students

BV (DU),College Of Nursing Pune.

ABSTRACT:

BACKGROUND: Good mental health is critical to the functioning of society at the best of times. Good mental health supports the capability of individuals to display healthy behavior. Good mental health also facilitates that people perform in key roles within families, communities and societies, whether taking care of children and older adults or contributing to their community’s economic recovery. As both physical and mental health are co related with each other the physical effect of COVID 19 was seen on the mental health of the patients as well. Due to the isolation, they suffered from loneliness, depression, stress, loss of interest in

their life's. There are suicidal cases due to stress and depression were also seen. The side effects of COVID 19 are not only shown on physical health but also on mental health and mental well-being of patients.

Method: The quantitative research approach method was used for this study. The sample size was 150. It included peoples who were affected by covid-19. The subjective well-being questioner tool used to collect data. The tools was evaluated by 5 experts. The questioner consist of 39 questions and two sections (socio-demographic data & subjective well-being questioner). **Results:** The mental health of peoples was distributed {good, better, best} according to questione, Among 150 samples/peoples 58 peoples mental health is good i.e. 38.7% peoples mental health is good, Among 150 samples/peoples 92 peoples mental health is better i.e. 61.3% peoples mental health is better, Among 150 samples/peoples 0 peoples mental health is best i.e. 0% peoples mental health is best, According to study conducted among 150 peoples 38 peoples i.e. 38.7% peoples mental health is affected by covid-19. Participant were in the best category. **CONCLUSION :** It has been seen that patient those who presented with physical health problems to the health centers were found to have some mental health problems. The psychiatrist and the physician need to liaise to identify and treat long covid clients with their physical as well as their mental health problems. Patients visiting the health centers frequently and frequent admission for long covid treatment should be referred for psychiatrist evaluation. Awareness needs to be created among the general public regarding effects of long covid illness and its effect on mental health.

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION PAMPHLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING WARTS AMONG HIGH SCHOOL CHILDREN STUDYING IN SELECTED SCHOOLS OF PUNE CITY”

Dr. Mrs. Anita Nawale⁽¹⁾, Shinde Samruddhi Visha⁽²⁾, Shivatare Apurva Dipak⁽³⁾, Silbi Saju⁽⁴⁾, Sonune Sahil Sunil⁽⁵⁾ & Yadav Sudarshan Sachin⁽⁶⁾

⁽¹⁾Associate Professor, ^{(2) TO} ⁽⁵⁾ 3rd Year B.Sc Nursing Students

⁽¹⁾ BV(DU) College of Nursing, Pune.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of an information pamphlet on knowledge regarding warts among high school children. This was a quantitative type of study. A quasi – experimental pre-test and post-test one group research design was adopted to assess the effectiveness of information pamphlet on knowledge regarding warts.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding warts.
2. To assess the knowledge after administration of information pamphlet on warts.
3. To compare the knowledge before and after administration of information pamphlet on warts.
4. To assess the effectiveness of information pamphlet on knowledge regarding warts.
5. To identify the association between selected demographic variables and knowledge before administration of information pamphlet on warts

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Based on non – probability purposive sampling method 150 samples were selected from high school children. The tool consisted of a structured questionnaire. Analysis was done by using the descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency and percentage were found out to describe the pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Paired ‘t’ test and chi – square test was applied for data analysis

.RESULT The major finding shows that, there was an effect of information pamphlet on the high school children regarding information on warts. The mean score in pre-test was 8.51 and in post-test was 15.1.

CONCLUSION

The pre-test and post-test mean scores were 8.51 and 15.1 respectively. This indicates that, there is a significant difference in knowledge level before and after administration of the information pamphlet on warts.

“A study to assess the effectiveness of Self Instructional Manual (SIM) regarding diabetic foot care among diabetic patients admitted in Pyramid Hospital, Daund, Pune.

· Ms.Shrutika Norton ⁽¹⁾ Dr.Jyotsna Deshpande ⁽²⁾

(1) Student, ⁽²⁾ Principal Sushrusha Nursing Institute, Daund, Pune

ABSTRACT

Background of the study:

One of the worst complications of diabetic patients can have is the problem of the feet. It is said that diabetic foot problem is responsible for 50% of all non-traumatic amputations. During the clinical postings, the investigator had come across many cases of diabetic foot. They found most of the diabetic clients were unaware about the diabetic foot care. So the investigators found out the need of developing a self instructional manual on diabetic foot care for health education of diabetic clients regarding diabetic foot care and also to find its effectiveness in diabetic clients. **Objectives of the study:** To assess the knowledge regarding diabetic foot care among diabetic patients before and after implementing the SIM. To associate the findings with demographic variables.

Methodology:

Approach: Quantitative

Design : A pre experimental one group pre-test posttest design.

Independent variable: Self instructional Manual regarding diabetic foot care.

Dependent variable : knowledge regarding diabetic foot care

Sample: patients with diabetes from selected hospitals from Daund.

Sample size: 30

Sampling technique: non-probability purposive sampling technique

Setting of the study: Pyramid hospital. Daund

Method: Knowledge of the diabetic patients was assessed using self structured questionnaire before and after administration of SIM after getting administrative approval. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: The knowledge on diabetic foot care among diabetic patients show that the pre-test mean score (9.25+3.43) which is 46% having poor knowledge regarding diabetic foot care. The post-test score (16.5+1.7) which is 83% having good knowledge regarding diabetic foot care. Thus the SIM was effective in improving the knowledge level (37%). The demographic characteristics such as age, sex and occupation had significant association with the knowledge level at ($p < 0.05$) whereas the characteristics such as marital status, education, other illness and BMI are not having any significance.

Conclusion: We conclude that the diabetic patients admitted in pyramid hospital were having poor knowledge diabetic foot care, but it is been observed that the implementation of Self Instructional Manual on diabetic

foot care helped to improve the knowledge level regarding diabetic foot care by 37%.

“A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding First aid management among school teachers in a selected school in Pune city.”

Mrs. Namita Ghorpade (Pathak) Ph.D Scholar BV(DU),College of Nursing Pune

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

The crucial moments of seconds matter much when a person is in a real state of emergency and needs First- Aid to survive, and the effective first aid management provided to survive of life. Schools are the interim places where child spends almost six-eight hours of a day under the guidance and supervision of their teachers. Hence, any student falling prey to any accidents, it is the teachers who would then be able to have a full understanding of health issues and are trained to deal with them. Hence, the study aims to find the effect of a planned teaching on First-Aid management among school teachers.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the knowledge of teachers on First - Aid management before the planned teaching.
2. To assess the knowledge of teachers on First-Aid management after the planned teaching.
3. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching
4. To associate the knowledge regarding First Aid Management with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS:

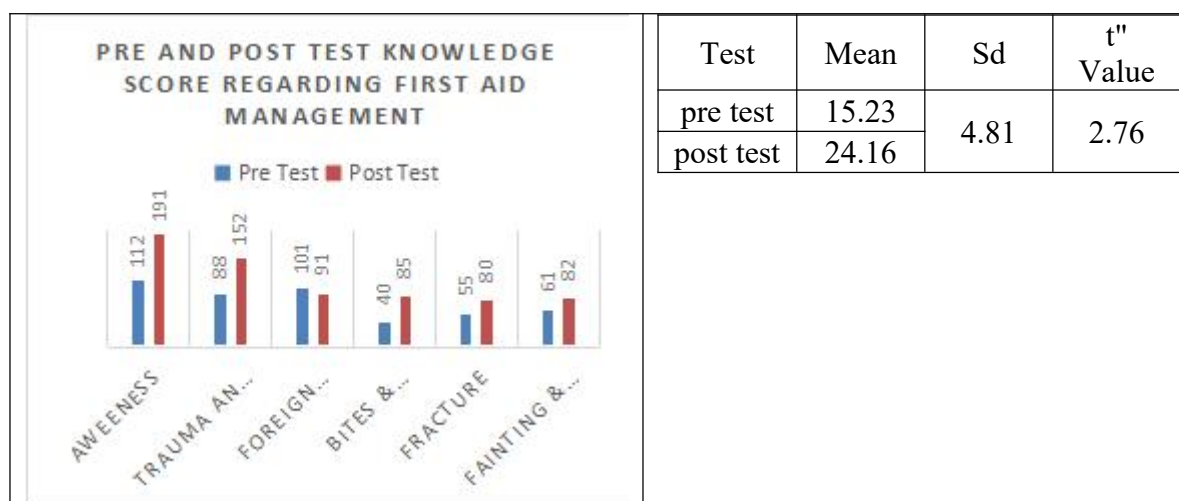
H0: There will be no significant difference in pre-test and post-test mean knowledge score on first aid and its management among the school teachers.

METHOD:

To study the effectiveness of planned teaching a quasi experimental one group pre and post-test design was used. With the help of non-probability convenient sampling 30 teachers irrespective of age and sex were selected from a selected school in Pune city during the month of Nov 2023. Information was collected with the help of structured questionnaire on first aid management to the subjects before and after a planned teaching programme.

RESULT:

The study showed that school teachers had very limited knowledge about First - Aid management (pre-test mean score 15.23) but the post-test mean score (i.e. 24.16) was significantly high at 0.01 level of significance as the “t” value was 12.19. The analysis of pre-test score revealed that there was knowledge deficit regarding First - Aid management which was improved in the post-test after the planned health teaching.



CONCLUSION:

Awareness about first aid management is rarely included in the diploma and /or post-graduation teaching courses. Hence strategies for providing accurate information regarding first aid management are needed.

The study showed that the planned teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge First - Aid management among school teachers.

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“An observational study on hand washing practices among student nurses in selected hospitals of Daund,Pune

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ABSTRACT

Background of the study:

Hand hygiene is the practice, which keeps the hands free from pathogens. Hand hygiene prevents cross - infection in hospitals, but student nurse hand hygiene is poor. Health care acquired infections (HCAIS) are the major cause of morbidity and mortality. With this background researcher conducted an observational study on hand stock health belief model, the conceptual framework was formulated.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the practice of hand washing among the student nurses.

2. To compare the hand washing technique between student nurses and doctors.

Methodology:

Approach: quantitative

Design : non experimental descriptive (observational) research design.

Study variable: practice regarding hand washing among student nurses.

Sample: nursing students.

Sample size: 100

Sampling technique: non- probability, convenient sampling technique

Setting of the study: Piramid hospital. Daund

Method: practice of hand washing was assessed using self structured observational checklist tool after getting administrative approval. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: the present study shows that only 9% of the total 100 student nurse were followed all the 13 steps of hand washing practices, majority 74% of student nurse is followed the 7-12 steps of hand washing practices and the 17% of student nurse followed 7 steps, which are not considered as the proper hand washing practices. Secondly, the findings of the study shown that there is slightly higher hand washing compliance rate among s t u d e n t nurses (6.3%) but statistically, it has proved that the z- cal value < z- tabulated value and p- value is greater than 0.05, this means that there is no difference in the compliance of hand washing practices among nurses and doctors. **Conclusion:** The present study shown that hand washing compliance rates among student nurse are very low and the reason behind these low rates include the lack of practicing hand washing as a behavioral pattern by student nurse; decreased interest in their practical applications with increased educational status; heavy workload; lack of sufficient sinks for hand washing in clinical areas; and lack of knowledge of student nurse regarding hand washing. To increase the hand washing compliance rate and to prevent the transmission of nosocomial infection, certain steps should be taken by the higher authorities (like medical director, infection control authorities, senior physicians and nursing superintendent) which will be motivating and will be efficient in conducting behavior of the health care professionals by the use of health messages, mass media, etc.

Assessment of effects due to video gaming disorder on health among young adults in selected colleges of Pune City in a view to develop an Information booklet

Mr.Sanchit Jagannath Wagh., Nursing Tutor, Sinhgad College of Nursing, Pune

Abstract

Objectives of the study 1) 1. To assess level of video gaming disorder among young adults in selected colleges of city 2) 2. To assess effects of video gaming disorder on health among young adults in selected colleges of city. 3) to find association between study findings with selected demographic variables. *Results:* •Demographic variables:- This study is done on 200 young adults. There are 121 young adults (60.50%) are between 19 to 22 years age group, 70 young adults (35.00%) are between 22 to 26 years age group and remaining 09 young adults (04.50) are between the 26 to 30 age group. From 200 young adults 103 are Males (51.50) and 97 are Females (48.50%). In

this study out of 200 young adults 112 are belongs to Nuclear Family (56.00%), 76 are belongs to Joint Family (38.00%), 07 young adults are belongs to Extended Family (03.50) and 05 young adults are belongs to single parent family (02.50%). From 200 young adults 99 number of young adults (49.50) are having Rs. 30,000 and above, 45 young adults (22.50%) are having Rs. 25,000 to 30,000 and 37 young adults (18.50) are having Rs. 15,000 to 20,000 and 19 young adults (09.50%) are having Rs. 20,000 to 25,000 monthly family income. In this study 83 young adults (41.50%) are using smartphone for 3 to 4 hours in a day, 80 young adults (40%) are using smartphones more than 5 hours in a day and 37 young adults (18.50%) are using smartphone for less than 2 hours in a day. In this study screening of young adults for video gaming disorder is assessed with the help of gaming disorder test

Keywords: Video gaming disorder, young adults, colleges, information booklet

“ A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programe On Knowledge Regarding Disaster (Fire) Preparedness Among Student Nurses From Selected Nursing Institutions Of Daund”

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Abstract

Background :

Disaster as any occurrence that causes damage, economic destruction, loss of human life deterioration in health and health services on a scale sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected area. Over the years, whenever people suffer injuries due to fire, the condition is further aggravated if they don't get any immediate health care, it is for this reason that it is considered important to take learn more about fire preparedness and the most logical strategies to use to reduce casualties percentages and aggravation of the situation. Importance of knowledge on disaster (fire) preparedness among nursing student and the review on such studies created an insight in the researchers' mind that there was a need for a study to educate the students regarding disaster preparedness. Hence the study has been undertaken

Objectives of the study

5. To assess and compare the knowledge regarding disaster (Fire) preparedness among nursing students before and after structured teaching programe.
6. To associate the findings with demographic variables.

Methodology:

Approach: quantitative

Design : A pre experimental one group pre-test posttest design

Independent variable: Planned teaching program regarding disaster (Fire) preparedness

Dependent variable : knowledge regarding disaster (Fire) preparedness

Sample size: 100

Sampling technique: convenient sampling technique was selected.

Setting of the study: Sushrusha Institute of Nursing Sciences. Daund

Knowledge of the nursing students was assessed using self structured questionnaire before and after one week of planned teaching after getting administrative approval and written consent from samples. Analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result: In pre-test, mean knowledge score was 19.86 and in post test 33.5. There is significant increase in the post test score which clearly indicates that there has been an increase in the knowledge level of students regarding disaster preparedness after the structured teaching program. It was found that there was no association between age and gender with knowledge as p values of both are <0.05 stream. Hence H_0 is accepted. Only gender shows the association, i.e. female students have better knowledge than male.

Conclusion: As per the analysis it can be concluded that, there is significant difference on the knowledge of students after structured teaching program. Therefore structured teaching is effective in to improve knowledge regarding disaster (Fire) preparedness among nursing students.



Bharati Vidyapeeth (Deemed to
be University), Pune (India)

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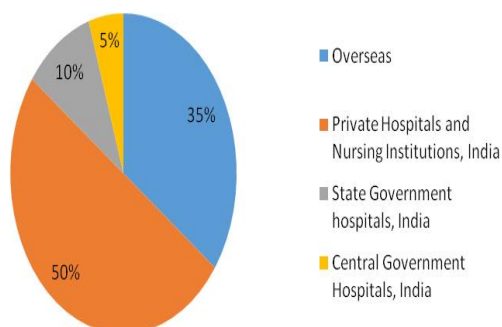
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