



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING DERMATITIS AMONG FISHERMEN IN PALLITHOTTAM COASTAL COMMUNITY AREA, KOLLAM

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ABSTRACT

The Community Health Nursing project undertaken was “A study to assess the To assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam .To find out association between knowledge among fishermen in selected community area with selected demographic variables in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam. The objectives of the study were as follows To assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam, To find out the association between knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen and selected demographic variables. A quantitative non-experimental descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The study was conducted among 100 fishermen in pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam. In order to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen, was selected by convenience sampling technique. The tool used for data collection consisted of variables and self structured questionnaires, basic introduction of the study was given to the subjects. The analysis of the data was based on the objectives of the study. The Major findings of the study were as follows in the present study the demographic data revealed that 17% were in the age group of 30-35 years and 58% were in the age group of 35-40 years, 14% were in the age group of 40-45 years and 9% were in the age group of >45 years. Among that, sample 6.66% had income of < 10000, 44.6% had income of 10000-15000, 22 % income of 15000-20000 and 3.33 % belonged to >20000 income of >20000. Regarding their education 25.3% had education upto primary level, 56% had secondary level education, 12% higher secondary level education and 6.6% belonged as graduates. 34% were from Joint family 44% were from Nuclear family and 22% were from extended family. Regarding their occupation, 78.6% were Employed, 12% were Unemployed and 9.3% were Self employed. Regarding their source of information, 56% were had got information from newspaper and radio, 16% were had got information from both mass media, health workers and others and 13% were had got information from magazines. The present study revealed that 37% fisherman had adequate knowledge, 54% had moderately adequate knowledge and 9% had inadequate knowledge. The association was found by using chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as like education, and income (calculated value is greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance) and no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such such age, type of family and source of information.(calculated value is lesser than table value at 0.05 level of significance).

KEYWORDS: Assess, Fishermen, Knowledge, Dermatitis, Self structured questionnaires.

INTRODUCTION

Dermatitis can cause allergies, skin irritation, skin hypersensitivity, and also eczema. Fishermen are one of the oldest occupations and have a high risk of occupational accidents or occupational diseases, where one of the risks is dermatitis due to the exposure to sea water containing salt which is high enough to absorb water from the skin. Working fishermen do not have regular work hours and have a long working time duration with uncomfortable working environment conditions such as the influence of extreme weather. A

long sailing is expected and there is a risk of skin damage due to the exposure to sun heat and sea water Occupational dermatitis is classified internationally as the second largest occupational disease group after musculoskeletal disorders. Epidemiological data show that contact dermatitis comprises 90 to 95% of all occupational dermatitis. The National Institute of Occupational Safety Hazards (NIOSH) in its annual survey (1975) estimated the actual incidence of occupational dermatitis to be 20- 50 times higher than the reported cases .Irritant and allergic contact dermatitis

are inflammatory skin conditions caused by skin contact with exogenous agents that occur with or without simultaneous exposure to the contributing physical agents. The largest number of cases of occupational dermatitis occur in the factory/company sector, but the highest incidence rates occur in agriculture/forestry/fisheries sector. Dermatitis in fishermen is likely caused by the seawater which due to its concentration draws water from the skin; in this case sea water is a cause of chronic skin dermatitis as the primary stimuli fungi or marine animals may also cause skin diseases in fishermen. Fishermen work in wet areas where fungal diseases are prevalent, such as moniliasis. Pallithottam is a neighbourhood of Kollam city situated at the coastal region. The fisherman community of Pallithottam is using modern amenities for easing their work. Pallithottam is situated in a cluster of five fishing villages along a five kilometre coastline around a natural bay just south of Neendakara—the largest trawler harbour in Kerala. The most of the population is doing the sea related job and the income is from sea related activities.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Research methodology

Research approach	: Quantitative research
Research design	: Descriptive research design
Variables	: Dependent variable: Knowledge regarding dermatitis and management among fishermen. : Demographic variables: In this study demographic variables are age, income, educational qualification, occupation, type of family, source of information
Setting of the study	: The setting of the study was at Century Nagar and Galilei Nagar in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.
Population	: In the study the population consists of fisherman in between age group of 30 – 60 years in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.
Sample	: In this study the sample size Sample consist of fisherman in between age group of 20 – 60 years in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam
Sample Size	In this study sample consists was 100 fisherman of Pallithottam community coastal area, Kollam
Sampling Technique	: Convenience sampling technique

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Age.

Sl. No.	Age	Knowledge		
		Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate
1	30-35 yrs	10	4	2
2	35-40yrs	14	36	6
3	40-45yrs	6	6	1
4	>45yrs	7	8	1

The table of data regarding age shows that fishermen who were in the age group of 30-35 years, 10 had adequate knowledge, 4 had moderate and 2 of them have inadequate knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management. Fishermen who were in the age group of

OBJECTIVES

To assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam

To find out association between knowledge among fishermen in selected community area with selected demographic variables.

Operational definition

Assess: In this study assess refers to determine the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fisherman using structured knowledge questionnaire.

Knowledge: In this study knowledge refers to the scores obtained by the respondents to the items in the structured knowledge questionnaire regarding dermatitis among fisherman.

Dermatitis: In this study dermatitis refers to a number of skin irritations, cellulitis, abscess rashes caused by, fungal infections, bacterial infections, traumatic injury and salt water in sea.

Fisherman: In this study fisherman refers to someone who captures fish and other animals from a body of water who follows as traditional practice.

group above 40 years, 7 of them had adequate knowledge, 8 had moderate and 1 had inadequate

knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management.

Table 2: Income.

Sl. No.	Income	Knowledge		
		Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate
1	<10000	1	8	1
2	10000-15000	20	42	5
3	15000-20000	13	2	18
4	>20000	3	1	1

The data regarding income shows that those fishermen who had family income of <10000 1 had adequate knowledge, 8 had moderate knowledge and 1 had inadequate knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management. Fishermen who had family income of 10000 -15000,20 had adequate knowledge,42 had moderate knowledge and 5 had inadequate knowledge.

Fishermen who had family income of 15000-20000 13 had adequate knowledge, 2 had moderate knowledge and 18 had inadequate knowledge. Fishermen who had family income of >20000,3 had adequate knowledge and 1 had moderate knowledge and 1 had inadequate knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management.

Table 3: Education.

Sl. No.	Education	Knowledge		
		Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate
1	Illiterate	0	0	0
2	Lower primary	21	12	2
3	Sslc & above	10	32	6
4	Graduate	6	5	1

The data regarding education shows that no fishermen were illiterate, Fishermen who had educational status of Lower Primary 21 had adequate knowledge 12 moderate knowledge and 2 had inadequate knowledge. Fishermen who had educational status of SSLC and above, 10 had

adequate knowledge, 32 had moderate knowledge and 6 had inadequate knowledge. Fishermen who had educational status as graduate 6 had adequate knowledge, 5 had moderate knowledge and 1 had inadequate knowledge.

Table 4: Type of family.

Sl. No.	Type of family	Knowledge		
		Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate
1	Nuclear family	11	19	9
2	Joint family	17	25	10
3	Extended family	9	10	3

The data regarding type of family shows that fishermen belong to nuclear family, 11 had adequate knowledge,19 had moderate knowledge and 9 had inadequate knowledge. Fishermen belong to Joint family, 17 had adequate knowledge, 25 had moderate knowledge and 10

had inadequate knowledge. Among fishermen belong to Extended family 9 had adequate knowledge, 10 had moderate knowledge and 3 had inadequate knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management.

Table 5: Source of information.

Sl. No.	Source of information	Knowledge		
		Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate
1	Mass media	10	4	2
2	Newspaper and radio	14	36	6
3	Magazines	6	6	1
4	Health workers and others	7	8	1

The data regarding source of information, Fishermen using mass media, 10 had adequate knowledge 4 had moderate knowledge and 2 had inadequate knowledge. Fishermen using newspaper and radio 14 had adequate knowledge, 36 had moderate knowledge and 6 had

inadequate knowledge. Fishermen using magazines, 6 had adequate knowledge 6 had moderate knowledge and 1 had inadequate knowledge. Fishermen using health workers and others, 7 had adequate knowledge 8 had

moderate knowledge and 1 had inadequate knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management.

Table 3: Association between knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Sl. No	Variables	Knowledge			df	Chi square value	Table value	Inf
		Adequate	Moderate	Inadequate				
1	Age in years							
	30-35 yrs	10	4	2				
	35-40yrs	14	36	6	6	2.56	12.59	NS
	40-45 yrs	6	6	1				
	>45yrs	7	8	1				
2	Income							
	<10000	1	8	1				
	10000-15000	20	42	5	6	18.65	9.49	NS
	15000-20000	13	2	18				
	>20000	3	1	1				
3	Education							
	Illiterate	0	0	0				
	Lower Primary	21	12	2				
	SSLC & above	10	32	6	6	20.30	12.59	S
	Graduate	5	1	1				
4	Type of family							
	Nuclear family	2	7	15				
	Joint family	4	7	6	6	13.14	12.59	S
	Extended family	3	5	3				
5	Source of information							
	Mass media	10	4	2				
	Newspaper and radio	14	36	6				
	Magazines	6	6	1	6	9.85	12.59	NS
	Health workers and others	7	8	1				

Significant at 0.05 level S-Significant

NS-Not significant

From the above statistical data, it was clear that there is significant association between knowledge and demographic variables like education and type of family and there is no association found between knowledge and demographic variables like age, income and source of information.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam. The data was collected from 100 fishermen met the criteria of study. The findings of the study had been discussed in relation to objectives and other similar studies.

The objectives of the study

The objectives of the study were to :

- To assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

- To find out association between knowledge among fishermen in selected community area with selected demographic variables.

Discussion of findings with other studies based on objectives

1. Assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen

The present study revealed that 37% fisherman had adequate knowledge, 54% had moderately adequate knowledge and 9% had inadequate knowledge.

The above findings are supported by a study which was conducted to determine the knowledge of dermatitis in fishing community at Loktuan urban village, North Bontang. This study aims to determine the incidence of dermatitis, working duration, duration of exposure, history of skin diseases, use of personal protective equipment, and personal hygiene in the fishing communities in North Bontang. This study is an analytic observational study with a cross sectional study design. The population in this study was the fishing community in Loktuan Urban-Village, North Bontang. The samples

were taken with the purposive sampling and a sample of 154 fishermen was obtained. The data were collected with a questionnaire that has been tested for the validity. The statistical analysis was conducted by Chi Square test with a significance level of 0.05. Results: The results showed that the history of skin diseases, the duration of exposure are related to the incidence of dermatitis in fishermen. The instrument was tested in advance to 32 fishermen living in the coastal area of TanjungLaut Sub-District, south. The data were collected with a questionnaire that has been tested for the validity and reliability. 38 of 50 question items can be used in the research questionnaire with an ordinal scale. The validity results showed that, of 38 items questions, had Pearson correlation > 0.3494 . Based on the results of statistical tests showed 38 items are valid and reliable questions and can be used for research. Data were collected by 10 trained enumerators who mastered the local language. Data analysis The statistical analysis was conducted by Chi Square test with a significance level of 0.05. The result showed that most respondents in this study were males (85.1%) and the age group was above 35 years (66.9%). Out of the total respondents, only 2.6% who had dermatitis, with a working duration of more than one year (98.1%) and a length of work above 8 hours a day (57.8%). 28.6% had a history of previous skin disease, only 17.5% of respondents used PPE at work, and those who applied personal hygiene were 81.8%. Chi Square test showed that the duration of contact with the sea water in which the length of work was more than 8 hours a day ($p = 0.03$) and a history of previous skin disease ($p = 0.006$) were significantly related to the incidence of dermatitis whereas the use of PPE and personal hygiene of the respondents did not affect the incidence of dermatitis in fishermen in Bontang City respectively ($p > 0.05$).

2. Association between knowledge regarding dermatitis among Fishermen and Selected demographic variables

In the present study the demographic data revealed that 17% were in the age group of 30-35 years and 58% were in the age group of 35-40 years, 14% were in the age group of 40-45 years and 9% were in the age group of >45 years. Among that, sample 6.66% had income of <10000 , 44.6% had income of 10000-15000, 22% income of 15000-20000 and 3.33% belonged to >20000 income of >20000 . Regarding their education 25.3% had education upto primary level, 56% had secondary level education, 12% higher secondary level education and 6.6% belonged as graduates. 34% were from Joint family 44% were from Nuclear family and 22% were from extended family. Regarding their occupation, 78.6% were Unemployed, 12% were Employed and 9.3% were Self-employed. Regarding their source of information, 56% were had got information from newspaper and radio, 16% were had got information from both mass media, health workers and others and 13% were had got information from magazines. It was inferred that the present study showed that 37% fisherman had adequate

knowledge, 54% had moderately adequate knowledge and 9% had inadequate knowledge. In this the significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as like education and income (calculated value is greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance) and no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such such age, type of family and source of information. (Calculated value is lesser than table value at 0.05 level of significance).

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