
HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS OF PARENTS OF CHILDREN WITH BRONCHITIS

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study is to examine knowledge and attitudes about health of parents whose children suffer from bronchitis. Their knowledge of bronchitis, symptoms of illness, causes of illness, period of occurrence, frequency of their child's bronchitis, knowledge of the use of aids to alleviate the symptoms of the disease, as well as diagnostic procedures and the methods of treating bronchitis were examined. The study also compares the behavioral habits of parents whose children suffer from bronchitis in their everyday life which are connected to smoking and regular ventilation of their child's living space.

Methods: 115 parents who brought their children with bronchitis symptoms to the pediatric department of the General County Hospital in Požega participated in the research. The survey was conducted by an anonymous questionnaire composed by the author, and the questionnaire contained 35 questions, four of which are related to the demographic characteristics of the respondents (sex, age, place of residence and vocation), while the remaining questions are related to knowledge and attitudes of respondents about bronchitis and the behavioral habits in everyday life.

Results: The results of the research have shown that the knowledge of health of parents whose children suffer from bronchitis is most related to the degree of education, the age of the parents and the place of residence, and least to the parents' sex. Parents have shown good knowledge of the disease, symptoms, causes of the disease, and diagnostic procedures and treatment, while significantly less knowledge has been shown about smoking and its adverse impact on the health of their child.

Conclusion: Parents' knowledge and attitudes about health have a major influence on diminishing the risk of bronchitis and the frequency of its occurrence.

Key words: attitudes of parents, bronchitis, children, health behavior, knowledge of health of parents

ZNANJE I STAVOVI BOLESNIKA O VAŽNOSTI PROVOĐENJA HIGIJENE RUKU U BOLNICI

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Sažetak

Uvod: Infekcije povezane sa zdravstvenom skrbi u današnje vrijeme u stalnom su porastu. Njihova prevencija i nadzor stoga su od velike važnosti. Od svih preventivnih mjera, za prijenos patogenih mikroorganizama i sprječavanje intrahospitalnih infekcija, najveću važnost ima higijena ruku.

Cilj: Ispitati znanje i stavove o važnosti provođenja higijene ruku bolesnika hospitaliziranih u Općoj županijskoj bolnici Požega, te ispitati postoji li razlika između znanja i stavova o važnosti provođenja higijene ruku ovisno o spolu, dobi, razini obrazovanja, bračnom stanju i odjelu hospitalizacije.

Metode: Istraživanje je obuhvatilo sveukupno 102 bolesnika u dobi od 18. do od 71. godine života. Za ispitivanje razlika u odgovorima korišteni testovi su: Hi kvadrat, Mann Whitney U, Kruskall Wallis, Kolmogorov-Smirnov te Dunn test. Kao razina značajnosti rezultata uzeta je vrijednost $p < 0,05$.

Rezultati: Ispitanici sa srednjoškolskim i višim obrazovanjem upućeniji su u bolesti koje se prenose prljavim rukama od onih s osnovnoškolskim obrazovanjem (Mann-Whitney U test, $p=0,008$). Značajno veća proporcija ispitanika u dobi od 51-70 godina ($p=0,027$) i onih koji su u braku češće pere ruke otkad su u bolnici nego kod kuće (Hi kvadrat test, $p=0,016$). Ispitanici hospitalizirani na odjelu Službe za interne bolesti češće su tražili od posjetitelja da obave higijenu ruku prije nego ih dodiruju od ispitanika s drugih odjela (Dunn's Post Hoc test, $p=0,07$). Što se tiče informiranosti, značajno veća proporcija ispitanika muškog spola tvrdi kako su ih zdravstveni djelatnici na odjelu educirali o higijeni ruku (Hi kvadrat test, $p=0,045$).

Zaključak: Rezultati pokazuju kako su bolesnici upućeni u važnost provođenja higijene ruku, međutim, potrebno ih je dodatno educirati na odjelu i poticati na obavljanje higijene ruku, osobito bolesnike koji su niže razine obrazovanja.

Ključne riječi: higijena ruku, intrahospitalne infekcije, pranje ruku, stavovi bolesnika, znanje bolesnika

KNOWLEDGE AND OPINIONS OF PATIENTS ABOUT IMPORTANCE OF PERFORMING HAND HYGIENE IN HOSPITAL

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Abstract

Introduction: Health care – associated infections are constantly rising nowadays. Their prevention and supervision is of great importance. Out of all personal hygiene measures, for the transmission of pathogens and prevention of intrahospital infections, hand hygiene has the largest role.

Research goal: To investigate the knowledge and attitudes about the importance of hand hygiene of the hospitalized individuals in the general hospital in Požega and to investigate whether there is a difference between the knowledge and attitudes about the importance of the conduction of hand hygiene dependent of the sex, age, education level, marital status and the hospitals department.

Methods: The study included 102 hospitalized individuals aged 18 to 71. To determine the difference in answers the tests that are used are: Chi-squared, Mann Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis, Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Dunn test. Significance level for result relevance that was chosen was $p<0,05$.

Results: The examinees with high school and higher education are more aware of diseases transferred by dirty hands than the ones with elementary school (Mann-Whitney U test, $p=0,008$). A highly larger proportion of examinees aged 51 to 70 ($p=0,027$) and those who are married wash their hands more often in a hospital than at home (Chi-squared test, $p=0,016$). Examinees hospitalized at the Internal medicine ward have asked visitors to do hand hygiene much more often than examinees at other wards (Dunn's Post Hoc test, $p=0,07$). When it comes to the level of awareness, a larger number of male examinees claim that the hospital staff have educated them about hand hygiene (Chi-squared test, $p=0,045$).

Conclusion: The results show that the patients are aware of the importance of hand hygiene, however there should be additional education within the wards and encouragement in maintaining hand hygiene, especially with patients with a lower education level.

Key words: hand hygiene, interhospital infection, hand washing, patient attitudes, patient knowledge