

Original Article

Comparison of student's knowledge about trachoma disease and its treatment

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to compare the student's knowledge about Trachoma disease and its treatment. In the present study total 100 subjects participated. The subjects were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. A questionnaire was prepared, questions were asked from subjects and then their knowledge compared about trachoma disease and its treatment. It was concluded that most subjects confirmed that trachoma is a bacterial disease and it can transfer through contact. Mostly subjects were not sustained from trachoma. Mostly said, it can mediated by medicine and not by the surgery. But the fact is that it can be mediated by both medicine and surgery.

1. INTRODUCTION

Trachoma is a bacterial disease, caused by an obligate intracellular bacterium named as Chlamydia Trachomatis. It is contagious and affects the eyes. It spreads through contact with infected people's eyes, eyelids, nose, and throat secretions or by handling infected items such as handkerchief, towel and clothing. At first, it causes mild itching and irritation of eyes and eyelids, after that swollen eyelids and pus draining from the eyes start. This can even lead to blindness and about 2 million people have been blinded by this infection. There are basically 5 stages in the development of this Trachoma. There are various factors that increase the rate of interaction with these Trachoma causing agents. It is a disease of poor countries where poverty, poor sanitation, flies and crowded living conditions are present. Women have two to six times greater chance of contracting the disease instead of men. Primary infection can be easily treated with the use of antibiotics but, secondary or repeated infections cause complications. It can be treated with antibiotics or surgery. It commonly occurs in North Africa, Middle East, areas of southern Asia and China.

The objective of the present study was to compare the student's knowledge about Tacoma disease and its treatment.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

In the present study total 100 subjects participated. The subjects were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, Pakistan. In this project, a questionnaire was prepared.

Table 1. Questionnaire to assess awareness about Trachoma

Trachoma is a	Yes	No
1. Fungal disease		
2. Bacterial disease		
3. Viral disease		
4. Metabolic disease		
5. Genetic disease		

Table 2. Questionnaire to analyze awareness about the ubiquity of Trachoma

Ever sustain from Trachoma	Yes	No
1. You		
2. Your family member		
3. Your relative		
4. Your neighbor		
5. Your friend		

Table 3. Questionnaire to estimate vision about Trachoma transference

Trachoma is disseminated by	Yes	No
1. Contact or blood decantation		
2. From parents to progeny		

Table 4. Questionnaire to evaluate the perspective about hope for Trachoma

Trachoma may be medicated by	Yes	No
1. Medicines		
2. Surgery		
3. No need of treatment		

A questionnaire was prepared, questions were asked from subjects and then their knowledge compared about trachoma disease and its treatment.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Comparison of student's knowledge about trachoma disease and its treatment is given in table 5, 6, 7 & 8. Out of 100 subjects, 8% said yes, trachoma is a fungal disease while 92% said that it's not a fungal disease. 73% said trachoma is a bacterial disease while 27% said that it is not a bacterial disease. 14% said trachoma is a viral disease and 86% said that it is not a viral disease. 10% said trachoma is a metabolic disease while 90% said no. 17% said trachoma is a genetic disease while 83% said that it is not a genetic disease. 11% sustained from trachoma disease while 89% did not sustain from this disease. 12% said that their family members sustained from trachoma while 88% said that their family members did not sustain from trachoma. 19% subjects were those who said that their relative sustained from disease while 81% said no. 28% said that their neighbors sustained from trachoma while 72% said no. 11% were those who said that their friend had suffered from disease while 89% said that their friend had not suffered from trachoma. 42% said trachoma is disseminated by contact or blood decantation while 58% said that trachoma is not disseminated by contact or blood decantation. 11% said that trachoma transferred from parents to offspring's while 89% said it is not transferred from parents to offspring's. Trachoma may be mediated by medicine, 51% said yes, while 49% said no. 24% said trachoma may be mediated by surgery, while 76% said no. 8% said that there is no need of treatment while 92% said that there is need of treatment.

Table 5. Results of questionnaire to assess awareness about trachoma

Trachoma is a	Yes	No
1. Fungal disease	8%	92%
2. Bacterial disease	73%	27%
3. Viral disease	14%	86%
4. Metabolic disease	10%	90%
5. Genetic disease	17%	83%

Table 6. Results of questionnaire to analyze awareness about the ubiquity of Trachoma

Ever sustain from Trachoma	Yes	No
1. You	11%	89%
2. Your family member	12%	88%
3. Your relative	19%	81%
4. Your neighbor	28%	72%
5. Your friend	11%	89%

Table 7. Results of questionnaire to estimate vision about Trachoma transference

Trachoma is disseminated by	Yes	No
1. Contact or blood decantation	42%	58%
2. From parents to progeny	11%	89%

Table 8. Results of questionnaire to evaluate knowledge about treatment strategies for Trachoma

Trachoma may be medicated by	Yes	No
1. Medicines	51%	49%
2. Surgery	24%	76%
3. No need of treatment	8%	92%

4. CONCLUSION

Questionnaire based studies have given an important advancement in recent researches. It was concluded that most of the subjects confirmed that trachoma is a bacterial disease and it can be transferred through contact. Mostly subjects were not sustained from trachoma. Mostly it was seen to be believed that, it can be treated by medicine and not by the surgery. But the fact is that it can be treated by both medicine and surgery.

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