“Studies on awareness and protection of Epidemics-Typhoid: A study in Rural Village in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. Ch. AshaKiran Raju¹, Prof. T. Sobha Sri²
¹Post-Doctoral Fellow (ICSSR), ²Professor, Department of Social Work
A.U College of Arts and Commerce,
Andhra University, Visakhapatnam – 530003, Andhra Pradesh, India
+91-9912796245 and +91-9848097091

Abstract:
Management of typhoid is based on clinical information, diagnosis, and an understanding of the epidemiology of the disease. Despite extensive work, little is known about the biology of this human-adapted bacterial pathogen and the complexity of the disease endemic. A major barrier to control is the development of multidrug resistance, which threatens the effectiveness of non-immune vaccines and antibacterial chemotherapy in young children. Clinicians, microbiologists, and epidemiologists around the world need to be aware of the changing trends in intestinal fever. This knowledge is important for both disease control and case management. Also, the Salmonella serotypes that cause human infection may change in different locations over time. Present study is envisaged on knowledge, living style and protection from epidemic disease like Typhoid.

1.0 Introduction:
Knowledge of the burden of illness is important for some reasons. First, data that causes the disease of human health is required to provide information about public health and to notify entrepreneurs. Candle, Information about local trends is required to assign resources. And third, region and To provide reasonable guidelines for travelers, we need a trend of local diseases. Global estimates for the burden of Tiphery fever (SS TYPHI's symptoms of SS Typhi) are regularly published (9 million cases registered in 26 million cases of other hyde fever in 2010) are registered in 2010, and these mortality data It is provided in the global and area [1-2]. Typhoid strains are host-restricted human organisms that cause typhoid and paratyphoid fever. In some Asian countries, Salmonella serovarParatyphi A exhibits an evolving degree of intestinal fever [3-5].

Theory
Typhoid fever can be contracted by drinking contaminated water or eating food that has been washed in infected water. Other methods to get typhoid fever include using a bacteria-infested toilet and touching your lips before washing your hands. Consuming seafood from a source tainted with infectious faeces or urine. Typhoid fever is a potentially deadly bacterial infection. Typhoid fever is most common in underdeveloped countries. The disease, however, can strike anywhere, including developed countries like the United States.

Causes of typhoid
Typhoid fever is caused by the Salmonella typhi (S. typhi) bacteria. The bacteria is transferred by contaminated food, drinks, or water. Salmonella typhi is carried in the intestinal tract and blood of those who have been infected. Salmonella typhi is excreted (expelled) in the faeces (stool). If you consume food or beverages prepared by someone who is shedding the bacterium and does not adequately wash their hands, you may contract typhoid fever. Sewage harbouring Salmonella typhi could contaminate local water systems in less developed countries. People who have had typhoid fever in the past may
still carry Salmonella typhi germs. These individuals are disease carriers. Even if they have no symptoms, they can spread the infection.

**Preventions for typhoid**

Typhoid fever can be prevented and controlled with safe drinking water, good sanitation, and adequate medical care. Unfortunately, in many underdeveloped countries, achieving these goals may be challenging. As a result, some scientists believe that vaccinations are the most effective strategy to prevent typhoid disease. If you live in or plan to go to locations where typhoid disease is a serious threat, you should get vaccinated.

**Wash your hands:** Hand washing in hot, soapy water on a regular basis is the most effective technique to prevent illness. Before eating or preparing food, as well as after using the restroom, wash your hands. When water isn't accessible, carry an alcohol-based hand sanitizer.

**Avoid drinking untreated water:** In locations where typhoid disease is endemic, contaminated drinking water is a particular problem. As a result, limit yourself to bottled water, canned or bottled carbonated beverages, wine, or beer. Bottled water that has been carbonated is safer than bottled water that has not been carbonated.

**Ask for drinks without ice:** Brush your teeth with bottled water and avoid swallowing water in the shower.

**Avoid raw fruits and vegetables:** Avoid fruits and vegetables that you can't peel, especially lettuce, because they may have been washed in polluted water. To be on the safe side, stay away from raw foods totally.

**Choose hot foods:** Food that has been stored or served at room temperature should be avoided. The finest foods are those that are steaming hot. And, while there's no guarantee that food served in the finest restaurants is safe, it's recommended to avoid street food because it's more likely to be contaminated.

**Know where the doctors are:** Find out about medical treatment in the locations you'll be visiting ahead of time, and keep a list of recommended doctors' names, addresses, and phone numbers with you.

**2.0 METHOD**

The present study is descriptive survey method. It involves a clearly defined imaginative planning, careful analysis and interpretation of data gathered and logical reporting. To carry out the research of this type of collection of data, for testing the hypothesis and for arriving at certain conclusions, it is necessary to choose the technique and the proper tools to the employed. For this investigation the questionnaire had been considered as a suitable tool for the collection of data. Random respondents in pendurthi village were selected basing on the step wise simple random sampling technique.

**Objectives of the study**

1. To compare the information and idea about their particular living in pendurthiMandal of Visakhapatnam district
2. To compare the knowledge about epidemic diseases in pendurthiMandal of Visakhapatnam district.

**Hypothesis**

There will be no significant difference between the residing and living style of respondents in pendurthiMandal of Visakhapatnam district.

There will be no significant difference between the knowledge and idea about epidemic diseases in pendurthiMandal of Visakhapatnam district.
3.0 Results and discussion

3.1 Age wise classification
From the Fig 3.1 the graph is plotted against age and % of the people of household work and from the graph it is noted that the middle aged people gets Typhoid fever mostly compared to young and aged. In this fig the blue color line indicates the no of house hold and red color indicates the percentage that effected mostly with typhoid fever.

![Fig. 3.1 Age wise classification](image)

3.2 Sex of people
From the Fig. 3.2 the graph is plotted against gender of the people and % of the gender of the people who acquired the most and from the graph it is noted that the female gets Typhoid fever mostly compared to male. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of female peoples and blue color indicates the percentage of male peoples.

![Fig. 3.2 types of peoples](image)

3.0 Education level
From the Fig 3.3 the graph is plotted against Education level of the people and % of the people who are educated and acquired Typhoid the most and from the graph it is noted that the persons who studied the secondary education gets Typhoid fever mostly compared to primary and degree. In this fig the blue color line indicates the no of people and red color indicates the percentage that effected mostly with typhoid fever.
3.4 Occupation level

From the Fig. 3.4 the graph is plotted against occupation of the people and % of the people who are at work and acquired Typhoid the most and from the graph it is noted that the persons who go for the labor work gets Typhoid fever mostly compared to farming and private job. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of occupation levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.

3.5 Food types

From the Fig 3.5 the graph is plotted against Type of Food habits people eat and % of the Typhoid obtained for the people who are having veg and non-veg in their food habitat and from the graph it is noted that the persons who go both veg and non-veg food acquires Typhoid fever mostly compared to the people having only veg. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people food levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.
3.6 sources of water
From the Fig 3.6 the graph is plotted against Type of water sources available for people and % of the Typhoid obtained for the people for their water sources and from the graph it is noted that the persons who are using wells as their water sources acquires Typhoid when compared to the people who are using canal as their source.

3.7 Type of house
From the Fig. 3.7 the graph is plotted against Type of house used by the people and % of the Typhoid obtained for the people for their type of house and from the graph it is noted that the persons who are using sheet house acquires Typhoid when compared to the people who are using hut and slab. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the houses and blue color indicates the no of peoples.
3.8 House surroundings

From the Fig 3.8 the graph is plotted against house surroundings of the people and % of the Typhoid obtained for the people based on their surroundings and from the graph it is noted that the peoples who have bushes around them acquires Typhoid when compared to the people who are surrounded by farmlands and colonies. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the house surroundings and blue color indicates the no of house surroundings types.

3.9 factors of typhoid

From the above fig. 3.9 shows the factors of typhoid and affected no of peoples from this fig mostly high percentage peoples are affected with use of contaminated water and food compare to cleanliness. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of people different causes of Typhoid and blue color indicates the no of peoples causes of typhoid.
3.10 handling diseases
From the above fig shows the types of illness treatment and no of peoples and percentage from the fig home medication and none of the peoples are get high percentage compare to Phc. In this graph red color indicates the percentage of the people’s treatment levels and blue color indicates the no of peoples.

Fig. 3.10 diseases handling
Table 1.1 ANOVA single factors for typhoid

Anova: Single Factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUMMARY</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Variance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sl no</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>77.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>age</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>2.06667</td>
<td>0.409195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sex</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.258621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>0.506897</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2.13333</td>
<td>0.74023</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Source of water Type of house Surroundings factors of typhoid handling diseases
30 82 2.733333 0.478161
30 40 1.333333 0.574713
30 57 1.9 0.368966
30 46 1.533333 0.533333
30 44 1.466667 0.533333
30 32 1.066667 0.064368

ANOVA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Variation</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>MS</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>F crit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Between Groups</td>
<td>5208.885</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>520.8885</td>
<td>69.90272</td>
<td>2.67E-74</td>
<td>1.860438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within Groups</td>
<td>2377.067</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>7.45162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7585.952</td>
<td>329</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions

Typhoid Fever is a bacterial disease that you can get from overcooked or undercooked food, and contaminated water. The main disease in Typhoid Fever is salmonella. Typhoid fever remains a major public health problem in Pendurthi village. The infection however can be prevented by good sanitation, improving good water supply, the provision of proper sewage disposal system, as well as the effective use of the available typhoid vaccines.

Acknowledgements

The author is thankful to the Department of Social Work and Andhra University for providing all the facilities and also expresses deep sense of gratitude to ICSSR PDF fellowship for carrying out this research work with full financial support.

References


