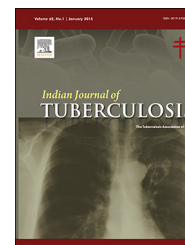


Available online at www.sciencedirect.com

ScienceDirect

journal homepage: <http://www.journals.elsevier.com/indian-journal-of-tuberculosis/>

Original Article

Patients' perceptions about the implementation of Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme of India

S.K. Verma ^{*}, Karthik Nagaraju, Surya Kant, R.A.S. Kushwaha, S. Kumar, R. Garg

Department of Pulmonary Medicine, King George's Medical University, Chowk, Lucknow, UP, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 9 March 2015

Accepted 1 June 2015

Available online 4 June 2016

Keywords:

Views

Satisfaction

Treatment

Tuberculosis

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) was launched by the Government of India in 1993. The present study has attempted to analyze the perceptions of patients regarding the implementation of RNTCP.

Materials and methods: The present study was done in a teaching hospital in North India. All patients attending the hospital between March 2014 and July 2014 were included. The study design was cross-sectional using a pre-designed and tested questionnaire. The patients were questioned by personal interviews after obtaining an informed verbal consent.

Results: 74.5% patients were not aware about the kind of disease they were suffering from. 80% patients said that they were not talked in detail about their disease. 64.79% patients said that their doctor was the source of knowledge regarding DOTS prior to treatment. Despite an average distance of 4.75 km between their home and DOTS centre, 90.5% patients said that they did not have any problem in travelling to the DOTS centre for medications. 91.5% and 93.5% patients felt the DOT provider behaviour was supportive and satisfactory respectively. **Conclusion:** 64% patients said that they were completely satisfied with the treatment under DOTS, 28.5% were partially satisfied and 7.5% were not satisfied with the treatment.

© 2015 Tuberculosis Association of India. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

India accounts for >25% cases of tuberculosis worldwide with the highest TB burden country in the world and >1000 deaths every day.¹ The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme of India (RNTCP) is an application of the WHO-recommended Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course

(DOTS) – a comprehensive public health strategy to control tuberculosis.²

A variety of factors, such as adherence, compliance and patient satisfaction, are important but usually under studied indicators of effective programme implementation. Utilization of health services, complying with medical treatment and continuing with health care provider, has been found to be more likely among satisfied patients.³ Feedback from the

^{*} Corresponding author at: Department of Pulmonary Medicine, KGMU, Chowk, Lucknow 226016, UP, India. Tel.: +91 9415783700.

E-mail address: drskverma@rediffmail.com (S.K. Verma).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijtb.2015.06.002>

0019-5707/© 2015 Tuberculosis Association of India. Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

patients regarding the treatment and medical care that they have received ensures that the local health services meet the patients' needs and improved quality of care.⁴ The present study has attempted to analyze the perceptions of patients regarding the implementation of RNTCP in India.

2. Materials and methods

The present study was done in a teaching hospital in North India. All patients attending the hospital between March 2014 and July 2014 were included. The study design was cross-sectional in nature and was done using a pre-designed and tested questionnaire. The patients were questioned by personal interviews after obtaining an informed verbal consent.

3. Results

A total of 200 patients attended the hospital during the study period. 53% ($n = 106$) belonged to the age group between 21 and 40 years, with majority of them being between 21 and 30 years. 63.5% patients ($n = 127$) were males and 36.5% ($n = 73$) females. Most of the patients (65%) were literate (capable of reading and writing). Most of the patients in the study were under CAT II DOTS (68%) as compared to CAT I (18%) and CAT IV (14%). Results from the study are presented in Tables 1–6.

4. Discussion

Our study revealed that majority of the patients undergoing treatment with DOTS were males. Multiple studies also showed similar findings.^{5,6} Majority of the patients (65%) were

Table 1 – Knowledge and awareness about TB and DOTS.

	Reponses ($n = 200$)	Percentage
1a. What did your physician tell you about your disease?		
Something	59	29.5%
Nothing	131	65.5%
Everything	10	5.0%
1b. Awareness about the kind of TB		
Yes	51	25.5%
No	149	74.5%
1c. Anybody talked in detail about TB?		
Yes	40	20%
No	160	80%
1d. Aware about DOTS?		
Yes	71	35.5%
No	129	64.5%
1e. Source of knowledge? ($n = 71$)		
Advertisement	10	14.08%
Doctors	46	64.79%
Friends and relatives	12	16.90%
Other patients	3	4.23%
1f. Who advised to contact DOTS?		
Came by self	13	6.5%
Doctor	142	71%
Other patients	7	3.5%
Friends and relatives	38	19%

Table 2 – Perception about DOTS centre.

	Reponses ($n = 200$)	Percentage
2a. DOTS centre opening on time?		
Yes	190	95%
No	10	5%
2b. DOTS centre opened on holidays?		
Yes	35	17.5%
No	165	82.5%
2c. DOTS centre cleaned regularly?		
Yes	182	91%
No	18	9%
2d. Does DOTS centre have adequate staff?		
Yes	190	95%
No	10	5%
2e. Distance from DOTS centre?		
<1 km	39	19.5%
1–5 km	90	45%
5–10 km	40	20%
>10 km	31	15.5%
2f. Do you have any problem in coming to DOTS centre?		
Yes	19	9.5%
No	181	90.5%

Table 3 – Perception about DOTS provider.

	Reponses ($n = 200$)	Percentage
3a. DOTS centre staff supportive?		
Yes	183	91.5%
No	17	8.5%
3b. Has the DOT provider ever misbehaved or rashly behaved with you or others?		
Yes	13	6.5%
No	187	93.5%

literate. Literacy status was found to have a significant influence on awareness about TB in a study by Das P et al.⁷

4.1. Knowledge and awareness about TB and DOTS

Majority of the patients (80%) felt that the physician or the health worker did not talk to them in detail about TB. Likewise, 65.5% of the patients responded that nothing about their disease was told to them by their physician. However, 29.5% patients responded that they were told at least something by their physician and only 5% said that they were told everything about their disease. This was in contrast to the study by Gupta et al.,⁸ where they found that 69.2% patients were explained about their disease and only about 8% were explained about the measures to prevent spread of the disease. Explanation about the disease and measures to prevent spread plays a major role in achieving satisfaction and adherence to treatment. We also found that nearly 74.5% patients were not even aware about their disease status and only 25.5% patients were completely aware about their disease. This was in contrast to the study by Sakalle et al., where they found that nearly 62% patients were aware about tuberculosis.⁹ The study by Sakalle et al. was among patients attending the urban health centre of a medical college which explains why most of the patients were informed about their disease. Our study was not restricted to any DOTS centre and the different finding could probably be due to the inadequate explanation about the disease and treatment in the

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/3403451>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/3403451>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)