

Attitude Among People Towards Home Visit

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Abstract

Home visit refers to meeting the health needs of the people at their doorstep. It is one of the ways of providing comprehensive nursing care to the public.^{1,3} Though, medical technological advancements emerges greatly, minor health issues and communicable diseases was still prevailing in the community. So it is important to promote awareness through home visit especially by the community health nurses. *Materials and Methods:* The research approach used for this study was quantitative research approach and descriptive survey design was adopted. By using simple random sampling technique, 100 subjects were selected in rural and urban areas. In that, 50 subjects were from urban area and 50 subjects were from rural area. The researcher developed 5 point Likert scale to assess the attitude of people towards home visit among urban and rural people residing at Puducherry. *Results:* Out of 100 subjects, 54% of the people had favourable attitude, In that 46% of them in the rural area and only 8% of them in the urban area had favourable attitude towards home visit. *Conclusion:* Therefore it was evident that people residing in the rural area had more favourable attitude towards home visit compared to people residing in the urban area. As a community health nurse, it is our duty to promote and create awareness to the public about the importance of home visit to rule out the major health problems which will make them to show more favourable attitude towards home visit and protect themselves from major emerging diseases.

Keywords: Home visit; Attitude.

Introduction

Home visiting is the backbone of the public health nursing.³ The home visit is a family-nurse contact which allows the health worker to assess the home and family situations in order to provide the necessary nursing care and health related activities.² Home visit gives a more accurate

assessment of the family structure and behaviour in the natural environment and to identify the barriers and support for reaching family health promotion goods.⁵ In performing this activity, it is essential to prepare a plan of visit to meet the needs of client and achieve the best results of desired outcomes.⁴

Statement of the Problem

A comparative study to assess the level of attitude among people towards home visit residing at selected urban and rural area in Puducherry.

Objectives

1. To assess the socio demographic variables of the subject.
2. To assess the level of attitude of people towards home visit residing in selected urban and rural area.

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- To compare the attitude of people towards home visit between selected rural and urban area.

Materials and Methods

A non-experimental descriptive research design in that survey method was adopted for this study. The study was conducted in selected urban (Lawspet) and rural (Sellipet) area in Puducherry. Totally 100 samples were selected by using simple random sampling technique (lottery method), in that 50 samples were selected from urban area and 50 samples were selected from rural area.

After self-introduction, the purpose of the study was explained to the subject and requested their willingness and co-operation to participate in this study. The demographic data was collected by the investigators and the level of attitude towards home visit was assessed from the subjects with the help of 5 point likert scale developed by the investigator. It took 20 minutes to collect the data from each subject.

Results and Discussion

The demographic data reveals that out of 100 subjects, 42% of them were in the age group 41-60 years, 77% of them were female, 81% of them were married, 96% of them were Hindu, 34% of the subjects educational status was at high school and higher secondary level, 56% were moderate workers, 41% of the subjects were earning monthly income as Rs 6000-15000, 68% of them were living in pukka house, 83% of them in the nuclear family, 58% of them had previous experience of home visit.

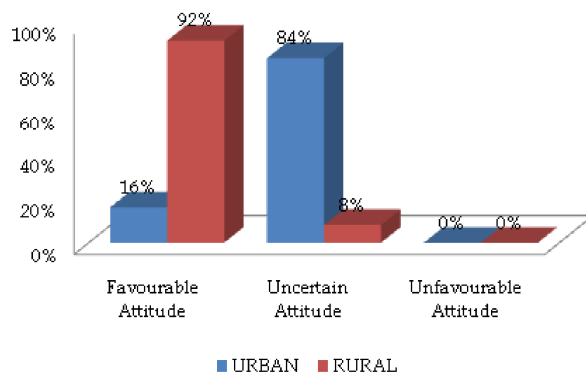


Fig. 1: Shows the percentage distribution of comparison of the attitude towards home visit between rural and urban people

Table 1: Level of Attitude of the Subjects in Rural and Urban Areas. N=100

| Attitude | Urban | | Rural | | Total | |
|-----------------------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % |
| Favourable Attitude | 8 | 8 | 46 | 46 | 54 | 54 |
| Uncertain Attitude | 42 | 42 | 4 | 4 | 46 | 46 |
| Unfavourable Attitude | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100 | 100 |

Table 1 revealed that out of 100 subjects, 54% of them shows favourable attitude towards home visit, in that 46% of them were residing at rural area and 8% of them were residing at urban area.

The results found that, out of 100 subjects, the majority of 54% of people had favourable attitude towards home visit. In that 46% of them reside in the rural area showed favourable attitude towards home visit and 8% of them reside in the urban area showed favourable attitude towards home visit. It was evident that people residing in the rural area had favourable attitude towards home visit compared to people residing in the urban area.

Conclusion

Home visit is the method of providing comprehensive nursing care at the doorstep by the community health nurses. The health problems are identified as earlier and immediate treatment can be given through home visit.^{1,3} "Prevention is better than cure" by keeping this in mind home visit can be done by the health professionals in order to identify the environmental problems that have impact on health and pave way to rectify it. The result of the study clearly showed that on comparison with urban and rural people, rural people shows more favourable attitude than urban people towards home visit. As a community health nurse, it is our duty to promote and create awareness to the public about the importance of home visit to rule out the major health problems which will make the people to show more favourable attitude towards home visit.

Recommendations

- This study can be replicated on a large sample and similar such studies can be conducted in different setting to validate the findings.
- A comparative study can be conducted with different population, locality and type of family.
- A similar study can be conducted among educated and uneducated people in rural and urban areas.

4. A comparative study can be done in age groups such as younger and older people.

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