# Questionnaire Survey Bases Awareness and Knowledge of Glaucoma among Adult Patient in Rural and Urban Area in Raipur

Anita Sahu (Author), Divya Sharma, Shishir Shukla (Co-author) Optometry Department, Master in optometry, Shri Rawatpura Sarkar University Raipur

#### Abstract:-

Background: The study aims to investigate the questionnaire survey bases the how many people knowledge and awareness of glaucoma among adult patient in rural and urban area in Raipur.

Methods: This was a prospective question bases observational community-based study involving 117 patient.

Results: Total number of subjects with glaucoma awareness and knowledge screened were 117 people. The selected sample the age group of 40 above. Aware 10(12.77), knowledge 8(16.66),and not aware and knowledge 47(35.55) in rural area. Awareness and knowledge of people with glaucoma in our study population were Aware 13(10.22), knowledge 22(13.33), not aware and knowledge 17(28.44) in urban area. 117 people participated in our study.

Conclusion: The position of awareness and knowledge of glaucoma in our research project was more for community based health education progression people not aware and knowledge of glaucoma or middle people are knowledge of glaucoma but less people are aware of glaucoma so our data suggest the need the level of awareness and knowledge about glaucoma and thus decreases irreversible blindness due to the glaucoma.

**Keywords:-** Glaucoma Awareness, Knowledge Rural and Urban Population Based Study.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Glaucoma is a group of disorders not a single disease. Glaucoma is a condition in which intra-ocular pressure such cause irreversible damage to optic nerve. Damage to optic nerve causes permanent decrease of vision. In general glaucoma can be divided into two types. Glaucoma associated with open anterior chamber angle is known as open angle glaucoma (OAG) and glaucoma associated with narrow angle of anterior chamber is known as Angle closure glaucoma (ACG). In both these condition basic principle of management is to decrease intra-ocular pressure (IOP). Drops laser or surgery can achieve IOP reduction.

#### II. METHOD AND MATERIALS

## **Participants**

This was a prospective question bases observational community based study involving 117 people from Shree Aurobindo Nethralaya, Raipur or 2 basic are participate in the study a rural and urban area in Raipur. The duration of the study was from June 2019 to June 2020.

A participants people also asked about personal history of glaucoma and family history of glaucoma, history of any type of eye surgery, long time uses a any drops, steroid, any disease like diabetes, hypertension etc.

Data on demographic awareness and knowledge of glaucoma were gathered through direct person to person interviews using a pretested designed questionnaire. The questionnaire was initially prepared in Hindi. Response people asked to do you heard about glaucoma if you know about glaucoma some people are response the asked to question yes heard about glaucoma and those people are answer as glaucoma is the high eye pressure causing blindness, damage to eye nerve cause permanent decrease vision. Participated large no of people heard about glaucoma but some people aware about it.

## Inclusion criteria:-

- Age group 40-60
- Trauma
- pressure more than 20mmhg
- High myopic patient

## **Exclusion criteria:-**

- Retinoblastoma
- · Any corneal opacity
- Diagnosed with dry eye disease
- Application of contact lenses
- Other ocular disease
- Allergic disease
- Refractive surgery history

#### III. RESULTS

## Data collection & statistical analysis

Total number of subjects with glaucoma awareness and knowledge screened were 117 people .The selected sample the age group of 40 above.

Their mean age was (19.5). Aware 12.77% and 16.66% knowledge and 35.55%,not aware and knowledge of glaucoma in rural area.

Awareness and knowledge of people with glaucoma in our study population were aware 10.22%, knowledge 13.33%, and 28.44% not aware and knowledge of glaucoma in urban area. 117 people participated in our study.

Awareness, Knowledge and not aware and knowledge of Glaucoma in Rural area (Figure 1)

Awareness, Knowledge and not aware and knowledge of Glaucoma in Urban area (Figure 2)

Table: - Awareness, Knowledge and not aware and knowledge of Glaucoma

Sr. no	Categorize	Awareness	Knowledge	Not aware & knowledge	Total
1	Rural area	10	8	47	65
2	Urban area	13	22	17	52
Total		23	30	64	117

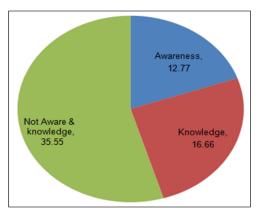


Figure 1: Awareness, Knowledge and not aware and knowledge glaucoma in Rural Area

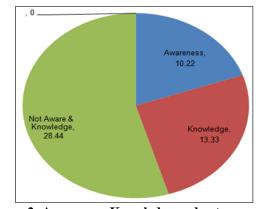


Figure 2: Awareness, Knowledge and not aware and knowledge Glaucoma in Urban Area.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

In our study we have found that awareness and knowledge of glaucoma among adult patient in rural and urban area in Raipur show the lack of awareness and knowledge in rural area then compare to urban area because lack of eye check-up, education, public communication and vision care especially glaucoma is very low, the demographics and life style differ from rural and urban area in a Raipur. The most common cause of diabetes impairment of vision loss in this population, Participated large no of people heard about glaucoma (kala motiya) but very less people aware about it. More participated people confuse glaucoma for other eye condition like cataract to the similar.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The level of awareness and knowledge of glaucoma in our study was more people not aware and knowledge to glaucoma or middle peoples are knowledge of glaucoma but less people are aware of glaucoma so our data suggest the need for communication, health education programs to increase about awareness and knowledge in glaucoma and thus reduces blindness due to glaucoma.

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The author is very grateful to the former head of science department. The author would like to acknowledge participant for their patience.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Tenkir A, Solomon B, Deribew A, Glaucoma awareness among people attending ophthalmic outreach service in southwestern Ethiopia. Bmc ophthalmol 2010:10:17.
- [2]. Prabhum, patilsh, kangokar PR. Glaucoma awareness and knowledge in a tertiary care hospital in a tier-2 city in south india j sci soc 2013:40:3-8.
- [3]. Sathyamangalam RV paul PG, Ronnie G, Baskaran M, Hemamalini A, Madan RV et al. Determinants of glaucoma awareness and knowledge in urban Chennai india Jophthalmol 2009:57:355-60.
- [4]. Parveen Rewri and Mukesh kakkar. Awareness and knowledge and practice: A survey of glaucoma in north Indian rural residents. Indian ophthalmol 2014:62:482-6.
- [5]. Saw sm, Gazzard G, Friedman D, Foster PJ, Devereux JG, Wong ML, et al. Awareness of glaucoma and health belifs of patients suffering primary acute angle clouser. Br.J ophthalmol 2003:87:446-9.
- [6]. Prafulla K, Maharana et al. The awareness and knowledge of glaucoma among people attending the ophthalmology out patient department at a tertiary care hospital in central india. A hospital based study. Asia pac J ophthalmol 2017:6(3):243-249.
- [7]. Virtue Fiawokome De-Gaulle et al. Glaucoma awareness, knowledge, perception of risk and eye screening behavior among resident of Abokobi Ghana.

- BMC ophthalmol 2016:16:204.
- [8]. Destaye shiferaw Alemu et al. Awareness and knowledge of glaucoma and associated factors among adults: a cross sectional study in Gondar Town Northwest Ethiopia. BMC ophthalmol. 2017:17:154.
- [9]. G Nkum, S Lartey, C Frimpong, F Micah, B Nkum. Awareness and knowledge of glaucoma among adult patients at the clinic of a Teaching Hospital. Ghana Med J.2015:49(3):195-9.
- [10]. Zewdu Yenegeta Bizuneh, Ayanaw Tsega, Yezinash Addis, and Fisseha Admassu. Awareness of glaucoma and associated factor among adult in Gish Abay Town, Northwest Ethiopia. Clin optom(Auckl). 2020:12:37-43
- [11]. O.O. Komolafe, C.O. Omolase, C.O. Bekibele, O.A. Ogunleye, O.A. Komolafe, and F.O. Omotayo. Awareness and knowledge of glaucoma among workers in a Nigerian Tertiary Health care Institution. Middle East Aft J Ophthalmol. 2013;20(2):163-167.