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Assess the knowledge regarding geriatrics care (physical, social, and psychological problems) among elderly people above 60 years in an urban community”.

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ABSTRACT

Aging is a universal process, which every living organism has to pass through as a biological imperative of life. The term aged, elderly or senior citizen is used to describe a section of human population, usually refers to a particular group of people who have reached a certain chronological age.. As age progresses, the health problems faced by physical, psychological and social problems. The needs motivate one to acts for there fulfilment the physical needs to nurture our human body in a state of health , the psychosocial ones which promotes stable personality and maintain harmonious relationship with our brethren, spiritual one which contribute to vertical and horizontal peace and love dissatisfaction of the basic needs treated tension and fruition, in old age. Methodology is a significant part of any research study, which enables one to project a blue print of the research undertaken. Non-experimental research design. Descriptive study. The area selected for the research study was urban community This area was selected because of its closeness to college and easy to get expected samples. For the study, 30 samples were taken from Anakaputhur urban community. Sampling technique adopted was convenient sampling method. The tool for the study was a structured interview schedule. The study findings revealed that Majority 11 (37%) of them were belongs to the age group of 60-65year. 18 (60%) of them were female and 12(40%) were male. Majority of them had only primary education 16 (53%). 18 (60%) of them belongs to Hindu family.21 (70%) of them belongs to the income group of Rs 1500-2000/month.12 (40%) people had moderate knowledge about geriatric care.

Keywords: Geriatric, senior citizen, chronological.

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INTRODUCTION

Aging is a universal process, which every living organism has to pass through as a biological imperative of life. The term aged, elderly or senior citizen is used to describe a section of human population, usually refers to a particular group of people who have reached a certain chronological age. The old age traditionally begins at 60 years and after retirement from the services disengaged from the business.

As physical change or disease affects ageing parents, some or all of their independent function may be lost, this is distressing for the family members as well as for elderly themselves. As age progresses, the health problems faced by physical, psychological and social problems.

The needs motivate one to acts for there fulfilment the physical needs to nurture our human body in a state of health , the psychosocial ones which promotes stable personality and maintain harmonious relationship with our brethren, spiritual one which contribute to vertical and horizontal peace and love dissatisfaction of the basic needs treated tension and fruition, in old age [1-5].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY: Methodology is a significant part of any research study, which enables one to project a blue print of the research undertaken.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Non-experimental research design.

RESEARCH APPROACH: Descriptive study.

SELECTION OF AREA: The area selected for the research study was Anakaputhur urban community This area was selected because of its closeness to college and easy to get expected samples.

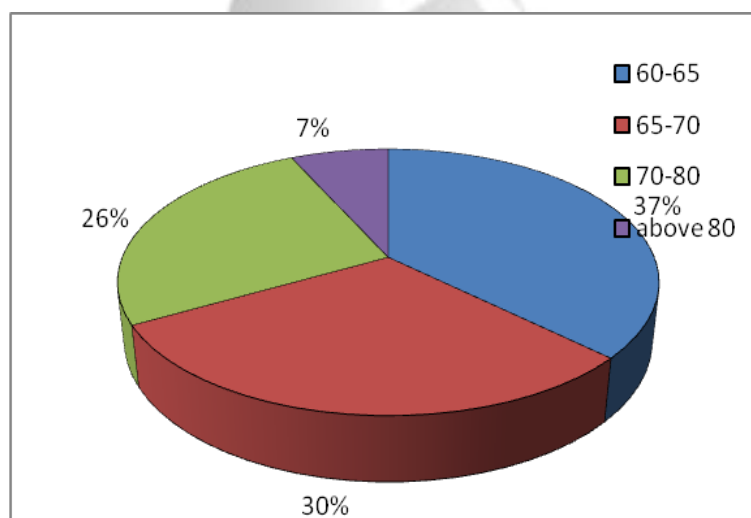
SELECTION OF SAMPLES: For the study, 30 samples were taken from Anakaputhur urban community. Sampling technique adopted was convenient sampling method.

SELECTION OF TOOL: The tool for the study was a structured interview schedule.

CONSTRUCTION OF QUESTIONNAIRE:

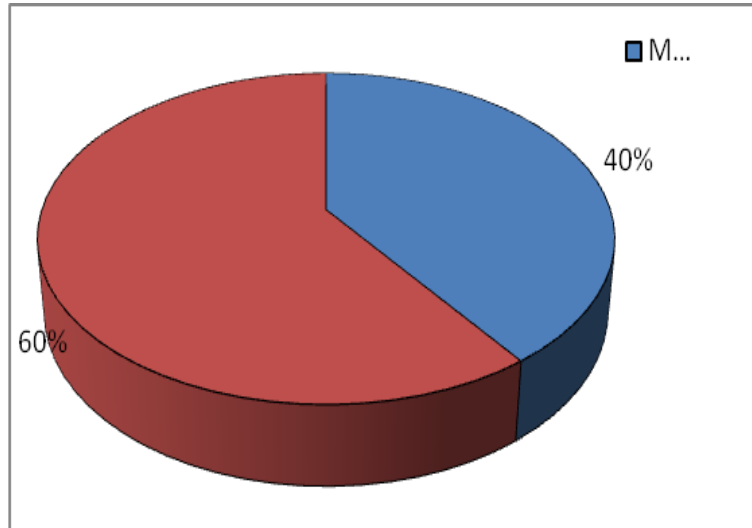
Keeping in view of the basic objectives of the study interview schedule was prepared to elicit knowledge of the people regarding physical, social, and psychological problems among elderly people above 65 years.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AGE



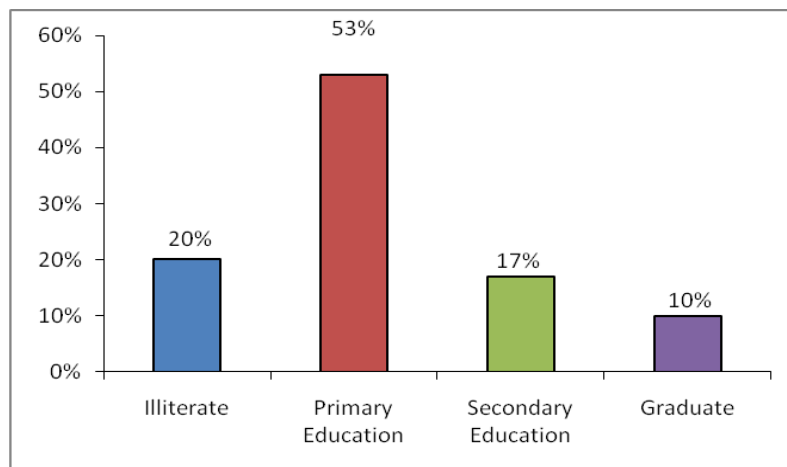
The above figure represents the age wise distribution. Majority of them belong to the age group of 60-65yrs 11(37%) & 65-70 yrs 9(30%). The age group 70-80yrs were 8(26%) and the age group above 80 were 2(7%).

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SEX



The above figure represents the distribution of sex. Majority of them belong to females 18 (60%) and 12(40%) of them belong to males.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL STATUS

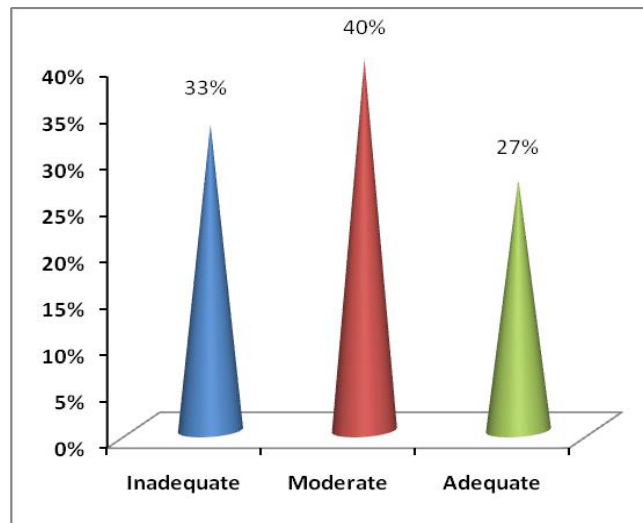


Majority of them had primary education 16(53%) and 6(20%) of them had Illiterate, 5(17%) of them were secondary education and 3 (10%) person was graduate.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING GERIOTRIC CARE:

S.No	Level of knowledge	No of people	Percentage
1	Inadequate	10	33%
2	Moderate	12	40%
3	Adequate	8	27%

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE



The above figure represent the percentage distribution of level of knowledge. Majority of them 12(40%) had moderate knowledge, 10(33%) of them had Inadequate and 8(27%) of them had adequate knowledge.

SUMMARY

The study was to assess the knowledge regarding geriatric care (physical, psychological and social problems) among elderly people above 60 yrs in selected community, in which 3 convenient samples were taken and the samples were personally explained about the procedure. Questionnaire was prepared and individuals were interviewed after obtaining their consent there after it was analysed.

CONCLUSION

The study findings revealed that Majority 11 (37%) of them were belongs to the age group of 60-65year. 18 (60%) of them were female and 12(40%) were male. Majority of them had only primary education 16 (53%). 18 (60%) of them belongs to Hindu family.21 (70%) of them belongs to the income group of Rs 1500-2000/month.12 (40%) people had moderate knowledge about geriatric care.

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