Oral Hygiene – Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among the Health Worker (ANM/ASHA) of Kamrup (Metro) District in North East Region of India

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Abstract

**Background and aim:** Oral health is an integral part of the general health and wellbeing of an individual to maintain the quality of life. As there is no valid and reliable instrument for identifying the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) among the grass root level health workers (ANM/ASHA) in the field of oral hygiene. Therefore an instrument has been designed to identify their concerns i.e., KAP. So that their KAP on oral health awareness could be updated through different training programs and thereby we can achieve the aim to assess the oral hygiene awareness and practice among the ANM/ASHA to provide insight into educational programs.

**Design and methods:** A cross sectional survey was carried out to assess the KAP among the health workers (ANM/ASHA) through self-constructed, 28-items and a close-ended questionnaire. The questionnaire was pilot tested on 34-ANM to identify its internal consistency and the reliability for the different subscales (KAP). After the questionnaire is pilot tested on ANM, then it was again tested on 172-ASHA of the pre-selected zones.

**Results:** The entire questionnaire was developed and evaluated by using Cronbach’s alpha (α) and found to be 0.719. This indicates a high level of internal consistency (α=0.71). Since the internal consistency of subscale items is<0.70, it needs to be further evaluation with respect to subscale. In this study, it was found that there is a lack of knowledge on oral health awareness among the primary health care provider (ANM/ASHA).

**Introduction**

Oral diseases are major public health concern owing to their high prevalence and their effects on the individual’s quality of life [1]. Oral health and beliefs are significant for oral health behavior [2]. One of the most important factors that decide the dental health of a population is the outlook of its people toward their dentition [3]. Oral health knowledge is considered to be an essential prerequisite for health related behavior [4,5]. Keeping a healthy oral profile requires joint efforts from the dentist as well as the patient himself.

The majority of the people in India from the low socioeconomic strata of society have never visited dentist or been for a dental check-up. This is primarily because of economic constraints, insufficient awareness and low literacy rates. Poor oral health can cause discomfort, pain, disability and diminish the quality of life. Sometimes it even contributes to systemic diseases like diabetes, cardiovascular and lung disease. Community based oral health and hygiene can be improved and various oral/dental diseases can be prevented by creating awareness among the public which can be carried out by grass root level health workers (ANM/ASHA). Such workers who are the connecting link between the public and health care delivery system should possess minimum knowledge regarding oral health and hygiene. While education should be promoted, especially in high-risk communities and population groups (low-income families and native population), it should be carried out by the trained grass root level health workers. Therefore a study is carried out to assess the training need through KAP study regarding oral hygiene. According to the literature, no study has been done to assess the oral hygiene awareness and practice in North East Region (NER) of India till now. Kamrup (Metro) District is being the largest city in the state of Assam with an area of 1,527.84 square km and population of 1,260,419 (census 2011) [6]. Keeping in this view, Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), autonomous bodies under Ministry of AYUSH, Govt. of India has planned to conduct a pilot study on ‘Health promotion during Dentition’ under Capital and Dhirenpara zone of Kamrup (Metro) District of Assam in North East Region (NER) with a target age group (6 month–36 month) of 28885.

The program has been implemented through ANM/ASHA worker of the concerned zone for the age group (6 month–36 month) of children. Before implementing the program an instrument has been designed and tested to identify the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice (KAP) amongst the ANM/ASHA through a close-ended questionnaire.

**Aims of the Survey**

1. To develop an instrument for assessing the KAP for oral hygiene among the grass root level health worker.
2. To assess the need of training among the ANM/ASHA in Kamrup (Metro) District of Assam regarding the oral hygiene awareness and practice.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of the training programs to be organized by CCRH professionals for grass root level health workers.

**Materials and Methods**

An institutional cross sectional survey was carried out to assess...
the Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among the health workers (ANM/ASHA) of two adopted zones (Capital and Dhirenpara) of Kamrup (Metro) District of Assam in North East Region (NER). A self-constructed, 28-item, close-ended questionnaire having four options (A-D) was translated into regional Assamese version using a standardized forward-backward translation process which was conducted independently by two translators. Then the questionnaire was further pre-tested on a small group of study population which consists of 34-ANM, then it was further analyzed, interpreted and finally the questionnaire has been modified after pretesting. The reliability of the questionnaire has been tested by adopting the methods of Cronbach’s Alpha test.

The duration of the study spanned over a period of one month from January 2014 to February 2014. A specially designed questionnaire consisting of three sections was used, these consisted of firstly questions based on the dental knowledge which included ten questions, secondly section based on the attitude of dental health, which included five questions and the last section was based on practice of oral hygiene which comprised of thirteen questions. All the 230- health workers (ANM/ASHA) were approached personally, 24-refused; finally 206 had given their written consent for participation. So final sample size was 206 (ANM-34 and ASHA-172) (n=206) who submitted their completed questionnaires in sealed envelope, hence the response rate was 89.56%.

Total 206-health workers (ANM-34 and ASHA-172) were explained the purpose of the study along with handing over of the questionnaire. The questionnaire took about 30 min. to complete. Instructions on the questionnaire promised anonymity. No identifiable information was required, thus protecting participant privacy. The completed questionnaires were concealed inside opaque envelopes, which were sealed at the survey site by participants themselves. It was also mentioned that responses would remain confidential. All survey forms were collected by the Research Associates and were sent for data analysis. All the subjects were interviewed in the premises of Regional Research Institute for Homoeopathy, Guwahati, Assam. The interviews were conducted in regional language Assamese, as it was the medium of instruction.

All demographic data and the quantitative data obtained via the questionnaires were analyzed by SPSS (Statistical package for social sciences) Windows version 20. Frequencies and cross-tabulations were performed. The reliability of the qualitative data analysis was enhanced by the independent investigation of the responses by a team approach. The team comprised of one Research Associates (H), two paramedical staff (Lab Technician), four field workers (MPHW) and two Data Entry Operator (DEO) took part of the evaluation. From this, level of agreement was assessed. Pearson’s chi-square test was used to find the agreement was assessed. Pearson’s chi-square test was used to find the

| S. No. | Sub-scale | No. of items (N) | Cronbach’s α | Cronbach’s α based on Standardized d items | ICC | 95%CI | F test with True value 0 |
|-------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------------------------|
|       |           |                 |              | Ave. | LB   | UB   | Value | df1 | df2 | p value     |
| 1     | K         | 10              | 0.584        | 0.544 |       |      |       | 2.406 | 33   | 297  | 0.000     |
| 2     | A         | 5               | 0.234        | 0.254 |       |      |       | 0.234 | -0.265 | 0.576 | 1.306 | 33 | 132  | 0.148     |
| 3     | P         | 13              | 0.285        | 0.098 |       |      |       | 0.285 | -0.126 | 0.593 | 1.399 | 33 | 396  | 0.075     |
| 4     | KAP       | 28              | 0.719        | 0.673 |       |      |       | 0.719 | 0.563 | 0.839 | 3.556 | 33 | 891  | 0.000     |

K: Knowledge; A: Attitude; P: Practice; ICC: Intra Class Correlation; CI: Confidence interval

Table 1: Reliability statistics for subscales (KAP).
motivate the peoples to visit a dentist to acquire basic dental knowledge [11-14]. In this context, an Institutional cross sectional survey was carried out to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) among the health workers (ANM/ASHA) of two selected zones (Capital and Dhirenpara) of Kamrup (Metro) District, Assam through a self-constructed, 28-item, close-ended questionnaire. Out of ten nos. of dental knowledge related questionnaire, 1049 (50.92%) responses were incorrect which shows that lack of knowledge on oral health awareness. Out of five questionnaires from attitude, 758 (73.59%) responses were wrong. Though 49.08% having some knowledge on oral hygiene but 73.59 % have no attitude for maintaining oral health and hygiene. It also showed that, out of rest thirteen questionnaires belong to practice, 1503 (56.12%) responses were negative. It shows that more than 50% of health workers were not even practicing good oral hygiene. In the present study, out of 206 of health workers (ANM/ASHA) 133 (64.6%) of them have no knowledge to visit a dentist at least once in six months. 156 (75.7%) of health workers did not know the use of dental floss/rinse in maintaining good oral health. It was also found that only 29 (14%) ANM/ASHA have visited dentist for their routine oral health checkup. 111 (53.8%) do not take their oral health problem so seriously. 22 (10.67%) have opined that tobacco or betel nut chewing benefits their oral health. 135 (65.5%) of ANM/ASHA didn’t know how to do brushing.

The study suggests that there are some definite gaps in KAP among the health workers (ANM/ASHA) of the selected zone and which the clear indication of lack of awareness is. This is confirmed as the health workers could not describe oral health (84.5%), didn’t visit dentist (85.9%) and used addictives (79.1%) in the present study [15-17].

This type of study was conducted for the first time in North East

| Cronbach’s Alpha | Cronbach’s Alpha Based on Standardized Items | N of Items |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| 0.719            | 0.673                                       | 28         |

Table 2: Reliability statistics.

| K       | df | Likelihood Ratio | Pearson |
|---------|----|------------------|---------|
|         |    | Chi-Square       | Sig.    | Chi-Square | Sig.    |
| 1       | 111| 3891.912         | 0.000   | 4027.650   | 0.000   |
| K-way and Higher Order Effectsa | 2   | 82              | 936.976 | 0.000      | 882.457 | 0.000   |
| 3       | 27 | 22.542           | 0.709   | 21.827     | 0.746   |
| 1       | 29 | 2954.936         | 0.000   | 3145.193   | 0.000   |
| K-way Effectsb | 2   | 55              | 914.435 | 0.000      | 860.630 | 0.000   |
| 3       | 27 | 22.542           | 0.709   | 21.827     | 0.746   |

Table 3: K-way and higher-order effects.

Figure 1: Demographic data of lath workers.

Figure 2: Evaluation of questionnaires.
| Questions | KAP | A | B | C | D | Frequency of correct answer | % | Frequency of incorrect answer | % |
|-----------|-----|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|----|-------------------------------|----|
| Q1. What should be ideally used for cleaning teeth | K | 11 | 153 | 40 | 2 | 153 | 74.3 | 53 | 25.7 |
| Q2. How many times should you brush teeth in a day | K | 5 | 154 | 45 | 2 | 154 | 74.8 | 52 | 25.2 |
| Q3. When should you brush your teeth | K | 21 | 4 | 176 | 5 | 176 | 85.4 | 30 | 14.6 |
| Q4. What kind of brush should you Use | K | 95 | 107 | 2 | 2 | 95 | 46.1 | 111 | 53.9 |
| Q5. How often should one use dental floss/ rinse | K | 50 | 80 | 19 | 57 | 50 | 24.3 | 156 | 75.7 |
| Q6. How often one should go for dental scaling | K | 58 | 87 | 22 | 39 | 87 | 40.2 | 119 | 57.8 |
| Q13. How much do you think dental problem can affect your general health | K | 119 | 57 | 8 | 22 | 119 | 57.8 | 87 | 42.2 |
| Q14. How often should one visit a dentist | K | 29 | 73 | 93 | 11 | 73 | 35.4 | 133 | 64.6 |
| Q15. How would you describe your oral health | K | 32 | 131 | 22 | 21 | 32 | 15.5 | 174 | 84.5 |
| Q23. How often did you have teeth or gum problem in last one year | K | 15 | 74 | 72 | 45 | 72 | 35 | 134 | 65 |
| Knowledge(10) | - | - | - | - | - | 1011 | 49.08 | 1049 | 50.92 |
| Q21. Why did you last visited a dentist | A | 29 | 57 | 6 | 114 | 29 | 14.1 | 177 | 85.9 |
| Q22. What was the reason that you couldn't go for dental treatment that was needed | A | 18 | 17 | 111 | 60 | 60 | 29.1 | 146 | 70.9 |
| Q24. How often you had treatment for gum disease like dental scaling in last one year | A | 15 | 28 | 136 | 27 | 28 | 13.6 | 178 | 86.4 |
| Q26. Do you think Tobacco or betel nut chewing benefits your oral health | A | 22 | 44 | 82 | 58 | 82 | 39.8 | 124 | 60.2 |
| Q27. Did any oral health professional ever suggested you about benefit of giving up your addiction | A | 58 | 73 | 36 | 39 | 73 | 35.4 | 133 | 64.6 |
| Attitude(5) | - | - | - | - | - | 272 | 26.41 | 758 | 73.59 |
| Q7. How do you brush your teeth | P | 61 | 71 | 71 | 3 | 71 | 34.5 | 135 | 65.5 |
| Q8. How often do you clean your Teeth | P | 19 | 161 | 25 | 1 | 161 | 78.2 | 45 | 21.8 |
| Q9. Do your toothpaste contain Fluoride | P | 118 | 4 | 18 | 66 | 118 | 57.3 | 88 | 42.7 |
| Q10. How often do you change your Brush | P | 45 | 116 | 9 | 36 | 116 | 56.3 | 90 | 43.7 |
| Q11. How much toothpaste do you use for brushing | P | 92 | 93 | 17 | 4 | 93 | 45.1 | 113 | 54.9 |
| Q12. How often do you take addictive's like tobacco or betel nut | P | 9 | 36 | 118 | 43 | 43 | 20.9 | 163 | 79.1 |
| Q16. Do you have cavities in your Teeth | P | 43 | 64 | 78 | 21 | 78 | 37.9 | 128 | 62.1 |
| Q17. Do you have bleeding gums | P | 19 | 73 | 102 | 12 | 102 | 49.5 | 104 | 50.5 |
Table 4: The results of the response to the questionnaires after applying it to the 34-ANM and 172-ASHA are shown.

| Question                                                                 | ANM | ASHA | Total | ANM | ASHA | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|-----|------|-------|
| Q18. Do you have bad breath in mouth                                    | P   | 7    | 78    | 51  | 70   | 34    |
| Q19. Do you have tartar deposits in Teeth                                 | P   | 9    | 97    | 52  | 48   | 52    |
| Q20. How often did you visit a dentist during last one year              | P   | 60   | 12    | 126 | 8    | 60    |
| Q25. How often in last one year dental problem hampered your job/work   | P   | 9    | 63    | 26  | 108  | 108   |
| Q28. How do you clean your tongue                                       | P   | 42   | 103   | 56  | 5    | 103   |
| Practice (13)                                                            |     |      |       |     |      |       |

Reliability

The Cronbach’s alpha for three parameter (KAP) and their internal consistency along with reliability shown (Tables 1 and 2) respectively. According to the rule of thumb [7], Cronbach’s alpha (α=0.71, p<0.001) was acceptable for the questionnaire.

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Author Contributions

The author is wholly developed the concept, design, literature search, data interpretation, statistical analysis, manuscript preparation and also edited and reviewed.

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