Effectiveness of a comprehensive educational program for Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHAs) to identify individuals with bleeding disorders in udupi District: A community-based study

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Abstract

Inherited bleeding disorders are a group of conditions that result when the blood cannot clot properly. Individuals with these disorders bleed longer than normal, either because of injury or spontaneously without an external cause. There is an estimated prevalence of 1,30,000 persons with a bleeding disorder in India, and the global data suggests that only 20% of people with bleeding disorders are identified in India. In study examined the ability of ASHAs to recognize bleeding symptoms and to provide a referral for confirmation of bleeding disorders in rural communities. It also involved the preparation of the training manual and its training program evaluation. A basic screening questionnaire was prepared to aid ASHA in screening families for bleeding disorders. They were easily implemented to help ASHA track families. If a history of bleeding symptom or family history of a bleeding condition warranted further objective assessment was done by bleeding evaluation tool (ISTH-BAT). Screening tests and clinical examinations were then performed to support a diagnosis of bleeding disorders. These community-based efforts to identify bleeding disorders though the community made a very significant impact at grass root level. This was well evident in the low-and middle-income countries like India. ISTH-BAT could be appropriate in clinical assessment when a person presented with bleeding symptoms. It helped to grade the severity of the symptoms and give a clue for further testing. It was necessary to have a trained person, a nurse or clinician to assess the bleeding symptoms by ISTH-BAT, and person must be provided, or the clinician must determine the signs of the bleeding to perform a thorough symptom bleeding evaluation.