

**AWARENESS AND ATTITUDE OF TRADERS IN IPATA MARKET
TOWARD PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF GLAUCOMA
ILORIN EAST L G A KWARA STATE**

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated Awareness and attitude of traders in ipata market towards prevention and treatment of glaucoma, Ilorin east L G A, Kwara state. A descriptive design was adopted for the study. Ninety eight respondents which made up of male and female were selected for the study. The aims and objectives of the study was assess the level of awareness about glaucoma, their level of attitude and common type of glaucoma among respondents. A self-designed questionnaire which measure the respondent view about the objective of study was used for data collection. The data collected was coded and analysed by using statistical package for social science (SPSS version). The result of finding revealed that most of the respondents were above 40 years, while female were the majority of respondent and the traders selling foods stuff were the highest among the respondents. The result also revealed that the respondents had good awareness about glaucoma and has good attitude toward prevention of glaucoma and primary open glaucoma is most common among the respondents.. Two hypothesis were tested in the study which revealed there is significant relationship between the level of awareness and prevention of glaucoma among traders in ipata market, there is significant relationship between the attitude of traders and the occurrence of glaucoma In the study it was concluded that glaucoma possess a great danger to eye health and effect must be made to tamed it in earlier in order to prevent complication and prevent possible blindness. The study therefore recommends the need for more health education on the disease, the need to train more medical practitioner in the speciality called ophthalmology. The government at all level should increase budgetary allocation to health in order to promote healthy life of the populace.

Keywords: - Awareness, Attitudes Traders, Market, glaucoma

1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Sense organs are very importance for effective human survival thus their important cannot be over emphasized (Akinsola, 2020) Baiye (2021) submitted that vision plays a vital role in every facet of life, therefore when a person's vision is impaired it significantly affects the quality of life and the contribution of that individual to the society. Mathew (2021) stated that eye health

and vision have a wide spread and profound implication for many aspects of life, health, sustainable development and economy, yet many people, families and population suffer two consequences of poor access to high quality, affordable eye care, leading to vision impairment and blindness.

Ositelu (2021) opined that vision losses cost global economy 411 billion dollars in productivity every year and contribute to social inequity. Vision loss is a growing global problem and the number of people affected by sight loss had increased from 510 million in 1990 to over 1.1 billion. (Ositelu, 2021; Aniemeka (2021) stated that 80 percent of the one billion people with vision impairment/loss in world are in the lower income countries and Nigeria is inclusive. Mamman (2021) observed that prevalence of blindness in Nigeria was 0.78%, while he identified cataract, glaucoma, refractive error, harmful traditional practices and corneal opacity as the leading causes of preventable blindness. Maintenance of one's vision and keeping it healthy is therefore both an individual and a collective responsibility (Ositelu,2021) Glaucoma is not a single disease process but a group of disorders characterized by a progressive optic neuropathy resulting in the characteristic appearance of the optic disc and a specific pattern or irreversible visual field defect that are associated frequently but not invariably with raised intraocular pressure (IOP) (Khurana, 2015) World Health Organization (WHO 2018), described Glaucoma as a group of eye diseases leading to progressive damage of the optic nerve and characterized by loss of nerve tissue resulting in vision loss. In most cases, glaucoma is associated with higher than- normal pressure inside the eye (ocular hypertension). If untreated or uncontrolled, glaucoma cause peripheral vision loss and eventually can lead to blindness. Globally, glaucoma is the second leading cause of blindness (behind cataract).

2.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Glaucoma is the second leading cause of blindness among blacks, after age-related macular degeneration and cataract. Approximately 15% of global blindness is due to glaucoma and around 600.000 people go blind annually and may increase to 111million by 2040 (Destaye et al 2017). (Kyari, 2016). Anyone with high risk factors should be treated every year or two years after the age of 35. Those at higher risk include people of African descent, people with diabetes, and people with a family history of glaucoma, timely diagnosis and appropriate treatment is the key to glaucoma prevention (Adepoju et al) komolafe (2009) opined that there is the need to update the knowledge base of the populace in other to give information on irreversible blindness that could arise from delay in glaucoma diagnosis and treatment findings From this study will provide data that will be useful for government at all level in knowing menace associated with glaucoma and how to prevent blindness associated with glaucoma ,lack of adequate information on prevention and treatment will lead to increases in avoidable blindness and increases blindness ratio and this will affect productivity of populace ,the above statement stimulate the researcher to research in to Awareness of glaucoma care among traders in ipata market.

2.1 Objectives of the Study

General objective: The general aimed is assessing Awareness and attitude of traders in ipata market towards prevention and treatment of glaucoma among traders in ipata market in Ilorin east L G A, however the specific objective were.

- i. To assess level of Awareness of trades about Glaucoma among traders in ipata market in Ilorin east L G A.
- ii. To evaluate their attitude toward the prevention of Glaucoma among traders in ipata market
- iii. To determine the most common type of glaucoma among traders in ipata market in Ilorin east L G A

2.2 Research Question

- i. What is the level of awareness of traders about Glaucoma?
- ii. What is their attitudes toward prevention of Glaucoma?
- iii. What is the most common type of Glaucoma among traders in ipata market in Ilorin easts.

2.3 Scope and Delimitation of Study

The study covers only traders selling goods in ipata market, Ilorin east L G A, Kwara state.. The study is limited to investigating Awareness and attitude of traders in ipata market toward Toward prevention and treatment of glaucoma among traders in ipata market, Ilorin east L G A, Kwara state.

2.4 Research Hypotheses

1. There is a significant relationship between the level of awareness and prevention of glaucoma among traders in Ipata
2. There is no significant relationship between the attitude of traders and the occurrence of glaucoma

3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This is a descriptive research, it was designed to find out the Awareness and Attitude of traders in ipata market toward prevention and treatment of glaucoma among traders in ipata market, Ilorin east L G A Kwara state

3.2 Study setting

This study was conducted at the ipata market, Ipata market is under the control of Ilorin east L G A Kwara state. Ipata market is located along Gambari road in Ilorin from oja-oba end of the road, it is located by the left side, while coming from maraba end it is located in right side of the road. Ipata market is home to goods like yam, ,beans, and beverages, also meat, fish are sold in the market.The market is divided into section and unit with sectional head and one over all head elected by the trader and approved by Ilorin east L G A and kwara state government. .

3.3 Target Population

The target population were traders male and female in ipata market selling goods and services to assess their awareness and attitude towards prevention and treatment of glaucoma.

Study population the participant for the study were selected from traders in the market cutting across all the section in the market.

Sampling Techniques A Simple random technique was used to select the participant, names were written and picking was done randomly to pick the participant.

3.4 Sample size determination

The formula adopted in determining the sample size for this study is that propounded by Yaro Yamane (1964) the mathematical formula is given as:

$$n = N/I(e)^2$$

when n= sample size

n = total population

e= Acceptable error limit (0.05)

l= unity (it is constant)

Applying this formula in determining the sample size for this study we substitute as follows.

$$n = 128/1 + 128 (0.05)^2$$

$$n = 128/1+128 (0.0025)$$

$$n = \frac{128}{1.03}$$

$$n = \frac{128}{1.3}$$

$$\frac{128}{1.3}$$

$$n = 98.3$$

Therefore 92 represent the sample size for the population.

Instruments

The study used self-structured questionnaire to elicit information on the following variable grouped into sections.

Section A: Social demographic data

Section B: Knowledge of respondent about glaucoma

Section C: Participant attitude toward prevention and treatment of glaucoma

Section D: Common type of glaucoma among participant

Reliability of Instrument The test-retest method of estimating reliability will be used. The instrument was initially administered to 10-20 traders in oja-oba market, Ilorin, as a pilot study, the first set of score was correlated with second set of score and reliability of instrument was estimated. The instrument was said to be reliable when results were similar.

3.5 Validity of Instrument

The instrument was designed from literature review to specifically elicit information on awareness and attitude of traders in ipata market towards prevention and treatment of glaucoma among traders in ipata market, Ilorin east L G A ,Kwara state. and subjected to scrutiny and correction by the project supervisor.

3.6 Ethical Consideration

A letter of introduction about the research was delivered to the H O D health services of Ilorin east L G A Kwara state ,permission for the research was sought and same given, The permission letter was taken to the head of traders in ipata market for his approval which was granted. Also participant consent was sought prior to the research and participant gave their consent for the research... The title and the aims of study were explained to the respondents and they were reassured that all the information given will be treated with confidentiality and the names were not required on the questionnaire.

3.7 Procedure for Data Collection

Self-structures questionnaire was used to collect data. It was administered personally by the researcher to the traders in ipata market,, with detailed explanation and with all ambiguity cleared. The participants were given ample time to tick appropriate answer before retrieving filled questionnaire for analysis.

4.0 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics aid (frequencies and percentages) and inferential statistics (chi- square and pearson moment correlation with aid of SPSS version 28.

Research Question 1: Respondents awareness about glaucoma (N = 98)

Glaucoma awareness	Frequency	Percent
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Have you heard of the disease called glaucoma?

Yes	97	99
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No 1 1

If yes, where?

Hospital 17 17.3

Through Media 9 9.2

From relative 3 3.1

In the market 69 70.4

Glaucoma is blinding disease?

Yes 89 90.8

No 9 9.2

Glaucoma runs in the family?

Yes 72 73.5

No 26 26.5

The following are risk factor of glaucoma

Age 51 52

Increased intraocular pressure 14 14.3

Trauma 20 20.4

Positive family history 13 13.3

Glaucoma result from poor feeding

Yes 41 41.8

No 57 58.2

How many of the following do you know to be sign and symptom of glaucoma?

Constant headache 13 13.3

Diminished visual acuity 41 41.8

Loss of peripheral vision 29 29.6

Red eyes 15 15.3

Research Question 2

: Respondents attitude towards glaucoma care (N = 98)

Attitude towards glaucoma care	SA	A	D
Freq. %	Freq %	Freq. %	
Eye health is paramount	66	67.3	32 32.7
Everybody must go for eye screening every six (6) months	36 36.7	60 61.2	2 2
Anybody above 40 years must check his/her eye every six (6) months	33 33.7	65 66.3	- -
If someone express constant headache, he/she should go for eye screening/examination	20 20.4	78 79.6	- -
Instruction given by ophthalmologist must be followed to the latter	41 58.2	41.8	57

Research Question 3

: Types of glaucoma (N = 98)

Types of glaucoma Frequency Percent

Glaucoma causes irreversible blindness

Yes 91 92.9

No 7 7.1

Have you been diagnosed as having the disease called glaucoma

Primary open angle glaucoma 3 3.1

Not applicable 91 92.9

I don't know 4 4.1

If you have been diagnosed as having glaucoma, where were you receiving treatment?

Teaching hospital 5 5.1

General hospital 2 2

Not applicable 91 92.9

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis 1: There is a significant relationship between the level of awareness and prevention of glaucoma among traders in Ipata market.

Decision rule: If p value > 0.05, accept null hypothesis, if p value < 0.05 reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Glaucoma is a blinding disease * Instruction given by ophthalmologist must be followed to the latter

Glaucoma is a blinding disease Instruction given by ophthalmologist must be followed to the latter Total

	Strongly agreed	Agreed	
Yes	41	48	89
No	0	9	9
Total	41	57	98

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.128a		1.008		
Continuity Correction ^b	5.361		1.021		
Likelihood Ratio	10.404		1.001		
Fisher's Exact Test	.009		.006		
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.056		1.008		

N of Valid Cases^b 98

X=7.128a, P=0.000. Since p value >0.05, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the level of awareness and prevention of glaucoma among traders in Ipata market.

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between the attitude of traders and the occurrence of glaucoma.

Decision rule: If p value > 0.05, accept null hypothesis, if p value < 0.05 reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Anybody above 40years must go for eye screening every six months * Have you been diagnosed as having the disease called glaucoma

Anybody above 40years must go for eye screening every six months
 diagnosed as having the disease called glaucoma Total Have you been

	Primary open angle glaucoma	Not applicable	I don't know	
Strongly Agreed	0	36	0	36
Agreed	3	55	2	60
Disagreed	0	0	2	2
Total	3	91	4	98

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	50.597a		4.000
Likelihood Ratio	18.845		4.001
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.917		1.088
N of Valid Cases	98		

X50.597a, P=0.000. Since p value >0.05, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between the attitude of traders and the occurrence of glaucoma.

Case Processing Summary

Cases					
	Valid	Missing	Total		
	N	PercentN	PercentN	Percent	
Glaucoma is a blinding disease * Instruction given by ophthalmologist must be followed to the latter	98	100.0%	0	.0%	98 100.0%

Case Processing Summary

Cases					
	Valid	Missing	Total		
	N	PercentN	PercentN	Percent	
Anybody above 40years must go for eye screening every six months * Have you been diagnosed as having the disease called glaucoma	98	100.0%	0	.0%	98 100.0%

5.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Research Question 1: To assess awareness about glaucoma .Raising public awareness and knowledge about glaucoma is a key for early case identification and prevention of blindness. The data obtained from t

his study revealed high level of awareness and knowledge about glaucoma among respondents, however Jameel et al (2023) in a similar study revealed low level of awareness and knowledge among the responded studied.in support of the finding of this study was the finding of Destaye et al (2017) on a similar topic which revealed higher level of awareness among the respondents studied, this was similar to finding of Nkiru et al (2023) in a study in eastern Nigeria which is in agreement with finding of this study Finding of this study may be due to enlightenment carry out by government and non-governmental agency as regard to blindness prevention in the community.

Research Question 2: To assess attitude toward care and prevention of glaucoma. Attitude, belief regarding diseases as well as socio-cultural and religious practices affect treatment option (Ogbonnaya et al 2016) finding from this study revealed good attitude toward glaucoma care and prevention, this was in agreement to finding of (Ogbonnaya 2018) in a similar study in eastern Nigeria which revealed good attitude toward glaucoma prevention. Waleed et al (2017) also find the same result as regard to attitude toward prevention of glaucoma, finding of this study and other similar one may be due to level of awareness ,literacy level and effort of health workers toward reduction of blindness in the society.

Research Question 3: To identify common type of glaucoma .Destaye et al (2017) stated that primary open angle glaucoma (P O A G) is the most common form of glaucoma among Afro Caribbean and account for 2% of visual impairment. The data obtained from this study revealed that primary angle glaucoma is common among respondents, this finding may be in agreement to other similar previous which concluded that primary open angle glaucoma are common among black race

Recommendation Glaucoma is one of the leading causes of avoidable blindness in our society, government at all level must increase budgetary allocation to health sector, employ more health workers and increase focus on eye health and increase awareness on prevention of avoidable blindness.

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