Introduction:
As the seasonal changes occur in the environment the normal person’s body adapts to changes but the person who is having respiratory tract problems like asthma, copd, tuberculosis and pneumonia takes time adapt to this environmental changes. Asthma is the condition marked with recurrent attacks of paroxysmal dyspnea with wheezing due to spasmodic contraction of bronchi. Once the client is expose to stimulus, chemical mediators are immediately release within minutes of exposure and the client experiences dyspnea, wheezing, cough, increased mucus production and bronchospasm. The Indian journal of chest diseases & allied sciencesestimates in a population of over 100 crores, about 2.38 crores individuals are likely to suffer from asthma. Bronchial asthma is one of the disease which is rising globally.

Objectives:
1. To assess the knowledge before and after use of information booklet.
2. To compare the effect of information booklet on the knowledge among the group.
3. To correlate the result of the study with the selected demographic variables among the group.

Assumption:
The study assume that
1. The patients have some awareness about home care of bronchial asthma.
2. The information booklet will provide knowledge regarding home care.

De-limitatations:
1. The sample is limited to patients suffering from bronchial asthma with grade I, II, III.
2. The study will be limited to patients attending the selected hospitals.
3. Persons who are willing to participate in the study.
Methodology

Criteria for selection of samples
Eligibility criteria are the characteristics that delimit the population of interest.

Inclusion criteria:
- Patient between the ages of 20-60 years
- People who are willing to participate.
- People who can read write and understand English and Marathi.

Exclusion criteria:
- Grade in bronchial asthma IV.
- Patient who are hospitalized.
- Patients who have other associated medical problems.

Result:
Demographic data:
Demographic data presentation for control group
- 10(40%) of the samples were from age group 51-60 years, 8(32%) of them were from age group 20-39 years,
4(16%) of them were from age group 31-40 years and remaining 3(12%) of them were from age group 41-50 years.

- 14(56%) of them were males and remaining 11(44%) of them were females.

- 12(48%) of them had completed secondary education, 5(20%) of them graduates, 4(16%) of them were primary educated, 3(12%) of them were secondary educated and remaining 1(4%) of them was postgraduate.

- 16(64%) of them were unemployed, 8(32%) of them were working in private sector and remaining 1(4%) of them were doing business.

- 20(80%) of them had previous knowledge about asthma and remaining 5(20%) of them did not have it.18(72%) of them had acquired knowledge from doctor, 1(4%) each from bank and hospital.

Questionnaires on bronchial asthma

Distribution of overall knowledge score in frequency and percentage obtained by the experimental group

- In pre -test of study group 56% of the people were having poor knowledge score (0-10).

- 44% of people in pre-test of study group were having average knowledge score (11-20).and not a single person with good knowledge score (21-30).

- Whereas in post-test majority 64% of them had good knowledge score (21-30).

- 36 % of them in post-test of study group were having average knowledge score (11-20).

Demographic data presentation for experimental group

- 10(40%) of them from age group 51-60 years, 6(24%) of them were from age group 20-30 years, 5(20%) of them were from age group 41-50 years and 4(16%) of them were from age group 31-40 years.

- 13(52%) of them were males and 12(48%) of them were females.

- 11(44%) of them were primary educated, 2(8%) of them were secondary educated, 5(20%) of them were higher secondary educated and remaining 7(28%) of them were graduates.

- 9(36%) of them were unemployed, 8(32%) of them from private sector, 7(28%) of them were in government service .

- 22(88%) of them had previous information about asthma and remaining 3(12%) of them did not have information about asthma. Among those 22 having previous knowledge, they have acquired it from doctor.
The knowledge scores of the samples shows a marked increase as seen in the post-test score of the study group, which indicates that the information booklet is effective in increasing the knowledge of the samples regarding home care of patients diagnosed with bronchial asthma.

**Conclusion**

The knowledge scores of the samples shows a marked increase as seen in the post-test score of the study group, which indicates that the information booklet is effective in increasing the knowledge of the samples regarding home care of patients diagnosed with bronchial asthma.

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