



Knowledge Regarding Foreign Body Aspiration Among Mothers of Under Five Children in A Selected Rural Community in Mangalore With A View To Give Health Education

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ABSTRACT

Foreign body aspiration is the fourth leading accidental cause of death for children under six years of age. Foreign body aspiration is a life-threatening emergency and needs urgent intervention. Foreign body aspiration claims thousands of lives each year, because they rarely reach in time for intervention [1]. Materials and methods: A descriptive approach was used for the present study. The participants were about 1 i50 in number and purposive sampling technique was used. Data was collected by administering a structured knowledge questionnaire. Results: The results showed that 52.7% of mothers had an good level of knowledge about Foreign Body Aspiration (FBA), 32.6% and 14.7% of them had v. good and average level of knowledge regarding FBA . Conclusion: Mothers had good knowledge regarding causes of Foreign Body Aspiration.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge of mother, Foreign body aspiration, Under five children.

INTRODUCTION

Foreign Body Aspiration (FBA) is a frequent cause of accidental death in children below the age of 6 years all over the world. It is considered a true emergency in the pediatric age group and leads up to 300 deaths per year in the USA. A large number (42%) of FBAs in the tracheo bronchial tree occur in the Indian sub-continent. Educational campaigns as a public health measure in some countries have brought down the incidence of FBA as well as the associated mortality [2]. Approximately 80 percent of pediatric FBA episodes occur in children younger than three years. At this age, most children are able to stand, are apt to explore their world via the oral route, and have the fine motor skills to put a small object into their mouths, but they do not yet have molars to chew food adequately. Additional predisposing factors to FBA in this age group include access to improper foods or small objects, activity while eating, and older siblings (who may place food or objects into the mouths of infants or toddlers). Young children are also particularly vulnerable to FBA because of the smaller diameter of their airway, which is prone to obstruction .In older children and adults, neurologic disorders, loss of consciousness, and alcohol or sedative abuse predispose to FBA [3].

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration among mothers of under-five children.
- To determine the association of knowledge of mother's of under-five children regarding foreign body aspiration with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

- Setting: The study was conducted in a rural community in Mangalore
- Research approach: The approach used for this study was descriptive survey approach.
- Research design: Descriptive survey design

Sample: 150 mothers of under five children who resides in a rural community.

- Sampling technique: purposive sampling method.
- Inclusion criteria:
 - Mothers of under-five children,
 - Who can understand and speak either Kannada or English
- Exclusion criteria
 - Mothers of under-five children,
 - Who are physically and psychologically unfit during the time of data collection
 - Who have participated in any research studies on FBA within the last 6 months

- Data collection instruments:
 - Structured knowledge questionnaire
 - Demographic proforma
- Description of tool:

The tool consisted of two aspects:

Section 1: It is comprised of Baseline proforma with age, education, occupation, number of children, type of family, religion, previous knowledge and source of information of the mother.

Section 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire on Foreign Body Aspiration that include questions regarding meaning and causes, clinical features, management and prevention.

Data collection procedure:

The investigator obtained formal permission from the authority before the study and informed consent was taken from subjects. Purposive sampling technique was used. Data was collected through a structured knowledge questionnaire for assessing the level of knowledge regarding Foreign Body Aspiration. Immediately after collecting data, the level of knowledge of mothers was assessed through data analysis, and health education was given for those who had average knowledge regarding Foreign Body Aspiration.

Major findings of the study:

The data was analyzed and presented under the following heading:

Section 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of sample characteristics.

Data shows that majority of subjects (32%) are 26-30 years old and 6% are below 20 years.

Data shows that majority of subjects (41.3%) are have secondary education and 1.4% belongs to diploma education.

Data shows that most of the subjects (61.3%) are unemployed and 4.6% are unskilled workers.

Data shows that 44.6% of subjects have two children and only 4.7% of subjects have more than 3 children.

Data shows that 59.3% of subjects are belongs to nuclear family where as 40.7% belongs to joint family.

Data depicts that the subjects were distributed as 52% Hindu 44.7% Muslim and 3.3% Christian.

Data shows that 51.4% has previous information were as 48.6% have no previous information about foreign body aspiration.

Data shows that the majority (51%) of subjects got information from family and 9% got from media.

Section 2: knowledge of mothers on Foreign Body Aspiration.

Figure-1

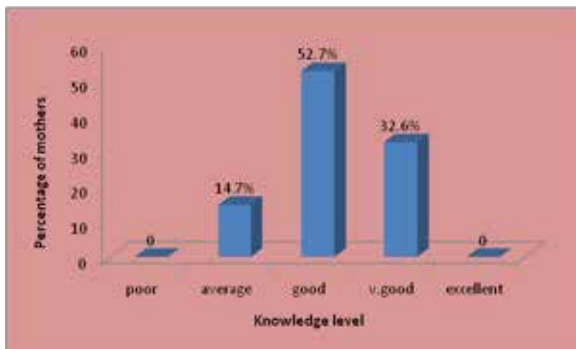


Figure-1 shows that majority of the mothers 52.7% of them had good level of knowledge about FBA, whereas 32.6% belongs to very good knowledge level but 14.7% are in the category of average level of knowledge. None of them belonged to excellent and poor category of knowledge.

Section 3: Domain wise distribution of knowledge

Table 1 & : Domain wise distribution of knowledge scores of mother's of under-five children on foreign body aspiration.

Table 1: Domain wise distribution of knowledge scores of mother's of under-five children on foreign body aspiration.

Sl No.	Domain of knowledge	Max. score	Range	Mean±S. D	Mean %
1	Meaning & causes	4	1-4	3.3±0.85	82.5%
2	Clinical features	2	0-2	1.37±0.68	68.5%
3	Management	7	1-6	3.33±1.11	47.5%
4	Prevention	9	3-9	6.55±0.95	72.7%

Figure 2

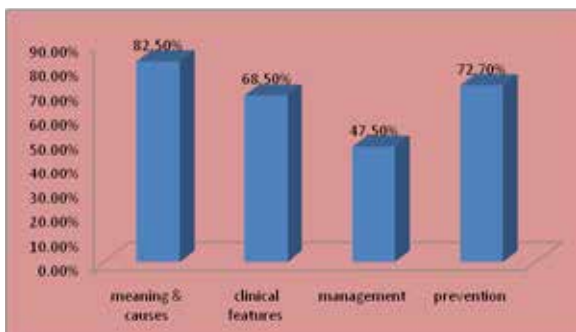


Table 1 reveals that samples had (82.5%) knowledge regarding meaning and causes of foreign body aspiration and had (72.7%) knowledge regarding prevention and had (68.5%) knowledge regarding clinical features where as the samples had only (47.5%) knowledge regarding

management of Foreign Body Aspiration..

Section 4: Association of knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration with selected demographic variables.

There was significant association between the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children and occupation of the mother and number of children.

Discussion

From this study it is evident that it is an urgent need to educate mothers with the preventive measures and management of foreign body aspiration to minimize the risk of FBA. Health education was given to 22 mothers who were having average knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration.

A similar study was conducted to evaluate the level of awareness of foreign body aspiration and its resultant dangers in the community by the Department of Community Health of CMC Hospital Ludhiana, Punjab. About 63 primary care givers were interviewed about their awareness of foreign body aspiration according to an agreed protocol. The results revealed that awareness levels about the condition were very low, 25 % had not heard about the condition, 46% could not recognize if it happened and also 76% did not know about the attendant dangers of condition. The researcher concluded that there is a need to spread awareness about both prevention and treatment of this morbid condition [4].

Limitations

The study was limited to a selected rural community area of Surathkal in Mangalore.

The study was limited to only mothers of under-five children.

Recommendation:

In light of the findings of the current study, the following recommendations were suggested:

It is essential to provide information for mothers about all expected types of aspiration that might occur for their own children.

Education programs should be developed to help pediatric nurses to emphasize on care taking and safety measures for mothers. The high activity level of infants, toddlers, preschoolers and elementary school aged children, increases the risk of aspiration in many settings such as homes, schools, and day care centers. Steps should be taken by all caretakers to prevent the occurrence of such incidents.

Continuous training of mothers having children from less than one year to less than five years in such a way to secure their role toward foreign body aspiration management is highly recommended.

Conclusion:

Foreign body aspiration is a life-threatening emergency and needs urgent intervention. Foreign body aspiration claims thousands of lives each year, because they rarely reach in time for intervention. Mother's knowledge regarding the care of children with FBA is very essential in reducing mortality and preventing complications. It is the responsibility of nursing personnel to update the knowledge of mothers about foreign body aspiration.

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