Volume-4, Issue-9, Sept-2015 • ISSN No 2277 - 8160

Research Paper | Medical Science

A study to assess the level of knowledge on home Care management of upper respiratory tract Infection among the mothers of under five Children who are attending pediatric Outpatient department at chettinad Academy and research institute,kelamakkam, kanchipuram Dist., Tamil nadu, India

R. Bhakialakshmi — Final year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

S. Eswari — Final year B.Sc (N) student, Chettinad College of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

Ms.Kogila.P — Associate Professor, Chettinad College of Nursing, Tamil Nadu, India

ABSTRACT

A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection at Chettinad hospital and Research Institute. The objectives were to assess the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding home care management of upper respiratory tract infection and also yo find the association between the level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection and the selected demographic variables. Non probability, convenient sampling technique were used with the sample of 30, structured interview schedule were used to assess the knowledge. The study results reveals that 60% of the mothers are having moderate knowledge and 40% of the mothers are having adequate knowledge. So this study shows that the mothers of under five children are having a good knowledge regarding home care management of upper respiratory tract infection.

KEYWORDS : home care management, upper respiratory tract infection

INTRODUCTION:

A child constitutes the most priority and vulnerable group in terms of survival, growth, and development. Acute respiratory infections (ARI), particularly upper respiratory tract infections (URTI), are the leading cause of under-five morbidity for an estimated just about two million childhood deaths globally. URTI contributes to one-fifths of all under-five deaths in developing countries which is around 12 million every year. It is estimated that Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, and Nepal together account for 40% of the global URTI mortality. URTI is responsible for about 30-50% of visits to health facilities and for about 20- 40% of admissions to hospitals. In developed countries also physicians frequently encounter acute respiratory tract involvements in children. In Indian slums, URTI constitutes more than two-third of all childhood illness

A yearly acute upper respiratory infection in under five children is responsible for an estimated 4.1 million deaths worldwide. Under five (0-5) years represent about 12% of general population in India. A large majority of these children live in rural, tribal areas and in urban slums. Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) accounts for 30% of the mortality rate in India (2014)

Title :

A study to assess the level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children attending outpatient pediatric department in selected tertiary hospital

Objectives :

1. To assess the existing level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection on mothers of under five children.

2. To find out the association between the level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection with selected demographic characteristics of mothers.

Research hypothesis

H1- There is a significant association between the level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables

METHODOLOGY

This study had used non experimental-descriptive design.with quantitative approach and was conducted among the mothers of under five children who are attending outpatient pediatric department,who fulfills the given criteria. The sample size was 30 and the sampling technique used was Non-probability, convenient sampling

- **Inclusion criteria**
  - ✓ Mothers with under-five children attending outpatient pediatric department
  - ✓ Mothers of under-five children who are willing to participate in the study.
  - ✓ Mothers of under-five children who can understand and speak English and Tamil.

- **Exclusion criteria**
  - ✓ The mothers who are having children above the five years of age.

Selection and development of study instruments

In present study the researcher plan to prepare the demographic variables Performa and structured interview schedule to assess the knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection among the mothers of under five children.

Scoring and interpretation:

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	SCORE	PERENTAGE
1	Inadequate knowledge	0-10	0-50%
2	Moderate knowledge	11-15	55-75%
3	Adequate knowledge	16-20	80-100%

Data collection procedure

In this present study the researcher will assess the knowledge of mother of under five children on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection by asking question or conducting interview.

RESULTS:

The study results stated that maximum of mothers were belongs to hindu religion 20 (66.6%). Majority of mothers educational status were completed their UG 12(40%) Majority of the mother belongs to nuclear family 22 (73.3%). Majority of mother had their source of knowledge from family members 16 (53.3%). Majority of mothers' area of living is urban area 29 (96.6%). Majority of mothers family income is above 10000 17(56.66%). Majority of the mother dietary pattern is non vegetarian 26(86.66%). 12(40%) mothers have scored between16-20, 18(60%) mothers have scored between11-15 and none of the mothers have scored below 10. The mean score is 14.06 and the standard deviation is 2.34.

Figure;1,Distribution of educational status on mothers of under five children regarding home care management of upper respiratory tract infection.

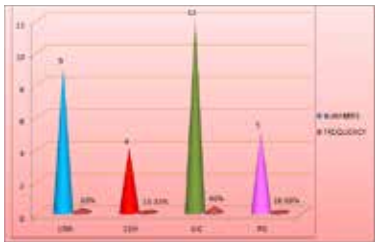

Figure 1: Cone graphs showing the educational status of the mother. Table 4.2(fig-4.2) shows the mothers have completed UG were having highest frequency12 (40%) and mothers completed their 12th were having lowest frequency 4(13.3 %).

Table;2Mean and standard deviation of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding home care management of upper respiratory tract infection.

S. NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	NUMBER OF UNDER FIVE MOTHER	TOTAL NUMBER OF QUESTIONS	SCORE RANGE	TOTAL SCORE		MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION INDIVIDUAL	KNOWLEDGE PERCENTAGE	
									TOTAL	
1	ADEQUATE			16-20	12		**14.06**	**2.34**	40%	
2	MODERATE	30	20	11-15	18	422			60%	100%
3	INADEQUATE			Below 10	0				0	

Table: 2 shows that there were 30 samples and there were 20 questions and the total score of the mothers were 422 among them 12(40%) mothers have scored between16-20, 18(60%) mothers have scored between11-15 and none of the mothers have scored below 10. The mean score is 14.06 and the standard deviation is 2.34.

There was no significant association between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables of the adult like religion, board of education, type of family, source of knowledge, are of living, income per month. There was a significant association between the level of knowledge and the demographic variable diet of the mother using chi-square test

Discusion

In assessing the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding home care management of upper respiratory tract infection 60% of the mothers are having moderately adequate knowledge and 40% of the mothers are having adequate knowledge.

From the above discussion, it showed that the aspect wise mean scores of mother of under five knowledge is 14.06 and the standard deviation of the mother of under five children is 2.34.

The hypothesis H_0 was accepted suggesting that there will be no significant association between the level of knowledge on home care management of upper respiratory tract infection and the selected demographic characteristics of mothers of under five children. It is evident from the statistical X^2 test that the association found no significant between knowledge aspects of mothers of under five children with the selected demographic variables regard to the hypothesis H_1stated was accepted (P>0.05).

Conclusion:

Thus the mothers must be aware of this infection, just because this disease causes silent morbidity & mortality among the underfive children

REFERENCES

1.Dhanajava Sharma et.al., 2014. Prevalence of Acute Respiratory Infection and their determinants in under five children in urban and rural area of Kancheepuram dist., South India. Journals of Pediatric Nursing. | 2 .Fa Ujunwa, et.al., 2014. Acute Respiratory Tract Infection in Under Five children. Canadian Nursing Journal. | 3 .Kalaiselvi, et.al., 2014. Acute Respiratory Tract Infection among the under five children in India. Indian journals of Nursing Science |