



Evaluate the Effectiveness of Need Based Intervention on Psychosocial Parameter Among Children with Nocturnal Enuresis

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ABSTRACT

Nocturnal enuresis is the indolently discharge of urine at night by a person with no physical diseases at the age when they could be expected to be dry. "An experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of need based intervention on selected psychological parameter among children with nocturnal enuresis in selected settings". Quantitative research approach was adapted, quasi experimental research design which includes control group and manipulation with no randomization. The setting of the study was Child Guidance Clinic, Government Institute of Child Health, Egmore, Chennai. The sample consisted of 40 children in experimental and control who were diagnosed to have nocturnal enuresis and met the inclusion criteria were chosen by Non probability purposive sampling technique. The tool used was a demographic variable to find the association and results found gender has $p = 0.047$ and education has $p = 0.001$, and siblings has $p = 0.003$ and education level of parents $p = 0.006$, and occupation of the parents $p = 0.002$, and type of work of the parent has $p = 0.012$. The demographic variables are highly significant.

KEYWORDS :

Introduction

Bedwetting is a common and particularly uncomfortable, behavioral disorder. Beyond the age of five, more in boys than girls. Bedwetting and this is often taken as an indication that enuresis is a developmental disorder that is an abnormality of development which is related to biological maturation. It is very easy for children to feel that they are the only ones with this problem. As it is not something that is easy to reveal and share with friends. It may be of some discomfort to an affected child to know that in a class with other school children.

Objectives

To associate the selected demographic variables with psychosocial parameter of children with Nocturnal enuresis in experimental and control group

Methodology

Quantitative research approach was adopted for this study. The research design selected for the study was quasi experimental research design which includes control group and manipulation with no randomization. The setting of the study was Child Guidance Clinic, Government Institute of Child Health, Egmore, Chennai. The sample consisted of 40 children who were diagnosed to have nocturnal enuresis by the screening and confirmed by an Urologist, psychologist and psychiatrist and met the inclusion criteria were chosen for the study by Non probability purposive sampling technique. The tool contains demographic variables to find the association psychological parameters.

Section-A Semi structured questionnaires to assess the demographic variables which consisted of items related to age, gender, educational level of child, number of siblings, parent's education, parent's occupation, type of work. The investigator has collected the responses by interview method.

Results and findings

Table (1) Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of children with Nocturnal enuresis. N = 40(20+20)

Demographic Variables	Experimental Group		Control Group		Chi-Square
	No.	%	No.	%	
Child age in years					$\chi^2=2.400$ d.f=4 $p = 0.563$ Not Sig.
8 years	8	40	4	20	
9 years	4	20	4	20	
10 years	4	20	6	30	
11 years	2	10	2	10	
12 years	2	10	4	20	

Demographic Variables	Experimental Group		Control Group		Chi-Square
	No.	%	No.	%	
Gender of the child					$\chi^2=3.956$ d.f=1 $p = 0.047$ Sig.*
Male	16	80	10	50	
Female	4	20	10	50	
Educational status of the child					$\chi^2=18.0$ d.f=4 $p = 0.001$ Sig.***
3rd standard	8	40	0	0	
4th standard	4	20	0	0	
5th standard	4	20	12	60	
6th standard	2	10	2	10	
7th standard	2	10	6	30	
Total number of siblings for the child					$\chi^2=11.515$ d.f=2 $p = 0.003$ Sig.***
None	2	10	10	50	
One	12	60	10	50	
Two	6	30	0	0	
Three and above	0	0	0	0	
Education level of Parent					$\chi^2=14.400$ d.f=4 $p = 0.006$ Sig.***
No formal education	0	0	0	0	
Primary school	6	30	12	60	
Middle school	6	30	0	0	
Secondary school	4	20	0	0	
Higher secondary school	4	20	6	30	
Graduate and above	0	0	2	10	
Occupation of the Parent					$\chi^2=12.571$ d.f=2 $p = 0.002$ Sig.***
Government employee	0	0	0	0	
Private employee	8	40	0	0	
Self employee	12	60	16	80	
Others	0	0	4	20	
Type of work for the parent					$\chi^2=8.800$ d.f=2 $p = 0.012$ Sig.*
Sedentary	0	0	4	20	
Moderate	12	60	4	20	
Heavy	8	40	12	60	

The table above shows that in the experimental group, majority 8(40%) were aged 8 years, 16(80%) were male, 8(40%) were studying

in 3rd standard, 12(60%) were living in urban area, 12(60%) had one sibling and 12(60%) were second born child. Whereas in the control group, majority 6(30%) were aged 10 years, 10(50%) were male and female respectively, 12(60%) were studying in 5th standard, 8(40%) were living in urban and rural area respectively, 10(50%) had one sibling and no sibling respectively and 14(70%) were first born child.

In the experimental group, 6(30%) of parents were educated up to primary and middle school respectively, 12(60%) were self employee, 12(60%) were moderate worker. Whereas in the control group, 12(60%) of parents were educated up to primary school, 16(80%) were self employee, 12(60%) were heavy worker.

Conclusion

This study showed the association in demographic variables on Nocturnal enuresis. The study findings revealed the subjects of age, gender, education, siblings, occupation of parents and type of work of parents. There is a significant association found in demographic variables.

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