



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ON WORM INFESTATION TO CHILDREN AMONG MOTHER OF CHILDREN AT THE AGE GROUP OF UNDER FIVE IN A SELECTED VILLAGE AT KANCHIPURAM DISTRICT, TAMILNADU , INDIA.

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ABSTRACT

A Study to assess the level of knowledge on worm infestation to children among mother of children at the age group of under-five. The objectives of this study were to examine the validity and reliability of the tool that assesses the knowledge questionnaires of Worm Infestation. Among mothers of under-five children. To find out the association between level of knowledge on worm infestation and selected demographic variables of mother of under-five children. The sampling technique was non-probability convenient sampling technique with the sample of 30 mothers structured interview schedule was used to assess the knowledge. The variables were assessing the level of knowledge on worm infestation among mother of children at the age group of under-five, an extensive review of literature and guidance by experts formed the foundation to the development of questionnaires. The investigator used demographic variable Performance. The data collection tools were validated and reliability was established. The collected data was tabulated and analysed. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used. The number of mother of under-five having adequate knowledge were 2(6.66%), moderate knowledge was 19(63.33%) and inadequate knowledge was 9(30%). Mean value (7.03), and standard deviation (SD) (0.486) are as follows..

KEYWORDS : Assess, knowledge, worm infestation, mother of under-five children.

INTRODUCTION

Children constitute a large section of the population in India. It is a great challenge to the nation to provide health, education and food to the children below 15 years who are the dependant, unproductive section comprising 40% of the total population of the country (Census 2006). This is the section of population with great potential.

The formative years of childhood has greater risk for morbidity and mortality. In most cases, the manifold childhood problems are interrelated and affect the growth and development of children, the most common ones being infections, parasitic infestations and malnutrition. Worm infestation has a close relationship with the socio-demographic and ecological factors like poverty, illiteracy, poor personal and environmental hygiene. Children are at special risk due to their activities like play and lack of importance to personal hygiene. From the children, the entire family may get worms and suffer. Therefore any interventions short and long term goals should be carried out aiming at children specifically.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Research Approach : Non experimental approach

Research Design : Quasi-Experimental Design

Setting of the Study : The study was conducted in a selected village attached to Pooncheri.

Population : It includes all mothers who are residing at Pooncheri village.

Sample : Mothers who are having children less than five years.

Sample Size : The sample used for the study was 30 mothers of

under five children.

Sampling Technique : Simple random Sampling Technique

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF SAMPLE

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Mothers who are having under- five children.
- Mothers who are residing at Pooncheri
- Mothers who understand and speak Tamil language
- Mothers who are present during the data collection

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- The study excluded mother who were not willing to participate in the study

DEVELOPMENTAL AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

A structured interview schedule was developed based on the objectives of the study; through review of literature on related study journals and books opinion from the experts. The instruments used in the study consists of two sections which are as follows

SECTION A: Demographic data

SECTION B: Frequency distribution of the mothers of under five children on worm infestation according to the age of the children of demographic variables.

Mean, Mean% and SD of knowledge on worm infestation to children among mother of children at the age group of under five.

Sl.No.	Level of knowledge	Score range	Total score		Mean	Mean %	S.D.	Knowledge %	
								Individual	Total
1	Adequate	11-15	2	211	7.03	23.43	0.486	6.50%	100%
2	Moderate	8-11	19	63%					
3	Inadequate	0-7	9	30.50%					

it showed that the mean (7.73), mean% (11) and standard deviation (2.72) aspect of mothers of under five children. Overall mean in knowledge aspects of mothers of under five children found to be 7.03 and mean % is 23.43% with SD as 0.486%. The maximum score for the knowledge were moderate level 31 (50%)

METHOD OF SCORING AND INTERPRETATION:

Each correct answer carries '1' mark and wrong answer carries '0' mark the maximum score is 15 and minimum score is 0. According to the scores obtained by the samples it was categorized as follows by the investigated.

< 50 : Inadequate knowledge
 51-74: Moderate adequate knowledge
 >75 : adequate knowledge

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION:

The data was collected using structured interview schedule.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the findings of the study derived from statistical analysis and its pertinence to the objectives set for the study and related literature of the study.

Distribution of demographic characteristics of mothers of infants

- Maximum mothers were in the age group of 26-30 yrs 13(43%),
- Maximum number of age of child was 1-2 year 13(43%),
- Majority of Educational Status 12(40%),
- Majority of number of children going to school 15(50%),
- Majority of food habits 28(94%),
- Majority of toilet facility 15(50%),
- Majority of Sources of information 10(34%),
- Majority of Sources of water 17(57%),
- Majority of Advice to hand wash to children 26 (87%),
- Majority of If yes when 14(47%),
- Majority of advice to wear slippers to children 29(97%),
- Majority of If yes when 15(50%).

CONCLUSION

This result from this study shows that the level of knowledge on practice the level of knowledge on worm infestation to children among mother of children at the age group of under five. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Statistics diagrams like bar diagram, pie chart etc are used to represent the important data of the study. The number of mother of under-five having adequate knowledge were 2(6.66%), moderate knowledge was 19(63.33%) and inadequate knowledge was 9(30%). Mean value (7.03), and standard deviation (SD) (0.486) are as follows

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