**Original Research Paper**

**Nursing**

# COGNITIVE ASSESMENT ON LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN.

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**ABSTRACT**
A Descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children at pediatric department Chettinad hospital, Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram district, Tamil Nadu, India.it was undertaken with the objectives to assess the existing level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children and to find out the association between level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among the mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.the study sample size was 50 mothers of under five children and the sampling technique was purposive sampling technique. The study result shows that 30% of mothers having adequate knowledge, 44% of mothers having moderately adequate knowledge and 26 % of mothers were having inadequate level of knowledge. The study findings also shows that there was no significant association between the selected demographic variables and the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children on selected lower respiratory infections.

**KEYWORDS** : lower respiratory tract infections and mothers of underfive children.

## INTRODUCTION:
Respiratory tract infection refers to infectious disease involving in the respiratory tract. The two most common lower respiratory infections are bronchitis and pneumonia. Lower respiratory infection caused by bacteria, virus , fungus. It is transmitted through droplet ,nuclei. The common signs and symptoms are runny nose, cough, fever, sputum production, wheezing etc..Acute lower respiratory tract infection are a persistent and pervasive public health problem .They cause a greater burden of disease world wide than human immunodeficiency virus infection ,malaria ,cancer or heart attack . In India they cause more disease and death than any other.

The outcome of an acute lower respiratory tract infection depends on the virulence of the organism and the inflammatory response in the lung .When small number of low virulence microbes are deposited in the lung can be mounted by resident innate immune deficiency such as the mucociliary escalator , antimicrobial protein in airway surface liquid ,and alveolar macrophages.In contrast ,numerous are more virulent microbes elicit and inflammatory relevance although they response serves to reinforce innate immunity and is essential to rid the lungs of microbes . It contribute directly to lung injury and abnormal pulmonary function.

The mothers knowledge on lower respiratory tract infection is vital for early detection of diseases and for seeking the appropriate medical interventions and also it enables the prevention of complications and promotes high level of well being.A

## Title:
A Descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children at pediatric department Chettinad Hospital and Research Institute, Kelambakkam, Kanchipuram district, Tamilnadu, India.

## Objectives:
1. To assess the existing level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among the mothers of under five children.

2. To find out the association between level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among the mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

## Research hypothesis
H1-There is a significant association between the level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

## Methodology
In this study, the researchers wanted to assess the level of knowledge on selected lower respiratory infection , the research design chosen was descriptive research design, and the sample size was 50 and the samples were selected by purposive sampling technique.

### A. Inclusion criteria
The study includes the mothers who:
1. were willing to participate in the study
2. were having under five children
3. could understand Tamil, English and Malayalam

### B. Exclusion criteria
The study excludes the mothers who:
1. were having children other than under five age
2. were having critically ill child

### Selection and development of the study instrument
in this study the first part of the tool was selected demographic variable proforma ( includes mother's age, religion, educational status, occupational status, family income, type of family, number of children children's age and number of episode of episode of lower respiratory infections.

The second part of the tool was structured interview schedule to assess the level  knowledge regarding selected lower respiratory tract infection.

### Scoring and Interpretation

| SCORE | PERCENTAGE | LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE |
|---|---|---|
| 0-9 | <50% | Inadequate knowledge |
| 10-15 | 50-75% | Moderate knowledge |
| 16-20 | > 75 | Adequate knowledge |

### RESULTS

The  study results  revealed that maximum mothers of under five children  were in the age group of 21-30 yrs (80%)  , Majority of mothers  belongs to hindu religion(74%) , Most of mothers educated up to  graduate education (34%),Majority of mother were house wife(80%), majority of  their family income was Rs. 5000-10000 (98%), Majority of mothers  belongs to nuclear family(62%), most  of the mothers were  having one child (58%)  , majority of their child in the age of 1-15 months (50%), 38 % of mothers were having the history of lower respiratory infection in their children. Most of them received information on respiratory infections through their family members.

The mean score was 13.82 and the mean percentage was 27.64% and the standard deviation was 3.47.

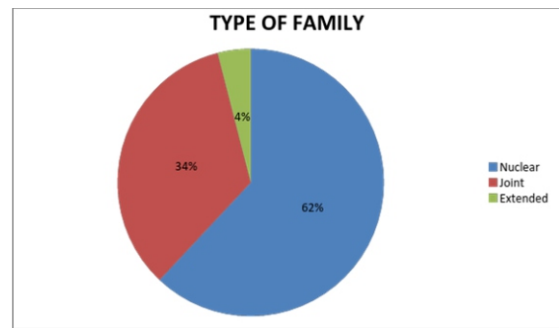### FIGURE 4.1  Frequency distribution of type of family



TYPE OF FAMILY

4%
34%
62%

■ Nuclear
■ Joint
■ Extended

### Table: 1 Mean,  and Standard deviation of knowledge aspects of mothers of under five children

| SL.NO | Level of knowledge | No .of mothers of under five children | Total no. of question | Score range | Total score | | Mean | Mean% | Standard Deviation | Knowledge % | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Individual | Total |
| 1 | Adequate | 50 | 20 | 16-20 | 15 | 691 | 13.82 | 27.64% | 3.47 | 30% | 27.64% |
| 2 | Moderate | | | 10-15 | 22 | | | | | 44% | |
| 3 | Inadequate | | | 0-9 | 13 | | | | | 26% | |

Table 1 revealed that the mean score is 13.82 and the mean percentage is 27.64% and standard deviation is 3.4759%

The study results also showed that   was there was no significant association between the selected  demographic variables   and the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding lower respiratory tract infection . Hence the research hypothesis H1 is strongly rejected at p < 0.05 level.

### Conclusion

In this  30 % mother having adequate knowledge and 44% mothers having  moderate  knowledge  and  26%  of  mothers  having Inadequate knowledge . The present study suggested that mothers knowledge on selected lower respiratory infection helps to promote child survival by means of reducing morbidity & mortality.

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