



TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF ENTERIC FEVER AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN.

Ms. Pallawi Padiyar

M.Sc. Nursing Student, Department of Child Health Nursing, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Sawangi (Meghe), Wardha, Maharashtra, India.

Ms. Darshana Kumari*

Lecturer, Department of Child Health Nursing, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Sawangi (Meghe) Wardha, Maharashtra, India. *Corresponding Author

ABSTRACT

Background: Typhoid fever is an infectious disease of global distribution. It is a systemic infection caused by *Salmonella enteric serotype typhi*, remains an important worldwide cause of morbidity and mortality.

Objectives: 1.To assess the existing knowledge regarding management of enteric fever among mothers of under-five children. 2.To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on management of enteric fever among mothers of under-five children. 3.To find the association between the knowledge score with selected demographic variables regarding management of enteric fever among mothers of under-five children.

Material and Method: The study was conducted in selected school of wardha. Pre experimental one group pre test post test research design was used and sample size is 60.

Result: The result shows that 3(5%) them had poor level of knowledge score, 43(71.67%) of them had average level of knowledge score, 14(23.33%) of them had good level of knowledge score, and no one had very good and excellent level of knowledge in pretest. And in post test result shows that no one had poor, average and good level of knowledge score, and 21 (35%) of them had very good level of knowledge score, and 39(65%) of them had excellent level of knowledge score

Conclusion: The study shows that subject had excellent knowledge regarding management of enteric fever in post test. And the association of knowledge score with age, education of mother, occupation of mother, type of family, religion, no. of children, source of information is not significant.

KEYWORDS : Knowledge, Effectiveness, Enteric fever.

1. Introduction

"Enteric fever" is a global major public health problem. "Enteric fever", an acute systemic infectious disease seen only in humans. Enteric fever caused by "salmonella typhi". Almost 80% of the cases and deaths are in Asia and the rest occur mostly in Africa and Latin America. Enteric fever is endemic in many developing Countries, including India.¹

The incidence of typhoid fever estimated 16-33 million cases of annually resulting in 5,00,000 to 6,00,000 deaths in endemic areas the world health organization identifies typhoid as a serious public health problem. Its incidence is highest in children and young adults between 5 and 19 years old. Enteric fever is also known as Typhoid fever. Typhoid fever is a disorder of school age children and of adults. Typhoid is a common significant cause of morbidity between 1 and 5 years of age.²

The name salmonella typhi is derived from the ancient Greek typhos. An ethereal smoke or cloud that was believed to cause disease and madness. Primary source of infection are stool and urine. Secondary sources of infection are contaminated water, food, fingers or hands. Mode of transmission is mainly feco oral route or urine oral route. Typhoid fever is characterized by a slowly progressive fever, (104 degree f), profuse sweating, gastroenteritis, and diarrhoea, rashes, rose colored spots may appear.³

2. Problem Statement

To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding management of Enteric Fever among the mothers of under-five children.

3. Objectives

- To assess the existing knowledge regarding management of enteric fever among mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on management of enteric fever among mothers of under five children.
- To find the association between the knowledge score with

selected demographic variables regarding management of enteric fever among mothers of under five children.

4. Hypothesis

- i. H_0 - There will be no significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding management of enteric fever among mothers of under five children.
- ii. H_1 - There will be significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding management of enteric fever among mothers of under five children.

5. Methodology

Research approach- Interventional approach

Research design- Pre-experimental - one group pre test post test design

Setting of study- Rural area

Sample- mothers of under five children

Sample size- 60

Sampling techniques- Purposive sampling technique

Tool- structured knowledge questionnaire including demographic variables will be used for the study.

Independent variable- Self instructional module on management of enteric fever.

Dependent variable- Mothers of under five children.

Sampling criteria

• Inclusion criteria

- a) Mothers of under five children who are willing to participate in the study.
- b) Mothers who can know and understand Marathi and Hindi.

• Exclusion criteria

- a) Mothers who are not available at the time of data collection.
- b) Health professional

Result

This section deals with the assessment of knowledge regarding the management of enteric fever among mothers of under five children. The level of knowledge is divided under following headings: poor, average, good, very good, excellent

Table 1. Assessment of pretest knowledge regarding management of Enteric Fever among mothers of under-five children

Level of knowledge score	Score	Percentage score	Pretest Knowledge score	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-4	0-20%	3	5%
Average	5-8	21-40%	43	71.65%
Good	9-12	41-60%	14	23.33%
Very good	13-16	61-80%	0	0%
Excellent	17-20	81-100%	0	0%
Minimum score	3			
Maximum score	11			
Mean score	7.23 ± 1.845			
Mean Percentage	36.15%			

Table no.1 shows that 3(5%) them had poor level of knowledge score, 43(71.67%) of them had average level of knowledge score, 14(23.33%) of them had good level of knowledge score, and no one had very good and excellent level of knowledge. The minimum score was 3 and the maximum score was 11, the mean score was 7.23 ± 1.845 with a mean percentage score of 36.15%.

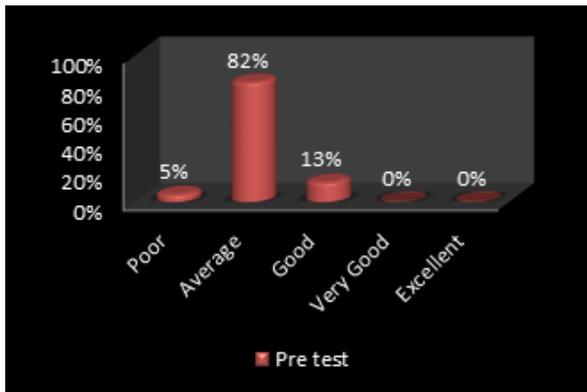


Figure 1- Knowledge score regarding management of Enteric Fever among mothers of under-five children in Pre test

Table 2: Assessment of posttest knowledge regarding management of Enteric Fever among mothers of under-five children.

Level of knowledge score	Score	Percentage score	Posttest Knowledge score	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-4	0-20%	0	0%
Average	5-8	21-40%	0	0%
Good	9-12	41-60%	0	0%
Very good	13-16	61-80%	21	35%
Excellent	17-20	81-100%	39	65%
Minimum score	13			
Maximum score	20			
Mean score	17.32± 1.827			
Mean Percentage	86.6%			

Table no.2 shows that no one had poor, average and good level of knowledge score, and 21(35%) of them had very good level of knowledge score, and 39(65%) of them had excellent level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 13 and the maximum score was 20, the mean score was 17.32 ± 1.827 with a mean percentage score of 86.6

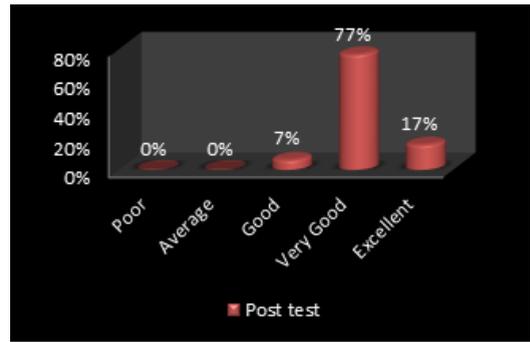


Figure 2: Knowledge score regarding management of Enteric Fever among mothers of under-five children in Post test.

7. Discussion

In present study, to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding the management of enteric fever among the mothers of under five children. One group pretest posttest research design used. And research found that 35% mother had very good level of knowledge score and 65% mothers had excellent level of knowledge score in posttest.

In similar study attitude and practice of mothers towards Typhoid Fever and Objective was to assess the mother's knowledge, attitude and practice on typhoid fever. They found that the mothers had good score, 65 (24.3%) of the mothers had very good score.¹⁷

In present study to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding the management of enteric fever among the mothers of under five children. Researcher found that not significant association between mothers' educational levels and occupational status.

In similar study attitude and practice of mother towards Typhoid Fever and objective was to assess the mothers' knowledge, attitude and practice on typhoid fever. In that study they found, there was statistically significant association between mothers' educational levels and their knowledge, attitude and practice category. A statistically significant association between mothers' occupational status and their knowledge, attitude and practice category was found.

8. Conclusion

The study was done to assess the knowledge regarding management of Enteric Fever among the mothers. The result of this study shows that shows that no one had poor, average and good level of knowledge score, and 21(35%) of them had very good level of knowledge score, and 39(65%) of them had excellent level of knowledge score. There was no significant association of knowledge score with age, education of mother, occupation of mother, type of family, religion, no. of children, source of information is not significant.

9. Recommendations

Recommendations for further study based on the findings of the study the following recommendations could be made-

- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding management of enteric fever among the mothers of under five children.
- A study can be conducted in rural area.
- A study can be conducted on knowledge regarding management of enteric fever among the mothers of under five children.
- A study to assess the knowledge regarding management of management of enteric fever among the mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of pamphlet on knowledge regarding management of enteric fever among the mothers.
- To assess the attitude and perception of mother of under five children regarding management of enteric fever.

10. References

- [1] The World Health Report, Report of the Director General WHO (1996) world health Organization:Geneva.
- [2] The world health report, Report of the Director General WHO (1996) world health Organization:Geneva.
- [3] Christie AB. Infectious Diseases: Epidemiology and Clinical Practice. 4th Ed. Edinburgh,Scotland:ChurchillLivingstone;1987.
- [4] Jesudason MV, John TJ (1992) Plasmid mediated multidrug resistance in Salmonella Typhi. Indian J Med Res 95:66-67.
- [5] Chambers HF, Infectious Diseases: Bacterial and Chlamydial. In: Tierney LM, McPhee SJ, Papadakis MA, eds. Current Medical Diagnosis and Treatment. 37th ed. London: Prentice Hall International Inc, 1998:1267-303.
- [6] Kishwar Hayat Khan Recent advancement in typhoid research- a review, Article January 2008
- [7] Crump JA, Ludy SP, Mintz ED. The global burden of typhoid fever. Bull World Health Organ. May 2004;82(5):346-53. [Medline].
- [8] Crump JA, Ram PK, Gupta SK, Miller MA, Mintz ED. Part I. Analysis of data gaps pertaining to Salmonella enterica serotype Typhi infections in