



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF FEBRILE SEIZURE AMONG POSTNATAL MOTHERS IN NIMS HOSPITAL, NEYYATTINKARA

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ABSTRACT

The primary aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding the management of febrile seizure among postnatal mothers in nims hospital, neyyattinkara. The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative and evaluative research approach and the design was quasi experimental research design. This design judges the level of knowledge regarding management of febrile seizure among postnatal mothers. The tool used was a demographic variables and self-structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 30 subjects. The study result shows that, on pretest 20% samples has very poor knowledge, 40% has poor knowledge 33.34% has average knowledge and 6.6% has good knowledge, on 86.67% has good knowledge regarding management of febrile seizure test 13.33% has average knowledge and . The study concluded that, after structured teaching programme there was significant level of knowledge regarding management of febrile seizure among postnatal mothers.

KEYWORDS : Assess, level of knowledge, febrile seizure, postnatal mother

INTRODUCTION

Febrile seizure are common and mostly benign. They are the most common cause of seizure in children. These can happen during a fever and they affect kids three months to six years old, and are most common in toddlers twelve to eighteen months old.

Febrile seizures can be seen in multiple family members and there is evidence of genetic and environmental causes. No correlation has been identified between the duration of the first febrile seizure and duration of secondary febrile seizure. Although it has been observed that a recurrent febrile seizure is more likely to be prolonged if the initial febrile seizure was prolonged.

There are two categories of febrile seizures simple and complex. Both 'International league against epilepsy and national institute of health' was published definition on the classification of febrile seizure are mostly benign and but a prolonged d febrile seizure can have long term consequences.

Globally children with fever and febrile convulsion account for as many as 20% of paediatric emergency department visits. Approximately one in every 25 children will have at least one febrile seizure, and more than one third of these children will have additional febrile seizures before they up grow the tendency to have them.

The National Institute of Neurological disorder and Stroke (NINDS) a part of the national institute of health (NIH) sponsors research on all forms of febrile seizures in medical centres throughout the country. Studies suggest that women who smoke or alcohol during their pregnancies are more likely to have children with febrile seizures.

Hence the researcher felt the need to assess the level of knowledge on febrile seizure among postnatal mothers.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach selected for the study is quantitative research approach and the design selected for the study is descriptive research design. This study was conducted in the postnatal ward at NIMS hospital, Neyyattinkara. The sample of the study comprises of 30 postnatal mothers. Convenient sampling technique is used for the study. Written permission will be obtained from the concerned authority of the NIMS hospital at Neyyattinkara, and assent will be obtained from the postnatal mothers. Convenient sampling technique will be used to select 30 subjects. The investigator will introduce herself to the participants and objectives of the study will be explained to them. The self-administered questionnaire will

be distributed to the postnatal mothers to identify the knowledge on febrile seizure among postnatal mothers. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Section 1: A Questionnaire For Demographic Variables

- With regards to age in years, a majority (53%) of postnatal mothers were in the age group of 25-30years.
- According to education, a majority (83%) of postnatal mothers had secondary to higher secondary education.
- With regards to occupation, a majority (80%) of postnatal mothers were home makers.
- With regards to type of family, a majority (73.3%) of postnatal mothers belongs to nuclear family.
- According to living area, a majority (60%) of postnatal mothers were living in urban area.

Section: 2 Knowledge On Management Of Febrile Seizure Among Postnatal Mothers

- Only 6.66% have good knowledge, 33.34% have average knowledge and 20% have very poor knowledge before implementing structured teaching program
- Most of them, that is 86.67% have adequate knowledge after implementing structured teaching program

	Pretest		Post test	
	frequency	%	frequency	%
Very poor (0-5)	6	20	0	0
Poor(5-10)	12	40	0	0
Average(10-15)	10	33.34	4	13.33
Good(15-20)	2	6.66	26	86.67

Table shows Frequency and percentage distribution of score level knowledge regarding the management of febrile seizure among postnatal mothers in NIMS Hospital, Neyyattinkara

Section 3: Association Between The Knowledge On Febrile Seizure Among Postnatal Mothers And Their Selected Demographic Variables.

- The chi square value revealed that there is no significant association found between pretest score with their demographic variables

DISCUSSION

Percentage distribution was used to determine the distribution of samples according to the demographic variables. The pretest and posttest value shows there is significant improvement in knowledge after structured teaching program. Chi-square test was used to find out the association between the level of knowledge on management of febrile seizure and their selected demographic variable. It reveals

that there is no association between the knowledge and their selected demographic variables.

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