A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention & Management of Diarrhea Among Mothers of Under 5 Children Residing in Selected Villages of Waghodia Taluka

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ABSTRACT **OBJECTIVES:** Assess existing knowledge of under 5 children's mother regarding management of diarrhea. Find the association between knowledge regarding prevention and management of Diarrhea with selected demographic variable among mothers of under five children. **METHODS:** The interventional study was conducted in selected area of Waghodia taluka. The sample consisted of 50 mothers of under five children of selected area of waghodia Taluka The tools used for data collection was a set demographic variables such as Age of the mother, Educational status of mother, Occupational status, Family income &Number of children structure knowledge questionnaire will be used to assess the knowledge 30 questions will be used. Mothers prepared by investigator after extensive review of literature. To assess knowledge of mother regarding diarrhea belongs to Waghodia Taluka was the intervention of the study. Content validity of the tool was ensured by verifying it with experts from the field of Pediatric Nursing. **RESULTS:** The data analyzed from the study subjects were analyzed and interpreted in terms of the objectives and hypothesis of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis: the level of significance was at 0.05%. Reveals that Introduction of diarrhea l3 items had a mean of with a standard deviation of 0.61 and mean% of 67.33%.Causes with 7 items had a mean of 4.48 with a standard deviation of 1.35 and mean% 64 %. and Signs and symptoms 5 item had a XIII mean 1.34 and slanders deviation of 0.86 and mean % of 26.8 and Management of 11 item had of 3.48 and standard deviation 1.71 and 31.63 mean % and prevention of 2.14 with mean and standard deviation of 0.85 and mean % of 53.5 Present study shows the association between the demographic variables and knowledge scores. The chi square value shows that there is significance association between knowledge score and socio demographic variables such as education. The calculated chi square values were greater than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance. **CONCLUSION:** we conclude that from the entire five variables from that one is significantly associated with pre-test knowledge score with their demographic variable with associate hence the hypothesis (H1) is rejected.

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea, also spelled diarrhea, is the condition of having at least three loose or liquid bowel movements each day. It often lasts for a few days and can result in dehydration due to fluid loss. Signs of dehydration often begin with loss of the normal stretchiness of the skin and changes in personality. This can progress to decreased urination, loss of skin colour, a fast heart rate, and a decrease in responsiveness as it becomes more severe. Loose but non watery stools in babies who are breastfed, however, may be normal.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

"A Study to assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention & Management Of Diarrhoea Among mothers Of Under 5 Children Residing In Selected Villages Of Waghodia Taluka."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess existing knowledge of under 5 children's mother regarding management of diarrhea.
- To find the association between knowledge regarding prevention and management of Diarrhea with selected demographic variable among mothers of under five children.

METHODOLOGY

STUDY APPROACH: -
Quantitative research approach will be used for this study.

STUDY DESIGN: -
Descriptive research design.

SETTING: -
A study will be conducted at a selected villages of Waghodia Taluka.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE: -
50 mothers of under fivechildrenat a selected villages of Waghodia Taluka

POPULATION:
The population included in the present study are the mothers of under five children.

SAMPLING METHOD: -
The sampling method used in research study is convenience sampling

VARIABLES –
Research variables: knowledge of mother of under five children in diarrhea regarding prevation of diarrhea.

Inclusion Criteria:-
- Mothers of under five children who are willing to participate in study
- mothers of under five children who can read and write Gujarati and Hindi
- mothers of under five children who are present during data collection

Exclusion Criteria:-
- mothers of under five children who are not willing to participate in the study
- mothers of under five children who are not able to read and write Gujarati and Hindi
- mothers of under five children who are not present during data collection

METHODOlOGY OF DATA COLLECTION
DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS
The tool consists 2 of sections.

SECTION A: Socio-demographic data that consist of 5 items seeking information related to age, educational status, socioeconomic status, occupation of parents, number of children.

SECTION:B Self-administer knowledge questioner is used to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhea among mothers of under 5 children. Following steps are considered in the development of tool.the scoring scale consists of one correct option for all multiple questions. There are total of 30 question items and are categorized into 5 division. Score "1" is given for correct response Score "0" is given for incorrect response. The score range from minimum of "score 0" and maximum of "score 30".

The knowledge level is arbitrarily divide into 3 categories based on self-administered knowledge questioner and accordingly the scores were allotted

- Adequate knowledge >66%
- Moderate adequate knowledge 35%-66%
- Inadequate knowledge <35%

PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION
After a brief self introduction and getting the rapport, the investigator will give brief details about the nature of the study and an oral consent will be obtained from the sample and confidentiality of the responses to be assured

RESULT
FINDINGS ARE ORGANISED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS
SECTION 1: Description of Sample Characteristics. Socio demographic sample

characteristics would be analyzed using frequency and percentage

SECTION 2: Assess of knowledge score regarding prevention and management of Diarrhea

SECTION 3: Association of socio demographic variable with knowledge regarding prevention and management of Diarrhea

SECTION 1
It consists of demographic variables, which are documented on the master sheet for analysis, frequency and percentage distribution.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Sr. No	Variable	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age(in years)		
	20-25years	23	46%
	25-30 year	27	54%
	25-30year	00	00%
	35-4-year	00	00%
2.	Educational status of mother		
	Illiterate	11	22%
	Primary education	25	50%
	secondary education	14	28%
	Graduate and above	00	00%
3.	Occupational status		
	Unemployed(housewife)	48	96%
	Health worker	00	00%
	Any other	02	04%
4.	Family income		
	Below 5000 Rs	39	78%
	5000-10,000 Rs	10	20%
	10,000-15,000 Rs	01	02%
	Above 15,000 Rs	00	00%
5	Number of children		
	1	08	16%
	2	42	84%
	3	00	00%
	4	00	00%

SECTION 2
ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION AND CONTROL PEM

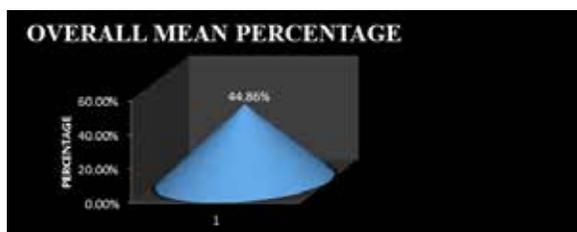**Table -2: Mean, SD, and Mean% Score For The Test Knowledge Level**

Sr No	Content	Total Knowledge Question	Mean	Mean Score %	SD
1.	INTRODUCTION	3	2.02	67.33	0.61
2.	CAUSES AND INCIDENCE	7	4.48	64	1.35
3	SIGNS , SYMPTOMS	5	1.34	26.8	0.86
4.	MANAGEMENT	11	3.48	31.63	1.71
5	PREVENTION	4	2.14	53.5	0.85
	TOTAL	30	13.46	44.86%	2.33s

Reveals that Introduction of diarrheal 3 items had a mean of with a standard deviation of 0.61 and mean% of 67.33%. Causes with 7 items had a mean of 4.48 with a standard deviation of 1.35 and mean% 64 %. and Signs and symptoms 5 item had a mean 1.34 and slanders de-

viation of 0.86 and mean % of 26.8 and Management of 11 item had of 3.48 and standard deviation 1.71 and 31.63 mean % and prevention of 2.14 with mean and standard deviation of 0.85 and mean % of 53.5

Figure _Bar chart Distribution of respondents according to Aspect wise Mean Score Percentage

Figure_ Bar Chart Distribution of respondents according to Total Mean Score Percentage

SECTION 3
ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES OF MOTHER OF UNDER 5 YEAR CHILDREN AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE SCORES

Medium = 14

SR NO	Variables	Score which falls above median	Scores which falls below medium	Total	X^2	Level of significance
1.	Age (in year)					
	20-25year	15	08	23		
	26-30year	17	10	27	0.01	NS
	31-35 year	00	00	00		
	35-45year	00	00	00		
2.	Education status					
	a. Illiterate	00	11	11		
	b.Primary education	18	07	25	9.45	S
	c.Secondary education	14	00	14		
	d.Graduate and above	00	00	00		
3.	Occupation					
	Unemployed	30	18	48		
	Health worker	02	00	00	0.11	**NS**
	Any other	00	00	02		
4.	Family income					
	a. Below 5000RS	22	17	39		
	b.5000-10,000RS	08	02	10	5.99	**NS**
	c.10,000-15,000RS	01	00	01		
	d.Above 15,000RS	00	00	00		
5.	No of children					
	1	05	03	08		
	2	27	15	42	0.01	NS
	3	00	00	00		
	4	00	00	00		

DISCUSSION
The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea among mothers of under five children residing in selected areas of Waghodia Taluka Hence observed that Variables of age (χ2=0.01) occupation (χ2=0.11), Education (χ2=9.45),Income (χ2=5.99), Number of child (χ2=0.01) was found. There is 0.05 level of significance are accepted. Thus it can be interpreted that there is a significant association between knowledge of mothers of under five children with their education and there is no significant association between knowledge of mothers of under five children with selected socio-demographic variables such as age, occupation, income and number of children in the family.

ETHICAL STANDARDS
This study was conducted after getting approval from the Institutional Ethics Committee and after obtaining written consents from all subjects.

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