



A Study on Assessment of Existing Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Prevention of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection Among Mothers of 0-5 Years Children in Selected Rural Areas of Vadodara District

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Attitude, Upper Respiratory Tract Infection

Mr Jonils Macwan

Final Year MSc Nursing Student, Dept. of Child Health Nursing, SNC, SV.

Mr. Nirmal Raj

Associate professor, Sumandeep Nursing College, Vidyapeeth, Piparia, Vadodara, Gujarat, India.

ABSTRACT Background: Upper-respiratory-tract infection (URTI) occurs commonly in childhood. On average, a healthy three-year-old child suffers from 6–10 colds per year.[1] URITs are usually mild, viral, and self-limiting; however, the symptoms can cause fever and make children irritable, lethargic, and uncomfortable. Objectives: To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding prevention of Upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children. To determine the level of attitude towards on Prevention of Upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children. To correlate the level of knowledge & attitude regarding Prevention of Upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children. To find out the association between level of knowledge & selected socio-demographic variables among mothers of 0-5 years children. To find out the association between attitude & selected socio-demographic among mothers of 0-5 years children. Material and Method: Non Experimental Descriptive design, and non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted to achieve the goal of the study. The tool consists of three parts. First part consist demographic data of the sample and second part consist of self modified Knowledge Questionnaire and Self Modified Attitude Scale. The sample was 60 staff nurses working in Dhiraj general hospital at Piparia, Vadodara. Result: 60% of subjects have inadequate knowledge. 33.33% of subjects have moderately adequate knowledge. 6.66% of subjects have adequate knowledge. 86% of subjects have adequate attitude. 14% of subjects have moderately adequate attitude. None of them was found with inadequate attitude. There is a significant negative correlation between knowledge and attitude. Conclusion: This chapter deals with the important finding of the study and nursing implications. The study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of URTI among mothers of 0-5 year children. A non experimental and descriptive correlation approach was used in the study. The study suggests that mother should be educated to prevent URTI among 0-5 year children. After completion of the study information booklet was given to samples according to their knowledge level.

INTRODUCTION

Respiratory tract infections (RTIs) are any infection of the sinuses, throat, airways or lungs. They're usually caused by viruses, but they can also be caused by bacteria. Respiratory tract infections are believed to be one of the main reasons why people visit their GP or pharmacist. The most widespread respiratory tract infection is the common cold.

NEED FOR STUDY

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection is global problem. Due to various changes in the world this problem is also increasing day by day which becomes a major concern in research studies. URTI is a frequently occurring disease with a major impact on the life of the affected children and the family and also society.

In 2008 upper respiratory tract infection occurred in approximately 156 million children (151 million in the developing world and 5 million in the developed world). It resulting in 1.6 million deaths or 28–34% of all deaths in those less than five years of age of which 95% occur in the developing world Countries with the greatest burden of disease include: India (43 million), China (21 million) and Pakistan (10 million). It is the leading cause of death among children in low income countries. Many of these deaths occur in the newborn period. The World Health Organization estimates that one in three newborn infant deaths are due to upper respiratory tract infection. Approximately half of these cases and deaths are theoretically preventable, being caused by the bacteria for which an effective vaccine is available.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing level of knowledge regarding prevention of Upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children.
- To determine the level of attitude towards on Prevention of Upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children.
- To correlate the level of knowledge & attitude regarding Prevention of Upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children.
- To find out the association between level of knowledge & selected socio-demographic variables among mothers of 0-5 years children.
- To find out the association between attitude & selected socio-demographic among mothers of 0-5 years children.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The Methodology is the most important in research as it is the framework for conducting the study. This deals with the description of the methods and different steps used for collecting and organizing data.

Research design

Research design is the overall plan for addressing a research question, including specification for enhancing the integrity of the study.

A Research design is a blueprint for conducting the study that maximized Control over factor that could interfere with the validity of the findings. The research design guides the researcher in planning and implementing the study in a way that it is most likely to achieve the intended goal.

-Non Experimental Descriptive design**Research setting**

The research setting is Dhiraj General Hospital, Piparia and Waghodia taluka

Population

Population denotes the entire group of subjects having some common defining characteristics and is selected for the research study.

- Target Population: Mothers of 0-5 year children
- Sample:
Sample refers to a part or subset of population selected to participate in research study. In this study Sample were Mothers of 0-5 year children.

Sample Size

The number of units or the subjects gathered for inclusion in the study is called sample size.

60 mothers (n=60)

Sampling Technique

Sampling is the process of selecting sample from the accessible population to represent the entire population for the research study.

Non Probability Convenient Sampling

Method of data collection

Self Structured & administered questionnaire and Self Modified Attitude Scale

Analysis and Interpretation

Descriptive and inferential statistics

SAMPLING CRITERIA

Sampling criteria is the list of characteristics essential for inclusion or exclusion in the target population.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Mothers of 0-5 year children from a Piparia, Waghodia village.
2. Those who are willing to participate in the study.
3. Those who know Gujarati or English Language.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Mothers aged greater than 40 year would be excluded.

RESEARCH VARIABLES:

1. **Knowledge:** Knowledge regarding prevention of upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children
2. **Attitude:** Attitude regarding prevention of upper respiratory tract infection among mothers of 0-5 years children

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Number Of Children , Previous information regarding prevention of URTI, Monthly Income, Type of Family, Type of House.

DISCUSSION

The chapter deals with the detailed discussion of the findings of the study interpreted from statistical analysis. The findings are discussed in relation to the objectives formulated, compared and contrasted with those of other similar studies conducted in different settings. The present study

is an effort to find out the level of knowledge and attitude of mothers' of 0-5 year children regarding prevention of URTI. In order to achieve the objectives, a descriptive approach was adopted and convenience sampling technique was used to select the samples. This study was conducted over a period of four weeks. The data was collected from 60 mothers' of 0-5 year children using structure self administered questionnaire & attitude scale.

CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the important finding of the study and nursing implications. The study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of URTI among mothers of 0-5 year children. A non experimental and descriptive correlation approach was used in the study.

The data was collected from 60 samples through non probable convenient sampling technique.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- 60% of subjects have inadequate knowledge.
- 33.33% of subjects have moderately adequate knowledge.
- 6.66% of subjects have adequate knowledge.
- 86% of subjects have adequate attitude.
- 14% of subjects have moderately adequate attitude.
- None of them was found with inadequate attitude.
- There is a significant negative correlation between knowledge and attitude.