



A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TOILET TRAINING AMONG MOTHERS OF TODDLER IN SELECTED RURAL AND URBAN AREA.

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ABSTRACT Toilet training or potty training, is the process of training a young child to use the toilet for urination and defecation, through training may start with a smaller toilet bowl-shaped device (potty). A Quantitative study was chosen to assess the knowledge regarding toilet training among mothers of toddler in selected rural and urban area. A descriptive design was used. The study was conducted in selected rural and urban area. 50 mothers from urban and 50 mothers from rural with mothers of toddler are included inclusion criteria in the study. Purposive sampling techniques method was used to collect the data from the sample. In rural area 29% of the mothers had inadequate on toilet training, 18% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge on toilet training and only 3% of the mothers having adequate knowledge. In urban 4% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge on toilet training, 14% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 78% of the mothers had adequate knowledge. In this study, mothers of toddler had inadequate knowledge on toilet training in rural area and adequate knowledge on toilet training in urban area.

KEYWORDS : Toilet training, mothers of toddler.

INTRODUCTION:

Toilet training or potty training, is the process of training a young child to use the toilet for urination and defecation, through training may start with a smaller toilet bowl-shaped device (potty). Achieving control of the body function of defecation and urination is one of the major task of the toddler period.

Toilet control over defecation and urination are two personal phases of toddler learning closely revealed to their sensory and motor control. Toilet training can be considered a progressive process that consist of several stages for which the child must acquire both physical and cognitive self control. It includes discussing, undressing, going, wiping, dressing, flushing and hand washing⁽¹⁾.

The American Academic of Paediatric (AAP) guidelines strongly suggest a child oriented approach to toilet training and that parents do not pursue toilet training until the child is behaviourally, developmentally, emotionally ready to begin. The guidelines recommend that parents and pediatrician is able to assess the readiness of the child and parents⁽²⁾.

The Canadian Paediatric Society (CPS) guidelines recommend a child-oriented toilet training method where the parents and caregivers set time aside for the process. The guidelines emphasizes that there is no correct chronological age when toilet training should begin and that it may several months or years to establish nocturnal continence⁽³⁾.

According to psychosexual theory by Sigmund Freud the correct time to start toilet training usually becomes a long and frustrating process if we try to start it before the child is ready.

Severe cases of constipation can cause painful anal fissures, faecal soiling (encopresis), or rectal enlargement. Unusual delays in toilet training normal children or regressions to soiling generally indicate family stress and/or underlying emotional problems and may require counseling to be effectively resolved⁽⁴⁾.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

An quantitative study was chosen to assess the knowledge regarding toilet training among mothers of toddler in selected rural and urban area. A descriptive design was used. The study was conducted in selected rural and urban area. 50 mothers from urban and 50 mothers from rural with mothers of toddler are included in the study. Purposive sampling techniques method was used to collect the data from the sample.

RESULTS:

The first objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of mothers of toddler regarding toilet training both in rural and urban communities. It shows that 29% of the mothers had inadequate on toilet training,

18% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge on toilet training and only 3% of the mothers having adequate knowledge in rural area. In urban 4% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge on toilet training, 14% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 78% of the mothers had adequate knowledge in urban area.

Supriya (2019): conducted study on assess the knowledge regarding readiness of toddler for toilet training among mothers in the selected rural area at Moradabad district. The finding of study revealed that fewer 9% mothers having adequate knowledge and 34% had inadequate knowledge and majority 57% of mother had moderate knowledge. Moderately adequate with a mean and mean percentage score of 13.21 and 52% respectively whereas standard deviation was 4.03⁽⁵⁾.

Neema M F Kamel (2016): conducted study on impact of an educational program on mothers knowledge, attitude and practice regarding their children with nocturnal enuresis. The result revealed that mothers level of knowledge about enuresis, attitude and practice have dramatically improved after the educational program implementation with statistically significant differences between pre post implementation. There were statistically significant relations between mothers level of knowledge about enuresis, attitude and practice⁽⁶⁾.

Manish K. GOYAL (2017): conducted study on effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding toilet training among toddler mothers. The results revealed that findings from this study pre test that about 80% of participants were inadequate knowledge, 16% participants were in moderate knowledge and 4% participants were adequate knowledge of toilet training among the mother of toddlers. After the post test 6% participants were inadequate knowledge, 10% participants were moderate knowledge and 84% participants were adequate knowledge of toilet training among the mother of toddlers⁽⁷⁾.

Nisha P Nair (2017): conducted study on assess the knowledge of mothers regarding toilet training among toddlers. The result revealed that maximum number of mothers 34 (56.6%) have average knowledge 15 (25%) have good knowledge regarding the toilet training. Chi-square value as computed to find the association between the level of knowledge and the selected personal variables⁽⁸⁾.

Karolien van Nunen et al; (2013): conducted study on quantitative study on identify the beliefs and attitudes of parents concerning toilet training. The results revealed most parents are not aware of the possible negative consequence this entail. More of single parents think that children who are not yet toilet trained should be allowed to go to school and more often send their not fully toilet trained children to school. Parents should be better informed about the possible negative consequences of a later completion of toilet training⁽⁹⁾.

Kareema Ahmad Hussain (2013): conducted study on mothers knowledge over child toilet training in Sebardan Village in Erbil. The result revealed that less than half (31.4%) of the mothers age were housewives, (34%) completed a primary school and all of them were from the rural areas. Less than half (40.4%) of mothers whom their male children exhibited physical readiness to reduce their number of wet diapers. The study has been recommended to provide guidance through the media and different community health centers to promote parental awareness toward developmental milestones and child toilet training⁽¹⁰⁾.

Priya Mariam Varghese (2013): conducted study on to assess the toilet training and effectiveness of a pamphlet on knowledge of mothers on toilet training of children in a selected tertiary care hospital, Bangalore. The result revealed that 31.67% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge, 86.67% and 13.33% had adequate and moderately adequate knowledge on toilet training⁽¹¹⁾.

Mallappa A. et al (2014): conducted study on to assess the knowledge and practice regarding toilet training among the mothers of early childhood (17 to 30 months) children in selected rural area at Tumkur district, Karnataka. The result revealed that 17% had adequate knowledge, 68% had moderately adequate knowledge and only 15% had inadequate knowledge. The mean percentage level of knowledge of mothers 59.5% and the mean was 11.9 with standard deviation of 2.3. 26% had better practice, 63% had good practice and 11% of them had poor practice regarding toilet training. The mean percentage level of practice 65.71%, the mean was 13.8 with standard deviation of 29⁽¹²⁾.

Nilton Carlos Machado (2011): conducted study on bowel toilet training a cross sectional study in children between 3 and 6 years old. The result revealed that 97% of the children were home trained by their mothers and 92% of them used their intuition, previous experience with an older child and grandmothers experience. Bowel and bladder toilet training started simultaneously in 84% of the cases, whereas 41% of the children mastered stool control earlier. Mothers with lower educational level and of social classes C, D and E initiated the training earlier and one of the related reasons was the cost of disposable diapers⁽¹³⁾.

Kavitha (2011): conducted study on knowledge and practice on toilet training among mothers of toddler in selected area at Manamadurai, sivagangai district. The result reveals that among the mothers of toddler, 19% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge, 59% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and only 19% of the mothers having adequate knowledge on toilet training⁽¹⁴⁾.

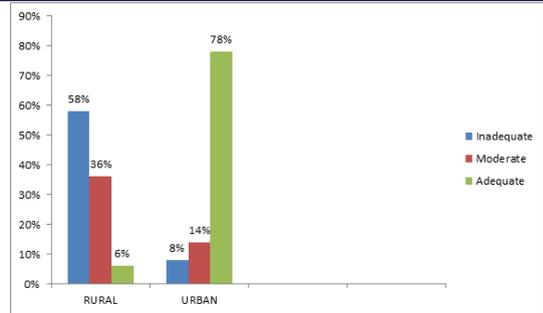
The second objective of the study to association between selected demographic variables with rural mothers of toddler with their knowledge toilet training It shows that regarding age $X^2=7.741$ and $df=4$, regarding religion $X^2=2.129$ and $df=4$, regarding education $X^2=4.031$ and $df=4$, regarding number of children $X^2=0.281$ and $df=2$, regarding occupation $X^2=0.674$ and $df=2$, regarding type of family $X^2=2.667$ and $df=2$, regarding source of information $X^2=7.040$ and $df=2$.

The third objective of the study to association between selected demographic variables with urban mothers of toddler with their knowledge toilet training It shows that regarding age $X^2=3.878$ and $df=4$, regarding religion $X^2=4.059$ and $df=4$, regarding education $X^2=4.109$ and $df=6$, regarding number of children $X^2=0.508$ and $df=2$, regarding type of family $X^2=2.162$ and $df=2$, regarding source of information $X^2=12.798$ and $df=2$.

Table: 1 Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Samples According To The Level On Knowledge On Toilet Training Among Mothers Of Toddlers

Knowledge	RURAL		URBAN	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate	29	58%	4	8%
Moderate	18	36%	7	14%
Adequate	3	6%	39	78%

TABLE-1: Shows that in rural area 29% of the mothers had inadequate on toilet training, 18% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge on toilet training and only 3% of the mothers having adequate knowledge. In urban 4% of the mothers had inadequate knowledge on toilet training, 14% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge, 78% of the mothers had adequate knowledge.



The study results reveals the association between the knowledge on toilet training among mothers of toddler and the selected demographic variables out of 50 samples in rural area. Regarding age the chi square value is $X^2=7.741$ and $df=4$. Regarding religion the chi square value is $X^2=2.129$ and $df=4$. Regarding education the chi square value is $X^2=4.031$ and $df=4$. Regarding number of children the chi square value is $X^2=0.281$ and $df=2$. Regarding occupation the chi square value is $X^2=0.674$ and $df=2$. Regarding type of family the chi square value is $X^2=2.667$ and $df=2$. Regarding source of information the chi square value is $X^2=7.040$ and $df=2$. The study results reveals that association between knowledge on toilet training among mothers of toddler and selected demographic variables out of 50 samples in urban area. Regarding age the chi square value is $X^2=3.878$ and $df=4$. Regarding religion the chi square value is $X^2=4.059$ and $df=4$. Regarding education the chi square value is $X^2=4.109$ and $df=6$. Regarding number of children the chi square value is $X^2=0.508$ and $df=2$. Regarding occupation the chi square value is $X^2=11.074$ and $df=6$. Regarding type of family the chi square value is $X^2=2.162$ and $df=2$. Regarding source of information the chi square value is $X^2=12.798$ and $df=2$.

The Mean And Standard Deviation For The Level Of The Knowledge Regarding Toilet Training Among Mothers Of Toddler.

Knowledge regarding toilet training among mothers of toddler	Mean	Standard deviation	Unpaired t-test	
			t- value	p-value
Rural	9.26	2.92	t=6.1596	<0.0001
Urban	12.66	2.59	Df=98	(S)

Shows that the mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding toilet training among mothers of toddler in rural area is 9.26 and 2.92 and in urban area the mean and standard deviation is 12.66 and 2.59.

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