



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

The main aim of this study to “assess the knowledge regarding management of diarrhea among mothers of under five children at selected anganwadi centre ,anand” objectives To assess the knowledge regarding diarrheal management of mother of under five years children's To check the association between knowledge of under five years children mothers regarding diarrheal management with their demographic variable .methodology: Quantitative research approach, sample size:60, setting :selected rural area of anand. the result were analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

The health of the children has been considering as vital importance to all societies because the children are the basic resource for the future of humankind. Child health depends on prevention. The majority of child health problems are preventable. The modern approach of child healthcare emphasis on “Preventive care rather than curative”. Most of the childhood disease is prevented my mother's role.¹

Children are our future and our most precious resources. Today's children are the citizens of tomorrow's world. In other words, the children are the budding human resources and the future citizens of the nations. Healthy children are not on only as sets but also the stepping stone to build a strong and prosperous nation. Their survival and protection on is prerequisite for the future development of humanity every child represents the unit of human capital. He/she has the potential to grow in to a productive adult and contribute to the economics and social development of the country. Further, every child has a right to grow and realize his/her full potential it, therefore, a moral obligation of every society to make provisions for the holistic development for it children. Nations all over the world/universe have come to recognize that the most effective strategy for building human resources is to improve the conditions of children. Ensuring and safe guarding the development of children has thus become an import national goal of all countries.²

NEED FOR THE STUDY

unhygienic condition, poor socio-economic condition and faulty technique about water purification etc. Diarrhea is about 13% higher in rural children than urban in the age group between 6 to 23 months. Moreover, there is a higher incidence of diarrhea in children with uneducated mothers as compared to those whose mothers have some primary education. It was further found that knowledge about ORS was less among younger mothers (15 to 19 years) than their older counterparts especially in rural settings.⁹

Diarrhea is common among children and contributes substantially to pediatric morbidity and mortality worldwide. Diarrhea is a major public health problem in developing countries. An estimated 1.8 Billion episodes of diarrhea occurs in each year and 3 million children under the age of 5 years die due to diarrhea.¹⁸

In India diarrheal disease is a major public health problem among children under the age of 5 years. Diarrhea kills nearly 5 lacks children a year in India. In Karnataka diarrhea kills 2% of neonate's yearly.¹⁹

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding diarrheal management of mother of under five years children's.
- 2) To check the association between knowledge of under five years children mothers regarding diarrheal management with their demographic variable.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

Quantitative research approach adopted for this study.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Quasi experimental research design was adopted for the study.

SETTING:

selected rural area of anand.

VARIABLES

Variables are concept at several of abstraction that are measured, manipulated or controlled in a study.

Demographic variables:

In this study only demographic variables can affect. In this study age of mother, numbers of children in family, type of family, occupation of family, religion, monthly Income were used as a demographic variables.

POPULATION

The population refers to as the target population, which represented the entire group or all the elements like individual or object that meet certain for inclusion in present study comprises of mother having knowledge regarding management of diarrhoea. In this study the **target population is 0-5 years child.**

SAMPLE

Sample refers to subset of a population that is selected to participate in a particular study. The sample size comprises **60 mothers of under five years childrens .**

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Sampling defines the process of selecting a group of people or set other elements with which to conduct a study. **Non probability convenient** sampling technique will be used for this study.

DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with discussion part according to the result, obtained from statistical analysis based on the study, the reviewed literature, hypothesis which was selected for the study. The present study was conducted to check the knowledge of mother's regarding management of diarrhoea in under five years childrens at selected rural area of anand. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, quasi experimental research design was adopted. Sampling technique was used to select the sample. The data was collected from 60 mother's of under five years children. The findings of the study have been discussed with reference to the objectives, hypothesis, and with the findings of other studies.

CONCLUSION

This chapter deals with the conclusion, implications, recommendations and limitations of the study to “A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding diarrhoea management among mother's of under five years childrens at selected rural area of anand.” In the present study 60 mother's of under five years children's with the use of non-probability convenient sampling technique. Effectiveness was

assessed by analysis of score of test. The data was interpreted by suitable and appropriate statistical method. This chapter deals with the following conclusions;

The overall test mean was 8.35&9.36.the median was 6.5&10.5 and the mode value was 12&12

The chi-square was used to determine the association between pre-test knowledge means score with selected demographic variables like class of study, age in years, religion, qualification, year of experience, monthly income .