



EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNING PACKAGE ON ACUTE GASTRO ENTERITIS IN TERMS OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN AT SELECTED PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE, COIMBATORE

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ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of learning package on Acutegastroenteritis in terms of knowledge among the mothers of underfive children. The results shows that 90% had moderate and 10% had adequate knowledge in the pretest. The level of knowledge was improved after the intervention, 86.7% had adequate knowledge. The calculated paired t value 12.5 was significant at 0.05, level hence research hypothesis was accepted.

KEYWORDS :

INTRODUCTION

Diarrhoea is one of the most common manifestations of illness in infants and children. It is characterized by an increased in fluidity, frequently, volume as well as possible changes in colour of faces in comparison with the usual stool pattern of the individual. The usual stool pattern of breast feed infants may be several stools a day, whereas formula feed infants may be one stool every other day. Diarrhoea is a symptom of variety of conditions, and it constitutes one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality among infants and children throughout the world.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Effectiveness of learning package on acute gastroenteritis in terms of knowledge among the mothers of under five children at selected Primary health centre,

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding acute gastroenteritis.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of learning package regarding the prevention of acute gastroenteritis among the mothers of under five children.
- To find out the association between the knowledge of mothers with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be significant difference between the pretest and post test knowledge scores among the mothers of under five children

H₂: There will be a significant association between the pretest knowledge score of mothers and selected demographic variables

ASSUMPTION

- Under five children have higher incidence of diarrhoeal disease.
- The mothers of under five children have limited knowledge regarding acute gastroenteritis
- The awareness regarding prevention and management of acute gastroenteritis among mothers of under five children can be enhanced through teaching programme

Material & methods

It was a quantitative study in which Pre experimental one group pretest and posttest research design was used. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 30 mothers with under five children who are attending Primary health centre, Anamalai, Coimbatore and fit into the inclusion criteria.

Tools used for the study:

1.Demographic variables

Variables of mothers of under five children which includes age of mother, educational status, occupation, food habits, family type, number of children, vaccinated the child up to age, residential area, house facilities, sanitation facilities, type of waste disposal.

2.Self administered questionnaire

The multiple choice questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge questionnaire on acute gastroenteritis among mothers. It consists of 30 multiple choice questions with 3 options, among the 3 options one is correct answer and other two are distracters.

3.Learning package on knowledge regarding acute gastroenteritis among mothers of under five children.

Pretest was conducted using self-administered questionnaire and learning package was implemented. Posttest was conducted after one week. Data analysis was done by computing frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, paired 't' test chi square test.

Table -4.2 Frequency distribution of the samples according to their level of knowledge in pretest and posttest

Level of knowledge	GROUP			
	Pretest		Posttest	
	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate (0-10)	-	-	-	-
Moderate (11-20)	27	90	4	13.3
Adequate (21-30)	3	10	26	86.7

The study findings show that (27) 90% of samples had moderate knowledge and (3) 10% of the samples had adequate knowledge in the pre-test. The level of knowledge was improved after intervention, in the post-test (4) 13.3% of the samples had moderate knowledge and (26) 86.7% of the samples had adequate knowledge.

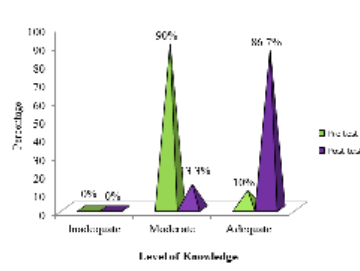


Fig-4.4: A Pyramid diagram showing the percentage distribution of samples in terms of their level of knowledge in pre test and post test.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the findings, the study proved that the learning package was effective in improving the knowledge of mothers regarding acute gastroenteritis.

LIMITATION

This study is limited to,

- 1.The data collection period of the study was one week,
- 2.The sample size was only 30, hence the findings should not be generalized with caution.

RECOMMENDATION

- Similar kind of study can be conducted with the large sample for generalization.
- Similar kind of study can be done in various settings.
- Similar kind of study can be conducted by using two different interventions to improve knowledge and practice of Acutegastroenteritis.

Table-4.3 Mean, mean difference, standard deviation and t-value of pretest and posttest level of knowledge.

n=30

S. No	Variables	Mean	Mean difference	Standard deviation	Paired 't' test
1.	Pretest	16.8	7.5	3	12.5
2.	Post test	24.3		2.4	

($P < 0.05$ significant)

The data presented on the table 4.3 shows that the mean pre-test score was 16.8 and mean post test score was 24.3. The mean difference 7.5 was a true difference, the standard deviation of pretest score is 3 and post test knowledge score is 2.4. The calculated paired 't' value 12.5 is significant at (0.05 level is greater than the table value $t=2.045$. Hence the hypothesis was accepted.

It was inferred that learning package was effective in improving the knowledge of mothers on Acute gastroenteritis.

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