

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE ABOUT FEBRILE SEIZURE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, HISAR

Paediatrics

Kuljeet Kaur*

Assistant Professor, Maharaja Agrasen Nursing College Bahadurgarh *Corresponding Author

Vasanth P

Professor, SUS College of Nursing, Barota, Ratia, Haryana

ABSTRACT

Children under five years of age are more prone to develop infection, as their immune system is immature. Fever is a common manifestation present in most of the infection. In some children severe fever can result convulsion. Certain practices and customs regarding management of febrile convulsion may result in increasing risk of morbidity. Febrile convulsions generate as much anxiety among relatives and parents. The Purpose of the study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the self instructional module on knowledge about febrile seizure among mothers of under five children. A pre experimental one group pre test and post test design was used to conduct the study among 100 mothers of under five children. Overall result of present study proved that the self instructional module was significantly effective in improving the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding febrile convulsion. Hence the study concluded that improve the knowledge on febrile convulsion helps to provide care and to safeguard the children during febrile convulsion and to prevent further complication.

KEYWORDS

Self Instructional Module, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Mothers, Under five children, febrile convulsion.

I. INTRODUCTION

A child is unique individual; he or she is not a miniature adult, not a little man or woman. Children are a blessing from the lord. The childhood period is also a vital period because many of the health problems will arise from this period. Children under five years of age are very small and their all systems are in developing stage. Because of their play activities, poor feedings and immaturity of immune system causes frequent attack of infections like respiratory tract infection, otitis media, diarrhea, gastroenteritis etc. Fever is a common manifestation present in most of the infection. In some children severe fever can result convulsion. A **retrospective analysis** of record of patient attending the pediatric emergency service, over a 12 month period (MARCH 2001 to 28th FEB.2012) was conducted in advanced pediatric centre, PGIMER, Chandigarh as well as civil hospital, Narayangarh, block of Ambala district Haryana. PGIMER had a higher % of CNS disease 17%. Morbidity rate of CNS disorder is different in both areas. In PGIMER seizure generalized 195%, febrile seizure 64%, focal seizure 325% and in civil hospital Narayangarh seizure generalized 17%, febrile seizure 3%, focal seizure nil. Therefore, this study intends to assess the learning capacity of the mothers of under five children through education and reassure the mothers with the help of Self Instructional Module (SIM) as the mainstay for the management and prevention of febrile convulsion.

Hence the study is undertaken to evaluate the self instructional module with the purpose to develop standardized health education material to teach mother's of under five year children.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To assess the level of knowledge of the mothers of under five children on febrile convulsion.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of the self instructional module on knowledge about febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.
3. To find out the association between the level of knowledge and the selected socio demographic variables among mothers of under five children.

II. METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH-In this study an evaluative research approach was used to assess the Effectiveness of Self instructional module on knowledge about Febrile Seizure among Mothers of Under five children.

RESEARCH DESIGN-Pre - experimental research design (one group pretest and post test design) was adopted to assess the Effectiveness of Self instructional module on knowledge about Febrile Seizure among Mothers of Under five children.

RESEARCH SETTING-The study was conducted in Pediatric wards (NICU, PICU, Delivery room, General wards) in N.C Jindal Hospital, Hisar

POPULATION-Mothers of under five children those who are present in the pediatric wards (NICU, PICU, Delivery Room, General wards) in N.C Jindal Hospital, Hisar.

SAMPLE-Mothers of under five children those who are present in the pediatric wards (NICU, PICU, and Delivery Room, General wards) in N.C Jindal Hospital, Hisar.

SAMPLE SIZE-The present study the sample size was 100 under five children mothers.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE-The present study adopted Convenient sampling technique to select 100 under five children mothers.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

Structured knowledge questionnaire prepared for data collection comprised of 2 section i.e. Section A, Section B.

Section A: This section comprised of Demographic Data with 11 items, to collect the background data of the study subjects. Age, education of the mother, residence ,type of family, religion, family size, occupation, family income, type of delivery, source of information, type of marriage.

Section B: This section included a self structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of study subjects regarding febrile seizure. A structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge about febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

III RESULT

In the present study, age wise distribution showed that maximum number 45 (45%) of the subjects belonged to 24-27 years, minimum number 28(28%) were above 28-31 years of age. Education of the mother depicts that the higher percentage of the mothers 41 (41.0%) were under graduate, 36(36%) had secondary school education, 19(19.0%) the mothers were post graduate, and the 19(19.0%) the mothers were under graduate, lowest percentage of the mother 04(04.0%) were primary school education .In relation of residence most of Mothers of under five children's 76 (76%) were lived in rural area and 26 (26%) subjects in urban areas .According to the type of the family , (51.0%) of the under five mothers were in nuclear family. Majority of the mothers (54%) were Hindu, about (45%) were Sikh and (1.0%) the lowest percentage of the mothers were Muslim. According to the size of family, 66.0% of the family consisted of 1-3 members. According to the occupation of the mother depicts that the higher percentage of the mothers 79(79.0%) were house wife, 11(11.0%) of the mother were Govt. employee and the 10(10.0%) the mothers were private employee. The large number 38 (37%) of the mothers family got monthly family income of Rs.10001-15000. According to the type of delivery 49 (49%) mothers undergone normal delivery and caesarian section, only 01 (01%) mothers has ventose and forceps

delivery. Distribution of the mothers according to source of health information depicts that the higher percentage of the mothers 54(54%) got information in TN/Radio/Internet for health information source, about 29 (29%) obtained health information from health personal. According to the type of marriage most of Mothers of under five children's 76 (76%) have done Nonconsanguineous marriage and 28(28%) have done Consanguineous marriage.

Table-1: Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Sample Based On Socio Demographic Variable

N=100

Variables	Category	(%)	(f)
1. Age in years	1.1) 20- 23 years	13	13
	1.2) 24- 27 years	45	45
	1.3) 28- 31 years	28	28
	1.4) 32- 35 years	14	14
2. Educational status	2.1) Primary education	4	4
	2.2) Secondary education	36	36
	2.3) Under Graduation	41	41
	2.4) Post graduation	19	19
3. Residence	3.1)Rural	74	74
	3.2) Urban	26	26
4. Type of family	4.1) Nuclear family	51	51
	4.2) Joint family	40	40
	4.3) Extended family	9	9
5. Religion	5.1) Hindu	54	54
	5.2)Muslim	1	1
	5.3)Christian	0	0
	5.4)Sikh	45	45
6. Family size	6.1) 1-3 members	66	66
	6.2) 4-6 members	34	34
	6.3) 7-9 members	0	0
	6.4)Above 9 members	0	0
7.Occupation	7.1)Housewife	79	79
	7.2)Government employee	11	11
	7.3)Private employee	10	10
	7.4)Self employee	0	0
8. Family income per month	8.1)Below Rs. 5,000	26	26
	8.2) Rs. 5001- 10,000	25	25
	8.3)Rs. 10,001- 15,000	38	38
	8.4)Above Rs. 15,000	11	11
9. Type of delivery	9.1) Normal delivery	49	49
	9.2) Cesarean section	49	49
	9.3) Forceps delivery	1	1
	9.4)Ventose delivery	1	1
10. Source of information	10.1)T.V. / radio/ Internet	54	54
	10.2)Health personnel	29	29
	10.3)Family members, Friends and neighbors	12	12
	10.4)Books and Magazines	5	5
11. Types of marriage	11.1).Consanguineous	28	28
	11.2)Nonconsanguineous	72	72

Table 2: Frequency, Range, Mean, and standard deviation of pre and post test knowledge scores among mothers of under five children about febrile convulsion.

N-100

Knowledge	Mean	Mean Percentage	Possible Gain Score (%)	Possible Gain Score (%)	S.D.	Table Value	P value	Result
Pretest	9.44	31.47	68.53	44.143	2.434	1.98	0.0000	Significant
Posttest	22.65	75.50	68.53		2.801			

*Significant at 5% level (i.e. $P < 0.05$)

From table 2, it is observed that there is a comparative improvement in the knowledge after the administration of self-instructional module in knowledge. The paired't' test was worked out to the statistical significance among the pre and post test scores for knowledge. Invariably in all cases the test is significant at (i.e. $P < 0.05$), research hypothesis is accepted. It evidently supports the statistical significance of SIM is promoting knowledge regarding Febrile convulsion.

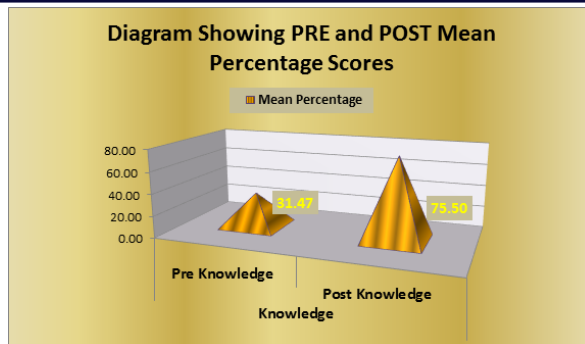


Figure 1: Effectiveness Of Self Instructional Module

IV. Interpretation and Conclusion

The overall findings of the study clearly showed that there is a need for teaching programme to enhance the knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding febrile convulsion. The present study proved that the self instructional module was significantly effective in improving the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding febrile convulsion. Hence the study concluded that improve the knowledge on febrile convulsion helps to provide care and to safeguard the children during febrile convulsion and to prevent further complication.

V. REFERENCES

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