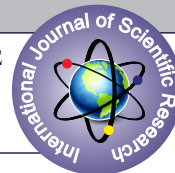


“EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE REGARDING FEBRILE SEIZURES AND ITS HOME CARE MANAGEMENT AMONG MOTHERS OF CHILDREN AGE GROUP BETWEEN 1-6YEARS ATTENDING TO PAEDIATRIC OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENT AND WARDS OF MAMATA GENERAL HOSPITAL, KHAMMAM, TELANGANA”.



Nursing

Ms. S.Srija

Nursing Tutor, College of Nursing, IMS,BHU, Varanasi,U.P.

ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice regarding febrile seizures and its home care management among mothers of children age group between 1-6years attending to paediatric out patient department and wards of Mamata General Hospital, Khammam, Telangana.

OBJECTIVES: **I.** To assess the pretest knowledge and practice levels regarding febrile seizures and its home care management among mothers. **II.** To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among mothers regarding febrile seizures and its home care management. **III.** To associate the post test knowledge and practice scores of mothers with their selected socio-demographic variables.

METHODS : This study was conducted on 70 paediatric out patient department and wards of Mamata General Hospital, Khammam. The population of the study were mothers of children age group between 1-6 years. Convenient sampling technique was used and a structured interview schedule was used to assess the knowledge and practice levels of mothers.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION : The pre test and post test knowledge means were 12.52 and 24 respectively. The standard deviation for pre test and post test were 4.86 and 4.27 respectively. The mean difference was 11.48. The calculated 't' value 13.57 is greater than tabulated value 2.0 at $p < 0.05$, shows that there is a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge at ($p < 0.05$) level. The pre test and post test practice mean were 5.81 and 13.47 respectively. The standard deviation for pre test and post test were 8.75 and 2.87 respectively. The mean difference was 7.66. The calculated 't' value 13.98 is greater than tabulated value 2.0 at $p < 0.05$, shows that there is a significant difference between pre and post test practice at ($p < 0.05$) level. The study concludes that structured teaching programme was effective in enhancing the knowledge and practice of mothers regarding febrile seizures and its home care management.

KEYWORDS

Effectiveness, Knowledge, Practice, STP, Febrile seizure

INTRODUCTION

“Children are like buds in garden and should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow.”

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

We find delight in the beauty and happiness of children that makes the heart too big for the body and we feel heartbroken when they are in sick and agony. Fever in the infant and toddler is one of the most common problems and greatest challenges faced by those caring for them. Fever is usually a sign of infection in the body and indicates body's natural response to help fight in infection. The body has several ways to maintain normal body temperature and the organs involved in helping with temperature regulation include the brain, skin, muscles and blood vessels.

Febrile seizures are more common in children between 3months to 5 years of age group. Of these, up to 30% have recurrent seizures and many get admitted to the hospital. Febrile convulsions refers to the seizures associated - with fever but excluding those related to CNS infections. It is the commonest cause of convulsions in early childhood.

OBJECTIVES: **I.** To assess the pretest knowledge and practice levels regarding febrile seizures and its home care management among mothers.

II. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme among mothers regarding febrile seizures and its home care management.

III. To associate the post test knowledge and practice scores of mothers with their selected socio-demographic variables.

METHODOLGY:

This study was used quantitative evaluative research approach & experimental one group pretest & posttest research design are used. The study was conducted in paediatric out patient department and wards of Mamata General Hospital, Khammam who have willing & fill the inclusion criteria. The population of the study mothers of children age group between 1-6 years. The sample size was 70 who is selected by convenient sampling technique and a structured interview schedule was used to assess the knowledge and practice levels of mothers. The instrument used for data collection in Structured questionnaire & interview schedule. Before the data collection content validity of the tools were establishing with 9 expert in field of nursing & 01 Dr. A structured Interview performa & observation checklist were used for data collection. The structured performa consider of two part:

Part- I consider of items (11) on demographic characteristics & Part-II A (25) consist of items regarding knowledge by the structured questionnaire & Part-II B (20) consist in practice by the checklist regarding the Febrile seizure & Home care management. The reliability of knowledge was (r) = 0.97 and Practice reliability was (r) = 0.93 by using split half method. The tools were found to be highly reliable.

Ethical clearance form the research committee & administrative approval form Mamata General Hospital, Khammam was taken before conducting the study & consent form the participants. Data was collected from 15 Feb. to 28 Feb. 2016. The data were analysis using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Obtained score/Max. score x 100 Inadequate knowledge: 0-33.3%

Moderately knowledge: 33.4-66.6%

Adequate knowledge: 66.7-100%.

RESULT & DISCUSSION:

Out of the 70 sample majority of mothers 27 (38.58%) were in the age group of 18-22 years and the child majority 41 (58.58%) were in the age group of 1-3 years. Regarding religion, majority 27 (38.58%) were Hindus, educational status of the mother 25 (35.71%) were educated up to primary education, number of children in the family majority 37 (52.85%) are having two children, family income per month majority 34 (48.58%) were earning Rs.3,000-5,000/- & living area majority 39 (55.72%) are living in urban area. Regarding history of febrile seizures in the family, majority 60 (85.72%), are not having the history of febrile seizures & source of information 25 (35.72%) were getting information from health care personnel.

TAB.NO –1.comparison Of The Pre Test & Post Test Knowledge Score & Practice Regarding Febrile Seizures And Home Care Management

n=70

Area	Sub Area	Pre-test		Post-test	
		F	%	F	%
Knowledge	Inadequate knowledge (0-33.3%)	23	32.86	0	0
	Moderately Knowledge (33.4-66.6%)	41	58.57	13	18.57
	Adequate knowledge (66.7-100%)	06	08.57	57	81.43
Practice	Poor practice (0-33.3%)	52	74.28	0	0
	Fair practice (33.4-66.6%)	16	22.86	37	52.85
	Good practice (66.7-100%)	02	02.86	33	47.15

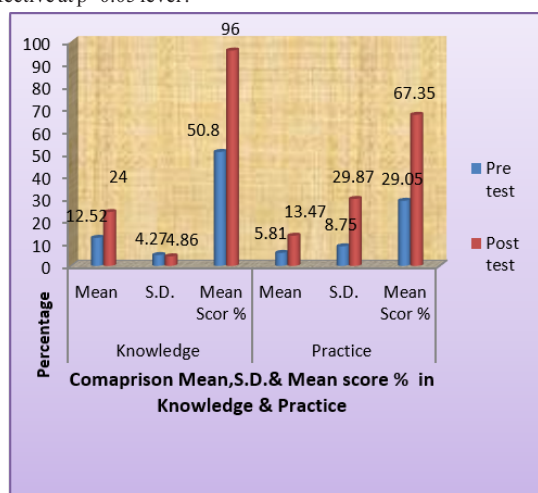
Tab.no-2:effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge & Practice Regarding Febrile Seizures And Its Home Care Management

n=70

Area	Mean $\pm$ S.D.	Mean difference	Mean %	Paired 't' calculated value	Difference in “t” test	Paired't' table value	Df	
Knowledge	Pre-test	12.52 $\pm$ 4.86	11.48	50.08	13.57**	0.41	4.26	69 Significant at p<0.05 level
	Post-test	24 $\pm$ 4.27		96.0				
Practice	Pre-test	5.81 $\pm$ 8.75	7.66	29.05	13.98			
	Post-test	13.47 $\pm$ 29.87		67.35				

Note : ** denote significant at 0.05 level

The Table no.2 & Figure 1 show pre test and post test knowledge & practice mean $\pm$ S.D. were 12.52 $\pm$ 4.86, 24 $\pm$ 4.27, 5.81 $\pm$ 8.75, 13.47 $\pm$ 29.87 in respectively. The mean difference in knowledge & Practice was 11.48 & 7.66 in respectively. Hence the calculated 't' value in knowledge & practice 13.57 & 13.98 is greater than table value p<0.05. It indicates structured teaching programme was effective at p<0.05 level.

**Figure:1 Comparison in Mean $\pm$ S.D., Mean score %**

However all over all finding revealed that the percentage of post test score was higher than the pre test knowledge & Practice score were high 11.48 & 7.66 in respectively. Hence it can be interpreted the STP was very effective. Finding the Paired "t" test to analysed the effectiveness of STP on Febrile seizure & Home care management for selected participant found to be significant.

There is a significant association between knowledge scores of mothers with their selected socio-demographic variables such as religion are significant and other is no significant such as age of the mother, age of the child in years, educational status of the mother, occupational status of the mother, type of family, number of children in the family, family income per month, living area, history of febrile seizures in the family and Source of health information.

There is a significant association between practice scores of mothers with their selected socio-demographic variables such as family income per month and history of febrile seizures in the family are significant & other is not significant such as age of the mother, age of the child, religion, educational status of the mother, occupational status of the mother, type of family, number of children in family, living area and source of health information regarding to febrile seizures and its home care management.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS:**NURSING PRACTICE:**

- Nurses working in community are key persons who play a major role in health promotion, health maintenance and prevention of disease.
- Nurses should be equipped with updated knowledge on febrile seizures and its home care management so that they would be able to impart appropriate knowledge to community.

NURSING EDUCATION:

- Education is the key concept in improving the knowledge of mothers. Mothers need to upgrade their knowledge & practice

based on the research findings.

- It is essential to provide opportunity for the students to educate regarding febrile seizures and its home care management of mothers both community and clinical setting.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION:

- Nurse administrators should conduct workshops and in-service educations as these will update the knowledge and practice of staff nurses who play a vital role in education and prevention of diseases.

NURSING RESEARCH:

- The findings of the study can be utilized for conducting further study. A large study can be conducted to standardize the STM on febrile convulsion.
- Findings of the present study suggest that nurses working in the clinical setting and community must encourage the parents regarding preventive strategies to control febrile seizures in children.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH:

- The study may be conducted with a larger sample to generalize the findings.
- A true experimental study to assess knowledge, attitude and practice of parents regarding febrile seizures and its home care management.
- A comparative study can be conducted to determine prevalence rate between urban and rural mothers of children age group between 1-6 years regarding febrile seizures and its home care management.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that the structured teaching programme on febrile seizures and its home care management for mothers of children age group between 1-6 years was very informative which was revealed by enhancement of knowledge and practice scores and also the statistical values revealed that there is significant effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

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