



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF REGARDING PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDERFIVE CHILDREN IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL BHADRAVATHI

Pediatrics

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ABSTRACT

Health in children has been considered as vital to all society because the children are the basic resources for future of human kind. Disease pattern of children are the basic resources for future of human kind. Disease pattern of illness and management of childhood illness are different than of adult. Children always need special care to survive and thrive. Major health problems include low birth weight, communicable diseases, malnutrition, infection, infestation, accidents and diarrhoeal diseases.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among mothers of under-five children at a selected hospital, Bhadravathi
- To determine the association between the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among mothers of under five children with selected socio demographic variables
- To develop an information booklet

Method: A descriptive study design has been adapted to conduct the present study. For the present study convenience sampling technique was used to select subjects. A structured knowledge questionnaire on diarrhoea was developed to collect data. The project was conducted from for a week from 2.05.2015-7.05.2015 from 9am- 6pm everyday at Nirmala hospital Bhadravathi among 60mothers of under five children. Data was analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequencies percentage, mean, mean percentage, standard deviation and Chi-Square test. **Result:** The knowledge score obtained by mother of under five children was 15,027 with a S.D of 0.9289. In relation to the General Aspects, 18 subjects i.e., 30% had Inadequate knowledge 18 subjects i.e., 30% had moderate knowledge and 24 subjects i.e., 40% had adequate knowledge. With regard to the risk factors causes and clinical manifestations 36 subjects i.e.,60% had inadequate knowledge, 23 subjects i.e., 38.3% had moderate knowledge and 1 subject i.e., 1.7% had adequate knowledge. With regard to the prevention and management of diarrhoea 32 subjects i.e.,53.3% had inadequate knowledge, 24 subjects i.e., 40% had moderate knowledge and 4 subject i.e., 6.7% had adequate knowledge. Overall 24 subject i.e.,(40%) have inadequate Knowledge, 33 subject i.e., (55%) have moderate knowledge and 3 subject i.e.,(5%) have adequate Knowledge. Chi square test revealed that demographic variable like education of the mother and source of information had significant association with knowledge score.**Interpretation:** The findings showed that 40% of the subjects had inadequate knowledge. 55% had moderate knowledge and 5% had adequate knowledge.**Conclusion:** Diarrhoeal diseases are extremely common in children and are a second most common cause of death in Children. This study has shown that, overall mothers have inadequate knowledge about diarrhoea and an information booklet was given for the mothers.

KEYWORDS

Introduction:

Health is not a need but it is the most fundamental of all rights. The linkage between health and development is an established concept. Children are major consumers of health. In India, about 35% of the total population are children below 15 years of age. They are not only large in number but also vulnerable to various health problems considered as special risk group. Disease pattern of illness and management of childhood illness are different than of adult. Children always need special care to survive and thrive.

Diarrhoea is common among children and contributes substantially to paediatric morbidity and mortality worldwide. Diarrhoea is a major health problem in developing countries. An estimated 1.8 billion episodes occurs in each year in 3 million children under the age of 5 years die due to diarrhoea. Worldwide, more than 10 million under five children die every year out of which more than 2 million are diarrhoea related deaths, according to David Oot (2004) Diarrhoea accounts for 20% of global deaths.

On the contrary, knowledge of mother in recognizing the danger sign of dehydration due to diarrhoea, and the prevention and management of childhood diarrhoeal diseases is the need of the hour to prevent child mortality and morbidity due to diarrhoea. Information, education and communication strategy may help increase the knowledge and create positive attitude among mothers regarding the cause, prevention, and management of diarrhoea.

Methods:

A descriptive research design has been adopted to attain the objectives of the study and convenience sampling technique was used to select subjects based on inclusion and exclusion criteria at Nirmala Hospital Bhadravathi. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used collect the data and data analysis was done using descriptive and inferential statistics in terms of frequencies percentage, mean, mean percentage, standard deviation and chi-square test. Duration of data collection was 1 month and of the study was 1 year.

Inclusion Criteria

The mothers of under five children
Mothers who are willing to participate in the study
The mothers who are treated as in-patients in Nirmala Hospital
The mothers available at the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria:

Mothers who are not available at the time of data collection

Results

Table No.1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution Level of Knowledge scores n=60

Sl.No	Knowledge variables	Level of Knowledge					
		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	General Aspect	18	30	18	30	24	40
2.	Risk Factors Causes and Clinical Manifestations	36	60	23	38.3	1	1.7
3	Prevention & Management	32	53.3	24	40	4	6.7
	Overall Score	24	40	33	55	3	5

Table No 1 Depicts that, In relation to the General Aspects, 18 subjects i.e., 30% had Inadequate knowledge 18 subjects i.e., 30% had moderate knowledge and 24 subjects i.e., 40% had adequate knowledge. With regard to the risk factors causes and clinical manifestations 36 subjects i.e.,60% had inadequate knowledge, 23 subjects i.e., 38.3% had moderate knowledge and 1 subject i.e., 1.7% had adequate knowledge. With regard to the prevention and management of diarrhoea 32 subjects i.e.,53.3% had inadequate knowledge, 24 subjects i.e., 40% had moderate knowledge and 4 subject i.e., 6.7% had adequate knowledge. Overall 24 subject

i.e.,(40%) have inadequate Knowledge, 33 subject i.e., (55%) have moderate knowledge and 3 subject i.e.,(5%) have adequate Knowledge. Chi square test revealed that demographic variable like education of the mother and source of information had significant association with knowledge score.

Table No 2: Association of Knowledge scores with demographic variables of Mother n=60

Sl. No	Socio demographic Data	Level of Knowledge			Chi-Square
		Inadequate	moderate	adequate	
1. AGE					
	15-20 years	0	3	0	$\chi^2=9.007$ df= 6 NS
	21-25 years	13	22	2	
	25-30 years	10	4	1	
	31-35 years	1	4	0	
2. NO. OF CHILDREN					
	One	13	16	1	$\chi^2=8.470$ df=4 NS
	Two	6	14	0	
	Three	5	3	2	
3. RELIGION					
	Hindu	14	22	3	$\chi^2=2.125$ df=2 NS
	Muslim	10	11	0	
4. YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE					
	1-2 years	4	7	0	$\chi^2=1.922$ df=4 NS
	3-4 years	9	15	2	
	5-6 years	11	11	1	
5. INCOME					
	Below 3000 rupees	1	2	0	$\chi^2=3.341$ df=2 NS
	3000-5000 rupees	12	15	0	
	Above 5000	11	16	3	
6. TYPE OF FAMILY					
	Nuclear	12	19	3	$\chi^2=2.740$ df=2 NS
	Joint	12	14	0	
7. EDUCATIONAL STATUS					
	Illiterate	0	1	2	$\chi^2=28.994$ df=8 S
	Primary Education	5	4	0	
	Secondary Education	7	13	1	
	Higher Secondary Education	8	13	0	
	Graduate	4	2	0	
8. PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE					
	Yes	18	29	3	$\chi^2=2.291$ df=2 NS
	No	6	4	0	
9. SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
	Health Personnel	6	8	0	$\chi^2=13.350$ df=6 S
	Print Media	6	7	1	
	Electronic Media	5	12	0	
	Others	1	2	2	

$P \leq 0.05$

NS- Non significant

S - Significant

From the Table No 2. it is evident that Chi- Square values of age, number of Children, religion, married life, income, type of family, previous knowledge are found to be less than the table value at $P \leq 0.05$, hence there is no significant association between knowledge scores and above mentioned demographic variables whereas the Chi-square values of Education of mother and Source of Information are found to be more than the table value at $P \leq 0.05$ and hence there is a significant association between Education of mother and Source of Information with the knowledge scores.

Discussion:

To assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among mothers of under-five children at a selected hospital, Bhadravathi

A descriptive study is conducted in among Mothers of Under five children regarding Prevention and management of diarrhoea. The

purpose of the study was to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children. Data depicts that the Mothers lacked knowledge on prevention and management of diarrhoea. The study subjects included 60 mothers, selected by convenience sampling. The mean knowledge score obtained by the subject was 15.027 with a standard deviation of 0.9298.

To determine the association between the knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among mothers of under five children with selected socio demographic variables

The calculated Chi-Square value was computed, which showed that the Chi-square values of Education of mother and Source of Information are found to be more than the table value at $P \leq 0.05$ and hence there is a significant association between Education of mother and Source of Information with the knowledge scores.

To develop an information booklet

An Information booklet was prepared regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea. The booklet was distributed to the subjects who participated in the study which aids in increasing the knowledge regarding the prevention and management of diarrhoea in children.

Conclusion:

Diarrhoeal diseases are extremely common in children and are a second most common cause of death in Children. This study has shown that, overall mothers have inadequate knowledge about diarrhoea and an information booklet was given for the mothers.