



EFFECT OF PAMPHLET CUM DEMONSTRATION (PCD) ON HOME BASED FEVER MANAGEMENT IN TERMS OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICE AMONG MOTHERS: A PRE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

A pre experimental study was carried out among mothers of under-five children in Periyakollapatty at Salem, to evaluate the effect of pamphlet cum demonstration (PCD) on home based fever management in terms of knowledge and practice among mothers of under-five children. 30 samples were selected by adopting convenient sampling technique. Self administered structured questionnaire and rating scale was used to assess the knowledge and practice respectively. The intervention includes administration of pamphlet cum demonstration of home based fever management. The findings shows that the post-test mean percentage score of knowledge and practice is higher than the pre-test mean percentage score. There was no significant association between the mean pre-test practice score on home based fever management among samples with their selected demographic variables (age of the mother, educational status of the mother, type of family, age of the child in years). Hence the researcher concluded that knowledge and practice was increased after the implementation of pamphlet cum demonstration.

KEYWORDS

Pamphlet cum demonstration, Home based fever management, Knowledge and Practice, Mothers of under-five children.

INTRODUCTION

Nations wealth depends upon its healthy citizens and it applies to all age groups. The health of children has historically been of vital importance to all societies because children are the basic resource for the future of mankind. Fever in children is one of the most common manifestations of an illness, which makes the parents seek medical attention early. Fever occurs when infectious process interacts with the host's defence mechanism. Bupas Health Information Team., (2009) states that the management of fever at home includes that if a child suffering from fever is yet eating, drinking or playing, the child may not need medication. Dress the child in light weight clothing or remove clothing to allow heat loss through the skin, followed by that, use a light weight blanket if the child feels cold or shivers. Provide extra fluids to prevent dehydration, provide sponge bath with lukewarm water if fever is higher than 104°F. Medication of choice is tablet Acetaminophen 10-15mg/kg body weight, can be administered every 6 hours. The cause being determined, fever remains the overriding source of anxiety to the parents.

Van Stuijvenberg M did a study regarding fear of parents in seizures due to fever and also general features of fever. So in this study researcher checked the knowledge about seizures in fever and the general features of fever. Here the sample size is 230 parents those who are having pre-school children and the result thus showed that 45 percent parents has fear of seizure's in fever and so because of fear 25 percentage of parents checked the temperature five times per day, 24 percentage of parents are sleeping in the same room of the child and 13 percentage of parents are not getting sleep in the night. So the study concluded that the education regarding fever and its complications especially seizures must be given to the parents. Knowledge and awareness about disease condition will help them to seek health services at the right time. The purpose of the study was to determine knowledge and practice regarding home based fever management.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A pre-experimental study using one group pre-test post design was conducted using Imogene King's Goal Attainment theory framework. After getting permission from concern authority researcher started the data collection. The study was conducted at Periyakollapatty at Salem. 30 samples were selected by adopting non-probability convenient sampling technique, based on the inclusion criteria and obtained written consent from each sample. On day-1, the selected mothers were individually assessed the knowledge by adopting self administered structured questionnaire and the practice was assessed by observation using rating scale. On the same day the pamphlet and demonstration regarding home based fever management was given to the selected mothers of under-five children. The intervention was given 30mts for administering pamphlet, clearing doubts and 45mts for demonstration using a dummy, thermometer and a medicine bottle of syp. Paracetamol. Likewise 30 samples were covered. Post-test knowledge and practice were assessed, on the day-8. Data was analysed using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical techniques.

RESULTS

• Socio demographic data

The analysis shows that 76.66% of samples were in the age group of 21-30 years and 23.33% were in between 31 - 40 years of age. 30% of the samples have primary education, 30% have high school education, 30% have higher secondary and 10% have UG/PG education. 60% of the samples lives in nuclear family and 40% lives in joint family. 30% of the children were below 1 year of age, 53.33% were between 1 to 3 years of age and 16.66% were between more than 3 to 5 years of age.

• Effect of Intervention on knowledge and practice

Table.1 Distribution of maximum possible score, Mean % score of pre-test and Post -test, paired mean difference, and paired 't' value of knowledge and practice score on home based fever management among samples.

(n=30)						
Sl No:	Item	Pre-test Mean % score	Post-test Mean % score	Mean difference	't' Value	P value
1.	Knowledge	29.73	94.66	16.23	18.96	0.043*
2.	Practice	36.22	94.00	3.0	17.52	0.034*

* Significant at $p < 0.05$ level

• Association between knowledge and practice with selected socio personal variables

Association was analysed by using chi-square between pre-test practice score of the samples and the age of the mother, educational status of the mother, type of the family and age of the child. The statistical findings indicated that statistically not-significant (χ^2 value for age of the mother is 0.737; χ^2 value for education status of the mother is 4.580 and χ^2 value for type of the family is 3.261 and (χ^2 value for age of the child is 2.531 respectively) at $p < 0.05$ level. These findings showed that there was no significant association between the mean pre-test practice score on home based fever management among the samples and the age of the mother, educational status of the mother, type of the family and age of the child.

DISCUSSION

The result of the study indicated that the mean percentage score of overall post test knowledge score on home based fever management was found to be increased than the overall mean percentage score of pre-test knowledge score. The overall mean percentage score of post-test practice score was found to be increased than the overall mean percentage score of pre-test practice score. AL Eessa Ya., et.al., (2000) done a study among parents on parental perception of fever in children. This study showed that 65% mothers in the selected samples had moderate knowledge. The study findings showed that most parents have poor knowledge regarding minimum temperatures for administering correct anti pyretic drugs.

Singhi S, et.al, (2001) conducted a study on parent's understanding of fever in children. The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge, attitude and treatment practices, towards fever in children. The results reported that 55% parents were aware of the normal body temperature and 23% were aware of the febrile temperature. 58% parents considered fever as a disease, 91% felt that fever may increase if unchecked, and 60% believed that if fever was brought down the child could be cured. As home treatment, paracetamol was used by 57% of parents and cold sponging by 29%. 63% were of the opinion that a doctor must be consulted for any fever. This study suggested that understanding of fever and home treatment practices were significantly better in highly educated parents.

The overall post-test mean percentage score of knowledge on home based fever management was higher than the overall pre-test mean percentage score. The study highlights the researcher concluded that administration of pamphlet and demonstration of practices regarding home based fever management are effective in terms of knowledge and practice level.

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