

**KNOWLEDGE OF THE MOTHERS REGARDING THE HOME CARE MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE ADMITTED IN K.L.E'S DR PRABHAKAR KORE HOSPITAL AND MRC, BELAGAVI, KARNATAKA, WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BOOKLET**



**Healthcare**

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**ABSTRACT**

A study was conducted on 72 mothers whose children were admitted in K.L.E'S Dr Prabhakar Kore Hospital Belagavi. To evaluate the knowledge of mother regarding the home care management of child with congenital heart disease with selected socio-demographic variables. The subjects were selected by using purposive sampling technique. Data collection was done through structured knowledge questionnaire. The study was conducted in K.L.E'S Dr Prabhakar Kore hospital and MRC Belagavi with a descriptive approach. Data obtained was tabulated and analysed in terms of objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study revealed levels of knowledge wise distribution of respondents showed that the majority of subjects 47(65.28%) are found with average knowledge ( $\geq$ mean-SD,  $<$ mean+SD), 13(18.06) of them with low knowledge. There was significant association between the children age, educational of the mother and income of the family with the knowledge scores.

**KEYWORDS**

Knowledge, mother, CHD, children.

**INTRODUCTION**

Most of the parents are curious to know that their unborn baby is healthy in the mother's womb, the preparation of the family starts as the women gets conceive the love and care provided to her for a healthy birth of the child, birth of a child is like a celebrative event in the family. But from the moments parents hear the words "your child has heart defect", they are bewildered, they often couple with so many complicated feelings ranging from fear, guilt sadness shame and confusion, they are worried about the physical health of the child that is associated with the mental and social health of the child. Apart from the stress and adjustments of the parents are also struggling to care for baby who may have spent months in NICU after the birth and have tubes and attachments to their tiny bodies, and when the baby has undergone an open heart surgery, their ability to eat can be compromised. Some babies have to be tube fed, in addition to feeding issues child may have trouble of weight gain. Children and Infant having CHD have a weaker immune system than the average child, hence they may also undergo to cause for hospital acquired infections, and simultaneously the surgical cost can also be astronomical to parents even with health insurance. The cost of medicine and doctors also add up the burden to the parents.<sup>1</sup>

The knowledge for the care of the child with CHD is too short as the caretaker do not know how to handle the child with congenital heart defect, a specialized care is need to care the children with such abnormality since birth, the child should be provided with love, affection, protection, nutrition, and care from the mothers and family members is beneficial for the health of the child with CHD, there may or not be survival of the child after birth or the child may survive for few years but the care for the child shouldn't change as it is its fundamental rights of that child, the child has to be protected from complications and specialized care should be provided. The care providers do not have much knowledge about the care of the child who is normally born whereas this child born with CHD needs a supervised and specialized care which the care takers lack so there is need to increase the knowledge of the mothers as they are the basic care providers to the child.

Innate heart deformity is one of the most common congenital anomalies, it is one of the major health problem found globally. Globally Twenty-eight percent of congenital anomalies consist of heart defects, and it plays a leading cause for deaths.

In United States about 1% per 40,000 births is estimated to be affected with the CHDs. The usual type of inbred cardiac disease seen is VSD, the prevalence of these mild types is increasing day by day where as other remains stable. In United States every year, about 35,000 infants are diagnosed with CHD. In which 25% are critical at birth that require surgery or other interventions within the first year of life to for the

survival. Whereas the parents of these children are sitting by their child's side in the hospital hoping and praying their child survival. 85% of infants are expected to survive till the adulthood due to the drastic change in advancement of medical and surgical care of the CHD and this is a chronic disease and the survival with critical CHD seems to be low and these children need medical care throughout their life.

In India, CHD is leading cause for children's morbidity and mortality. The mortality rate is approximately 10% and approximately 8 per thousand live births of congenital anomalies are estimated per year, the occurrence of congenital heart disease is measured at birth at prevalence per 8-10 per thousand live births. The prevalence rate of CHD is 11.2%, where acyanotic heart disease is 88.5% and cyanotic heart disease is 11.55%. VSD is found the common all over the world but here in India it is 31.2%, ductus arteriosus 24.3% and 48% of children with TOF. Due to the Poverty and lack of care in India the mortality rate is high and morbidity is increasing day by day.<sup>2</sup>

As we know that CHD is the major cause for mortality and morbidity all over the world and these children need a specialized care in such cases it is important that the care taker should have good knowledge regarding the care of child, and it if found that there is lack of knowledge about the care of children in these mothers and this was found during our posting in the wards of the hospital, they asked various questions to ask us regarding the care of the child, regarding the disease their child is suffering from the feeding habits and the care that has to followed at home after discharge from the hospital. We come across such many cases in the pediatric wards and neonatal ICU so. I felt it as a very important that the awareness of the mothers about the homecare of the child has to be improved and they must be thought how to take care of such children's at home. As there is lack of guidance at home regarding the care and thus I selected the topic for my study.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Descriptive cross sectional study design was used to carryout research study in which total of 72 samples were selected for the study by using purposive sampling technique. Data collection was done by using Knowledge Questionnaire. The structured knowledge questionnaire is used in the study consists of 2 sections.

Section I: Consists of 10 questions seeking the demographic data of the children and mother.

Section II: Consists of 30 questionnaire regarding home care management of the child with Congenital Heart Disease.

A score of '1' was given to a correct response and score of '0' was given to incorrect response of structured questionnaire of knowledge. The data obtained was analysed in terms of descriptive and inferential

statistics.

## RESULTS

### Major Findings of the study were:

#### 1) Finding related to the socio-demographic variable:

In the present study it was found that out of 72 mothers maximum number of the children 34(47.22%) of were in the age group between 7-12 months and minimum of 18(25.00%) were between the age group of 13-36 months. Majority of children 41(56.94%) belongs to female and 31(43.06%) were male. Majority of parents of the children 40(55.56%) of were between the age group of 26-30 years and 7(9.72%) were between the age group of 31-35 years. Majority of children 41(56.94%) of were in the second order group, and 5(6.94%) were in the third order. Majority of parents of the children 24(33.33%) of parents were having primary schooling and 4(5.56%) were in the least holding a degree. Majority of family of the children 54(75.00%) were Hindus and the least were Christian with 7(9.72%). Majority of parents of the children 64(88.89%) are housewife and 8(11.11%) are workers. Majority of family of the children 25(34.72%) of family fall in lower middle class and 6(6.94%) fall in the lower class and upper class income respectively. Majority of family of the children 48(66.67%) belongs to nuclear and 24(33.33%) were from joint family. Majority of family of the children 42(58.33%) belongs to consanguineous marriage and 30(41.67%) do not belong to consanguineous marriage.

#### 2) Findings related to Levels of knowledge wise distribution of respondents

Exhibits the majority of subjects 47(65.28%) are found with average knowledge, 13(18.06) of them with low knowledge and 12(16.67%) respondents have high knowledge.

**Table I:** Levels of knowledge wise distribution of respondents

Levels of knowledge	No of respondents	% of respondents
Low level (<mean-SD)	13	18.06
Average level (>=mean-SD, <mean+SD)	47	65.28
High level (>=mean+SD)	12	16.67
Total	72	100.00

#### 3) Findings related to association between demographic characteristics with levels of knowledge of the parents regarding the homecare of child with CHD.

There is statistically significant relationship among the children age ( $p=0.0280^*$ ), education of the mother ( $p=0.0001^*$ ) and the income of the family ( $p=0.0001^*$ ) with the knowledge score.

## DISCUSSION:

### Major Findings of the study were:

In the present study it was found that out of 72 mothers maximum number of the children 34(47.22%) of were in the age group between 7-12 months. Majority of children 41(56.94%) belongs to female, Majority of parents of the children 40(55.56%) of were between the age group of 26-30 years, Majority of children 41(56.94%) of were in the second order group, Majority of parents of the children 24(33.33%) of parents were having primary schooling, Majority of family of the children 54(75.00%) were Hindus, Majority of parents of the children 64(88.89%) are housewife, Majority of family of the children 25(34.72%) of family fall in lower middle class, Majority of family of the children 48(66.67%) belongs to nuclear, Majority of family of the children 42(58.33%) belongs to consanguineous marriage.

## CONCLUSION:

### Based on the findings of the study the following conclusions were drawn:

The finding found in the study says out of the 72 respondents 47 of them were having average whereas 13 of them had low knowledge and 12 were having high regarding the homecare management of the child thus there is the need of enhancing the knowledge of the respondents, and this can be done by the providing the information booklet to the mothers which contains the information of homecare management.

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