

# EFFECTIVENESS OF PARENTAL PARTICIPATION PROGRAMME REGARDING PREVENTION OF PNEUMONIA AMONG PARENTS OF CHILDREN DIAGNOSED WITH ACUTE RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION (ARTI) IN SELECTED HOSPITAL OF DEHRADUN



## Nursing

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## ABSTRACT

A Quasi -experimental research design was adopted as research design for the study with the objectives to assess parents' knowledge and practice regarding prevention of pneumonia after ARTI of under five children. Total 64 parents of under five children were selected as sample by purposive sampling technique. It was done at Paediatric ward of Himalayan hospital in Dehradun. Data were collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire and self- reported practice checklist. Data were analyzed by used of descriptive and inferential statistics based on objectives and hypotheses .The assessment of the pretest knowledge score of Parents had average knowledge 33 (51.57%) regarding prevention of pneumonia and 24(37.50%) had good knowledge, 4(6.25%) had excellent knowledge and only 3(4.69 %) parent had poor knowledge at the base line before interventions. After implementation of parental participation programme the mean post-test knowledge of parents (21.36±2.509) score was more than pre-test knowledge score (12.88±3.994). The practice score of parents was 2(3.13%) had average practice and 62(96.87%) had good practice where as in post-test practice score 64 (100%) had good practice after implementation of parental participation programme. And there was no significant association found between pre-test knowledge and Pretest practice with their selected socio demographic variables, and week correlation found between knowledge and practice of parents.

## KEYWORDS

Parental Participation Programme, Prevention of Pneumonia, Acute Respiratory Tract Infection, Parents of Children.

## INTRODUCTION

Pneumonia is an infection of the lower respiratory tract which affects the lungs and the precede cause behind death among children internationally. Pneumonia caused the death of 808,694 those children less than 5 year, which accounted for 15% of all child deaths in WHO, 2017.

According to the National Health Profile in 2019, acute respiratory infection occurred through pollution, poor hygiene and bacterial infections, in 2018, ARTI is the infectious diseases accounted for nearly 70% of all infectious diseases in India, with pneumonia being the most common fatal infection. Recorded data by National Health Profile is 41,996,260 cases and 3,740 deaths from acute respiratory infections occurred across India in 2018.

Infants and children, mainly those between the ages of six months and 3 years, they are reacts more severely to the ARTI. And also URTI is very common in the population and cannot be prevented. The best way to prevent the spread of this virus is to wash your hands frequently and avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth. Children are more vulnerable to get infections because their immune systems are weaker. Young children are prone to relatively serious complications, so they need to protect themselves from infection. Pneumonia usually starts after cold, flu, or upper respiratory tract infection. Pneumonia can be severe when children's immune systems are weak or have other health problems, and in healthy children, pneumonia heal within two to three weeks after the infection occur.

## OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the effectiveness of Parental Participation Programme on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Parental Participation Programme on practice of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia.
3. To find the association between Pretest level of knowledge of Parents with selected demographic variables
4. To find the association between Pretest level of Practice of Parents with selected demographic variables
5. To find the correlation between knowledge score and practice score among Parents.

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

**Acute respiratory Tract infection (ARTI):** In this study it refers to the infection of the respiratory tract in children of under-five in present study considered early identification and prevention of lower respiratory tract infection in under five .which has clinical sign of cold and cough, runny nose, sore throat and chest congestion.

**Knowledge:** It refers to information reported by parents on Prevention of pneumonia as measured by structured Knowledge questionnaire.

**Practice:** It refers to the self-reported practice of parents in prevention of pneumonia as measured by structured practice checklist.

**Parental Participation Program:** It refers to involvement of parents in caring of children who diagnosed with ARTI in prevention of pneumonia. It includes interactive session on information related to Prevention of Pneumonia and demonstrating selective practices which helps in management of ARTI in their children such as steam inhalation, temperature monitoring, administration of prescribed medication at home and hand hygiene. During Care of their children, they would be encouraging to practice at hospital as well as home.

**Prevention of Pneumonia:** It is the information related to the lower respiratory tract infection. Which includes etiology and risk factors of Pneumonia, Sign and symptoms, Recognizing preliminary sign and symptoms, management and Prevention of Pneumonia in children.

**Parents:** In the present study, parents refers to mother or father of under-five children

**Children:** It refers to child whose age under 1 month - 5 year

## Literatures Reviewed Under Following Heading:

1. Awareness, incidence and danger sign of childhood pneumonia, factors regarding ARTI.
2. Knowledge and practice regarding pneumonia & ARTI.
3. Effectiveness of different Educational intervention programmes. Knowledge and practice of mother regarding pneumonia prevention.

## ASSUMPTIONS

1. Parents may have some knowledge about pneumonia and its prevention
2. Parents have an important role in prevention of pneumonia in under five children
3. Parents are true representative of the population

**HYPOTHESES:** All hypotheses will be measured at the level of  $p < 0.05$  significance

1.  $H_1$ - There mean post-test knowledge score of parents will be higher than that of their mean pretest score
2.  $H_2$ - There mean post-test Practice Score of parents will be higher than that of their mean pretest score.
3.  $H_3$ - There will be significant association between level of knowledge of parents with selected demographic variables
4.  $H_4$ - There will be significant association between level of practice of parents with selected demographic variables
5.  $H_5$ - There will be significant correlation between knowledge and practice among parents.

**DELIMITATIONS**

1. Children with ARTI cases admitted in Paediatric ward.
2. The study was delimited to parents of children less than five year of age who are admitted to Paediatric ward of Himalayan hospital
3. Parent's response was based on individual knowledge & experience for prior to test and intellectual ability for after test.
4. Parental participation programme on prevention of pneumonia.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Research Approach:** Quantitative research approach was adopted in this study.

**Research Design:** Quasi-Experimental, one group pre-test post-test design was adopted as research design in the study.

**Research Settings:** The Setting of the study was Pediatric Medicine Ward of Himalayan Hospital, Dehradun.

**Population:** Parents of under-five children diagnosed with acute respiratory tract infection (ARTI) of Uttarakhand.

**Sample:** Parent of under five children diagnosed with ARTI admitted in selected hospital of Dehradun Uttarakhand.

**Sample Size:** Sample size was 64 parents of children diagnosed with ARTI, admitted in Paediatric Ward of Himalayan hospital.

**Sampling Technique:** Mothers were enrolled by using Purposive sampling technique was used for select the sample.

**Variables:**

**Independent variables:** Parents Participation Programme

**Dependent variables:** Knowledge and Practice

**Criteria for Sample Selection****INCLUSION CRITERIA**

1. Parents of under-five who were willing to give consent to participate in the study.
2. Parents of children diagnosed with Acute respiratory Tract Infection
3. Parents who understand and speak Hindi language.

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** Parents of children who diagnosed with Pneumonia or diagnosed with some others disease.

**Major Findings of the Study****Description of socio-demographic data of study participants-**

The socio-demographic data revealed that –

- Most of the mothers 40(62.5%) and 24(37.5%) father were enrolled.
- Majority of mother 34(53.1%) were age between 26-30 years and 26(40.6%) father age between 26-30.
- The 21(32.8%) mothers were primary educated and 17(26.6%) were graduate 22(34.4%) father were primary educated.
- Majority of father 37(57.8%) were private job and 19(29.7%) were self-employed and 53(82.8%) mother were homemaker, 08(12.5%) worked private job.
- Majority of parents 31(48.4%) were belongs to rural area
- Majority of parents 34(53.1%) were vegetarian,
- Majority of family type 34(53.1%) were lived in joint family.
- In 15(23.5%) parents were not heard about pneumonia in under five children
- Mostly child 37(57.8%) were male child and 27(42.2%) were female child was admitted
- Majority of family had Smoker person in family 41(64.1%).

**Objective 1: To assess the effectiveness of Parental Participation Programme on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia.**

The mean of post-test ( $21.36 \pm 2.509$ ) was more than pre-test knowledge score ( $12.88 \pm 3.994$ ) of parents and mean difference of knowledge score was 8.48 and. The t value (4.59) was more than calculated value  $t_{0.05} = 1.669$  at the  $p < 0.05$  level of significance. So there is significant difference in pre & post-test knowledge of parent. The research outcome were effective on parents of under five children, level of knowledge were increased compared to pre-test knowledge components. The data subjected for statistical paired t test (4.59) showed a highly significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ) existing between pre test and post-test mean knowledge score. P value = 0.001 i.e.  $< 0.05$ , Hence hypothesis H1 was accepted.

**Objective 2: To assess the effectiveness of Parental Participation Programme on practice of parents regarding prevention of pneumonia.**

The mean of post-test ( $27.03 \pm 3.720$ ) was more than pre-test practice score ( $31.50 \pm 1.782$ ). Mean difference of practice was 4.47. The research outcome were effective on parents of under five children, level of post practice were increased compared to pre-test practice components. So  $H_2$  was accepted

**Objective 3: To find the association between Pretest level of knowledge of parents with selected demographic variables**

There were no association found with the selected variables with pre-test level of knowledge. Hence the research hypothesis ( $H_3$ ) was rejected and null hypothesis ( $H_{03}$ ) was accepted.

**Objective 4: To find the association between level of Practice of parents with selected demographic variables**

There was no significant association found between pre-test practice score of parents with age, education diet, residence, monthly income of family, occupation at  $p < 0.05$  level of significant. Hence research hypothesis ( $H_4$ ) was rejected and null hypothesis ( $H_{04}$ ) was accepted.

**Objective 5: To find the correlation between knowledge score and practice score among Parents**

The positive correlation and relationship between before intervention knowledge and after intervention practice was 0.4625 indicated that there is partially weak correlation. The result is significant at  $p < 0.05$ . When knowledge increase so practice also improved in parents of under-five regarding pneumonia prevention. So  $H_5$  was accepted.

**DISCUSSION**

A study was supported by Sr. Kavungal Teena (2020) conducted a study of knowledge and effectiveness of structured teaching programme about the acute respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five children. In study majority of the mother were found poor knowledge. After implementation of the education programme knowledge was increased and no significant association were found between the pre knowledge with the selected demographic variables

Kadu Babasaheb Rahul (2020) conducted a study regarding effect of planned education Programme on knowledge and practices for Prevention of Pneumonia among Mothers of under Five Children. The study result was In pre-test, practices of mothers was found average practices ( $27.68 \pm 2.45$ ). Post-test practice of mothers was 100%, good practice ( $43.68 \pm 0.9781$ ) after intervention. Study before implementation knowledge was inadequate and after implementation of STP good practice and knowledge of the mother of under five children for prevention of pneumonia was adopted. Knowledge increased and practices were also improved.

Ballia Kapil (2019) conducted prospective, cross-sectional study regarding parents knowledge and practices about children admitted with acute respiratory infections in a hospital. Study outcome was caregiver's knowledge about acute respiratory tract infection was inadequate. Practices regarding home remedies was more. The research study revealed that awareness was needed for increased parent's knowledge and practices about Acute respiratory infection.

The study conducted by Abolwafa Nagat F (2017) impact of educational programs on pneumonia prevention knowledge for mothers under five years of age. The results of the study showed that the mother's knowledge improved significantly during the retest. Prevention of pneumonias the most precious for mothers of children under five years regarding prevention of pneumonia. It is evident that a positive correlation were found between the knowledge in pre-post-test of mothers of children under 5 year.

**LIMITATIONS**

1. A study was limited to parents of children younger than five years in the study.
2. Study time duration was limited.
3. Study was limited to children with ARTI.

**RECOMMENDATION**

1. An experimental research can be done on experimental and control group
2. An exploratory study can be done in community area regarding prevention of ARTI in under five children
3. A study can be conducted among large samples.

## CONCLUSION

The study concluded that the Parental Participation Programme was effective for increasing parent's knowledge and practice regarding prevention of pneumonia in under five children. early prevention of upper respiratory infection in under five children reduce the occurrence of lower respiratory tract infection in children.

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