



## EFFECTIVENESS OF PAMPHLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DIAPER DERMATITIS AMONG MOTHERS OF INFANTS IN SELECTED URBAN AREA.

### Nursing

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### ABSTRACT

Diaper dermatitis is the most common infection caused by Candida. Primary infection generally occurs in the intertriginous areas of the perineum and presents as a confluent popular erythema with erythematous satellite papules. Candida diaper dermatitis often complicates other non-infectious diaper dermatitis and occurs as an adverse effect of oral antibiotic treatment. Many physicians presumptively treat any diaper rash that has been present for >3 days for Candida. The main aim of the present study was "Effectiveness of pamphlet on knowledge regarding prevention and management of Diaper Dermatitis among mothers of infants in selected urban area". The study included total 30 mothers from selected urban area. Demographic data collected from Mothers. Effectiveness of pamphlet on knowledge regarding prevention and management of Diaper Dermatitis among mothers of infants in selected urban area was assessed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and paired t test. The findings showed that there was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) differentiation in pre-test and post-test knowledge of mother regarding prevention and management of Diaper Dermatitis among mothers of infants in selected urban area.

### KEYWORDS

Pamphlet, Prevention, Management, Diaper Dermatitis, Mother, Infant, Urban area.

### INTRODUCTION:

"Take Care of your body. It's the only place you have to live."

-Jim Rohan

Skin is the largest organ of the body, with a total area about 20 square feet. The skin protects us from members and the elements helps regulate body temperature, and permits the sensations of touch, heat, and cold.<sup>1</sup>

Diaper dermatitis can be regarded as the prototype of irritant contact dermatitis. As a reaction to overhydration of the skin, friction, maceration, and prolonged contact with urine and feces, retained diaper soaps, and topical preparations, the skin of the diaper area may become erythematous and scaly, often with papulovesicular or bullous lesions, fissures, and erosions. The eruption can be patchy or confluent, but the genitocurbar told are often spared. Chronic hypertrophic. Flat-topped papules and infiltrative nodules may simulate syphilitic lesions. Secondary infection with bacteria and yeasts is common, dis comfort may be marked because of intense inflammation. Such conditions as allergic contact dermatitis, seborrheic dermatitis, candidiasis, atopic dermatitis, and rare disorders such as histoid cytosis X (Langerhans cell histiocytosis) and acrodermatitis enteropathy should be considered when the eruption is per sestet or recalcitrant to simple therapeutic measures.<sup>2</sup>

Diaper dermatitis is an inflammatory reaction of the skin of the perineal and perianal areas (diaper area). It is the most common skin disorder seen in young infants. It is most commonly caused by irritation of the skin; however, there are other causes such as atopic dermatitis and seborrheic dermatitis that can present as a diaper rash. Another common reason is infection with Candida albicans, which can be primary or secondary.<sup>3</sup>

### Research Methodology:

#### Objectives of the study:

- To assess pre-test knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among mothers of infant in selected urban area.
- To evaluate effectiveness of pamphlet on knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among mothers of the infant in selected urban area.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The study was conducted in urban area. Research design selected for present study was pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design. Section-I Demographic data of mother. Section-II Structured knowledge questionnaires to assess the knowledge regarding Prevention and Management of Diaper Dermatitis among mothers of Infants in Selected urban area. Total 30 mothers selected by using Purposive sampling technique.

#### Inclusion Criteria

- Mother from selected urban area.
- Mother who understands and speak Marathi language.
- Mother who is having infant child i.e., from 0- 1 year of age.
- Mother who use diapers for their child.

#### Exclusion Criteria

- Mother don't understand and speak Marathi language.
- Mother who don't have infant child.
- Mother who are not willing to participate in the study

#### Statistical analysis:

Demographic variables were analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage. Paired t-test was used to determine the significance of mean difference between pre-test post-test.

### RESULT:

**Table no.1: Demographic data of Mother in terms of frequency and percentage. n=30**

Sr.no	Demographic Variable	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (of Mother)		
	21-25	18	60%
	26-30	11	37%
	31-35	1	03%
	35-40	0	00%
2	Educational qualification		
	Illiterate	0	00%
	Primary Education	7	23%
	Secondary and Higher secondary	17	57%

	Post Graduate and above	6	20%
3	Occupation of Mother		
	Housewife	21	70%
	Private Service	5	17%
	Government service	1	3%
	Business	03	10%
4	Monthly income		
	≤ ₹5000	0	00%
	₹5000 – ₹10,000	5	17%
	₹10,000 – ₹20,000	23	77%
	≥ ₹20,000	2	6%
5	Any information regarding prevention of diaper dermatitis		
	YES	25	83%
	NO	5	17%
6	Source of Information		
	Family and relatives	14	54%
	Health professionals	3	11%
	Mass Media	8	31%
	Friends	1	4%

Table no.1. Revealed that most of samples from 21-25 year age group 60%. Majority of mother having secondary and higher secondary education that is 57%. Majority of the mother that is 70% were having housewife. 77% mother's family income is 10000-20000. Majority of the mother that is 83% know about prevention and management of diaper dermatitis. Source of information family and relatives that is 54%.

**Table No. (2) Effectiveness of Pamphlet on knowledge of mother regrading prevention and management of diaper dermatitis.n = 30**

Knowledge	Maximum score	Mean Score	SD	't' value	Degree of freedom	S/NS
Pre-test	20	10.7	2.6	0.93*	30	Highly significant (p < 0.05)
Post-test	20	17.1	1.3			

(\* - significant, \*\* - not significant (t (30) =0.93, table value t (30) =2.04, p<0.05)

#### CONCLUSION:

This study concluded that pamphlet was effective in improving knowledge of mother regarding prevention and management of diaper dermatitis. The administration of pamphlet acts as guiding key for mother to improve knowledge and aware themes self about diaper dermatitis.

#### REFERENCES:

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