



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES ON HOME MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHEA AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN SELECTED AREA OF COMMUNITY, MURSHIDABAD.

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the knowledge and practices of mothers regarding home management of diarrhea in under five children in Murshidabad. A descriptive study was conducted among 60 mothers of under five children. The mothers were selected on a simple and random lottery-based technique. The tools used for data collection were structured interview schedules. The tools were further subdivided into three sections; namely, Section 1 (Socio-demographic variables), Section 2 (Structured knowledge questionnaires) and Section 3 (Structured practices questionnaires). The reliability of the tool was done by 'split-half method.' The study revealed that 56.6% of mothers had fair knowledge about home management of Diarrhea. 50% of mothers have good practices regarding home management of Diarrhea. There was a significant association between educational status and occupation and number of children with knowledge level of mothers regarding home management of Diarrhea. There was a significant association between educational status and age with the practice level of mothers of under five children regarding home management of Diarrhea. The findings of the study have severe implications for nursing practices, administration, education, and research

KEYWORDS

INTRODUCTION

"Healthy Children today make a healthier nation tomorrow."

Diarrhea accounts for the high level of mortality in young children in developing countries like India, despite worldwide efforts to improve overall child health levels. About 80% of the deaths are in the very first couple years in a child's lifespan. In the developing world as whole, about one-third of events and child deaths occur as Diarrhea and Dehydration exist. Approximately, 70% of Diarrhea deaths are caused by dehydration (the loss of large quantities of water and salts from the body, which needs water to maintain blood volume and other fluids to function properly).

Problem Statement: A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practices on Home Management of Diarrhea among Mothers of under five children in selected area of community, Murshidabad.

The Objectives Are Stated As Follows:

1. To assess the knowledge on Home Management of Diarrhea among mothers of under five children.
2. To assess the practices on Home Management of Diarrhea among mothers of under five children.
3. To find out the association between the knowledge on Home Management of Diarrhea among mothers of under five children with their selective demographic variables.
4. To find out the association between the knowledge on Home Management of Diarrhea among mothers of under five children with their selective demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study Design: A descriptive study was conducted among mothers of under five children.

Study Population: Mothers of under five children residing in selected areas of Murshidabad community.

Sampling Method: A simple, random sampling technique (lottery method) was used to select 60 mothers.

Data Collection Tool: A structured questionnaire was used to assess mothers' knowledge and practices regarding Diarrhea management.

Data Collection Procedure: Face-to-face interviews were conducted with mothers, and data was collected within the structured questionnaire.

Data Analysis:

- Frequency and Percentage for analysis of demographic data.
- Mean Standard Deviation of knowledge and Practice Score.
- Association measured by chi square test between knowledge score and selective demographic variables.

- Association measured by chi square test between practice score and selective demographic variables.

RESULTS

- Distribution of Demographic variables among the Mother's of under five children.

Majority of the mothers (50%) were from the age group 22-25 years. 58 mothers were from Muslim religion which was 96.66 percent. 65 percent of mothers had primary education, which was 39 in number. In the majority 33% of mothers were from a joint family which is 55 percent. 50 mothers were housewives, which was 83%. Majority of the mother's monthly income is 1001 to 5000 which is 34 in number and 56.6%. Majority of the mothers have two children which is 27 and percentage is 45.

Table -1: It Represents That The Maximum Mothers Have Fair Knowledge About Diarrhoea And Its Home Management Which Is 56.6%. Some Mothers Have Poor Knowledge Which Is 23.4%, Whereas Some Mothers Have Good Knowledge Also Which Is Only 20%.

Level of knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage (%) [n=60]
Good (16-13)	12	20
Fair (12-9)	34	56.6
Poor (below 9)	14	23.4

Table- 2: It Represents That The Maximum Mothers Have Good Stated Practice Score On Home Management Of Diarrhoea

Level of stated Practices score	Frequency	Percentage (%) [n=60]
Excellent (17-20)	15	25
Good (13-16)	30	50
Fair (12-9)	10	16.7
Poor(below 9)	5	8.3

- Association between the Knowledge on Home Management of Diarrhea among Mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

There was a significant association between educational status and occupation and number of children with Knowledge level of mothers regarding Home management of Diarrhea.

- Association between the Practice on Home Management of Diarrhea among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

There was a significant association between educational status and age with the Practice level of mothers of under five children regarding Home management of Diarrhea.

DISCUSSION:

Similar study was considered to determine the knowledge and practice level of mothers during acute Diarrhea in Bankura. Descriptive study design was selected and the on the analysis of the data by the descriptive statistics it was found 46.6% of the respondents have fair knowledge level and 50% have good practice level.(36) By the inferential analysis (chi-square test)the results showed that there was a significant association between educational status and Knowledge level of the mothers at the level of 0.05.(38)Hence a planned teaching program can be effective in the improvement of the knowledge in the mothers.

Our study also supported their findings. Recommendations are :Health education programs for mothers, promotion of ORT and homemade ORS,community-based initiatives to improve awareness.

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