



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

A STUDY ON PARENTS' ATTITUDE AND BARRIER IN RECEIVING SPEECH THERAPY AND HEARING REHABILITATION BY CHILDREN IN A SELECTED HOSPITAL AT MANGALURU.

KEY WORDS: Attitude; barrier; speech therapy; hearing rehabilitation

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ABSTRACT

A descriptive survey design conducted on 110 subjects (parents) whose children were receiving Speech Therapy and Hearing Rehabilitation between the age group of 1-12 years old selected by purposive sampling method in a selected hospitals at Mangaluru. The main aim of the study was to assess the parents' attitude and barrier in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children. The finding in this present study shows that majority of the subjects have favourable attitude (83.6%) and highly favourable attitude (16.4%) in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children. Majority of the parents faced some barrier during the process of treatment. There was no significant association between parents' attitude and barrier in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children with selected demographic variables of the parents and the child.

Introduction

Children are the world's most valuable resource and its best hope for the future. Children are the perfect extension and expression of a couple's love and caring. The emotional preparation for expectant parents is usually shaped by a glamorous image of the baby, a kind of ego ideal (Venkatakrisnashastry, I.&Vranda, M. N., 2012). All parents hope for a perfect child but unfortunately some children are born with some problems. These problems occur at some stage in a child's development which often retards the development. The discrepancy between the perfect child of their fantasy and the real child may be the cause for negative attitudes and parenting stress (Narain C., 2006).

Speech and hearing are vitally important aspects in children. Children acquire speech problems and language skills as they grow. Children born with physical, intellectual and or hearing problems make acquisition of speech difficult. Learning to speak is significant achievement for a child. Using language for communication is important in many ways, be it at home or at school. They are important especially in interacting with others, developing relationship, learning and working. In early childhood, sense of hearing plays a crucial role, providing the basis for speech and communication skills. If a hearing impairment is not diagnosed and treated at an early stage, before the age of 2 years, this can have a negative impact on a child's personal development as well as educational, social and professional opportunities throughout life. Thus speech and hearing are fundamental element in an individual's health and well-being (Lahey, M., & Bloom, L., 1988). Parental attitudes play an important role in the rehabilitation of a child with speech and hearing problems. This will help in understanding the parental attitudes and feelings about their children with speech and hearing problems and this will further serve as a guideline for counselling parents to bring about the attitudinal changes for effective rehabilitation (Kumar S, Rao G., 2008).

The investigator found that there has been little attempt to investigate parents perceptions and opinions of the services they received. Since parental attitudes play an important role in the rehabilitation of a child with speech and hearing problems. This will help in understanding the parental attitudes and feelings about their children with the therapy and rehabilitation and this will further serve as a guideline for counselling parents to bring about the attitudinal changes for more effective rehabilitation. Further it is also necessary to study about the barriers faced by the parents during the process of rehabilitation apart from the services being accessible.

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the Parents' attitude in receiving Speech Therapy and

2. Hearing Rehabilitation by children
2. To assess the Parents' barriers in receiving Speech Therapy and Hearing Rehabilitation by children
3. To find a Correlation between parents' attitude and barriers on Speech Therapy and Hearing Rehabilitation
4. To find the association of Parents' attitudes and barriers on Speech Therapy and Hearing Rehabilitation with selected demographic variables

Materials and methods

The research approach used by the investigator for this study was quantitative approach. Based on the purpose of study, research approach and variables to be studied, a descriptive survey design was selected for the study. Samples comprised of 110 parents who fulfilled the inclusion criteria and purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of children. The present study was conducted in speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation centre of Father Muller Medical College Hospital at Mangaluru, Ephphatha - centre of development at Kadri, Mangaluru and NITTE Institute of speech and hearing at Deralakatte, Mangaluru scheduled from 6th of March 2017 to 1st of April 2017. The data collected was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results

Description of Demographic Variables of the parents and the child

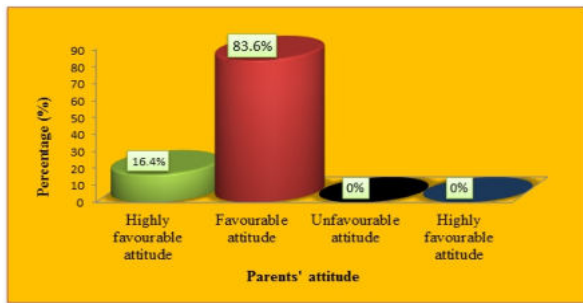
Among 110 participants, majority of the subjects i.e. 50 subjects were distributed in the age group of 31-40 years (45.5%); 75 subjects were female (68.2%) and 35 subjects were male (31.8%); 69 subjects were mothers (62.7%), 30 subjects were fathers (27.3%), 4 subjects each were grandfather and grandmother (3.6%) and 3 subjects were aunt (2.7%). 52.7 % were belonging to Hinduism, 20.9 % were Christianity and 26.4% were Islam; 55.5% were homemakers, 20.95 were in the field of business, 11.8% each, were govt. employees and private employees.

Majority of children i.e. 56.4% were pre-Schooler (3-6years), 17.3 % were Toddler (1-3years), and 26.4% were Schooler (6-12years). The mean age of children was found to be 5.75. 65.5 % were male and 34.5 % were female. 54.5 % were first child, 37.3 % were second child, 6.4 % were third child and 1.8 % was fourth child. 50% had schooling and 50% had no schooling.

Assessment of Parents' attitude in receiving Speech Therapy and Hearing Rehabilitation by children

Figure 1: Bar diagram showing the distribution of parents' attitude in receiving speech therapy and hearing

rehabilitation by children based on the levels of attitude



The data in figure 1 shows that majority of the parents have favourable attitude (83.6%) and highly favourable attitude (16.4%) in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children.

Assessment of parents' barrier in receiving Speech Therapy and Hearing Rehabilitation by children

Table 1: Area wise distribution of range, mean, standard deviation and mean percentage of parents' barrier in receiving Speech Therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children

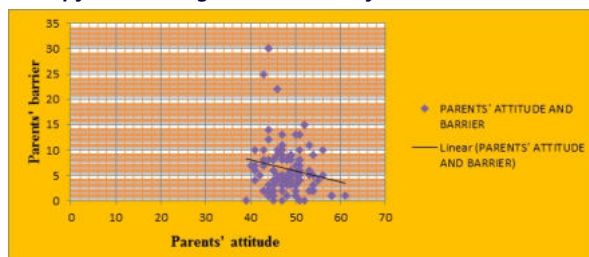
n=110

Area	Range of score	Mean ± SD	Mean percentage
Parent-personal barrier	0-8	2.60±1.87	32.50
Therapy related barrier	0-7	1.76±1.51	25.20
Therapist related barrier	0-8	0.75±1.59	9.40
Child related barrier	0-7	1.21±1.58	17.30

The data in table 1 shows the mean percentage of parents' barrier in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children based on the area wise distribution. The area wise mean percentage distribution were 32.5 % of parent-personal barriers, 25.2% were therapy related barriers, 9.4 % were therapist related barriers and 17.3 % were child related barriers.

Correlation between parents' attitude and barrier in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children

Figure 2: Scattered diagram showing the correlation between parents' attitude and barrier in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children



The data in figure 2 shows that there was a weak negative relationship which means that as the parents' level of attitude increases, the parents' level of barrier decreases.

Association of parents' attitude in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children with selected demographic variables

There was a significant association between parents' attitude in

receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation with the intervention that their child was taken. There was no significant association between parents' attitude in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children with selected demographic variables of the child. There was no significant association between parents' barrier in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children with selected demographic variables of the parents and the child.

Discussion

The present study comprises of 110 participants, the mean age of the subjects was 36.9. The study was consistent with the study conducted by Elizabeth Lafuze Gill to assess the attitudes of rural Kenyans toward speech and language disorders and therapy. A total of twenty-four men and seventeen women, or forty-one participants were included in this study, the mean age was 35.2 in this study (Gill, E. L., 2009).

The present study consists of 110 participants, majority of the subjects i.e. 75 subjects were female (68.2%) and 35 subjects were male (31.8%). The study was consistent with the study conducted by Rasha F Safwat and Aya Sheikhany to assess the parental attitudes and knowledge of stuttering. A total of 100 participants were included in which 44 (44%) were male and 56 were female (56%) (Safwat, R. F., & Sheikhany, A., 2014).

The present study showed that majority of the parents had favourable attitude (83.6%) and highly favourable attitude (16.4%) in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children. The study was consistent with the study conducted by Dr. Ra'ed Al-Sadhan to investigate the attitudes and concerns of patients with cleft palate and their parents toward speech problems and therapy which showed that the parent's had positive perception about the role of day care and school in improving the speech (Al-Motlaq, I., & Kapala, J., 2008).

The present study depicts that there was no significant association of parents' attitude in receiving speech therapy and hearing rehabilitation by children with the selected demographic variables of the parent except the intervention that their child were taken. The study was consistent with the study conducted by Rasha F Safwat and Aya Sheikhany to assess the parental attitudes and knowledge of stuttering which showed that education level and to a lesser extent sex were significantly associated with individuals' attitudes to stuttering (Safwat, R. F., & Sheikhany, A., 2014).

Conclusion

It is widely accepted that parents' attitude has a powerful impact on the treatment or intervention and faced some barrier while their child was taken. It is important to establish collaborations early in interdisciplinary healthcare training in order to improve quality of patient care. The interdisciplinary collaboration should become a standard for training healthcare professionals including nurses and speech-language pathologists in today's complex healthcare system. The ability to work with professionals from other disciplines to deliver collaborative, holistic, patient-centered care is considered a critical component of professional practice demanding a specific set of competencies. It's the nurse's responsibility to educate and give the public awareness regarding the availability of services.

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