



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Nursing

TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS REGARDING PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG CHILDREN AT SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITY IN HYDERABAD, A.P."

KEY WORDS: Infant care, mothers, need based, structured teaching programme, knowledge.

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: Diarrhoeal disease forms one of the two major killer diseases in children under five years of age in the developing world.. Health education helps the individual to understand the consequences of their actions either good or harmful. It also indicates how they can adopt certain behaviour, which helps in healthy living. Education is expected to provide strength to individuals and societal development of positive attitudes, values along with knowledge and various skills.

METHOD: The pre experimental research approach with one group pre-test and post-test research design. Purposive sampling was used for choosing the sample. 30 samples were selected who meet the criteria. Data collection was done using structured knowledge questionnaires, which consists of two parts. The result were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis

RESULT: Study revealed that, there was significant difference between posttest knowledge on mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea . the obtained "t" value 30.67 is greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore "t" value is found to be significant. It means there is gain in knowledge level of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea.

CONCLUSION: overall observation showed that the structured teaching was effective in enhancement of knowledge score of mothers. from this it can be concluded that structured teaching programme on prevention and management of diarrhea is an effective tool in increasing knowledge of mothers

INTRODUCTION

" Shape the future of life , healthy environments for children ."The children of today are the adults of tomorrow .They deserve to inherit a safer , fairer and healthier safeguard their environment .

Dr .Gro Harlem Brundland
Director General WHO

Diarrheal infections are the fifth leading cause of death worldwide and continue to take a high toll on child health. Mushrooming of slums due to continuous urbanization has made diarrhoea one of the biggest public-health challenges in metropolitan cities in India. In India mortality of under- five children is mainly due to acute respiratory infections 23% and diarrhoeal diseases 18% as per WHO report 2006 .

According to WHO guidelines for the management of Diarrhoea, Anti-diarrhoea, anti-amoebic and antibacterial have little role to play. Despite this fact over use of antimicrobial agents have reported for the management of the Diarrhoea. Community Health education is the utmost importance for the effective case management, since it has potential to establish productive contact between the health services and the community to increase capability of families to recognize the danger sign of diarrhoea in children and to encourage appropriate and early case seeking behaviours. Effective Health education can only be provided on the basis of an accurate understanding of prevailing knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of the community. Therefore it is necessary to have a relevant information concerning KAP of mothers about Diarrhoea for successful implementation of control activities.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

"To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Of Mothers Regarding Prevention And Management Of Diarrhoea Among Children At Selected Rural Community In Hyderabad, A.P."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To Assess the level of knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among children by pre-test .
2. To develop and administer structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea.

3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea among children by post-test knowledge Score.
4. To test association between knowledge of the post test scores with selected demographic variables regarding prevention and management of diarrhoea in children among mothers.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁, There will be significant difference in the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea among children before and after structured teaching programme.

H₂ : There will be significant association between knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea among children with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The conceptual frame work for this study is developed based on Ludwig Von Bertalanffy's (1980) general system theory . The pre experimental research approach with one group pre-test and post-test research design. The present study was conducted in rural community at Koheda, Hyderabad, A.P. Purposive sampling was used for choosing the sample. 30 samples were selected who meet the criteria. Data collection was done using structured knowledge questionnaires, which consists of two parts,

Part -I Structured questionnaire is dealing with the demographic variable includes age of mother, education of mother, occupation of mother, family monthly income, number of children, type of family, source of information.

Part -II structured questionnaire dealing with the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea among children.

Part II (A) Questions related to definition, causes , sign and symptoms of diarrhea.

Part II (B) Questions related to management of diarrhea.
Part II (C) Questions related to prevention of diarrhea.

In order to obtain content validity the prepared instrument along with problem statement, operational definition and blue print were submitted to 7 experts from the field of pediatric nursing, 3 experts from community health nursing and a biostatistics. Reliability of the tool was tested by the test-retest method. Each subject first score was compared with the same subject second score and the co-relation co-efficient (r) is calculated by using Karl Pearson's formula and was found to be $r = 0.90$. Prior permission was obtained from rural community Koheda, Hyderabad. Written consent was obtained from the subjects in the study. Each day five to six samples were given pre-test individually at their convenient hours. After the pre-test, conducted structured teaching on prevention and management of diarrhoea to each subject individually. Each sample takes 30 -45 min approximately.

Later after one week the post test was conducted at their place. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULT

Description of participants characteristics

It was observed that majority of mothers 8(26.67%) were in the age group of 31 - 35 years. The sample was distributed in terms of education as the majority of mothers 12(40%) were having Primary education, majority of mothers 9(30%) were house wife, With regards to monthly family income majority of mothers 12(40%) were from between 5000/- to 7000/- majority of 13(43.33%) were having one children. In regards to type of family, majority of 18(60%) were joint family.

Finding and distribution of knowledge score

Table 1(N=30)

Level of Knowledge	Pre test		Post test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Below Average (0-33.3%)	10	33.33%	0	0%
Average (33.4% -66.6%)	20	66.67%	5	16.67%
Above Average (66.7% -100%)	0	0%	25	83.33%
TOTAL	30	100%	30	100%

Association of pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variable

Table 2

Variables	Below average	Average	Above average	Chi square	df	P value (0.05)	Inference
a. age							
Below 20 years	5	2	-	0.5907	8	15.51	NS
21-25years	2	4	-				
26-30years	-	5	-				
31-35 years	2	6	-				
Above 35 years	1	3	-				
b. education							
Illiterate	3	2	-	0.4040	6	12.59	NS
Primary education	6	6	-				
Secondary education	1	6	-				
Graduation and above	-	6	-				
c. occupation							
House wife	5	4	-	0.9018	8	15.51	NS
Daily wages	3	6	-				
Private employee	1	6	-				
Government job	-	2	-				
Business	1	2	-				
d. family income							
5000/- to 7000/	7	5	-	0.3413	4	9.49	NS
7001/- to 10000/-	2	9	-				
10001/- and above	1	6	-				
e. no. of children							
1	7	6	-	0.5918	6	12.59	NS
2	1	9	-				
3	1	4	-				
More than 3	1	1	-				
f. type of family							
Nuclear family	1	11	-	0.1314	4	9.49	NS
joint family	9	9	-				
Extended family	-	-	-				
g. source of information							
Television	1	6	-	0.9867	6	12.59	NS
Radio	-	-	-				
Health personal	-	2	-				
Friends	-	2	-				

The table 2 shows chi square value computed between the pre test knowledge level of mothers on prevention and management of diarrhoea among children and selected demographic variables. therefore the hypothesis H2 is rejected

DISCUSSION

The result showed a marked improvement in post- test knowledge scores compared to pre-test knowledge score.

Pre-test score indicated that about 10(33.33%) of mothers obtained were below average (0-33.33%) score, 20(66.67%) were obtained average (33.34-66.67%) and above average knowledge level in pretest were found nil. In the post test the below average score of mothers were found nil(0-33.33%), 5(16.67%) were obtained average knowledge level and above average score 25(83.33%) were obtained in the post test. The obtained 't' value was 30.67, which is higher than the table 't' value 2.0452 at 29df with 0.05 level of significance. It

shows that there is significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

The relationship between the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on mothers knowledge with selected demographic variables was assessed through chi-square test. The results showed that there was no significant relationship between the knowledge and selected demographic variables. This indicates that the increase in post-test mean knowledge scores (24.90) than pre-test mean score (12.57) was because of structured teaching and not because of selected demographic variables.

IMPLICATIONS

Implications nursing practice

Health services are an essential component of society. The nurse play pivotal role in the delivery of the health care to the entire individual including children. She can educate the mothers to prevent and manage the diarrheal attacks in children. The role of hospital personnel is to conduct educational programmes related to prevention and management of diarrhea in children. Since the mothers of children are always available at the rural community, which is easily approachable, an effort should be made to educate them about prevention and management of diarrhea, so they can provide adequate attention to their children moreover they can disseminate the same knowledge to their family members, neighbors and friends.

Implications nursing education

The nursing schools and colleges can play a significant role in creating awareness among mothers regarding prevention and management of diarrhea through health education and other activities. The student nurse can improve their knowledge and apply this knowledge in clinical setting for providing comprehensive care and education to the mothers. The nursing curriculum should provide opportunities to the students to plan and conduct health education for different people in different setting like hospitals, communities, school, industry and other health care agencies. This is possible if the curriculum includes more content on prevention and management of diarrhea well integrated with other topics.

Implications nursing administration

Nurse administrator need to encourage and plan staff development programme in hospital as well as community on prevention and management of diarrhea. Thus the staff can be informed of the advances which can help in educating the mothers, family and community. Administrators of private and governmental health agency can organize health education programmes, camps and puppet show in the community and in the hospital setup to create awareness to the public on prevention and management of diarrhea in children.

Implications nursing research

Research is the bridge for health workers knowledge put into practice in effective way with evidenced based practice for providing comprehensive care to all individual including children. Nursing research on prevention and management of diarrhea in children be encouraged to generate good, valid and reliable data. This will provide a better picture on the magnitude of the problem.

Implications community services

The nursing students can spread information among the mothers during their community services by undertaking education programme and group discussion with mothers who are having children. Knowledge of the health workers, dais and community health visitors with regards to prevention and management of diarrhea in children among mothers should be updated by conducting workshop and educational programme as they are the key promoters.

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn from the findings of the study.

1. In pretest almost all mothers have scored below average and average marks.
2. After the structured teaching programme there was a significant increase in post test knowledge scores which shows that exposure to structured teaching programme would enhance the knowledge.
3. Majority of mothers showed a lot of interest to learn about prevention and management of diarrhea in children.

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