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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme to Mothers of Under-Five Children on Knowledge and Practice Regarding Prevention of Gastroentiritis in selected Slum Areas at Hassan

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Abstract:- Mothers are the primary care givers to the children so they should have adequate knowledge and practice regarding prevention of gastroenteritis in under five childrens. Pre-experimental research design with one group pre test and post group research design was used for the study. Samples are mothers of underfive children in selected slum areas at Hassan. Non-probability convenient sampling technique used. The total samples size was 80. The data were collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire and practice check list. Data collected from that pre- and posttest knowledge and practice computed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. In this present study shows that, where in, majority mothers if underfive children in the age group between 21 to 25years with 33.8%. Age of the child. Where in where in, majority of them are in the age group between 1to 3 years with 65%. Sex distribution is related to female children's. gave got 58.8%. Regarding the birth order of the child .majority of them 2nd child 31.3% regarding the residence, Majority of the mothers of under five children (n=80) were from semi urban with 100%. Regarding the education of the mothers, Majority of the mothers of under five children were primary education .with 50%.The family income of the mothers of the under five children .have a monthly family income between rupees 2,001-3,000, with 46.3%.The religion of the mothers of the under five children, most of them are Muslims with 82.5%These mothers of under five children .represent a nuclear family with 58.8%.Regarding the food consumption .mothers are non vegetarian with 93.8% Regarding employment. Mothers of under five children are house wife with 95%.

The overall mean post test knowledge level 82.92%and practice level 85.27% more than the mean pretest knowledge level 35.12% and practice level 40.50% .The comparison in the pre and post test knowledge level of mother of underfive children s regarding gastroenteritis and its prevention was 47.8%.and computed t value for pre and post test knowledge level was t= 47.2, p=<0.001and practice level t=42.76,pvalue <0.001.hence statistically significant in improving knowledge level and practice level of mothers of underfive children by planned teaching programme and there is an association between the pretest knowledge and practice level .

Keywords:- *Mothers of under-five Children, Gastroenteritis.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Health of the children has been considered as the vital importance to all societies because children are the basic resource for the future of human kind. Child health depends upon prevention. Majority of the child health problems are preventable. Remarkable changes have been occurred in the field of pediatric nursing in recent years due to changing needs of the society, medical and technological advances, political interest and changing trends. Other influencing factors are consumer's demands, increased public awareness and greater understanding of child health problems. Modern approach of child health care emphasizes on "preventive care rather than curative care". Most child hood disease are prevented by mothers role[1].

Under-five age groups are vulnerable and special group constituting a major of total population with high death rate. The important causes of morbidity and mortality of this group is mainly, acute respiratory tract infections, gastroenteritis etc. These conditions are mostly preventable with adequate care and awareness. This age group also needs regular monitoring of growth and development. For these reasons, the under-five age group children are provided on prevention of the diseases like gastroenteritis by giving education to the mothers[2] .

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Worldwide approximately 500 million children are suffers which gastroenteritis each year and 20% of all deaths of children are due to gastroenteritis[3].

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are to: -

- assess the level of knowledge and practice of mother of under-five children regarding prevention of gastroenteritis before giving planned teaching programme.
- evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme by comparing pre-test and post-test level of knowledge and practice among mothers of under-five children.
- identify the association between demographic variable with the level of knowledge and practice of mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of Gastroenteritis

III. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this research study, the researcher goal to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme to mothers of under-five children on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of gastroenteritis. Pre experimental with one group pre and posttest research design was used. The setting for the study was the slum area. A nonprobability convenient sampling method was used to select the 80 samples. The researcher used two tools to collect the relevant data. They were demographic proforma13 items, structured knowledge questionnaire 25 items and practice checklist 16 on prevention of gastroenteritis, and the knowledge score was arbitrarily classified as Inadequate Knowledge (0–8), Moderately Adequate (9–16), and adequate knowledge (17–25). Reliability was estimated by using test and re-test methods. The reliability obtained was (r=0.89). The investigator obtained written permission from the concerned hospital authority prior to the study.

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IV. RESULTS

The data pertaining to demographic characteristics of mothers of underfive children included Age of mothers, Sex,Age of child, Birth order of the child,Education,Residence, How do get the health information,Religion,Monthly Income, Type of family, Type of food consumption, Type of employment.

Demographic variables		No. of mothers	%
Age of mothers	15 -20 yrs	20	25.0%
	21 -25 yrs	27	33.8%`
	26 -30 yrs	16	20.0%
	31 -35 yrs	17	21.3%
Age of child	1 - 3 yrs	52	65.0%
	3-5yrs	28	35.0%
Sex	Male	33	41.3%
	Female	47	58.8%
Birth order of the child	1st child	21	26.3%
	2nd child	25	31.3%
	3rd child	16	20.0%
	> 3 children	18	22.5%
Residence	Semi urban	80	100.0%
Education	Primary education	40	50.0%
	Secondary education	12	15.0%
	Under graduation	3	3.8%
	Illiterate	25	31.3%
Monthly Income	Rs. 1001-2000	8	10.0%
	Rs.2001 –3000	37	46.3%
	Rs.3001 –4000	28	35.0%
	>Rs.4000	7	8.8%
Religion	Hindu	66	82.5%
	Christian	8	10.0%
	Muslim	6	7.5%
How do get the health information	Health agency	67	83.8%
	Personal	4	5.0%
	Radio	9	11.3%
Type of family	Nuclear family	47	58.8%
	Joint family	33	41.3%
Type of employment	Government	2	2.5%
	Private	2	2.5%
	House wife	76	95.0%
Type of food consumption	Vegetarian	5	6.3%
	Non vegetarian	75	93.8%

Table 1:- Distribution of the Socio-demographic variables of the mothers of the under-five children

Majority of mothers were in the age group between 21 to 25 years (33.8%) and majority of the children were in the age group between 1 to 3 years (65%).Regarding the birth order of the child majority of them were 2nd child ,regarding the residence, all the mothers of under five children were from semi urban. Regarding the education of the mothers,50%.of the mothers under five children were having primary education The family income of the mothers of the under five children had a monthly family income between rupees 2,001-3,000(46.3)Most of the mothers were Muslims and 83.8% got the health information from health agency. These mothers of under five children represent a nuclear family with 58.8%. And 95% were housewives. Regarding the food consumption mothers were non vegetarian with 93.8%.

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Table.2 shows that pretest, 88.8% of the mothers were having inadequate knowledge and 11.2% of the mothers were having moderately adequate knowledge. 0% of the mothers of underfive children are having adequate knowledge. In post test, 0% of the mothers of underfive children are having inadequate knowledge and 18.7% of the mothers had moderately adequate knowledge and remaining mothers were having adequate knowledge with 81.3%.

Level of knowledge	Pretest		Posttest	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percenage
Inadequate Moderately adequate Adequate	71 9 0	88.8% 11.2% 0.0%	0 15 65	0.0% 18.7% 81.3%
Total	80	100.0%	80	100.0%

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to level of knowledge regarding prevention of gastroenteritis

Table 3 shows that pretest, 82.5% of the mothers are having inadequate practice and 17.5% of the mothers were having moderately adequate practice. None of the mothers were having adequate practice.

Level of practice	pretest		posttest	
	frequency	percentage	frequency	percentage
Inadequate Moderately adequate Adequate	66 14 0	82.5% 17.5% 0.0%	0 12 68	0.0% 15.0% 85.0%
Total	80	100%	80	100%

Table 3:- Distribution of level of pre test and post test practice level of mothers on prevention of gastroenteritis

The table no 4 shows the net benefit due to planned teaching Programme considering knowledge, net benefit is 47.80% and considering practice, net benefit is 44.77%

Percentage of Knowledge and practice	Pretest	Post test	% of knowledge and practice gain
Knowledge practice	35.12 % 40.50%	82.92 % 85.27 %	47.80% 44.77%

Table 4:- Distribution of comparison of overall percentage on level of knowledge and practice

The chi squared test of association between pretest knowledge score Age of child, (chi square2=2.72,p value0.10), sex (chi square2=3.44,p value 0.06),Type of food consumption(chi square2=3.44,p value 0.06),Education(chi square2=0.62 ,p value 0.89),Monthly Income(chi square2=2.53,p value 0.47),Religion(chi square2=0.26, p value 0.88),How do get the health information(chi square2=0.21,p value 0.90),Type of Employment (chi square2=2.69,p value 0.26),Type of food Consumption(chi square2=1.58,p value 0.21) were not significant. pretest level of knowledge age of mothers of underfive children (chi square2=9.44,p value 0.02) Birth order of the child (chi square2=16.31,p value 0.001) Type of family(chi square2=5.93,p value 0.02) were significant.

The chi squared test of association between pretest practice score Age of child(chi square2=0.62,p value 0.43),Sex(chi square2=0.01,p value 0.98),Birth order of the child(chi square2=2.63,p value0.45),Education(chi square2=1.91p value0.59),Income per months (chi square2=3.84p value 0.34),Religion(chi square2=2.99,p value 0.22),How do get the health information(chi square2=0.92,p value 0.63). Type of food consumption (chi square2=4.04,p value 0.13),Type of employment(chi square2=0.94,p value 0.33) were not significant at 0.05 level of significance. Age of mothers (chi square2=15.62,p value 0.001) Type of family(chi square2=6.31,p value 0.01)) were significant.

V. CONCLUSION

This research study concludes that enhancement in knowledge and practice of mothers of under-five children of regarding gastroenteritis and its prevention. Providing planned teaching programme must be emphasized in the nursing curriculum. So that nursing student will be aware of the importance of providing planned teaching Programme. The health personnel should conduct the educational programme on gastroenteritis and its prevention in the community areas pediatric hospitals. The nurses should update their knowledge constantly in order to give education.

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