

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID FOR BURNS AND ITS PREVENTION AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREA OF KANPUR U.P.”

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ABSTRACT :

A retrospective study was conducted to study the incidence, severity, extent, cause, risk factors and overall mortality. 309 children of burn injuries treated over last 10 years in Govt. Hospital, Kanpur India. The study found that the children of less than 5 years were affected 76.1% and more than children age >5 years is 23.9%. Females were affected 74.1% and males are affected 25.9%. Most of the children received burn injuries in the range of 0-20percent. Body surface area 63.1 percent, electric burn 3.% scald 72.5 % followed by flame 22.7 % were most common cause of burn injuries. Overall pediatric burn mortality was 7.4 percent.

A survey in India found that only 22.8 % of patients had received appropriate first aid for their burns. The remainder had either received no first aid or else inappropriate treatment such as raw eggs, toothpaste, mashed potato or oil being rubbed into the burn. Education on the effect of immediate application of cool water to burns should be promoted widely as an affective first aid treatment.

Key Words :

Knowledge, Practice, Management of Burns Among the Mothers of Under five Children.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To assess knowledge among mothers of under-five children regarding first aid for burns and its prevention in children before the structured teaching programme.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of the structured teaching programme (STP) on knowledge of mothers of under-five children regarding first aid for burns and its prevention in children.
3. To compare the pre test and post test knowledge scores among mothers of under-five children regarding first aid for burns and its prevention.
4. To determine the association between knowledge among mothers of under-five children with selected socio demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test level knowledge scores among mothers of under-five regarding first aid for burns and its prevention.

H₂: There is a significant association between post test level of knowledge of mothers and selected socio- demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess:

It is the organized, systematic and continues process of collecting data and the statistical measurement of knowledge regarding first aid for burns and its prevention by structured questionnaire.

Effectiveness:

In this study, it refers to the extent to which the structured teaching programme is helpful in gaining knowledge by the mothers of under-five children regarding first aid for burns and its prevention after structured teaching programme.

Structured teaching programme:

In this study, it is systematically developed programme with teaching aids, designed to impart knowledge, regarding first aid for burns and its prevention among mothers of under-five children.

Knowledge:

In this study, it refers to the awareness and understanding regarding first aid for burns and its prevention among mothers of under-five children as evaluated by structured questionnaire.

First Aid:

First aid is the first assistance or treatment given to under-five children (casualty) by their mothers during burn injury before the arrival of qualified medical care by using facilities and materials at that time.

Burn:

A burn is defined as an injury to the skin or other organic tissue caused by thermal trauma i.e. by heat, friction, electricity, radiation, or chemicals.

Prevention:

It refers to the action taken by the mothers prior to the occurrence and development of risk factors of burns in under-fives, which removes the possibility that risk factors will ever occur.

Mothers of Under- five children:

The mothers who are having children below five years of age group.

Rural area:

Rural area is a group of people living in a geographical area where it doesn't have much facility and away from the cities and towns and fulfills the criteria of rural.

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH:

The Research Approach used in this study was a pre - explores approach, knowledge regarding management of Burns among the mothers of under five children in selected rural area of Kanpur UP.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

This study Employed the view of the present study, quasi - experimental one group pretest and post test Research Design.

SETTING OF THE STUDY :

The setting for this study is the in selected rural area of Kanpur UP.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

The Sample of the study compress of 60 mothers of under five children. The Simple Random sampling technique are used.

DEVELOPMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF TOOLS :

SECTION-I/PART -A: Demographic data SECTION -II/PART -B: Interview schedule structured questionnaire was selected as appropriate method of data collection for the study.

DISCUSSION :

The Present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding management of Burns. They are having only 49.3 percentage of knowledge before administration of structured teaching programme (STP). We can say they are able to answer only 15 questions out of 30 question regarding management of Burns before administration of structured teaching programme (STP).

CONCLUSION:

The Following Conclusion was drawn on the Basis of the present study topic to evaluate the A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding first aid for burns and its prevention among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area of Kanpur U.P. This Section brings about the limitation of the study to practice. The finding of the study has several implications on nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

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