

A study to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected common illness in fewer than 5 year children in selected rural area of Pakwada, Moradabad.”

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Abstract

The study was conducted in major district in rural area 2021. To assess the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge of mother regarding home management of common illness among children aged 2 months to 5 year in the group, Meghe Wordha, Maharashtra . The size of sample is 50 mothers of children aged between 2months and 5 year one group pretest and post test design was used . Participants were consist of 50 mothers from Neigh was the, Maharashtra Result overall mean knowledge score in pretest and post test reveals posttest knowledge score was higher i.e. 18.16 with S D of + 1.68 when umpired to pretest knowledge score which was 9.24 with S D of +2.90 .The statistical paired 6 + test implies difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score found to be 21.06 statistically significant at level 0.05%.

Introduction

Health is vitally important for every human being in the world. Whatever our differences may be, health is our most important commodity. A person in bad health cannot really live life to the fullest and same as for children. All children have the right to timely access to appropriate health services. Children under five years of age constitute to 15-20% of the India's population.

Every year, more than 10 million children less than 5 years of age, die in developing countries. Most of these deaths are preventable and treatable; they are mainly due to some common illnesses.

Common illnesses are generally defines as conditions that will resolve on their, own and can be self – diagnosed. Suffering from minor ailments is the most frequent episodes of childhood experience. Despite being entirely preventable and treatable, common infectious diseases are still killing young children in large number. UNICEF works around the world to protect and prevent children from dying.

Statement of problem

“A study to assess the effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected common illness in fewer than 5 year children in selected rural area of Pakwada, Moradabad.”

OBJECTIVES

- ❖ To assess the pre-test knowledge of mother regarding home management of selected common illness.
- ❖ To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding home management of selected common illness in children
- ❖ To compare pre-test and post-test knowledge score of mother regarding home management of selected common illness.
- ❖ To find out the association between posttest knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

RESEARCH APPROACH:

A quantitative research approach is used to assess the knowledge of mother regarding home management on common illness in children.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

Pre-experimental design was used.

SETTING OF STUDY:

The setting for the study was Pakwada Moradabad U.P.

POPULATION:

The target population of the study were mothers of children (under 5 year) in Pakwada, U.P.

SAMPLE:

Sample consists of 60 mothers of children (under 5 year children).

SAMPLE SIZE:

The sample size was 60 mothers of children (under 5 year).

SAMPLE CRITERIA:

Inclusion Criteria

- Mothers of children under 5 year children in Pakwada, Moradabad.
- Those mothers were willing to participate at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

- The mothers of children (age group above 5).

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE:

In this study purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample which meets the inclusive criteria.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE:

A self-structured questionnaire method was used for collecting the data.

METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

TOOL AND TECHNIQUE:

A self-structured questionnaire method was used to collect the data from the candidates.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOOL:

The following steps was undertaken to prepare the research tool-

- A review of literature on the relevant topic.
- Discussed with expert and guide.
- Preparation of the blueprint.

AGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
22	1	1.7

- Preparation of rough draft.
- Preparation of final draft of the tool.

DESCRIPTION OF TOOL:

The informational booklet was used in the study.

Self-structured questionnaire.

The tool consists of two parts:

PART 1st:It consists of Demographic Variables such as age, sex, religion, education, occupation etc.

PART 2nd :It is consists of multiple choice questions (30 questions) to assess the level of knowledge of mothers regarding home care management on common illness among children.

PRESENTATION OF DATA

SECTION 1

Distribution frequency and percentage of demographic variable among mother.

AGE

TABLE NO. 1

EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
23	2	3.3
24	1	1.7
25	6	10.0
26	6	10.0
27	2	3.3
28	7	11.7
29	5	8.3
30	7	11.7
32	11	18.3
34	2	3.3
35	6	10.0
36	3	5.0
44	1	1.7
TOTAL	60	100

RELIGION

TABLE NO.2

RELIGION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
CHRISTIAN	3	5.0
HINDU	49	81.7
MUSLIM	8	13.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

EDUCATION

TABLE NO 3

GRADUATE AND ABOVE	18	30.0
HIGH SCHOOL	15	25.0
INTERMEDIATE	22	36.7
NO FORMAL EDUCATION	5	8.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

OCCUPATION**TABLE NO 4**

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
BUSINESS	1	1.7
GOVT. EMPLOYEE	1	1.7
HOUSEWIFE	53	88.3
PRIVATE EMPLOYEE	5	8.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

MARITAL STATUS**TABLE NO 5**

MARITAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
DIVORCED	2	3.3
MARRIED	56	93.3
WIDOW	2	3.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

FAMILY INCOME**TABLE NO. 6**

FAMILY INCOME	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
15001-25000	10	16.7
5001-15000	33	55
ABOVE 25000	6	10.0
LESS THAN 5000	11	18.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

TYPE OF FAMILY**TABLE NO. 7**

TYPE OF FAMILY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
JOINT	31	51.7
NUCLEAR	29	48.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

DIETARY PATTERN**TABLE NO 8**

DIETARY PATTERN	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NON VEGETARIAN	19	31.7

OTHERS	3	5.0
VEGETARIAN	38	63.3
TOTAL	60	100

HAVING PREVIOUS

TABLE 9

HAVING PREVIOUS KNOWLWDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NO	40	66.7
YES	20	33.3
TOTAL	60	100

TABLE NO 10

IF YES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
NIL	39	65.0
FRIENDS AND FAMILY	4	6.7
NEWSPAPER	5	8.3
OTHERS	7	11.7
SOCIAL MEDIA	5	8.3
TOTAL	60	100.0

SECTION III

COMPARISON OF MEAN OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOME MANAGEMENT OF COMMON ILLNESS

TABLE NO. 12

GROUP	MEAN	STD DEVIATION	P VALUE	df	't' VALUE
PRE TEST	13.5000	3.92	0.755	59	-16.474
POST TEST	20.9333	3.58	-	-	-

SECTION IV

Findings related to association between post-test knowledge scores of the mothers in the Pakwada with selected demographic variables.

TABLE NO. 13

AGE	POST TEST KNOWLEDGE		TOTAL	CHI-SQUARE	DF	P VALUE	LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE
	ADEQUATE	AVERAGE					
22	0	1	1	14.172	13	.362	S*
23	1	1	2				
24	0	1	1				
25	4	2	6				
26	5	1	6				
27	1	1	2				
28	6	1	7				
29	3	2	5				
30	3	4	7				

32	5	6	11		
34	2	0	2		
35	2	4	6		
36	3	0	3		
44	1	0	1		
TOTAL	36	24	60		

Result

To evaluate the level of effectiveness planned teaching program on home management of selected common illness by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge score of mother regarding home management of selected common illness

The mean pre-test level of knowledge of mother regarding home management of common illness is 13.50 which increased to 20.93 at post-test. There was effectiveness of informational booklet to improve the knowledge of mothers in selected area of Pakwada.

To find out the association between post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable

Majority of the sample population was that of 32 year of age and the remaining were in the age group of 22-30 year.

Majority of the participants were belonged to the Hindu (81%), Muslim (13%) and the remaining participants were from Christian (5%).

Intermediate revealed the majority of the educations with 36% and least were under no formal education that was 8%.

Majority of the participants were house wives (88%), and least were under private employee (8%).

Majority of the participants were married (93%), divorced and widows both shared the equal participation (3. %).

Majority of the participants belonged to the income of 5000-15000 (55%), and 15000-25000 showed the least participation (16%).

Majority of the participant belonged to the joint family (51%); nuclear type of family (48%) showed the least participation.

Majority of the participants were vegetarian 63%, and others were 5%.

DISCUSSION

The aim of the study was to determine the level of knowledge regarding common illness among mothers of children (under 5 year) in Pakwada Moradabad. The setting of the study was Pakwada Moradabad the sample size was 60. This chapter introduces the summary of the study including inferences of outcome of present study, limitation of the study and implication of study for nursing practice, nursing research and nursing administration. It also comprehends with recommendation for upcoming research to assess mother's knowledge regarding common illness.

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