



A study to assess the effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding Diarrhea among mother of under five-year children at selected rural area of Bhabhar Gujarat

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Abstract

Background of Study: Diarrhea is derived from Greek word, meaning, “flowing through”. Diarrhea is defined as the passage of three or more loose or liquid stools per day (or more frequent passage than is normal for the individual). Frequent passing of formed stools is not diarrhea, or is the passing of loose, “pasty” stools by breastfed babies. It is the second leading cause of death in children 5 year of age. It is usually a symptom of an infection in the intestinal tract, which can be caused by a variety of bacterial, viral and parasitic organisms. It is a common disease and is one of the major determinants of childhood morbidity and mortality.

Method

Research approach: Quantitative research approach.

Research Design: A pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design

Participants: 60 mothers of under five year children at selected rural area of Bhabhar were selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique.

Tools: Self structured knowledge questionnaires were used to assess the level of knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five-year children. Intervention: Assessed the level of knowledge by using self structured knowledge questionnaires and given education regarding diarrhea by using planned teaching programme and post test is conducted on 7th day by using self structured knowledge questionnaires.

Results: Z test value is 48.09. This indicates that there was significant association between socio economic status and level of knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under-five year children.

Conclusion: Planned teaching programme has improved the level of knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five-year children.

Keywords: Assess, effectiveness, planned teaching programme, Knowledge, Under five Children.

Introduction

Healthy children today make a healthier nation tomorrow” World wide particularly in developing countries diarrheal diseases constitute second most significant causes of mortality & morbidity.

Diarrhea is a common disease and is one of the major determinants of childhood morbidity and mortality. Diarrhea is one of the main causes of death in less than five year’s children. Diarrhea is usually a symptom of an infection in the intestinal tract, which can be caused by a variety of bacterial, viral and parasitic organisms. Infection is spread through contaminated food or drinking water, or from person-to-person as a result of poor hygiene. Diarrhea can last several days, and can leave the body without the water and salts that are necessary for survival. In the past, for most people, severe dehydration and fluid loss were the main causes of diarrhea deaths. Now, other causes such as septic bacterial infections are likely to account for an increasing proportion of all diarrhea associated deaths. Children who are malnourished or have impaired immunity as well as people living with HIV are most at risk of life-threatening diarrhea.

Diarrhea is a common disease and is one of the major determinants of childhood morbidity and mortality. Diarrhea is one of the main causes of death in children under 5 years of age in India. Roughly, 1.5 million children die due to diarrhea and diarrhea related disease every year. The

Government of India through its national CDD (community driven development) programme plans to reduce the infant mortality rate. The CDD programme which was started in 1986 and covered 90 districts during 1986-87. During the period 1987-88 and 1988-89, another 90 and 120 districts problem respectively were covered and by 1989-90 the whole country was covered under the is programme.

The awareness of mothers about health disease and preventive services barometer by which we can measure the progress of the family, the community and the country lack of awareness can lead to improper utilization of health services, which are available in the society.

Statement of the Problem: A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching Programme on knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five-year children at selected rural area of Bhabhar Gujarat”

Objectives of the study

- To assess the knowledge regarding diarrhoea among mother of under five-year children.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding diarrhea among mother of under five-year children.
- To find out the association between the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five-year children with their selected socio-demographic variables.

Material and Methodology

Research Approach: Quantitative Research

Research Design: Pre-Experimental One Group Pretest Post Test Study

Participants: 60 mothers of under five year children at selected rural area of Bhabhar were selected by using non probability convenient sampling technique.

Data Collection Tool and Technique

Section A - Demographic Variables

A Self-administered questionnaire was prepared to assess the Demographic data of the Consist of selected socio-demographic variables such as Age of mother (in year), Occupational status of mother, educational status of mother, Type of family, Number of under five-year children in family, Family income Rs. /Month, Type of house, Source of water, any information about knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five childrens.

Section B- Assessment of knowledge with self-administered knowledge questionnaire

A self-administered questionnaire was prepared to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five childrens. Consists of 25 items on definition, types and transmission of diarrhea, causes, risk factors and sign and symptoms of diarrhea, management of diarrhea, Prevention of diarrhea. Each item had one or more correct answers all of which were scored. Each correct answer was given a score of 'one' and wrong answer 'zero.'

Procedure of Data Collection

Phase-I (Pre-test)

Pre-test was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding diarrhea among mothers of under-five children before the plan teaching programme.

Phase-II (Intervention)

Planned teaching programme was administered to mothers of under-five-year children.

Phase-III (Post-test)

Post-test was conducted to assess the effectiveness of plan teaching programme on knowledge regarding diarrhea among mothers of under-five children

Analysis and Interpretation

Organization and presentation of the data

The collected data was entered in a excel master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing. The data were analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives and hypothesis formulated for the present study.

The findings are presented under the following headings

Section I: frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables.

Section II: To assess the knowledge regarding Diarrhea among Mother of Under five Childrens

Section III: To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding Mother of Under five Childrens

Section IV: To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score regarding Diarrhea among Mother of

Under five Childrens with selected socio demographic variables.

Age Factor: Projected that distribution of respondent by age in years most of the respondent i.e.63.33% belonged to the age group of 21-24 years, 16.67% respondent belonged to age group of above 27 years, 13.33% belonged to the age group of 25-27 and 6.67% belonged to age group of 18-20 years of age.

Education Status: Projected that distribution of respondent by educational status of mother most of respondent i.e. 56.66% belonged to primary education, were 25% respondents belonged to secondary education, 11.66 % respondents belonged to no formal education and rest of 6.66% respondents belonged to higher and above.

Occupation Status: Showed that distribution of respondent by occupational status of mother, most of the respondent i.e.68.33% belonged to the house wife, 20.00% respondent belonged to the private employee, 10.00% respondent belonged to the government employee and rest of 1.66% respondent belonged to the business.

Type of Family: Revealed that distribution of respondent by type of family most of respondent i.e. 70.00% belonged to nuclear family, where 26.66% respondent belonged to joint family and rest of 3% respondent belonged to extended family

Number of Underfive children: Showed that distribution of respondent by number of under five-year children in family, most of respondent are i.e., 49% of the respondent have two children, 33.33% respondent have one children, 18.33% respondent have three children, and 0% respondent have four children.

Income: Showed that distribution of respondent by monthly income most of the respondent i.e. 53.33% belonged to the Rs.5001-10000 monthly income, 21.66% belonged to the below Rs. 10001-15000 monthly income, 13.33% respondent belonged to under Rs. 5000 monthly incomes, and 11.66% respondent belonged to above Rs. 15000 monthly income

Information Source: Showed that distribution of respondent by source of information most of the respondent i.e.43.33% belonged to friends and relatives, 28.33% respondent belonged to health personal, 20% respondent belonged to mass media, and rest of 8.33% respondent belonged to any other source of information.

Pre Test and Post Test Knowledge: Depicts the pre-test and post-test knowledge level of mother of under five-year children. The result shows that in pre-test 8% of the respondents had adequate knowledge, 35 % had moderate knowledge, and 56 % had inadequate knowledge and in post-test 61.66% had adequate knowledge, 38.33% had moderate knowledge and 0% of the respondent had inadequate knowledge regarding use of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five year children.

Conclusion

Planned teaching programme has improved the level of knowledge regarding diarrhea among mother of under five-year children.

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