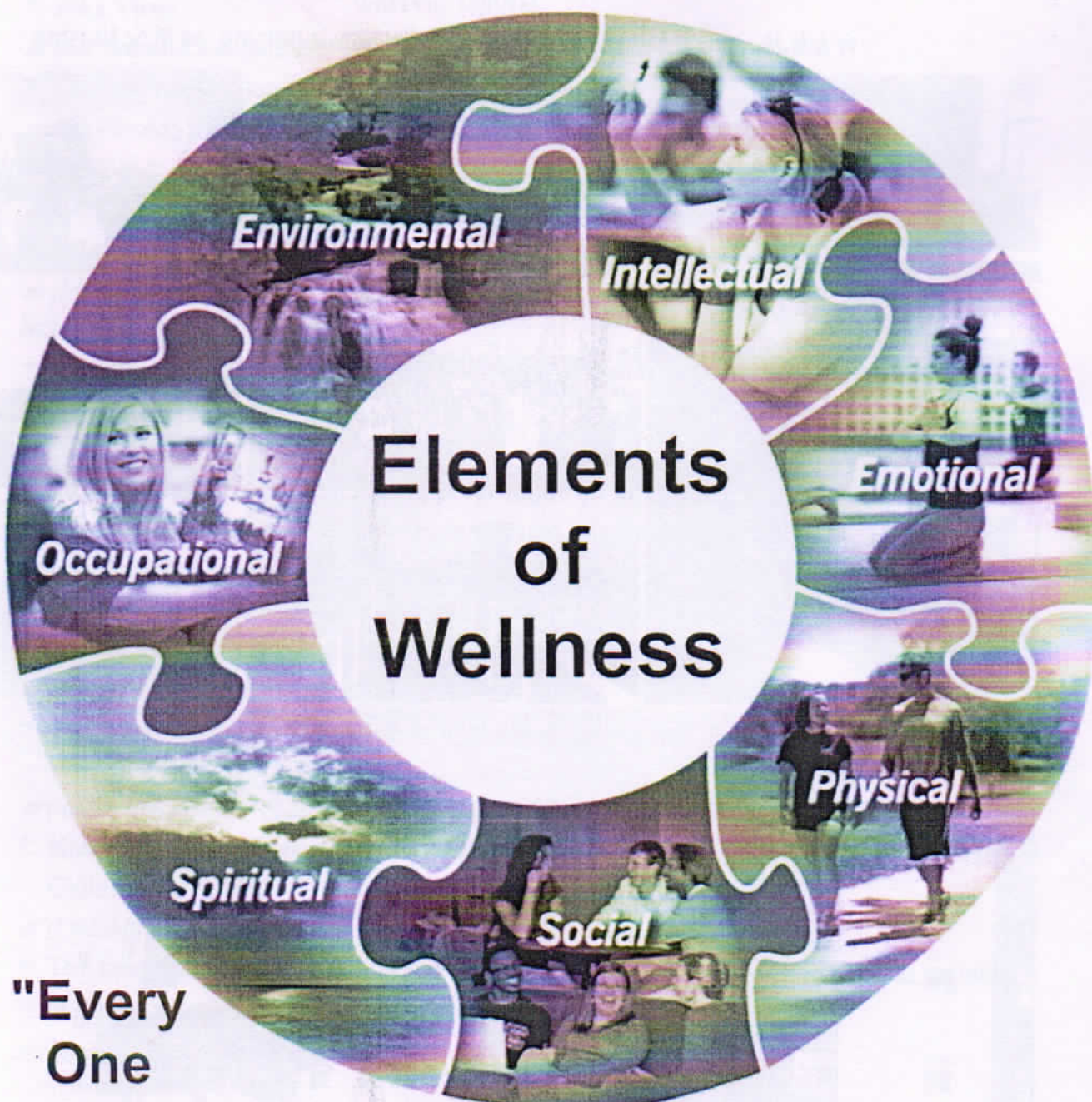


COMMUNITY NURSING SPECTRUM

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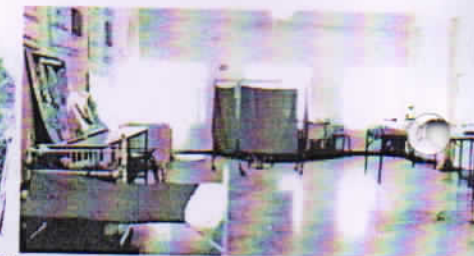
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Effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding Diarrhoea in selected hospital of Mumbai city

✍ Ms. Ranitha Kurien

Statement Of Problem

Over the years, the government has launched various schemes and policies for older persons. The schemes and policies are meant to promote the health, well-being and independence of senior citizens around the country. Some of these programmes have been enumerated below.

Objective of the Study

- ❖ To assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea in children before planned teaching.
- ❖ To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching on the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea in children.
- ❖ To assess the association of the knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables such as age, education, no. of children and qualification.

Research Approach

The research method adopted for the study was a Quasi experimental method. In the phase the researcher determined the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhea causing questionnaire and in phase II implementation of planned teaching and post test.

Research Design

The research design used here is One group pre-post test.

Setting Of The Study

The study was proposed to be conducted in private hospitals in Mumbai, i.e K.J SOMAIYA HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE. K.J SOMAIYA HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH CENTRE is 550 bedded hospital. The study was conducted in post natal ward of the hospital.

Author Details

Lecturer,
K.J Somaiya College of Nursing, Mumbai

Population

The population of the study consists of mothers who have children under 5 years.

Sample And Sampling Technique

The sample of the study for phase I and consisted of 30 mothers of under five children in hospital at the time of data collection. Non probability convenience sampling technique was chosen.

Data Collection Techniques And Instruments

The purpose of this study was to assess knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea in children. It is considered necessary to assess the knowledge through questionnaire.

Description of the Tool

They were constructed according to objectives of the study.

Section I- Developmental of planned teaching.

Section II- An questionnaire.

Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted to assess feasibility of the study and to decide on a plan. Statistical analysis were selected using convenience sampling technique from K.J Somaiya hospital Research Centre. The pilot study did not show a major flaw in the design of planned teaching developed by the researcher.

The Major Findings of the Study

The study was organized and following were observed:-

The knowledge regarding diarrhoea in children before planned teaching was assessed in mothers of under five children, it was found 90% of mothers had inadequate knowledge and 10% had moderate knowledge. No mother was found having adequate knowledge regarding diarrhoea.

The knowledge regarding diarrhoea in children after planned teaching was assessed in mothers of under five children, it was found 13.33% of mothers had inadequate knowledge, 50% had moderate knowledge and 36.67% had adequate knowledge.

Knowledge scores of mothers of under five children before planned teaching.

Table-1

N=30

Knowledge Score	Pre-test	
	Frequency	Percentage(%)
0-10 (Poor)	27	90
11-15(Average)	3	10
16-20(Good)	0	0
Total	30	100

Table 1 shows that of 90% of the mothers in pre -test of study Group were having poor knowledge score (0-10), 10% of the mothers were having average knowledge score (11-15) and 0% of mothers in study group were having good knowledge score (16-20).

Above data is the depicted in following figure no.1

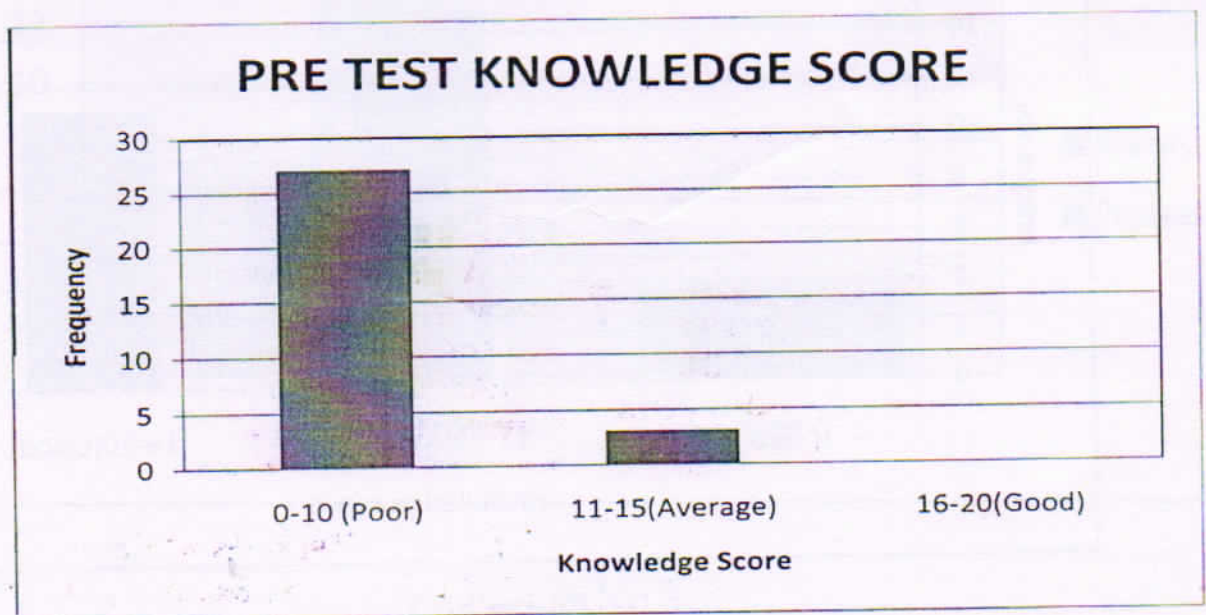


Figure No.1

Knowledge scores of mothers of under five children after planned teaching
Table 2

N=30

Knowledge Score	Post-test	
	Frequency	Percentage
0-10(Poor)	4	13.33
11-15(Average)	15	50
16-20(Good)	11	36.67
Total	30	100

Table 2 shows that 50% of the mothers in post -test were having average knowledge score (11-15) and 36.67% of mothers in study group were having good knowledge score (16-20) in post- test. (13.33%) of mothers in Post test were having poor knowledge score (0-10). Above data is depicted in following figure no.2

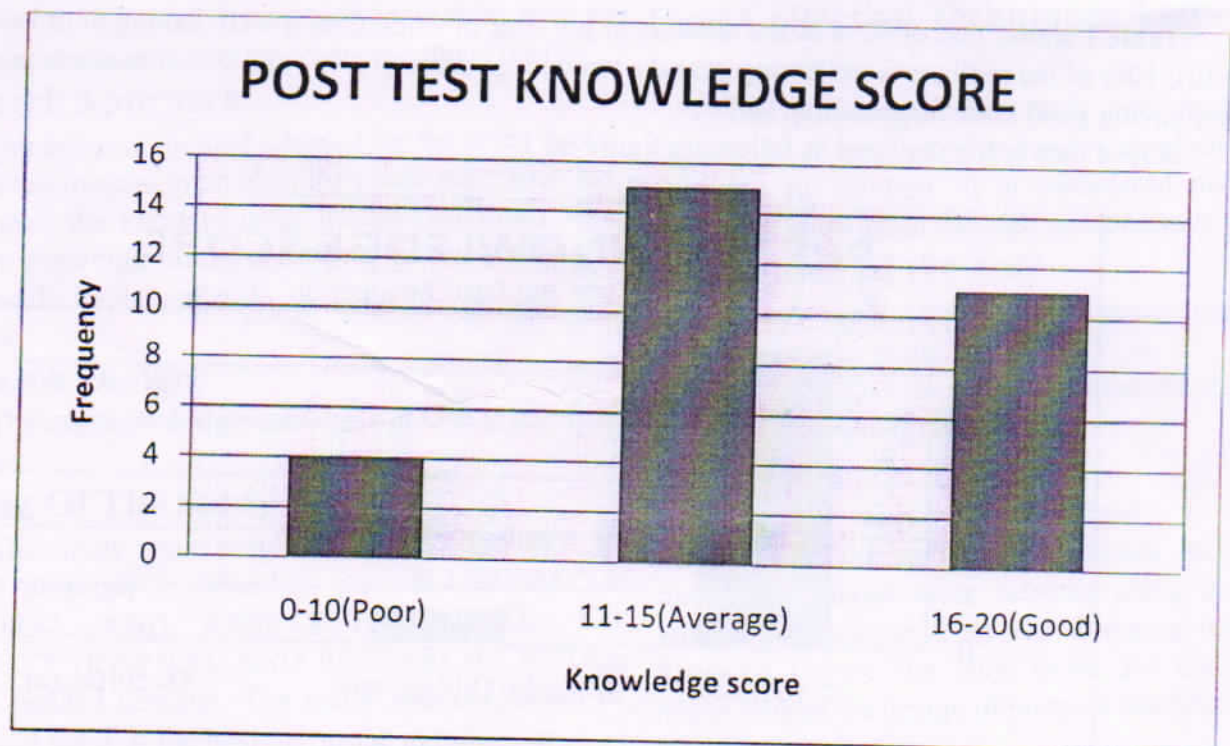


Figure no.2

	Mean	SD	t-calculated value	t-table value	df	p-value
Pretest	7.36	2.83	10.09	2.05	29	0.000
Posttest	13.9	3.08				

Table 3 researcher applied paired t test to compare difference between average scoring of before and after planned teaching. Since P value is less than 0.05 (P value = 0.000) difference in average score is statistically significant. Researcher concluded at 5% level of significance and 59 degrees of freedom that the above data gives sufficient evidence to conclude that people who have received planned teaching on diarrhoea in children had higher mean knowledge scores in post-test than in pre-test. Hence null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. It concludes that, the planned teaching regarding diarrhoea in children is effective in delivering the knowledge and awareness. Above data is depicted in the following figure no.3

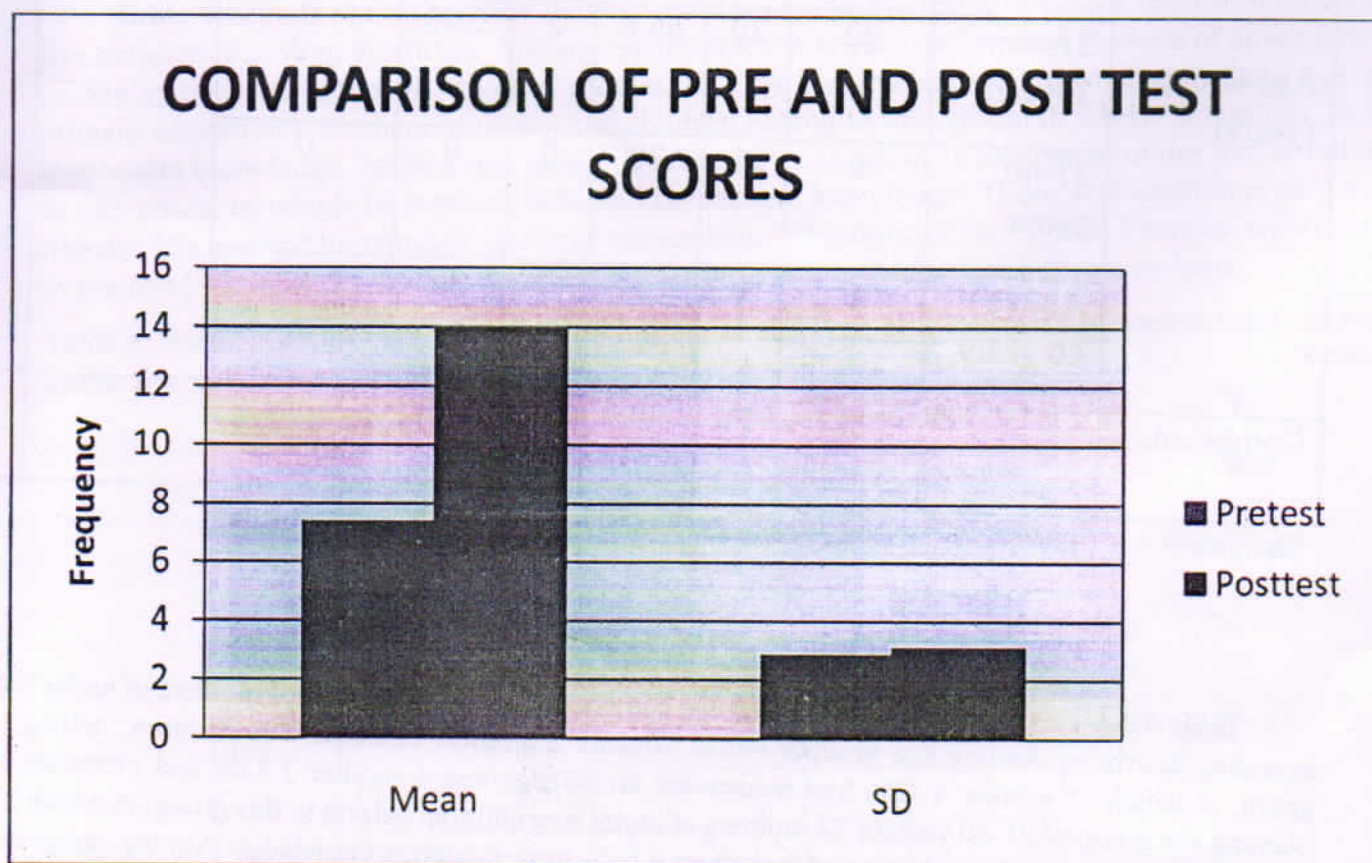


Figure No.3

Association between Demographic variable and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea.

Table 4: Association between age and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea.

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Respondents Knowledge				χ^2 Value	P Value	
			Inadequate Knowledge		Moderate knowledge				Adequate Knowledge
			N	%	N	%			
Age Group (years)	Below 20 years	2	1	3.33	1	3.33	0	1974.11	0.00
	21-30 years	22	20	66.6	2	6.66	0		
	31-40 years	6	6	20	0	0	0		
	Above 40 years	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Combined		30	27	90	3	10	0		

Significant

$$\chi^2(0.05, 2df) = 5.99$$

Table 4 depicts the association between age and pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea. Among age group of below 20 years 2 mothers of under five children belong to this group, in which 1 mother 3.33% had inadequate knowledge and 1 mother 3.33% had moderate knowledge. Among age group of 21-30 years of 22 mothers of under five children belong to this group, in which 20 mothers 66.66% had inadequate knowledge and 2 mothers 6.66% have moderate knowledge. Among age group of 31-40 years 6 mothers of under five children belong to this group in which 6 mothers 20% had inadequate knowledge. There was no mother in the age group above 40 years. There is significance exists in pre test [$\chi^2 = 1974.11$, 0.05], between age and knowledge level of respondents.

Table 5: Association between Education and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea. N=30

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Respondents Knowledge				χ^2 Value	P Value	
			Inadequate Knowledge		Moderate knowledge				Adequate Knowledge
			N	%	N	%			
Education	Know to read and write	4	4	13.33	0	0	0	20.5	0.05
	Primary education	8	8	26.66	0	0	0		
	Secondary education	18	18	60	0	0	0		
	Illiterate	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Combined		30	30	100	0	0	0		

Significant

$$\chi^2(0.05, 2df) = 5.99$$

Table 5 depicts the association between education and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea. Among age group know to read and write 4 mothers of under five children belong to this age group, in which 4 mother 13.33% had inadequate knowledge. Among age group primary education 8 mothers of under five children belong to this group, in which 8 mothers 26.66% had inadequate knowledge. Among age group of secondary education 18 mother of under five children belong to this group, in which 18 mothers 60% had inadequate knowledge. There was no mother in the group illiterate. The pre test knowledge scores of respondents are subjected to χ^2 test. There is significance in pre test [$\chi^2 = 20.5, p < 0.05$], between education and knowledge level of respondents.

Table 6: Association between Mother having no. of children and Pre test knowledge level of mother under five children regarding diarrhoea. N=30

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Respondents Knowledge				χ^2 Value	P Value	
			Inadequate Knowledge		Moderate knowledge				Adequate Knowledge
			N	%	N	%			
Mother of no. of children	First child	11	11	36.66	0	0	0	8.81	0.05
	Second child	11	11	36.66	0	0	0		
	Third child	8	8	26.66	0	0	0		
	More than three children	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Combined		30	30	100	0	0	0		

*significant at 5% Level

$$\chi^2(0.05, 2df) = 5.99$$

Table 6 depicts the association between mother having no. of children and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea. Among age group of first child 11 mothers of under five children belong to this age group, in which 11 mother 36.66 % had inadequate knowledge. Among age group of second child 11 mothers of under five children belong to this group, in which 11 mothers 36.66% had inadequate knowledge. Among age group of third child 8 mother of under five children belong to this group, in which 8 mothers 26.66% had inadequate knowledge. There was no mother in the group of more than three children. The pre test knowledge scores of respondents are subjected to χ^2 test. There is significance exists in pre test [$\chi^2 = 20.5, p < 0.05$], between mother having no. of children and knowledge level of respondents.

Table 7: Association between Occupation and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea. N=30

Demographic Variables	Category	Sample	Respondents Knowledge				χ^2 Value	P Value	
			Inadequate Knowledge		Moderate knowledge				Adequate Knowledge
			N	%	N	%			
Occupation	Employed	6	6	20	0	0	1058	0.05	
	Self Employed	1	1	3.33	0	0			
	House wife	23	23	76.66	0	0			
	Part time job	0	0	0	0	0			
Combined		30	30	100	3	0			

*significant at 5% Level

$$\chi^2(0.05, 2df) = 5.99$$

Table 7 depicts the association between occupation and Pre test knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea. Among age group of employed 6 mothers of under five children belong to this group, in which 6 mother 20% had inadequate knowledge. Among age group of self employed 1 mother of under five children belong to this group, in which 1 mothers 3.33% had inadequate knowledge. Among a group of house wife 23 mother of under five children belong to this group, in which 23 mothers 76.66% had inadequate knowledge. There was no mother in the group of part time job.

The pre test knowledge scores of respondents are subjected to χ^2 test. There is significance exists in χ^2 test [$\chi^2 = 20.5, p < 0.05$], between mother having no. of children and knowledge level of respondents.

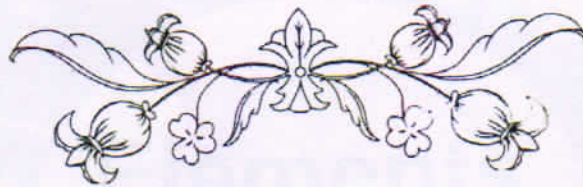
Conclusion.

After the detailed analysis, this study reads to the following conclusions. The mothers of under five children do not have adequate knowledge regarding diarrhoea in children. They require further teaching in knowledge about diarrhoea. There is a significant increase the knowledge among the mothers of under five children regarding diarrhoea after the planned teaching. The paired 't' test computed between pre and post knowledge scores indicates significant gain in the knowledge in mother s of under five children. Thus it was concluded that the planned teaching regarding diarrhoea among the mothers of under five children was effective.

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