

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Mother's of Under-Five Children Regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infections in Selected Slum Area of Gwalior

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ABSTRACT

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Mothers' of Under-Five Children Regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infections in Selected slum Areas of Gwalior. The objective of the study was to assess the existing level of knowledge of mothers' of under -five children regarding acute respiratory tract infections, to implement the Structured Teaching Programme on acute respiratory tract infections. To analyse the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme regarding acute respiratory tract infections among mothers' of under - five children. To find out the association between the selected socio-demographic variables with knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections among mothers' of under –five children. An experimental approach was used for the study of 50 mother's of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infection. The subjects are chosen by non-probability convenient sampling technique. The study was conducted at Urban slum areas Madhogang area of Gwalior, M.P. The structured interview schedule is used in the study, it consists of 2 sections, namely section A and B section 'A' consists of 6 questions seeking the demographic data of the subjects. Section 'B' consists of '28' multiple choice items related to knowledge items with 4 options. The obtained data were analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives of the study, descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis the level of significance was set at 0.05 levels. The study revealed that structured teaching program was effective to improve knowledge among participants regarding early acute respiratory tract infection of under five children. Hence hypothesis 1 was accepted. The chi-square calculation explains that there was a no significant association between pre test knowledge level and the sociodemographic variables as the chi-square value was less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance except educational status, occupational status and mother's exposure to ARI. The study concluded that the structured teaching program was effective to improve knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infection.

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Keywords: *Structured Teaching Programme Mothers of Under Five Children Gwalior Effectiveness Respiratory Tract Infections Under Five Children*

Need for the study

Acute respiratory tract infections are the most common cause of illness and death among children in the world. In India, in the year 2001, out patient attendance attributed to acute respiratory infections was as high as 20 per cent to 40 per cent of all the clients and 12 per cent to 35 per cent of in patients.

Children all over the world suffer from frequent coughs and cold, but in developing countries these are often associated with life threatening pneumonia, which is the leading cause of death among under-five children.

Acute respiratory tract infections are acute infections of less than 30 days duration which affects any part of the respiratory tract and related structures. Acute respiratory tract infections is often classified as respiratory tract infections depending on the site of the infection and is referred as acute respiratory tract infections of the upper (AURI) or lower (ALRI) respiratory tract. Acute upper respiratory tract infections include the common cold, pharyngitis, where as lower respiratory infections tract include epiglottitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis and pneumonia International journal of biological and medical research conducted a study on prevalence of hypertension in rural community of central India by a community based cross- sectional study including 924 subjects of age 30 years and above were selected using a systematic random sampling of houses anthropometry, blood glucose and blood pressure were measured with standard measurements and methodology for all the study subjects. It revealed that hypertension was 19.04%, it was higher in females (23.4%) than males (14.4%) it was seen that prevalence of hypertension increases with age and prevalence of hypertension was high (18.8%).4.3% had isolated systolic hypertension and 0.9% had isolated diastolic hyper tension.

One of the most encouraging signs of our times is the awakening of the mother to the needs and rights of children, since mother is the first teacher of the child. Mother has to play a key role in the treatment of the child with cough and cold and pneumonia, as they do not require any hospitalization and are totally preventable and curable.

Health education is the process by which individuals and groups of people learn to behave in a manner conducive to the promotion, maintenance or restoration of health regarding acute respiratory infections. Hence the Investigator has planned to take up a study to impart and improve the knowledge of the mother's of the under-five children with regard to selected Acute respiratory tract infections in selected area of Gwalior district.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Mother's of Under-Five Children Regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infections in Selected slum Area of Gwalior.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the existing level of knowledge of mothers' of under -five children regarding acute respiratory tract infections.
2. To implement the Structured Teaching Programme on acute respiratory tract infections.

3. To analyse the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme regarding acute respiratory tract infections among mothers' of under - five children.
4. To find out the association between the selected socio-demographic variables with pre test knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections among mothers' of under –five children.

Material and method:

Research approach and design: - Quantitative approach with one group pretest post test experimental design.

Setting of the study: - Urban slum areas Madhogang area of Gwalior, M.P.

Study population: - Mother's of under five children.

Accessible population: - Mother's of under five children in Madhogang area Gwalior, M.P

Sample size: - 50

Sampling technique: - Probability sampling, simple random sampling technique.

Inclusive criteria:

The study includes the mothers' who are

1. Having under-five children.
2. Residing in the Madhogang area of Gwalior
3. Can understand and speak Hindi or English.
4. Willing to participate in the study
5. Available at the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria

The study excludes the mothers' who are not

1. Having under-five children.
2. Residing in Madhogang area of Gwalior.
3. Able to understand and speak Hindi or English
4. Willing to participate in the study

Variable under the study:

Independent variables

Age of the mothers, Education status of the mothers, Occupation of the mothers, Number of under-five children in the family, Size of the family, Monthly family income, Mothers' exposure to ARI.

Dependent variable: -

Knowledge of mothers' of under-five children regarding ARI

Description of Tools

The structured interview schedule is used in the study consists of 2 sections, namely section A and B section 'A' consists of 6 questions seeking the demographic data of the subjects. Section 'B' consists

of '28' multiple choice items related to knowledge items with 4 options. A scoring system is developed for the items. Each correct answer is assigned a score of 'one' and wrong answer a score of 'zero'. The total score of section B is 28.

Data collection procedure:

Data collection is the gathering of information from the sampling units. The Investigator collected the data from the 50 mothers' of under-five children, who are residing at the Madhogang area of Gwalior. "An interview is a method of data collection in which an interviewer obtain responses from a subject in a face to face encounter". Hence the researcher developed a structural interview schedule to conduct the interview. Pre test post test design was used for data collect to assess the effectiveness of structured

teaching programme on ARI among mothers' of under-five children. The Structured interview schedule, which was used in pre test, again interviewed which involves asking same question in the same order and in the same manner to all the respondents in a research study. The data is collected from 01/01/2020 to 28/01/2020. 50 mothers' of under-five children were selected by simple random sampling. Prior permission was obtained from municipal officer and Taluk Panchayat office.

Limitations

The study is limited to mothers who are

1. Study was limited to 6 weeks
2. Selected areas of madhogang area of Gwalior

Analysis and interpretation of data

Section I: Base line characteristics of participants.

Table 1: - Baseline characteristics of the participants

Sl.no	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in years		
	Below 25 years	11	22
	25-30 years	21	42
	31 and above	18	36
2	Educational status		
	No formal education	30	60
	Formal education	20	40
3	Occupation		
	Working women	21	42
	House wife	29	58
4	Monthly family income		
	Less than 1000	00	00
	Rs 1001-rs 3000	20	40
	Rs 3001 to rs 5000	14	28
	Rs 5001 to rs 7000	08	16
	Rs 7001 and above	08	16
6	Family size		
	Three	05	10
	Four	13	26
	Five	12	24
	Six	11	22
	Seven and above	09	13
6	Number of under five children		
	One	15	30
	Two	23	46
	Three	12	24
7	Mother's exposure to ARI		
	Exposure and have taken care of children	45	90
	Not exposure and have not taken care of children	05	10

Section II: - Level of knowledge of mother's of under five children in pretest and post test with regard to acute respiratory tract infections.

Table no 2: - knowledge level of participants

Knowledge level	Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate
Pretest	35	15	00
Post test	10	26	14

Section III: - Analyse the effectiveness of structured teaching program regarding acute respiratory tract infection of under five children among mothers of under five children.

Paired t test used to find out the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding acute respiratory infection of under five children among mothers of under five children. The obtained value was 23.2 and the table value was 2.02. since the obtained value was greater than table value null hypothesis rejected, ie, structured teaching program was effective to improve knowledge among participants regarding early acute respiratory tract infection of under five children. Hence hypothesis 1 was accepted.

Section IV: Assess the association between Pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Table no: - 5 chi square showing association between pretest knowledge with selected demographic variables

Sl.no	Demographic variables	KNOWLEDGE LEVEL			OBTAINED VALUE	TABLE VALUE	INTERFERENCE
		INADEQUATE	MODERATE	ADEQUATE			
1	Age in years				7.26	9.48	NS
	Below 25 years	7	4	0			
	25-30 years	16	5	0			
2	Educational status				12.06	5.99	S
	No formal education	25	5	0			
3	Occupation				6.73	5.99	S
	Working women	11	10	0			
4	Monthly family income				1.99	15.05	NS
	Less than 1000	0	0	0			
	Rs 1001-rs 3000	13	7	0			
	Rs 3001 to rs 5000	11	3	0			
	Rs 5001 to rs 7000	5	3	0			
5	Family size				13.98	15.50	NS
	Three	3	2	0			
	Four	10	3	0			
	Five	9	3	0			
	Six	7	4	0			
6	Number of under five children				1.76	5.99	NS
	One	12	3	0			
	Two	14	9	0			
7	Mother's exposure to ARI				8.19	5.99	S
	Exposure and have taken care of children	31	14	0			
	Not exposure and have not taken care of children	4	1	0			

S=SIGNIFICANT, NS=NOT SIGNIFICANT

2=5.99, 3= 7.81, 4=9.48, 6=12.59, 8=15.50

The chi-square calculation explains that there was a no significant association between pre test knowledge level and the sociodemographic variables as the chi-square value was less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance except educational status, occupational status and mother's exposure to ARI.

Conclusion:

The study revealed that structured teaching program was effective to improve knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infection.

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