

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Causes of Diarrhea and Its Prevention among Parents of Under Five Children Living in Auraiya Uttar Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Title "A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding diarrhea among parents of under five year children residing at Auraiya Uttar Pradesh. The objective of the study was to assess the demographic variable among parents of under five-year children's. To assess the level of knowledge among parents of under five-year children's Residing in Auraiya Uttar Pradesh. To find out the association between knowledge level and selected demographic variables regarding causes and prevention of diarrhoea. Methodology adopted for the study was a quantitative approach with Descriptive research design, sample selected for the study was 40 through non probability convenience sampling technique. Sample was mothers of under 5 children residing in Auraiya Village Uttar Pradesh. Setting of the study was Auriya village, Uttar Pradesh. Collected data was analysed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. Results From the findings of the study, revealed that Majority 70% (28) of samples having average knowledge regarding causes and prevention of diarrhoea. The overall knowledge mean score was 17.6 with a standard deviation of 4.7. Chi square test revealed that there was no significant association between knowledge level regarding causes and prevention of diarrhoea in under five children among mothers with their selected demographic variables.

KEYWORDS: *Descriptive Study, Knowledge Under Five Year Childrens, Diarrhoea Residing Auraiya*

Need for the study: -

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), diarrheal disease is defined as the passage of three or more loose or liquid stools per day. This preventable disease is the second leading cause of death in children under five. Each year, nearly 1.7 billion cases of childhood diarrheal diseases have been reported, killed around 525,000 under-five children, accounting for 8% of all deaths worldwide. The infection is transmitted through faeco oral route either water borne, food borne (or) direct transmission through contaminated hands, fingers, nails and fomites. More severe (or) prolonged illness can result in dehydration with significant morbidity and mortality. The signs and symptoms of diarrhoea are restlessness, irritability, lethargy, not able to drink, poorly thirst and drink eagerly, sunken eyes and loss of skin turgor.

The important preventive measures are improvement of food hygiene, personal hygiene, and environmental hygiene including drinking safe water (boiled), adequate sewage disposal, hand washing, use of cleaned utensils and proper rinsing of fruits and vegetables.

Diarrhea is the second most leading cause of death among under five children in the world. In 2012, the death was about 2.5 billion because of diarrhea among the children. In India, 2012, 3.5 million cases were detected of diarrhea and death rate was about 6.7 to 7.5 per 100 children case in Gujarat every year.

World Health Organization initiated diarrheal diseases control programmed in 1980, approximately 4.6 million children is used to die each year of the dehydration caused by diarrhea.

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The mortality due to diarrhea have been reduced to 1.7 million during the year 2004.

Wong. B (2005), stated that leading cause of illness for under five year children was diarrhea disease, defined as sudden increase in frequency and changes in consistency of stool.

National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (2006), reported that diarrheal diseases rank second amongst all infectious disease as a killer in children below five year of age worldwide. Globally 1.3 billion episodes occur annually with an average of 2-3 episodes per children per year.

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the demographic variable among parents of under five children.
2. To assess the level of knowledge regarding cause and prevention of diarrhea among parents of under five children residing at Auraiya Uttar Pradesh.
3. To associate the relationship between knowledge regarding Cause and prevention of diarrhea among the parents of under five children with their selected demographic variables

Material and method: -

Research approach and design: - Descriptive approach with survey design was adopted.

Setting of the study: - Auraiya Village, Kanpur district.

Study population: - Parents of under 5 children residing in Villages of Kanpur District, Uttar Pradesh.

Accessible population: - Parents of under 5 children residing in Auraiya Village, Kanpur District, Uttar Pradesh

Sample size: - 40

Sampling technique: - Non probability convenient sampling technique.

Inclusive criteria:

1. The study was included parents who are having under five children.
2. The study was included parents who are willing to participate in the study.
3. The study was included parents of under five children who were available at the time of data collection.
4. The study was included parents who are living in Auraiya Uttar Pradesh.
5. The study was included parents who can understand the English and Hindi language.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Mothers who were unable to understand Hindi and English.
2. Mothers having children more than five years of age.

Variables under study

In present study three variables were used:

Demographic variables: The demographic variables used in the study are parents age in year, gender, occupation, education, and dietary pattern.

Dependent variables: Knowledge score as measured by questionnaire.

Independent variables: Assessing the knowledge regarding causes and prevention of diarrhea among parents of under-five children's

Description of Tools

The tool used for the data collection was organized into two sections:

Section A: Socio demographic Variables

It is based on the general information related to samples like age of parents in year, gender, occupation, education, dietary pattern.

Section B: Knowledge Questionnaire

The tool consist of 30 multiple choice questionnaire seeking knowledge regarding diarrhea, including its sign and symptoms, management during diarrhea and prevention of diarrhea among parents of under five children. The score given for the right answer score is 1 and for wrong answer and not attempt score is 0. The maximum score is 30 and minimum score is 0.

Data collection procedure: -

The data collection period started from 10 Dec 2023 to complete after taking permission from Pradhan of the village and then took consent from the mothers of under 5 children and collected data using self-instructed questionnaire on knowledge regarding causes and prevention of diarrhea. Samples took 40 minutes to fill the questionnaire. After collecting the questionnaire investigator given thanks to each participant and wind the data collection.

Limitations of the study

The study is limited to;

1. The study is limited to 40 samples.
2. The sample limited to the parents of under five children.
3. The study is limited at Auraiya village.
4. Those who are willing to participate.
5. Parents who could able to read and write Hindi or English

Analysis and interpretations**Section I:- Base line characteristics of participants.****Table 1: - Baseline characteristics of the participants**

Sl.no	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age in years		
	20-25 years	04	10
	26-35 years	20	50
	36-40 years	10	25
2.	Sex		
	male	07	17.5
	female	33	82.5
3.	Education qualifications		
	Below 8 th standard	16	40
	8-12 th standard	16	40
	Graduate	04	10
	Post graduate	04	10
4.	Occupation		
	Government job	01	2.5
	Private job	07	17.5
	Business	07	17.5
	Home made	25	62.5
5.	Dietary pattern		
	Vegetarian	22	55
	Non vegetarian	18	45

Section II: - knowledge level of participant regarding causes and prevention of diarrhea of under 5 children among mothers.**Table no 2: - knowledge level of participants**

Knowledge level	Poor	Average	Good
	03	28	09

Section III:- Assess the association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables.**Table no: - 3 chi square showing association between knowledge with selected demographic variables.**

Sl. no	Demographic variables	Knowledge level			Obtained value	Table value	Interference
		Poor	Average	Good			
1.	Age in years				7.09	12.59	NS
	20-25 years	0	2	2			
	26-35 years	3	15	2			
	36-40 years	0	7	3			
	Above 40 years	0	4	2			
2.	Sex				1.37	5.99	NS
	male	0	6	1			
	female	3	22	8			
3.	Education qualifications				8.3	12.59	NS
	Below 8 th standard	3	9	4			
	8-12 th standard	0	13	3			
	Graduate	0	2	2			
	Post graduate	0	4	0			

4.	Occupation						
	Government job	0	1	0	3.65	12.59	NS
	Private job	0	6	1			
	Business	0	6	1			
Home made	3	15	7				
5.	Dietary pattern						
	Vegetarian	0	16	6	2.47	5.99	NS
	Non vegetarian	2	13	3			

S=Significant, NS=not significant.

2=5.99, 4=9.48, 6=12.59.

The chi-square calculation explains that there was no significant association between knowledge level regarding causes and prevention of diarrhea with sociodemographic variables such as the chi-square value was less than the table value at 0.05 level of significance.

Conclusion:-

The study reveals that there was an average level of knowledge that is why there is a need for an awareness campaign regarding diarrhea among parents of under five children

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