

Original Research Article


A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding knowledge on acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children in semi urban area at Sasaram

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Abstract

Background: A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding knowledge on acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children in semi urban area at Sasaram. The sample size of this study comprised of 50 mothers of under five year children. Non probability convenience sampling technique was considered appropriate for this study. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The finding revealed the post – test mean knowledge score was found higher (80.16%) when compared with pre- test mean knowledge score (23.40%). The pre test mean knowledge score was 23.40 and standard deviation was 1493. Post test mean knowledge was found to be 80.16 and standard deviation was 1.1945 Enhancement was 42% and statistical paired 't' test value was 36.5. The statistical paired 't' test indicated the enhancement in the mean knowledge score found to be significant at 5% level for all the aspects under study.

Objectives: To evaluate the existing level of knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children among the staff nurses, to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program by comparing the pre test and post test knowledge score, to determine the

association between the post test knowledge score regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

Materials and methods: One group pre-test post-test design was used for the present study. Sample consisted of fifty mothers of under five children who met the inclusion criteria. Tools used were self structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children.

Results: The findings of the study showed a significant difference between the pre-test knowledge score and post-test knowledge score, which was significant at 0.05 level. Hence, the research hypothesis H1 was accepted. Further effectiveness of teaching programme was tested by inferential statistics using the paired 't' test. A high significant difference (28.403) was found between pre-test and post-test knowledge score. Hence the hypothesis was accepted and structured teaching programme (STP) was effective in increasing the knowledge of subjects regarding biomedical waste management. There was no significant association between the post level of knowledge and the selected demographic variables.

Conclusion: The Structured teaching programme was very effective in increasing the knowledge of subjects regarding mothers of under five children.

Key words

Effectiveness , Acute respiratory tract infections, Mother, Under five children ,structure teaching programme

Introduction

Acute respiratory tract infections are the most common cause of illness and death among children in the world. In India, in the year 2001, outpatient 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 [1].

Acute respiratory tract infections are serious threat to child survival in India. Acute respiratory tract infections are a major national public health problem, which gave initiatives towards developing a national acute respiratory tract infection control programme. This programme was taken up as a pilot project in the country in the year 1990. Since 1992-1993, this programme is being implemented a part of the child survival and safe motherhood programme, which is now an integral part of the RCH programme. Mainly

pneumonia is very high in developing countries. Younger children have a higher incidence, but children between the age of 2 and 5 years are mostly affected in the same population. Recognition of the need to seek early treatment for severe respiratory infection must improve so that children are seen early enough to make a difference. Health programmes enhances good communication with parents and strengthen services to remove barriers and helps to provide appropriate care.

Control of acute respiratory tract infections reduces the morbidity and mortality rate. Community or home-based treatment must be expanded to generate sufficient public health impact. Access to effective antibiotics in remote villages would save many lives.

A preventive approach that emphasizes training is successful only when it is combined with supervision and a referral network.

Objectives

- To evaluate the existing level of knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program by comparing the pre test and post test knowledge score.
- To determine the association between the post test knowledge score regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

Materials and methods

Research design

The researcher adopted one group pre-test and post- test design in this study, quasi-experimental research design had been adopted in this study.

Setting of the study

The present study was conducted in selected semi urban area at Sasaram, Rohtas, Bihar.

Accessible population

The accessible population of the study was the mothers of under five children.

Sample

The sample comprised of mothers of under five children in semi urban area at Sasaram who satisfy the inclusion criteria.

Sample size

50 mothers of under five children in semi urban area at Sasaram were recruited for the study.

Sampling technique

Convenient sampling technique is used to select the sample for the present study.

Inclusion criteria

- Mothers of under five children who are willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers of under five children who can read and write in Hindi.
- Available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion criteria

- Not able to understand and speak Hindi or Bhojpuri
- Not willing to participate in the study

Data collection procedure

“The gathering of the information needed to address the research problem”. The data was collected from 12-3-21 to 26-3-21. 50 mothers’ of under-five children were selected by random sampling. Prior permission was obtained from ward commissioner. Consent had been obtained from mothers’ of under-five children. The researcher conducts face-to-face questioner with subjects by using the structured questioner schedule before and after the implementation of structured teaching programme.

Results

Level of knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infection were 86% adequate, 14% were moderate and 0% were inadequate. The diagrammatic representation show that 66% mothers had inadequate knowledge, 34% had moderate knowledge and 0% had adequate knowledge (**Figure – 1**).

After the post test diagrammatic representation show that more than 75% mothers had adequate knowledge, more than 50% mothers had moderate and less than 50% of mothers had inadequate knowledge (**Figure – 2**). Association between the post test knowledge score regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables was as per **Table – 1**.

Discussion

The first objective is to Assess the existing level of knowledge of mother’s of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infections.

The pre-test findings of the study revealed that the overall knowledge score on the pre-test was (mean) 11.7, standard deviation 1.5 and the mean score percentage was 23.40%. This shows that the knowledge of mothers of under five year children were inadequate.

The second and third objective is to implement and evaluate the structured teaching programme on acute respiratory tract infections.

Figure – 1: Evaluation of the existing level of knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children.

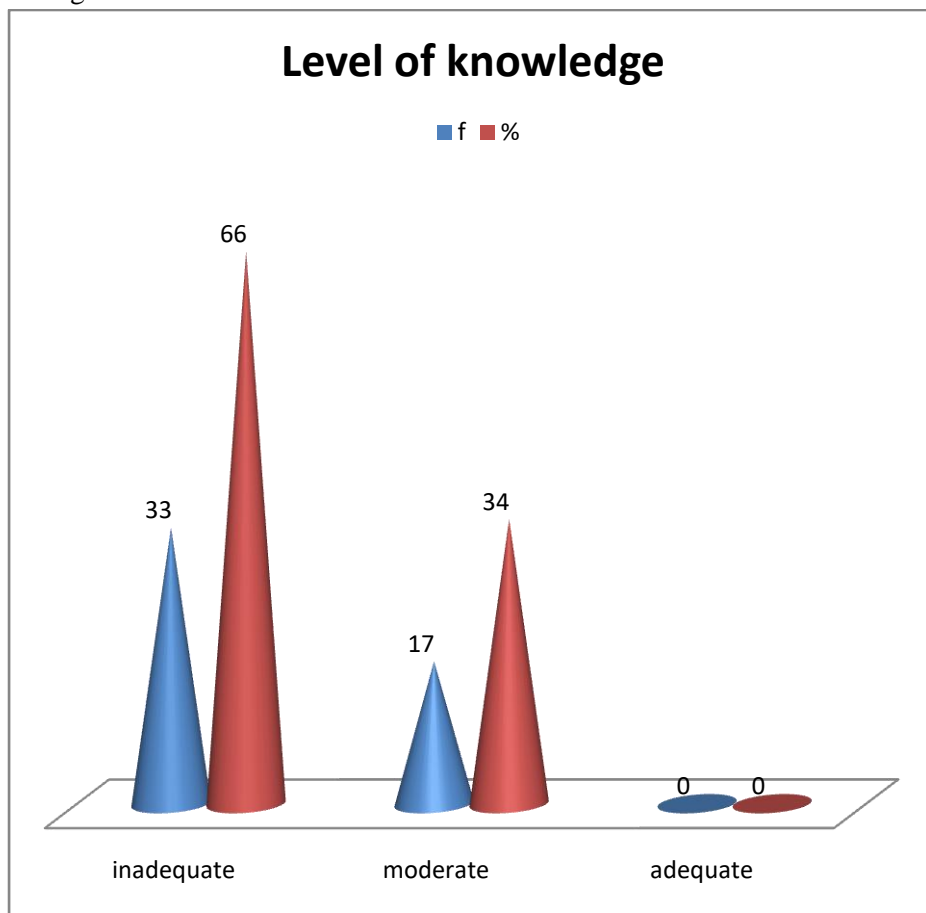


Figure – 2: Assessment of the effectiveness of structured teaching program by comparing the pre test and post test knowledge score.

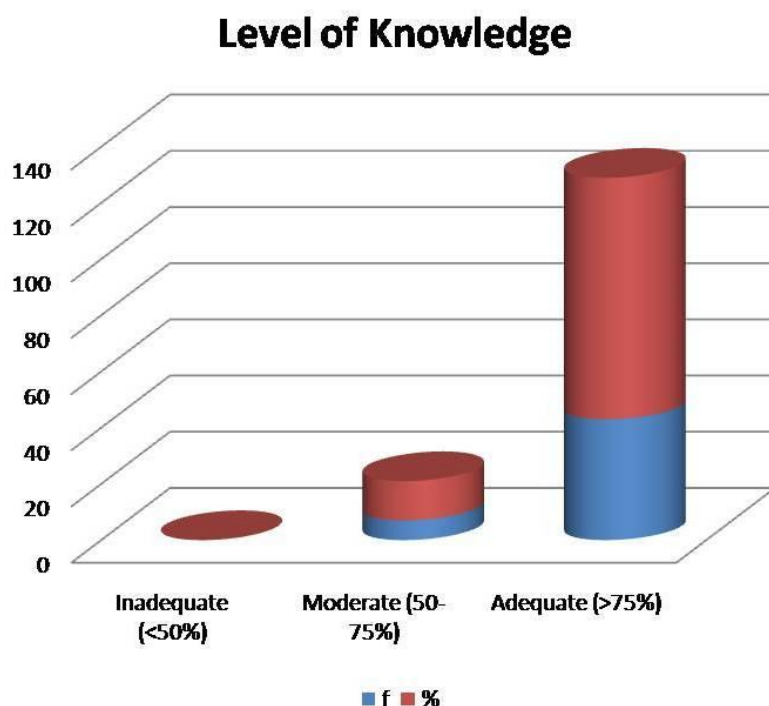


Table - 1: Determination of the association between the post test knowledge score regarding acute respiratory tract infections among the mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

Demographic Data	Level of knowledge					X ²	df & p
	After STP						
	50-75%		>75%				
	No	%	No	%			
Age of the mothers					3.614	df-3	
Below 25 years	4	8	25	50		p-0.3029	
26 -30 year	1	2	14	28		NS	
31-35 years	2	4	3	6			
Above 35 years	0	0	1	2			
Education of the mother					1.021	df-3	
Illiterate	1	2	7	14		p-0.7961	
Below Matriculation	5	10	17	34		NS	
Intermediate	0	0	1	2			
Graduate and above	1	2	8	16			
Monthly income of the family					0.621	df-3	
Rs.1130 – Rs.2259	1	2	4	8		p-0.8916	
Rs.2260 – Rs.3765	4	8	24	48		NS	
Rs.3766 – Rs.7532	1	2	11	22			
Rs. 7533 and above	1	2	4	8			
Total number of members in the family					2.62	df-3	
Three	0	0	6	12		p-0.4539	
Four	1	2	7	14		NS	
Five	4	8	12	24			
Six and above	2	4	16	32			
Numbers of under-five children in the family					0.797	Df-3	
One	4	8	22	44		p-0.850	
Two	2	4	17	34		NS	
Three	1	2	3	8			
More than three	0	0	1	4			
Occupation of the Mother					0.008	df-1	
Working women	2	4	13	26		p-0.928	
House maker	5	10	30	60		NS	

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge of mothers' of under-five children regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infections in selected areas of Raichur". The objective of the study is to implement and evaluate a structured teaching program on knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infection. The design used is non experimental qualitative Study period. Two times

STP sessions were conducted for 50 mothers under five year children, (94%) took part in the first training session and 192 out possible 201 (96%) took part in the second session. Before, the structured teaching programme mothers were lack of knowledge about acute respiratory tract infection, after the structured teaching programme the knowledge were improved.

The fourth objective is to find out association between knowledge score with socio demographic variable among mother's of under five children.

The mother who was house maker have 30% knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infection among under five year children, indeed mothers who was working mother have 62% of knowledge The similar findings from present study, demographic variables are highly influence that clinical experience and education have association.

Conclusion

Deficit of knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections existed in varying degrees in the mothers' of under-five children in all the learning need areas. The Structured Teaching Programme utilized in this study was effective in imparting the knowledge of acute respiratory tract infections among mothers of under five children.

Recommendations

- A Comparative study can be conducted on mothers of under five children.
- This study can be done in a large sample size for generalization.
- A follow up study among this population after a year can ascertain the effectiveness of the STP further.

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