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Effectiveness of Planned teaching Programme on Knowledge regarding Diarrhea and its associated Factors among Mothers of Under Five-year Children in selected Rural Area

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Abstract

Effectiveness of Planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding Diarrhea and its Associated factors among Mothers of Under five-year children in selected rural Area.

Primary Objective

1. To assess the pre-existing knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five-year children.
2. To find out association between knowledge score with their selected demographic variable.

Secondary Objective

3. To Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Diarrhea and Its Associated Factors Among Mothers of Under Five Year Children.

Material and Methods

The research approach adopted in this study is quantitative approach. Quasi experimental research design one group pre test post test design was chosen for the study. The sample were selected conveniently to suit the study. sample size was 60.

Result

The data was analyzed by using inferential and descriptive statistics on the basis of objectives.

Section I: Demographic Variable

1. 30% of the mothers of Under five-year children had age below 23 years, 33.3% of them had age 23-26 years, 20% of them had age 27-30 years and 16.7% of them had age above 30 years.
2. 18.3% of them were graduation, 40% of them had higher secondary education, 30% of them had secondary education and 11.7% of them had primary education.
3. 5% of them were government employees, 11.7% of them were private employees, 6.7% of them were daily wagers, 8.3% of them were self-employed and 68.3% of them were home makers.
4. 30% of them had income above Rs.60000 and 70% of them had income Rs.30000-59000.
5. 30% of their children were affected with diarrhea.
6. 18.3% of them had open area laterin system and 81.7% of them had owned laterin system.
7. 36.7% of them had information about diarrhea from health professional, 21.7% of them had information from TV, radio, mobile, 25% of them had information from friends and family members and 16.7% of them had information from newspaper, books and poster.

Section II: Analysis of data related to the pre-existing knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five-year children

5% of the mothers of under five children had poor knowledge (Score 0-6), 26.7% of them had average knowledge (score 7-12) and 68.3% of them had good knowledge (score 13-18) regarding diarrhea and its associated factors.

Section III: Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five-year children.

In pretest, 5% of the mothers of under five children had poor knowledge (Score 0-6), 26.7% of them had average knowledge (score 7-12) and 68.3% of them had good knowledge (score 13-18) regarding diarrhea and its associated factors. In posttest, 78.3% of them had very good knowledge (score 19-24) and 21.7% of them had good knowledge (score 13-18) regarding diarrhea and its associated factors. This indicates that the knowledge among mothers of under five children improved remarkably after planned teaching program.

- Researcher applied paired t-test for the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five-year children. Average knowledge score in pretest was 13.9 which increased to 22.7 in posttest. T-value for this test was 26 with 59 degrees of freedom. Corresponding p-value was small (less than 0.05), the null hypothesis is rejected. Average knowledge score in posttest was significantly more than that in pretest. It is evident that the planned teaching program is significantly effective in improving the knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five children.

- The frequency and percentage of correct responses by mothers of under five children to each knowledge item regarding associated factors of diarrhea. It indicates that the correct responses increased for knowledge item after planned teaching program.

Section IV: Analysis of data related to association between knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variable

Since p-values corresponding to all the demographic variables were large (greater than 0.05), none of the demographic variables was found to have significant association with the knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five children.

Conclusion

The study was done to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of diarrhea among the mothers of under five-year children. The results of this study shows that in pretest 3 (05 %) of the mothers had poor knowledge, 16 (26.7%) mothers had average 82 knowledge, 41 (68.3%) mothers had good knowledge, 0 (0 %) of the mothers had very good and 0% of mothers had excellent knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors. The post test score is 0% of mothers had poor level of knowledge score is, 0% of mothers had average level of knowledge score, 0 (0 %) of mothers had good level of knowledge score, 47(78.3 %) of mothers had very good level of knowledge, 13 (21.7 %) had excellent level of knowledge. Thus, it was concluded that Planned teaching program on knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors was found effective as a teaching strategy.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Children, Rural Area

Introduction

The world health organization (WHO) defines diarrhea as the passage of three or more loose or liquid stools per day in a period not exceeding 14 days. Diarrhea is commonly a sign of an infection in the intestinal tract that is caused by different bacteria, virus and parasitic entities. In low resource areas, Rotavirus and Escherichia coli bacteria cause the highest incidents

of diarrhea. These microorganisms spread throughout unclean water and contaminated food or from one person to another, and are most widespread in settings with poor hygiene and absence of access to clean drinking water and sanitation. Diarrhea continues to be one of the leading causes of child mortality, mostly in children less than 5 years of age living in low and middle-income countries. In the past, for most children, severe dehydration and fluid loss were the main causes of dying from diarrhea. Now, other causes such as septic bacterial infections are likely to account for an increasing proportion of all diarrhea-associated deaths.

Review Literature

- Literature related to diarrhea and associated factors among mothers of Under Five children.**
- Literature related to planned teaching programme on Diarrhea and its associated factors.**
- Literature related to knowledge regarding Diarrhea and its associated factors.**

Ms T. Sarada, Mrs S. Subhavelvizhi (2019) conducted study on 2019 In patrapalli villege at v. kota Andra Pradesh with quantitative research approach by using the pre experimental design one group pre test and post test method on 60 sample by using non probability convenient sampling technique with the help of structured questionnaires. The result shows that in pre test the mean was 8.33 with standard deviation 4.82 and t value is 31238 and the chi-square shows that there is positive association between demographic variable with conclusion of the effectiveness of teaching programme is highly significant.

Firoz Qureshi (March 2018) Conducted study in village Bangarpur at Moradabad. Quantitative research approach is used to evaluate the effectiveness planned teaching programmed on diarrhea among mothers regarding prevention and management of under five year children using Convenient sampling. KUDER-RICHARDSON was used to check the knowledge questionnaire by using split half method. Results of the study finding concluded in pre-test knowledge that 30% mothers have adequate knowledge, 56.66% mothers have moderate knowledge & 13.33% mothers inadequate knowledge. And post-test knowledge that that 83% mothers have adequate knowledge, 16% mothers have moderate knowledge & 0% mother’s inadequate knowledge. Study Concluded that Based on review which is included in this study, the mothers of under five year children were lacking in knowledge regarding prevention and management of diarrhea. The ultimate goal of the study was to use the find and make the mothers aware.

Material and Methods

The research approach adopted in this study is quantitative research approach. Quasi experimental research design one group pre test post test design was chosen for the study. The sample were selected conveniently to suit the study.sample size was 60.

Result: The data was analyzed by using inferential and descriptive statistics on the basis of objectives.

Section – I

Table 1: Description of samples (mothers of under-five year children) based on their personal characteristics in terms of frequency and percentage n=60

Demographic variable	Freq	%
Age		
Below 23 years	18	30.0%
23-26 years	20	33.3%
27-30 years	12	20.0%
Above 30 years	10	16.7%
Education		
Graduate	11	18.3%
Higher secondary	24	40.0%
Secondary	18	30.0%
Primary	7	11.7%
Occupation of Mother		
Government employee	3	5.0%
Private employee	7	11.7%
Daily wages	4	6.7%
Self-employee	5	8.3%
Home maker	41	68.3%
Income		
Above Rs. 60,000	18	30.0%
Rs. 30,000-59,000	42	70.0%
Child affected with diarrhea		
Yes	18	30.0%
No	42	70.0%
Laterin system		
Open area	11	18.3%
Owned	49	81.7%
Source of information about diarrhea		
Health Professional	22	36.7%
T.V, Radio,Mobile	13	21.7%
Friends,Family Member	15	25.0%
News Paper,Books And Poster	10	16.7%

Table 2: Pre existing knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five year children

N=60

Knowledge	Pretest	
	Freq	%
Poor (score 0-6)	3	5.0%
Average (score 7-12)	16	26.7%
Good (score 13-18)	41	68.3%
Very good (score 19-24)	0	0.0%
Excellent (score 25-30)	0	0.0%

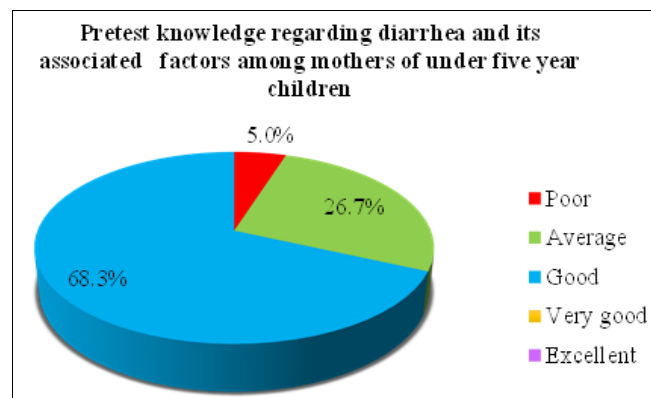
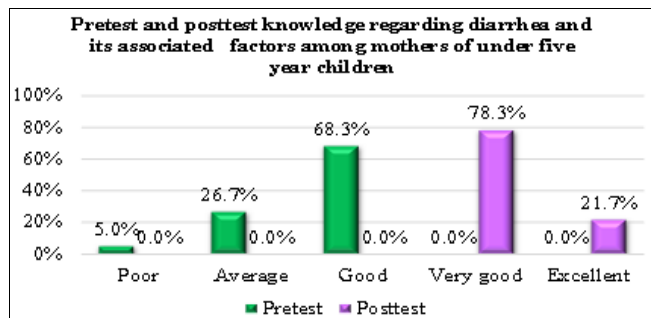


Table 3: Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five year children

N=60

Knowledge	Pretest		Posttest	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Poor (score 0-6)	3	5.0%	0	0.0%
Average (score 7-12)	16	26.7%	0	0.0%
Good (score 13-18)	41	68.3%	0	0.0%
Very good (score 19-24)	0	0.0%	47	78.3%
Excellent (score 25-30)	0	0.0%	13	21.7%



Analysis of data related to association between knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variable

Table 4: Fisher’s exact test for the association between knowledge regarding diarrhea and its associated factors among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variable

N=60

Demographic variable	Knowledge			p-value	
	Poor	Average	Good		
Age	Below 23 years	2	5	11	0.615
	23-26 years	0	4	16	
	27-30 years	1	3	8	
	Above 30 years	0	4	6	
Education	Graduate	0	1	10	0.521
	Higher secondary	2	9	13	
	Secondary	1	4	13	
	Primary	0	2	5	
Occupation of Mother	Government employee	0	2	1	0.597
	Private employee	1	2	4	
	Daily wages	0	1	3	
	Self employee	0	2	3	
	Home maker	2	9	30	
Income	Above Rs. 60,000	0	4	14	0.619
	Rs. 30,000-59,000	3	12	27	
Child affected with diarrhea	Yes	1	5	12	1.000
	No	2	11	29	
Laterin system	Open area	1	1	9	0.210
	Owned	2	15	32	
Source of information about diarrhea	Health Professional	1	7	14	0.755
	T.V, Radio, Mobile	1	4	8	
	Friends, Family Member	0	4	11	
	News Paper, Books And Poster	1	1	8	

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