

Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Worm Infestation among Mothers of Under-Five Children's in Selected Hospital at Sitapur

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Abstract: A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestations among mothers of under-five children in selected hospital, Sitapur Research Methodology: A quantitative evaluative approach using pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design and purposive sampling technique was used to select 60 samples from selected hospital in Sitapur. Initially researcher got permission for study from concerned authorities. Pre-test done followed by structured teaching programme on worm infestation for 50 min followed by 10 min session of question and answer. A post-test was conducted 10 days after structured teaching programme. **RESULTS:** The study has shown that pre-test knowledge score of mothers regarding worm infestation among mothers of under-fives was inadequate 52 (86.7%) and moderate 8 (13.3%), whereas post-test knowledge score was adequate in 56 (93.3%) mothers, moderate in 4 (6.7%) mothers and none of them had inadequate knowledge after the structured teaching programme. It is depicted that the mean of post-test knowledge scores among mothers of under-fives was 24.33, which is significantly higher than mean of pre-test knowledge scores of 9.73. SD of post-test score and pre-test score is 3.166 and 3.118 respectively. The computed paired 't' value (24.73, df=29.00) which represents significant gain in knowledge through structured teaching programme. Hence the hypothesis is accepted. **Conclusion:** The researcher concluded that structured teaching programme is an effective intervention to improve the level of knowledge on prevention of worm infestation among mothers.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Knowledge, Worm Infestation

1. Introduction

Every child has right to grow up in the healthy home, school and community. In most of the developing countries worm infestation is the major health problem. In Indian society, it is a common cause of malnutrition, especially in rural areas where there is practice of open field defecation. Helminths or worms live as parasites in the human body bare a fundamental cause of human disease associated with health and nutrition problems beyond gastro intestinal tract disturbances. As per the article of Times of India, 8 February 2018, (76%) kids and teens in UP have a worm in the stomach. According to this worm infestation contributes to iron deficiency it can lead to poor brain development Globally over 600 million people are estimated to be infected by *S. stercoralis* however, since also this parasite is transmitted in areas where sanitation is poor, its geographical distribution overlaps with the one of the other soil-transmitted helminthiases. Morbidity is related to the number of worms harbored. Three out of four children and teenagers in the 1-19 years age group in UP have worm in their stomach, according to data from the Health Department shared ahead of National Deworming Day.

2. Need for Study

WHO stated that worldwide 2.4 billion people do not have access to improved sanitation facility and 1.1 billion people do not have access to improved water supply sources, whereas approx. 2 billion people are infected with STHs. Consequently, about 2 million people, mostly children less than 5 years age die annually due to diarrheal diseases, and the populations of developing countries are the most affected ones, living under poverty, in poor health conditions and rural populations or peri urban dwellers. During the clinical posting the investigator had seen most of the children below the age of five years suffering from worm infestation with abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, malnutrition etc. Most of the mothers were unaware of the ill effects, causes, signs and symptoms, prevention and management of worm infestation. Since mothers play an important role in promoting the health of under-five children. Therefore the investigator planned to conduct a study regarding the prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under-five children as the problem is more prevalent among under-five children.

3. Statement of the Problem

“A study to assess the effectiveness of structured

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teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under-five children's in selected hospitals at Sitapur."

Objectives:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under-five children.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under-five children.
- To found out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses:

The following hypotheses will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

- H1:-There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores on hook worm infestation after providing structured teaching programme.
- H2:-There is a significant association between the knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Variable under Study

Independent Variable: Structure teaching program on worm infestation

Dependent Variable: Knowledge of mothers of under-five children.

Extraneous Variables: Age of child, age of mother, education, family income, religion, type of family, number of children, duration of breastfeeding.

Delimitation of Study: The study is delimited to;

- The mothers of under-five children admitted in the pediatric ward of Hind institute of medical sciences.
- The duration of study was four weeks.
- The sample size was limited to 60

4. Methodology

Research: Evaluative research approach.

Research Design: Pre-experimental one group pre-test-post-test design

Setting: Study was conducted in the hind institute of medical sciences Sitapur has a 750 bedded of which 90 bedded is of pediatric ward.

Variables:

Independent variable: Structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under-five children's.

Dependent Variable: Knowledge of mothers of under-five children's regarding prevention of worm infestation

Population: Mothers of under-five children's was the target population

Sample: mothers of under-five children admitted in pediatric ward

Sample Size: The sample comprises 60 mothers of under-five children

Sampling Technique: purposive sampling technique

Criteria for sample selection Inclusion criteria:

- Mothers of under-five children.
- Mothers who are available at the time of data collection.
- Mothers who can read and understand Hindi or English

Exclusion criteria:

- Mother of under-five children's those who are severely ill at the time of data collection.
- Mother of under-five children's who don't know Hindi or English.

Development and description of tool:

The tool used for gathering relevant data about prevention of worm infestation was structured knowledge questionnaire

Description of the tool:

On modifying the tool as per the experts suggestion the final tool consists of two sections

Section I: Demographic data

It consists of selected demographic variables like the age of the mother, religion education, occupation, type of family, income, drainage and water supply.

Section II: A questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge of the mothers on worm infestation It contains 35 close ended questions on the knowledge aspects of worm infestation such as definition, causes, types, signs & symptoms, complications, and prevention.

Section III: Structured teaching programme on worm infestation

Validity of the Tool

The content validity of the instrument was assessed by obtaining opinion from 9 experts in the field of pediatric nursing and pediatrician.

Pilot Study

After getting permission from the Dean, the Medical officer, and the Ethical Committee, the pilot study was

conducted in selected 6 mothers of under-five children. The findings reveal it will be feasible for the main study.

Reliability

The reliability of the tool was established by using split-half method. The reliability (r: 0.92) was found to be significant.

Data Collection Procedure

Step I: Pretest conducted,

Step II: Structed teaching programme on worm infestation by the activities engaged during the period of 45 min to 1 hour.

Hence in order to educate the mothers regarding prevention of worm infestation,

Step III Post test was conducted after 10 days by using the same data collection tool

Plan for Data Analysis:

Frequency and percentage for the analysis of demographic variable

Frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation for the analysis of knowledge

Paired "t" test for testing the effectiveness of structured teaching from pretest and posttest knowledge

Chi -square test to find association between pre-test knowledge and selected demographic variables

5. Findings

Section I: Distribution of demographic characteristics of the mothers Majority 28 (46.7%) of mothers belongs to age group below 25 years, 28 (46.7%) of mothers belongs to Muslim religion, Majority 20 (33.3%) of mothers belongs to secondary education. Majority 24 (40%) of the mothers are house wife's, 36 (60%) of the mothers belongs to nuclear family, Majority 26 (43.3%) of them had family income between 5, 001-10, 000 Majority 40 (66.7%) of them having closed drainage system, Majority 24 (40%) mothers have source of health information from health personnel. Majority 24 (40%) of them receiving health services from hospital.30 (50%) of the mothers getting tank water supply. Majority 28 (46.7%) are using public latrines, 24 (40%) of mothers have 2 children below 5 years of age. Majority 24 (40%) of mothers have children of 3-4 years of age.

Section II: The knowledge of mothers of under-fives regarding prevention of worm infestation

During pre-test, most of the samples were not having adequate level of knowledge scores regarding worm infestation. After administration of structured teaching programme, there was marked improvement in the knowledge of the sample with majority 56 (93.3%) gained

adequate knowledge score and 4 (6.7%) of the sample had moderate knowledge regarding worm infestation.

Section III: Effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of worm infestation by comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge score

The overall mean and standard deviation of post-test knowledge score regarding worm infestation among mothers of under-five's were 24.33 with a standard deviation of 3.166. In the present study, the mean post-test knowledge score was 24.33 which are apparently higher the mean pre-test knowledge scores 9.73 and the mean difference was 3.118. The calculated paired test value ($t=24.73$) which represents significant gain knowledge through the structured teaching programme.

Section IV: Association between the pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

The result showed that there is no significant association between pre-test and selected demographic variables age of the mother, education, type of family, age of the child, family income and knowledge scores. The chi-square value is significant when compared to the table value at 0.05 level.

6. Conclusion

The present study assessed the knowledge among mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of worm infestation and found that the mothers had inadequate knowledge related to worm infestation. The study concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of worm infestation.

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