

# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Practice Regarding Respiratory Tract Infection among Mothers of Fewer than Five Years Age Children at Selected Hospitals, Jaipur

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**Abstract:** RTI represents one of the major health problems in under-five children living in developing countries. Among the total under five deaths in developing countries nearly one fifth are directly attributed to RTI. **Objectives of the Study:** 1. To find out the knowledge, and practice of the mothers regarding the respiratory tract infection. 2. To determine the relationship between the knowledge and practice of mothers regarding the respiratory tract infection. 3. To find out the association between the knowledge of the mother regarding the Respiratory tract infection and selected demographic variables. 4. To find out the association between the practice of the mother regarding the Respiratory tract infection and selected demographic variables. **Method:** A descriptive research approach was used in this study. Non probability convenient sampling techniques were used to select the samples from Dhanwantri hospital and research centre, Mansarovar, Jaipur. The tools was prepared & validated. The data was collected and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. **Result:** Out of 100 mothers of under five year age children, 76 mothers were have inadequate knowledge and only 24 mothers have moderate adequate knowledge regarding respiratory tract infection among children. **Conclusion:** Mothers of under five children were had a inadequate knowledge and practice about respiratory tract infection. Nurses can play a major role to enhance it.

**Keywords:** Descriptive Study, Knowledge, Practice, Respiratory Tract Infection, Mothers of Fewer than Five Years Age Children

## 1. Background of the Study

RTI represent one of the major health problems in under-five children living in developing countries. Among the total under five deaths in developing countries nearly one fifth are directly attributed to RTI. The children and adult preferentially breathe through their nose unless nasal obstructions interfere. However, most children are obligate and nasal breaths and significant nasal obstruction presenting during the birth, such as cholanal atresia, may be a life threatening situation for the infant unless an alternative to the nasal air way is established. The most common disorder of respiratory tract is related to infections, bacterial, viral and allergic reaction. Both process resulting in increased mucus production and oedema. This interferes with the normal functions of respiratory tract including provision of a clear passage way of air to enter the lungs and humidifying of the air as it passes.

### Statement of the Problem

“A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and practice regarding respiratory tract infection among mothers of under five years age children at selected hospitals, jaipur.”

### Objectives of the Study

- 1) To find out the knowledge, and practice of the mothers regarding the respiratory tract infection.
- 2) To determine the relationship between the knowledge and practice of mothers regarding the respiratory tract infection.
- 3) To find out the association between the knowledge of the mother regarding the Respiratory tract infection and selected demographic variables.

- 4) To find out the association between the practice of the mother regarding the Respiratory tract infection and selected demographic variables.

## Hypothesis

- H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant relationship between knowledge and Practice of mothers regarding respiratory tract infection.  
**H<sub>2</sub>:** There is a significant association between knowledge of the mothers regarding the respiratory tract infection and selected Demographic variables.  
**H<sub>3</sub>:** There is a significant association between Practice of the mothers regarding the respiratory tract infection and selected Demographic variables.

## 2. Method

A descriptive research approach was used in this study. Non probability convenient sampling techniques were used to select the samples from Dhanwantri hospital and research centre, mansarovar, jaipur. The tools was prepared in 3 section: section “A” consist 10 question of sample characteristics and section “B” consist 20 knowledge questionnaire related to respiratory tract infection or section “C” consist 10 statements related to practice of respiratory tract infection among children. The data was collected and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

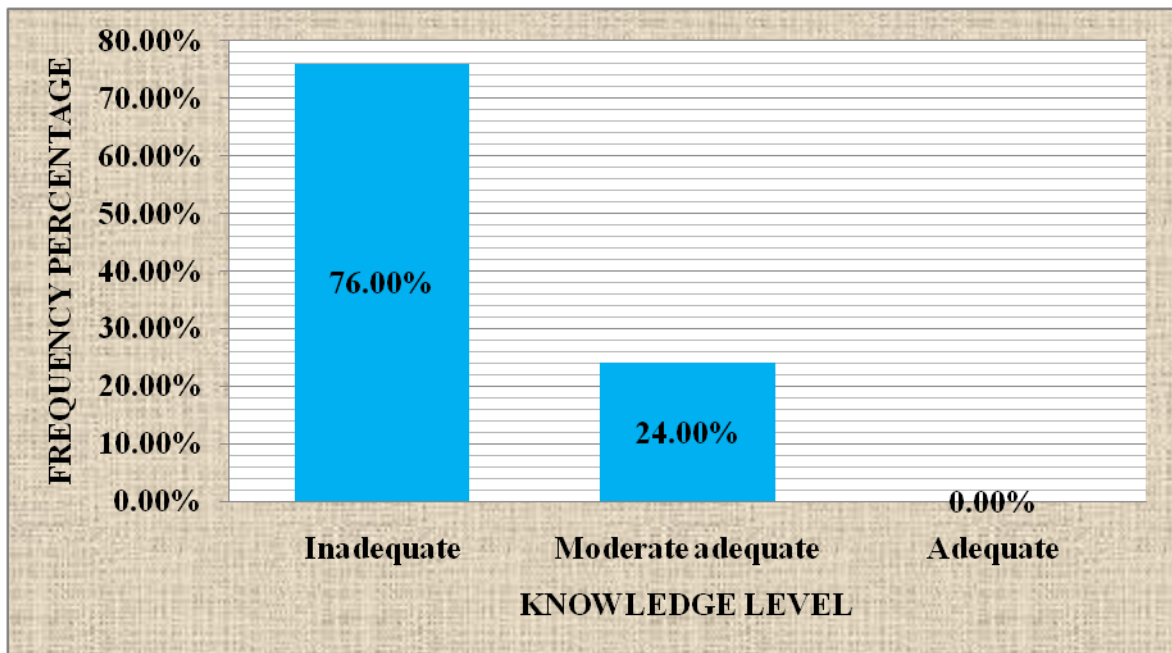
## 3. Result

Descriptive and inferential statistics was used for data analysis. The result showed that out of 100 mothers of under five year age children, 76 mothers were have inadequate

knowledge and only 24 mothers have moderate adequate knowledge regarding respiratory tract infection among children. The knowledge mean score was 6.89, mean percentage 34.45% with SD 3.354.

**Table:** Level of knowledge distribution among sample

Knowledge	Inadequate ≤ 50%		Moderate adequate 51%-75%		Adequate >75%	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Frequency and frequency percentage	76	76.00%	24	24.00%	0	0.00%

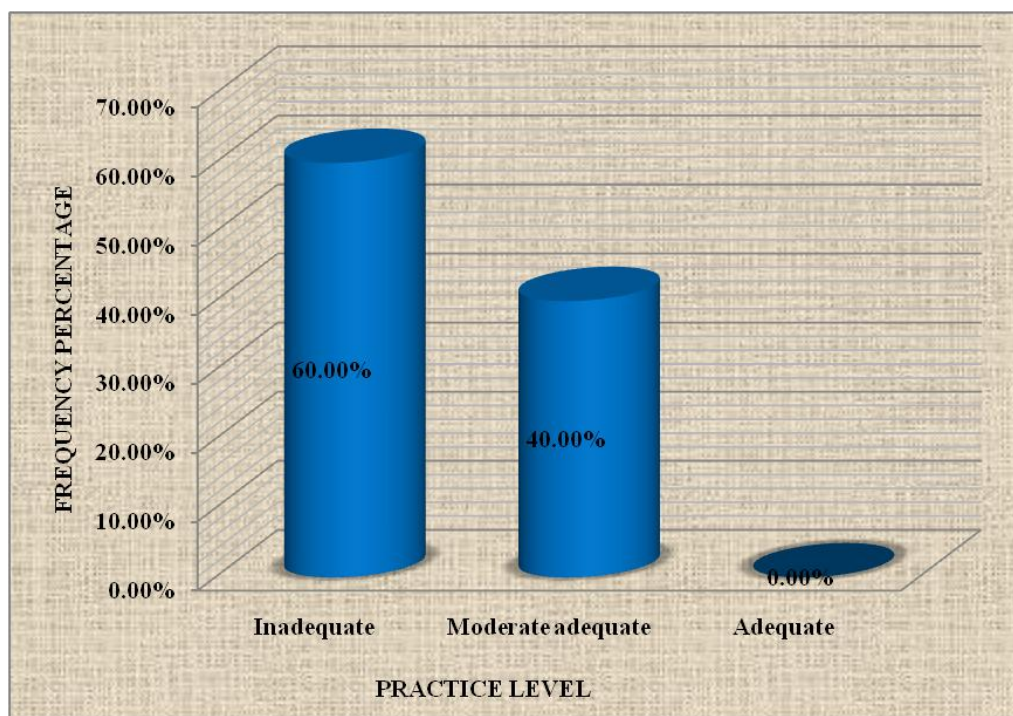


**Figure:** Level of knowledge distribution among sample

The findings of the study revealed that out of 100 mothers of under five year age children, 60 mothers were have inadequate practice level and only 40 mothers have moderate adequate practice level regarding respiratory tract infection among children. The practice mean score was 3.71, mean percentage 37.10% with SD 2.425.

**Table:** Level of Practice distribution among sample

Practice	Inadequate ≤ 50%		Moderate adequate 51%-75%		Adequate >75%	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Frequency and frequency percentage	60	60.00%	40	40.00%	0	0.00%



**Figure:** Level of Practice distribution among sample

There was a positive moderate correlation ( $r=0.749$ ) between knowledge and practice level of mothers regarding respiratory tract infection among children.

In the result of association between knowledge and demographic variable, there was a significant association between these variables that is age of mothers ( $\chi^2=11.805$ ), education of mothers ( $\chi^2=34.318$ ), occupation of mothers ( $\chi^2=18.134$ ), type of family ( $\chi^2=32.621$ ), type of house ( $\chi^2=11.232$ ), Source of previous knowledge regarding topic ( $\chi^2=37.378$ ) and religion of mothers ( $\chi^2=24.177$ ) at the  $p<0.05$  significance level.

In the result of association between practice level and demographic variable, there was a significant association between these variables that is age ( $\chi^2=25.068$ ), age of children ( $\chi^2=12.223$ ), educational qualification of mothers ( $\chi^2=29.038$ ), occupation of mothers ( $\chi^2=19.784$ ), family income ( $\chi^2=8.782$ ), residence area ( $\chi^2=19.209$ ) and Source of previous knowledge regarding topic ( $\chi^2=16.083$ ).

#### 4. Conclusion

On the basis of finding of the study 76% of mothers had inadequate knowledge level and 60% mothers had inadequate practice level regarding respiratory tract infection. There was a positive moderate correlation between knowledge and practice level (**Karl Pearson correlation  $r=0.749$** ), means when knowledge will increase that time the practice also will be increased. Thus the hypothesis **H<sub>1</sub>**: There is a significant relationship between knowledge and Practice of mothers regarding respiratory tract infection was accepted.

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