

Effectiveness of Home Care Management Module on Knowledge Regarding Febrile Seizure among Mothers of under Five Children in Selected PHC, Chennai

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Abstract: *Febrile convulsion is the most common seizure in children worldwide. Between 1 and 4% of children develop febrile convulsion within in 5 years of life. The study aimed at finding out mothers' knowledge regarding Management of febrile seizure in children at home. A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of home care management module on knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children in selected PHC at Chennai. A pre - experimental one group pretest, posttest research design was adopted for the study and 30 mother of under five children were selected using simple random sampling technique. Semi structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure and on home care management module was given to the mothers for about 30 minutes which was followed by the post test. The study findings showed that the pre test mean score was 42.28 with standard deviation of 1.94 and post test mean score was 86.40 with standard deviation of 1.52. The paired 't' value was 25.49*** which revealed that there was a highly statistically significant difference between the pre test and post test level of knowledge at p<0.05.*

Keywords: Home care management, Seizures, Febrile convulsion, Mothers of under five children, children

1. Introduction

Children under five years of age are very small and their all systems are in developing stage. Because of their play activities, poor feedings and immaturity of immune system causes frequent attack of infections like respiratory tract infection, otitis media, diarrhoea, gastroenteritis etc. Fever is a common manifestation present in most of the infection. In some children severe fever can result convulsion.

Febrile seizure is occurring in children associated with fever without other underlying causes such as central nervous system infection or electrolyte imbalance. Febrile seizure is one of the commonest neurological conditions in emergency paediatric practice occurring among children under the age of five years.

National institute of health (2020) modified, febrile seizures are seizures or convulsions that occur in young children and are triggered by fever. Young children between the ages of about 6 months and 5 years old are the most likely to experience febrile seizures; this risk peaks during the second year of life. The fever may accompany common childhood illnesses such as a cold, the flu, or an ear infection. In some cases, a child may not have a fever at the time of the seizure but will develop one a few hours later. Febrile seizures are more common in males aged 1 - 3 years. Respectfully, Upper respiratory tract infections and body temperature $\geq 38.50^{\circ}\text{C}$ have the strongest association with the occurrence of febrile seizures.

Every mother should be aware to control the rise of temperature without looking into the pathological cause of fever, controlling the pathological cause becomes secondary which should be controlled by administering prescribed antibiotics to the children. But the primary concept is to reduce the fever and prevent the occurrence of febrile convulsions, thereby the complications of hyperpyrexia could be prevented and early recovery could be made possible.

Statement of the problem

A Study to assess the effectiveness of home care management module on knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children in selected hospital, Chennai.

Objectives

- 1) To assess the pre test level of knowledge regarding home - care management module on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.
- 2) The second objective was to assess the post - test level of knowledge regarding home care management module on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children
- 3) To assess the effectiveness of home - care management module on knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

Hypothesis:

H1: There is a significant difference between the pre - test and post test level of knowledge regarding home care

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management module of febrile seizure among mothers of under five children after home care management module.

H2: There is a significant association between the post test level of knowledge regarding the home care management module of febrile seizures among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

2. Methodology

Quantitative research approach was adopted for the study and pre - experimental one group pre test post test design was selected. The study was conducted in primary health centre in Alandur at Chennai. Totally 30 mothers of under five children who fulfil the inclusion criteria were recruited by using purposive sampling technique. Knowledge of home care management of febrile seizure was assessed by a semi structured questionnaire that consists of 30 multiple choice questions among mothers of under five children. Each correct answer carries 1 mark. The total score is 30. After obtaining the consent, the mothers of under five children received the information regarding home care management of febrile seizure consisting of management of febrile seizure, dos and don'ts during seizure for 30 minutes as one session followed with post - test was completed by the same semi structured questionnaire.

3. Results and Discussion

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analysed the data. The age wise distribution, majority of the mothers 15 (50.0%) were in the age group of 20 - 30 years, 14 (46.7%) mothers were in the age group of 30 - 40 years and

remaining only 1 (3.3%) were below 20 years. With respect to the educational status, 12 (40%) mother's had bachelors degree, 9 (30%) had secondary education, 3 (10%) had primary education and 6 (20%) were illiterates. The occupational status of the mothers indicates that the vast majority was housewives 27 (90.0%), with only a small fraction being employed 3 (10.0%) and all mothers reside in urban areas (100.0%). The type of family structure among the mothers was predominantly nuclear 22 (73.3%), with a smaller proportion living in joint families 8 (26.7%).

When considering the number of children, it's evident that the majority had two children 13 (43.3%), followed by those with only one child 13 (43.3%). Only a relatively small percentage of mothers had more than two children 4 (13.3%). In regard to income distribution showed that the majority of mothers rely on monthly income 23 (76.7%), with smaller percentages depending on daily wages 3 (10.0%) or weekly 4 (13.3%) income sources and the type of marriage, most of the mothers had non - consanguineous marriages (63.3%), while 36.7% had consanguineous marriages.

The first objective was to assess the pre - test level of knowledge regarding home - care management module on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

Pre test level of knowledge revealed that 26 (86.6%) had inadequate knowledge, 4 (13.4%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge regarding home care management on febrile seizure.

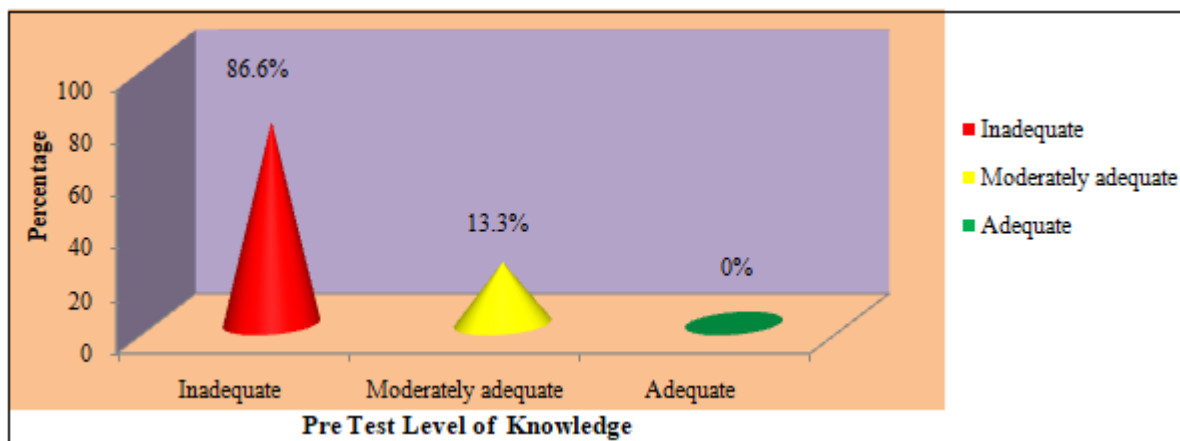


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of pre test level of knowledge on home - care management module on febrile seizure

The second objective was to assess the post - test level of knowledge regarding home care management module on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children

Post test level of knowledge depicted that 25 (83.4%) of them had adequate knowledge, 5 (16.6%) of them had moderately adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding protocol of high - risk drugs.

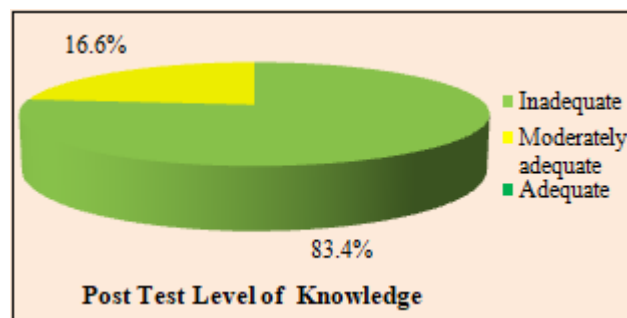


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of posttest level of knowledge home - care management module on febrile seizure

The third objective was to evaluate the effectiveness of home - care management module on knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

Table 1: Comparison of mean and standard deviation of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding home - care management module on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

S. No.	Level of Knowledge	Mean	Standard Deviation	Paired "t" Test
1.	Pre - test	42.28	1.94	25.49 *
2.	Post - test	86.40	1.52	

**p<0.05

Table 1 shows the comparison of mean and standard deviation of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children. The mean level of knowledge in pre test was 42.28 and in post test was 86.40. The standard deviation in pre test was 1.94 and in post test was 1.52 The paired 't' value was 25.49 which revealed that there was a highly statistically significant difference between the pre test and post test level of knowledge at $p < 0.001$. Hence it showed the effectiveness of home care management module on knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

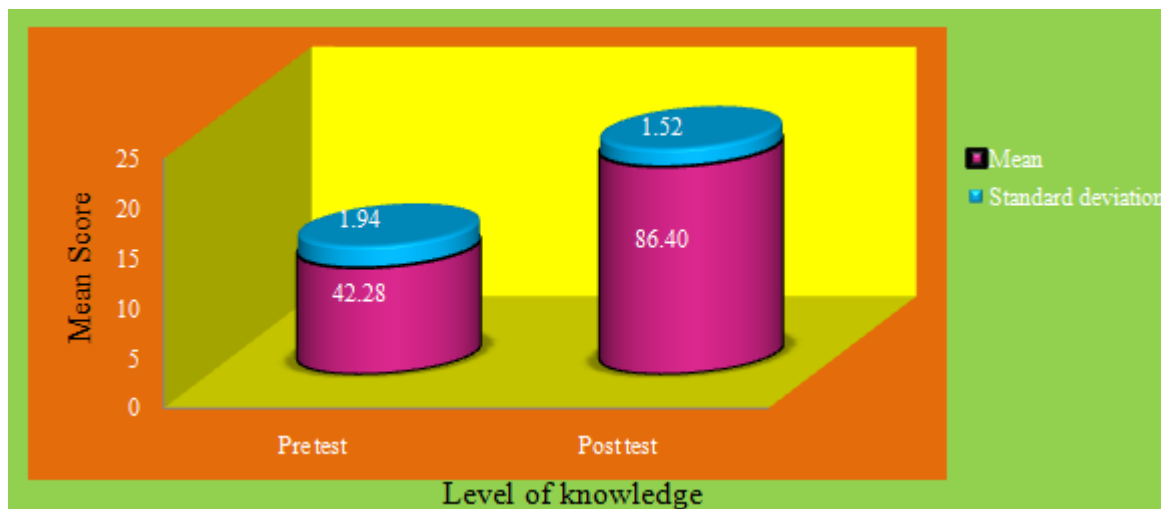


Figure 3: Comparison of mean and standard deviation between pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding home - care management module on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

4. Conclusion

The present study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of home care management module on knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children. The study findings showed that there was an increased in the level of knowledge regarding home - care management module on febrile seizure.

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