

# A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge & Practice Regarding Prevention of Worm Infestation among Mothers of Under - Five Children in Selected Rural Area in Bardoli, Gujarat

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**Abstract:** *The under - five children are vulnerable or special risk group in any population deserving special health care because of their immaturity and the various stages of growth and development. The under - five children are more prone to acquire some infection which is not seen in adult medical care through their life span. All children are most vulnerable group in the society, certain disease affect them, and result in increased morbidity and mortality rates. So researcher felt that better knowledge and habit of information regarding environmental sanitation and hygienic practices will help to gain the knowledge and thereby reduce the incidence of worm infestation. It also helps to reduce the complications which in turn improve the health and economic condition of the world.*

**Keywords:** child health, environmental sanitation, hygienic practices, growth and development, worm infestation

## 1. Introduction

Children as the “Nations supremely important asset” to its family and society child is precious gift which has a lot of potentials with one which can be the best resource for the nation if developed and utilized well. Children below five years of age group are known as the under - fives. According to the 2001 census children in the group of 0 – 5 years constitute 12% of the total population that is nearly about 150 million children in India. By virtue of this large number, they are entitled to large share of health care. The under - five children are vulnerable or special risk group of any population deserving special health care because of their immaturity and the various stages of growth and development. The under - five children are more prone to acquire some infection which is not seen in adult medical care through their life span. All children are the vulnerable group of the society, certain disease affect them, and result in increased morbidity and mortality rates. These diseases include diarrhoea, vector borne diseases, helminthic infestation, respiratory infections and injuries. The term parasite relates to “any living thing that lives on or in another living organism”. Many parasites interfere with bodily function, cause irritation; some destroy the host’s tissues and release toxin into the blood stream.<sup>3</sup> Intestinal parasites are worms, soft bodies organisms that can infest human and animals. Parasitic worms fall into several different classes and include hook worms, round worms, tapeworms, whipworms, and pinworms. The parasitic infestations are acquired by ingestion, inhalation or penetration of the skin by the infective worms. In India, favourable circumstances exist on high morbidity due to rapid industrialization. Due to open air defecation and added to it the menace of flies and other insects, poor personal cleanliness, habits of barefoot walking and poor disposal system of human excreta, favours worm infestation in children.

## 2. Need of the Study

Intestinal helminthic are a worldwide problem especially among children of developing countries. It is a common health problem in children. It is commonly in tropical and sub - tropical areas. It occurs through the fecal - oral route. Children who are affected with worm infestation may shows the sign and symptoms of weight lost, itching at anal area, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, Anemia, sleeplessness, irritability and fever. It can be prevented through proper health education regarding personal hygiene and environmental sanitation

So, researcher felt that better knowledge and habit of information regarding environmental sanitation and hygienic practices will help to gain the knowledge and thereby reduce the incidence of worm infestation. It also helps to reduce the complications which in turn improve the health and economic condition of the world.

### Statement of Problem:

“A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge & practice regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under - five children in selected rural area in Bardoli, Gujarat. ”

### Objective of the study

- 1) To assess the socio demographical variables of mothers of under - five children.
- 2) To assess the knowledge and practice regarding prevention of worm infestation among the mothers of under - five children by conducting pre - test and post - test.
- 3) To assess the effectiveness of STP on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of worm infestation among the mothers of under - five children
- 4) To find out association between pre - test knowledge score regarding prevention of worm infestation with selected

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socio demographical variables among the mothers of under - five children.

- 5) To find out association between pre - test practice score regarding prevention of worm infestation with selected socio demographical variables among the mothers of under - five children.
- 6) To find out correlation between post - test knowledge and practice regarding prevention of worm infestation among the mothers of under - five children.

#### Assumption

- 1) Mothers with under - five children may not be aware about preventive measures of worm infestation.
- 2) The structured teaching program will enhance the knowledge of mothers with under - five children regarding prevention of worm infestation

#### Hypothesis

**H01:** There is a no significant difference between the pre - test and post - test knowledge scores of mothers of under - five regarding prevention of worm infestation.

**H02:** There is a no significant difference between the pre - test and post - test practice scores of mothers of under - five regarding prevention of worm infestation.

**H03:** There is no significant association between knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under - five children with their socio demographical variables.

**H04:** There is no significant association between practices regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under - five children with their socio demographical variables.

**H05:** There is no significant correlation between knowledge and practice regarding the prevention of worm infestation among the mothers of under - five children.

#### Delimitation

The study is delimited to all the mother of under - five children in the selected rural area Bardoli

### 3. Methodology

Quantitative approach with descriptive design was used to conduct study. The study conducted at Mota Village in Bardoli, Gujarat. A sample comprised 50 sample mothers of under - five children we selected by random sampling techniques, Structure Teaching Program and checklist was used to collect data. Formal permission git from the particular authority before data collection.

### 4. Result Study

Result of the study showed that out of 50 mothers of under - five children Majority of 26 (52%) were in age group of 27 to above and least 24 (48%) out of 50 mothers were between the age group of 23 - 26 years, All of the subject 50 (100%) belongs to the Hindu religion, Highest of the subjects occupation 46 (92%) belongs to house wife, while 4 (8%) belonged to job, Majority of the subjects participated in study were having monthly income of above Rs.9000/- to more per month 50 (100%), Most of the mother having educational status 20 (40%) having primary education, 12 (24%) are illiterate, 8 (16%) mothers having higher education and 10

(20%) having graduation, Most of the mother having marital status 50 (100%) having married, Most of the family member having 50 (100%) more than 4 person in family, Most of the house type 50 (100%) pukka houses, Most of the subject participates having no any pet animal 50 (100%).

Out of 50 mothers of under five children majority of subject in pre - test knowledge majority of subjects 22 (44%) had poor knowledge; 18 (36%) had average knowledge while remaining 10 (20%) had good knowledge. in the post - test knowledge majority of subject 23 (46%) had good knowledge, 18 (36%) had average knowledge and 9 (18%) had poor knowledge. the mean for pre - test knowledge test is 10.40, the median is 10, the mode is 8, the standard deviation is 4.24 and the range is 16. In the post - test knowledge test mean 14.96, median 15, mode 19, standard deviation 4.86 and range 18. Difference between pre - test and post - test mean is 4.56, median is 5, mode is 11, SD is 0.62, and range is 2 and in practice pre - test most of subjects 38 (76%) had poor practice; while remaining 12 (24%) had good practice while in post - test majority 39 (78%) good practice and 11 (22%) poor practice. pre - test practice mean is 33.32, median 31.50, mode 30, standard deviation 4.53 and range 16, in post - test practice mean is 40.48, median 41. Mode 45, standard deviation 4.93 and range 19 respectively. Difference between pre - test and post - test in mean is 7.16, median 9.5, mode is 15, SD is 0.4 and Range is 3.

Among all the socio demographical variables any socio - demographic variables are not significantly associated with knowledge score. Hence, hence H03 is accepted at 0.05 level of significance and in practice any socio - demographic variable are not significantly associated with practice score. Hence H04 is accepted at 0.05 level of significance.

In this study comparison between knowledge and Practice. Pre - test Knowledge mean score is 10.40 and practice mean is 33.32, the calculated correlation value (0.16) is less than the tabulated correlation value (0.273). The difference between both knowledge and practice score is 22.92. Hence H05 is rejected. This indicates that there is no correlation between knowledge and practice.

### 5. Conclusion

The study concludes that there is urgent need for IEC regarding prevention of worm infestation especially among mothers of under five children and to decrease malnutrition rate.

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