

A Non-Experimental Descriptive Pre-Test Study to Develop SIM Module regarding Home Care of Epileptic Children among Mothers in Selected Hospitals of Pune City

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Abstract: ***Objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding epilepsy among mothers and To correlate the association between knowledge and selected demographic variable. The tool used for data collection was structured interview schedule, which consisted of a questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the sample regarding epilepsy in children. For generating necessary data a structured questionnaires was develop which consist of two section-Section 1: It deals with the analysis of the demographic data of the samples. Section 2: Questionnaires on mother knowledge regarding epilepsy and its management SIM module was prepared regarding the home care of epilepsy at home. Content validity of the tool verifying it with the experts from the field of nursing and medicine. Reliability of the tool was established by test retest method and was found to be 1. The health teaching was also validated by experts. Pilot study was carried out on 12 samples for feasibility. A non-experimental descriptive study was done on 100. Major Finding related to demographic characteristics: The majority of 100 of people in pre-test of study group were having poor knowledge score 6 %, in pre-test of study group were having average knowledge score 55% and 39% study group were having good knowledge score. Association with knowledge score and selected demographic variables: The finding on relationship of the selected variable of people show that, there is a significant association between education status and type of family with knowledge score on assessing knowledge of mothers regarding epilepsy, but there is no association between age, occupation and monthly income. Hence it can be concluded that there is significant association between knowledge and certain selected variable. Thus level of knowledge is dependent on the certain selected variable*

Keywords: SIM- Self instructional model

1. Introduction

Since ancient times, persons who have had chronic or recurrent convulsive disorders, epilepsy, have been treated with varying degree of respect and scorn. Some cultures considered it a divine curse; more frequently, it was considered a demonic possession. Today people with epilepsy still confront superstition, insensitivity, and discrimination

2. Need of the Study

According to WHO (2010) epilepsy is a major public health concern. International League Against Epilepsy (ILAE) AND THE INTERNATIONAL Bureau for Epilepsy (IBE) are carrying out a global campaign to provide better information and raise awareness about epilepsy, and strengthen public and private efforts to improve care and reduce the disorder impact

Objectives of the study

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding epilepsy among mothers.
- 2) To correlate the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables

3. Research Methodology

Approach-Quantitative non experimental research approach

Design-Survey method

Settings- Selected hospital of Mumbai.

Hypothesis-There will be no significant difference on the level of knowledge of mother regarding home care of child having epilepsy

Sample – 100 mothers were the sample who have attended paediatric OPD

Sampling technique: Non –probability purposive sampling technique

Inclusion criteria

- 1) This study will include mothers who are willing to participate in the study
- 2) This study will include all mothers having children with epilepsy came in selected hospital.
- 3) This study will include mothers who will know Marathi and English language.
- 4) Mothers of children from 1 month to 12 years of age.

Exclusion criteria

This study will exclude mothers who are not willing to participate in the study.

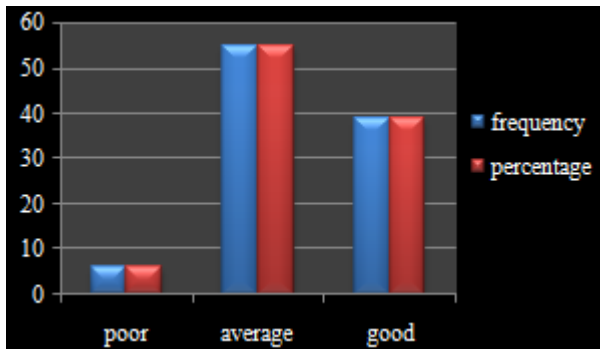
Tool & Technique for data collection:

Tool: Interview schedule

Technique: Interviewing

4. Major findings

The majority of 100 of people in pre-test of study group were having poor knowledge score 6 %, in pre-test study group were having average knowledge score 55% and 39% study group were having good knowledge score.



The finding on relationship of the selected variable of people show that, there is a significant association between education status and type of family with knowledge score on assessing knowledge of mothers regarding epilepsy, but there is no association between age, occupation and monthly income. Hence it can be concluded that there is significant association between knowledge and certain selected variable. Thus level of knowledge is dependent on the certain selected variable.

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