

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of a Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge of Enuresis and Encopresis among Adolescence in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam

S Anand

Professor, Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, India

Abstract: *The objectives were to assess the knowledge of Enuresis and Encopresis among Adolescence and to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching program on Knowledge of Enuresis and Encopresis among Adolescence. Pre experimental one group pretest and posttest design were used. The study included 32 Adolescence Girls in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. Nearly 60% of the samples were the age group of 20 Years. All were Female. In the pretest, 34.37% of samples had Poor Knowledge and 37.50% of samples had Good Knowledge regarding Enuresis and remaining had average knowledge. Whereas, 25% had poor Knowledge and 56.25% of samples had Good Knowledge of Encopresis. In the posttest, Good Knowledge of Enuresis was increased to 96.87%. Nobody had a Poor Knowledge score in Enuresis.*

Keywords: Knowledge, Enuresis, Encopresis, Adolescence

1. Introduction

The parents of 1403 randomly selected 8-12-year-old children were interviewed. Using Rutter's A2 scale the prevalence of enuresis and encopresis was ascertained. Nineteen percentages of Children had an episode of enuresis in the past year and four percentages in the past week. Four percent had an episode of encopresis in the past year. Parents' education, physical and psychiatric symptoms in the child, poor academic achievement and lax parental attitudes to toilet training are the major factors of Enuresis and Encopresis. Some of the associated things with Encopresis were male sex, physical and psychiatric symptoms, poor academic achievement, early separation and not having a toilet. It is very important to know about the Enuresis and Encopresis (1).

2. Objectives

- 1) To assess the knowledge of Enuresis among Adolescence
- 2) To assess the knowledge of Encopresis among Adolescence
- 3) To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching program on Knowledge of Enuresis among Adolescence
- 4) To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching program on Knowledge of Encopresis among Adolescence

3. Materials and Methods

Quantitative Approach and Pre experimental one group pretest and posttest design

Setting: The study was conducted in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam

Population: Adolescence of Selected Nursing Colleges, Kollam

Samples: III Year BSc Nursing Students at Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam.

Sampling technique: Non-Probability Convenient Sampling technique was used to select the Sampling.

Sample size: The sample size was 32 Adolescence Girls in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam

Data Collection Method: Self-Structured Questioner was used to collecting the Data.

Data Collection Procedure: Pretest was administered followed by STP after 5 days posttest knowledge was assessed

3.1 Tools and techniques

Tool 1 – Demographic preform

Tool 2 – Self-structured Knowledge scale

3.2 Statistical analysis

The data collected were analyzed according to the objectives. The obtained data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

4. Results

Nearly 60% of the samples were the age group of 20 Years. All were Female. Remarkably less percentage (3.1%) of the parents has completed their Education primary level and postgraduate level respectively. But more than half of the parents (62.5%) studied Higher Secondary School Level. 53% of the samples belong to urban areas.

In the pretest, 34.37% of samples had Poor Knowledge and 37.50% of samples had Good Knowledge regarding Enuresis and remaining had average knowledge. Whereas, 25% had poor Knowledge and 56.25% of samples had Good Knowledge of Encopresis.

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In the posttest, Good Knowledge of Enuresis was increased to 96.87%. Nobody had a Poor Knowledge score in Enuresis. Encopresis too, Good Knowledge score increased to 90.62%. Remaining 9.38% had Average Knowledge.

Calculated paired t test values show that extremely statistically significant at 0.0001 level of Significant in both the conditions. Enuresis paired t test values = 41.0330, df = 31, standard error of difference = 0.117. Encopresis paired t test values= 28.2326, df = 31, standard error of difference = 0.105

5. Discussion

The present study aimed to assess the knowledge of Enuresis and Encopresis among Adolescence, to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching program on Knowledge of Enuresis and Encopresis among Adolescence.

Among 93 children with Enuresis from enuresis clinics, nearly half the parents reacted angrily to children with Enuresis, and some parents even punished their child. The parents' socioeconomic background, education, and the age and birth order of the child were the factors associated with their seeking active treatment for Enuresis. A father's education and the young age of the child were factors that influenced parents who preferred positive approaches, such as encouragement, for coping with Enuresis (2).

6. Conclusion

Enuresis and Encopresis are the problems among children. It should be addressed by parents, Teachers and Health Care workers.

References

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