A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of a Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Diarrhea Among Mothers of Under 5 Age Group Children Residing at Sughad Village Gandhinagar

Trupti Brahmbhatt
Assistant Professor, AHMEDABAD INSTITUTE OF NURSING SCIENCE, AHMEDABAD

1. INTRODUCTION

Diarrhea is one of the main causes of mortality rate in under five age group children. Dehydration is the main complication of diarrhea. In under 5 age group children diarrhea is the most prevalent cause of mortality. Diarrheal disease rank among the top three cause of childhood death in the developing countries. It is the second leading cause of death among under 5 children. Globally about 30% to 40% hospitalization and death due to diarrhea among children under 5 years about 5% of all child deaths are attributed to rota virus infection. Children under 3 years of age may experience as many as 10 episode of diarrhea per year. Every child has at least 2 episode of diarrhea in year that affect growth pattern to greater extent of children (WHO).

Diarrhea occur mostly during the first 5 years of life of children and usually become the cause of death so prevention and early treatment of diarrhea is necessary for that it is important to provide knowledge to every mother of under 5 years of children so occurrence of diarrhea can be reduced and if occur child get good treatment in time.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of mothers of under 5 age group children before and after administration of Planned Teaching Programme on Diarrhea Residing at Sughad Village Gandhinagar.

2. METHODS

The study was quasi experimental in nature with one group pre-test post-test design. The Knowledge on Diarrhea was developed by reviewing the extensive Literature on Diarrhea in terms of Knowledge. The samples of 30 mothers of under 5 age group children were selected through convenient sampling technique. A structured Knowledge Questionnaire was prepared to assess the Knowledge of the samples.

3. RESULTS

The Mean Post-test Knowledge Score 16.8 was higher than the Mean Pre-test Knowledge Score 10.46 with Mean difference of 6.34. Significance of the difference between pretest and post test Knowledge was statistically tested using paired ‘t’ test and it was found significant.
4. CONCLUSIONS

The data indicated there was significant increase in the knowledge of the mothers of under 5 age group children after the administration of the planned teaching programme on diarrhea. Hence it is concluded that planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of the mothers of under 5 age group children residing at Sughad Village Gandhinagar.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of the present study.

1. A similar study can be conducted in different setting such as hospital, community etc.
2. The study can be conducted for the large samples.
3. The study can be conducted in community for long duration.
4. A comparative study can be conducted between rural and urban mothers of under 5 age group children regarding knowledge of diarrhea.

Keywords: Diarrhea, Knowledge, Effectiveness, Planned Teaching Programme, Mothers.

REFERENCES