‘Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on the knowledge of mothers of under five children on diarrhea.’

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ABSTRACT
An evaluative study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding diarrhea on the knowledge among the mothers of urban area of Jaipur. The subjects were 30 mothers who had children under five year of age. The analyses indicated that mother’s pre-test mean knowledge was 16.86 (56.20%) and after intervention mother’s post-test mean knowledge was 24.67 (82.22%), which indicates, that post test knowledge score is higher than pre-test knowledge score. The result indicted that structured teaching programme through lesson plan and booklet was effective in increasing the knowledge score among mothers. There was significant association between two selected demographic variables: occupation and total number of children with pre test knowledge score and not association between other remaining selected demographic variables like age, education, with pre test knowledge score because of limited sample size i.e. thirty and purposive sampling technique. The analyses also indicated that there was a highly significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score ($t_{39}=15.41$, $p<0.05$). This study was effective especially for under five mother to prevent diarrhea among children.

INTRODUCTION
Diarrhoea is a major killer’s disease in under 5 children in India and thus important public health problem. The alarming suction is created by delay in initiation of treatment and in educates hydration resulting in high morbidity, diarrhoal diseases cause a heavy economic burden on a Health service as well because one third of total paediatric admissions are due to diarrhoeal disease and to 17% of all death indoor paediatric patient are diarrhoea related. ¹

NEED OF THE STUDY
1. Acute diarrhoea still leading cause of death though the mortality rate for children under five suffering from acute diarrhoea
2. The factor related with higher prevalence of diarrhoea were lack of knowledge of mother, lack of exclusive breast feeding and number of older siblings more than two in family.
3. Need is to increase the knowledge and awareness of mother regarding diarrhoea and reduced morbidity and mortality rate of children.
STATEMENT OF PROBLEM
A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding diarrhoea on the knowledge among the under five mothers at selected urban community in Jaipur.

OBJECTIVES
1. To assess the knowledge regarding diarrhoea among the under five mothers.
2. To find association between demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding diarrhoea among the under five mothers.

HYPOTHESIS
1. The mean post test knowledge score of the mother will be significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score.
2. There will be significant association between pre test knowledge scores and selected demographic factors.

DELIMITATION
- The study was delimited to the mothers of under five children.
- The study was delimited to selected urban community of Jaipur.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
Research Approach: - Research approach keeping in view the nature of problem and objective of the study an evaluatory approach was found to be the most appropriate.
Research Design: - Pre Test Post Design
The design can be presented as:-
C1 ---------------X---------------------C 2
C1- Post test of knowledge of workers
C2- Post test of knowledge of workers
X- Intervention (planned health teaching program)

Sample Size and Sampling
- Sample: - Mothers of under five children whose residing in Pratap Nagar area Jaipur.
- Sample Size: - Sample size is 30
- Sample type: Non probability
Purposive sampling technique,
- Setting of the study: - Settings are the more specific places where data collection will occur. The setting for the present study was Pratap Nagar Jaipur.

Reliability of the Tool
- The reliability was calculated by using the Karl Pearson coefficient obtain \( r=0.92 \) which showed that the tool was reliable.

RESULT / FINDING
Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analysis. It was found that mean post-test score (24.67) of knowledge of students were higher than mean prê-test knowledge (16.86) score. The ‘t’ value computed for knowledge score was \( t =15.41 \) showed significant difference, The ‘t’ value suggesting that structured teaching programme was effective in
increasing the knowledge of under five mothers.
The research hypothesis was accepted at the 0.05 level of significance i.e., the mean difference between pre and post-test knowledge score was true difference and not a chance difference. This indicated that structured teaching programme on diarrhoea was significantly effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers. The data shows that computed chisquare value indicated there significant association between Pre-test knowledge score and occupation of mothers among demographic variable. But no association between Pre-test knowledge score selected demographic variable Such as age of mothers, education.

**SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS**

Table: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected demographic variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age of mothers in Years</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24 years</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-28 years</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29-32 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 32 years</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Educational Level</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher secondary or Above</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House wife</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedentary Worker</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate worker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy Worker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Family Income per month</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 3000</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3001-7000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7001-10000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above 10000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table: Analysis of significant difference between pretest and post test knowledge regarding mothers of under five children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mean percentage</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>Actual gain of knowledge</th>
<th>Mean difference</th>
<th>'t' value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-test</td>
<td>16.86</td>
<td>56.20%</td>
<td>3.21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26.02%</td>
<td>7.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post test</td>
<td>24.67</td>
<td>82.22%</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>26.02%</td>
<td>7.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highly significant p<0.001**

Figure No.: showing Mean percentage distribution of pre test and post test

**DISCUSSION**

This study shows that there is a significant increase in knowledge of mothers after the structure teaching programme. Where the t-value is 15.41 (P<0.001) In this study hypothesis R H1 made by the investigator is accepted that there is a significant increase in level of knowledge after implementation of structured teaching regarding the malnutrition among under five children mothers.

In order to find the relationship between pre-test knowledge and selected demographic variables chi-square test was used. The findings revealed that there was significant relationship established between pretest score and occupation of
mothers where no relationship between pretest knowledge and age & education of mothers demographic variable . The reason for non-significant relationship with pre-test knowledge score and selected variables may be because of limited sample size i.e. 30 and purposive sampling technique.

CONCLUSION

Conclusions drawn from present study was as follows structured teaching on malnutrition in children through lesson plan was an effective method.

References

JOURNAL:-

BOOKS:-