



A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Pneumonia among the Mothers of Under Five Children in Piparia at Vadodara City

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ABSTRACT

Every year more than 70% of the 11 million children die even before reaching their fifth birthday. Sadly these deaths are attributed to six preventable causes: diarrhea, malaria, pneumonia, preterm delivery, or lack of oxygen at birth. These deaths may occur mainly in the developing countries. Pneumonia is the single largest cause of death in children worldwide. Every year, it kills an estimated 1.6 million children under the age of five years, accounting for 18% of all deaths of children under five years old worldwide¹.

The findings of the present study showed that highest percentage (53.33%) of mothers belonged to the age group of 26-35. The post-test knowledge score was in the range of 17-23 which was higher than the pre-test knowledge score range (6-21). The mean post-test knowledge score (20.51) also was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (11.58).

KEYWORDS

Pneumonia, Prevention



INTRODUCTION

Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs. The lungs are made up of small sacs called alveoli, which fill with air when a healthy person breathes. When an individual has pneumonia, the alveoli are filled with pus and fluid, which makes breathing painful and limits oxygen intake. (WHO)

NEED OF THE STUDY

The incidence rate for pneumonia in developing countries may go up to 10% but about 16% in India. In our study children under 5 age are show high risk, exceptionally high in Haryana state. The most frequent underlying cause of persist pneumonia in children were post tubercular bronchitis and asthma and due to neonatal care management. Pneumonia is the single largest cause of death in children worldwide. Every year, it kills an estimated 1.6 million children under the age of five years, accounting for 18% of all deaths of children under five years old worldwide. One child dies every minute in India due to pneumonia, with the global meter ticking faster at one in every 15 seconds. The respiratory infection, the leading cause behind deaths among children, claims two million infants each year out of which India accounts for 4,00,000 cases alone.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

According to UNICEF –world health organization (WHO) report from 2006, over 2 million children die from pneumonia each year, accounting for almost one in five-5deaths worldwide.⁹ Globally, the estimate incidence of clinical pneumonia in children age<5 year in developing countries is 0.28 episodes per child year, whereas developed countries it is 0.05 episodes per child-year. Thus 155 million episodes of clinical pneumonia occurs in children <5 years of annually.

Previous reviews by sazawal and black (1992) have studied the effect of community case management on pneumonia mortality and overall child mortality .this article reviews a wider range of case management intervention and was conducted in standard manner following guidelines set by the child health epidemiology reference group.

OBJECTIVES:



1. To assess the pre test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of pneumonia in under five children.
2. To assess the post test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of pneumonia in under five children.
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of pneumonia in under five children among mothers.
4. To find out association between post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

AIMS :-To assess the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding Pneumonia among mothers at pipria in Vadodara city”.

HYPOTHESES

H₁- There will be a significant difference between the pre test knowledge score & post test knowledge score of mothers regarding prevention of pneumonia in under five children.

H₂- there will be significant association between post test knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH APPROACH

Research approach indicates the basic procedure for conducting research. An evaluative approach was adopted for the study to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia among the mothers of under five children in Piparia at Vadodara city.

POPULATION

Population is the units (people, events, objects, or institutions) from which data are collected.

Population for this study consisted of the mothers of under five children in Piparia at Vadodara city.

RESULTS

Table 1 Mean, mean difference, SD and ‘t’ value of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores

Parameter	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean difference	‘t’ value
Pre-test	11.58	3.7565	8.93	9.83
Post-test	20.51	2.4528		

t₂₉ = 1.699, p < 0.05 * Significant



The data presented in Table shows that the mean post-test knowledge score (20.51 ± 2.4528) was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (11.58 ± 3.7565). The calculated 't' value ($t_{29} = 9.83$) was greater than the table value ($t_{29} = 1.699$) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence the research hypothesis was accepted and the null hypothesis was rejected. Hence it can be inferred that the structured teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers on prevention of pneumonia under five children.

DISCUSSION

The study found that in the pre-test, majority (50%) of the mothers had moderate adequate knowledge where as in the post-test, most (71.66%) of the mothers had adequate knowledge. The pre-test score ranged from 6-21 with the mean 11.58 where as the post-test score ranged from 17-23 with mean 20.51. The study findings are consistent with the study conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers about prevention of pneumonia.

CONCLUSION

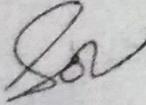
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The comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge score showed that there was a significant gain in knowledge scores of mothers after STP at 0.05 level ($t_{29} = 9.82$, $p < 0.05$).

The study findings concluded that mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia before STP. After structured teaching program had great potential for accelerating the awareness regarding prevention of pneumonia under five children.



ETHICAL CLEARANCE

 INSTITUTIONAL ETHICS COMMITTEE Sumandeeep Vidyapeeth <small>Deemed University (declared u/s 3 of UGC Act of 1956) At A Po. Piparia, Tal. Waghodia, Dist. Vadodara-391760 (Gujarat) INDIA Phone : +91 260 245281/54/66 Website : www.sumandeeepuniversity.edu.in</small>	
<p>CHAIRMAN Mr. Mustakim Mansuri Lecturer, College of Pharmacy</p> <p>MEMBER SECRETARY Dr. Sandip shah Associate Prof., Dept. of Psychiatry</p> <p>COMMITTEE MEMBERS Dr. G.V. Shah Dean, SBKS MI & RC</p> <p>Dr. J.D. Lakhani Prof. & Head, Dept. of Medicine</p> <p>Dr. Kanita H. Patel Professor, Dept. of Medicine</p> <p>Dr. Vipul Yagnik Professor, Dept. of Medicine</p> <p>Dr. Sagun Desai Professor, Dept. of Pharmacology</p> <p>Dr. Rajul I. Desai Professor, Dept. of Pathology</p> <p>Dr. Varsha Sanghvi Asst. Prof. Dept. of Paediatrics</p> <p>Dr. Prasad Muley Asst. Prof. Dept. of Paediatrics</p> <p>Dr. S. Sujan Prof. & Head, Dept. of Paedodontics</p> <p>Dr. Niraj Pandit Asso. Prof. Dept. of P & S M</p> <p>Dr. Vandana Shah Professor, Oral Pathology</p> <p>Dr. Navin Shah Professor, Oral Surgery</p> <p>Mr. Sanjay Joshi Legal Expert, Advocate, Guj. High Court</p> <p>Mr. Rakesh Patel Community Representative</p> <p>Mrs. Dipti Joshi Social Worker</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">SVIEC/OM/NURS/B7-01/D1106</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date: 20th July.'11</p> <p>MR.HARISHKUMAR KUMAWAT M.Sc. Final Year Nursing Sumandeeep Nursing College, Piparia, Waghodia Road, Vadodara-391760 Gujarat</p> <p>Ref: Your dissertation synopsis entitled; "A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF PNEUMONIA AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN PIPARIA AT VADODARA CITY." submitted to the SV IEC for approval.</p> <p>Sub: Approval for conducting the referenced study</p> <p>Dear Mr.Harish,</p> <p>The SV IEC has reviewed your above mentioned dissertation synopsis, we are pleased to inform you that after due delegations, the SV IEC has approved your study to be conducted in the presented manner.</p> <p>The approval remains valid for a period of 1 year. In case the study is not initiated within one year, the Ethics Committee expects to be informed about the reason for the same and a fresh approval will have to be obtained subsequently.</p> <p>The Ethics Committee expects to be informed about the progress of the study (every 6 months), any Serious Adverse Event (SAE) occurring in the course of the study, and if any changes are made in the protocol or patient information/informed consent the EC needs to be informed about this in advance and an additional permission require to be taken, the SV IEC also requires you to submit a copy of the final study report.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  Dr Sandeep Shah Member Secretary SV Institutional Ethics committee </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> ETHICS COMMITTEE (Sumandeeep Vidyapeeth University) At. Po. Piparia, Tal. Waghodia, Dist. Vadodara - 391760. </p>



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