

STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING IMMEDIATE CARE OF CHILDREN IN CONVULSION AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREA

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Abstract : Objective of this study 1)To assess the pretest knowledge of mother regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children. 2)To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge mothers regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children.3)To find out the association between knowledge mothers regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children with selected demographic variables. The research approach adopted in this study is quantitative approach. Pre-experimental research design one group pre test post test design was chosen for the study. The sample were selected conveniently to suit the study. Sample size was 60. a self administered structured questionnaire to assess knowledge was used.The result of this study show that in Pre test, assessment of knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 38.33% of them had poor, 51.67% average knowledge and 10% of mothers had good knowledge. Average knowledge score at the time of pretest was 11.20 with standard deviation of 4.52. The minimum score of knowledge was 4 with maximum score of 21.Posttest, assessment of knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 15% of them had poor, 46.67% average knowledge and 38.33% of mothers had good knowledge. Average knowledge score at the time of post test was 13.48 with standard deviation of 4.76. The minimum score of knowledge was 7 with maximum score of 23. Shows that, planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area was effective. This study conclude that the pre test average score was 11.20 with standard deviation of 4.52. The post test average score was 13.48 with standard deviation of 4.76. The test statistics value of paired t test was 12.94 with p value 0.00. The p value less than 0.05, hence reject null hypothesis that means there is significant difference in pre and post test knowledge.

Key words : • Immediate Care

- Children with Convulsion disorder
- Mothers of Under-five Children with Convulsion disorder
- Knowledge on Convulsion disorder in Rural area.

INTRODUCTION

A convulsion is a medical condition where the body muscles contract and relax rapidly and repeatedly, resulting in uncontrolled shaking. Because epileptic seizures typically include convulsions, the term convulsion is often used as a synonym for seizure. However, not all epileptic seizures result in convulsions,

and not all convulsions are caused by epileptic seizures. Non-epileptic convulsions have no relation with epilepsy, and are caused by non epileptic seizures. Convulsions can be caused by epilepsy, infections (including a severe form of listeriosis which is caused by eating food contaminated by *Listeria Monocytogenes*), brain trauma, or other medical conditions. They can also occur from an electric shock or improperly enriched air for scuba diving. Most convulsions are the result of abnormal electrical activity in the brain. Often, a specific cause is not clear. Numerous conditions can cause a convulsion.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature can be categorized under the following heading

- 1) **Study related to immediate care of children in convulsion.**
- 2) **Study related to knowledge of mother about immediate care of convulsion among under-five children.**
- 3) **A study related effectiveness of planned teaching programme on immediate care of children in convulsion..**

Aigbokhaode, A., C.Isah, et.al (2023). This descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out among caregivers of under-five children in Edo State, Nigeria, in 2013. A multi-staged Sampling technique was used to recruit respondents. Data collection was done by means of a structured interviewer-administered questionnaire adapted from UNICEF/IMCI household baseline survey questionnaire. A total of 370 caregivers (mean age: 31.1 ± 5.9 years) participated in the study. Almost all of them were females 368 (99.5%), 234 (63.2%) had secondary education and 283 (76.5%) were in the unskilled social class. Over 70%, 76%, 72%, 76% and 82% of participants did not know that being unable to eat/drink, fast breathing, blood in stool and convulsion, respectively, were symptoms of a child not feeling well. The place of primary care of children by caregivers was at home 142 (38.4%), chemist shop 91 (24.6%) and health facility 80 (21.6%). Cost and long waiting time were major reasons for not seeking care in health facilities. The study reveals that poor health seeking practices among caregivers of under-five children in Edo State, Nigeria. There should be continuous education of caregivers on recognition of danger signs in children and the need to seek appropriate medical care in health facilities.

Bushra Mashtaq, et.al (2022) Research approach in this study, quantitative research approach was found to be appropriate to assess the knowledge regarding management of febrile convulsions among mothers of under five children at selected rural area of Ganderbal Kashmir. The research design selected for this study was Descriptive Survey Design. In the present study Structured Interview Schedule was administered to mothers of under five children. In this study it is found that 20% were having inadequate, 57% were having moderate & 23% were having adequate knowledge regarding management of febrile convulsions. An also mean score was 40.62, median was 33.00, standard deviation was 8.1. The findings revealed that majority of mothers of under five children were having moderate knowledge, so they need to be educated and informed about management of febrile convulsions. In this study the researcher concluded that 20% were having inadequate, 57% were having moderate & 23% were having adequate knowledge regarding management of febrile convulsions. The mean score was 40.62, median was 33.00, and standard deviation was 8.1. The findings revealed that majority of mothers of under five children were having moderate knowledge, so they need to be educated and informed about management of febrile convulsions, so that the child mortality and morbidity rate will decrease.

Hanaa I. El Sayed (2022) The study was carried out over a period of six months from May to October 2021 in the Pediatric department at Governmental hospital, El Menoufia Governorate, Egypt. a quasi-experimental research design to perform this study on 80 parents of children with febrile seizures from the age of 6 months to 5 years old and selected by convenience sampling technique. Two tools were used for gathering data. First tool: A structured interviewing questionnaire sheet. The second tool: An observational

checklist to evaluate the parents' practice for first-aid management of febrile convulsion. Results: Findings of the current study indicate statistically significant differences between pre and post-tests regarding parents' knowledge and care practices for children with febrile convulsion at 5% and 1% levels of statistical significance. The researcher concluded that a marked improvement in parents' knowledge, attitude, and practice post-implementation of the bite sized teaching program. Recommendation: Continuous bite-sized teaching sessions should be scheduled regularly for parents in the Pediatric Units to reinform children's outcomes.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The research approach adopted in this study is quantitative research approach. Pre-experimental research design one group pre test post test design was chosen for the study. The sample were selected conveniently to suit the study. sample size was 60.

SECTION -I

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

1. According to age of the mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 25% of the were from the age group 18-24 years, 46.67% from 25-30 years, 25% mothers of age 31- 35 years and 3.33% mothers were of age 36-40 years.
2. In the study, according to type of family of mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 73.33% of them were from nuclear families and 26.67% mothers were from joint families.
3. According to education of the mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 11.67% of them were illiterate, 53.33% had taken school education, 26.67% mothers were graduates and 8.33% of them had completed post-graduation.
4. In the study, according to occupation of mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 71.67% of them were housewives and 28.33% mothers were working.
5. According to gender of child of mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 53.33% of them were male child and 46.67% were female child.
- 6) In the study, according to age of child of the mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 11.67% of them were below one year, 46.67% from age group 1-3 years, 41.67% from 3-6 years and no one from 6-12 years.
- 7) According to family monthly income of the mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 11.67% of them answered as Rs 5000-10000, 46.67% had income in Rs 10001- 15000, 33.33% had income in Rs 15001-20000 and 8.335 mothers answered income Rs 20001 and above.
- 8) According to sources of health information of mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 15% of them answered as health professionals, 43.33% from mass media, 33.33% from friends and 8.33% of mothers had no information.

Result:

The data was analyzed by using inferential and descriptive statistics on the basis of objectives.

SECTION I

Deals with analysis of demographic data of mothers of under-five children in selected rural area in terms of frequency and percentage.

Sr. No.	Variable	Groups	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age (in years)	18-24	15	25.00
		25-30	28	46.67
		31-35	15	25.00
		36-40	2	3.33
2	Type of family	Nuclear	44	73.33
		Joint	16	26.67
3	Education of mother	Illiterate	7	11.67
		School education	32	53.33
		Degree	16	26.67
		Post-graduation	5	8.33
4	Occupation of mother	Housewives	43	71.67
		Working Mother	17	28.33
5	Gender of child	Male	32	53.33
		Female	28	46.67
6	Age of child in year	below 1 years	7	11.67
		1-3.	28	46.67

Table 1: Frequency & percentage distribution of mothers of under-five children in selected rural area

SECTION II

Deals with analysis of data related to assessment of knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area in terms of frequency and percentage.

Table 2: General assessments of Knowledge PRE Test

Variable	Groups	Score	Pre Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
KNOWLEDGE	Poor	0-8.	23	38.33
	Average	9-16.	31	51.67
	Good	17-25.	6	10.00
KNOWLEDGE	Minimum		4	
	Maximum		21	
	Average (SD)		11.20 (4.52)	

At the time of pretest, assessment of knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 38.33% of them had poor, 51.67% average knowledge and 10% of mothers had good knowledge. Average knowledge score at the time of pretest was 11.20 with standard deviation of 4.52. The minimum score of knowledge was 4 with maximum score of 21.

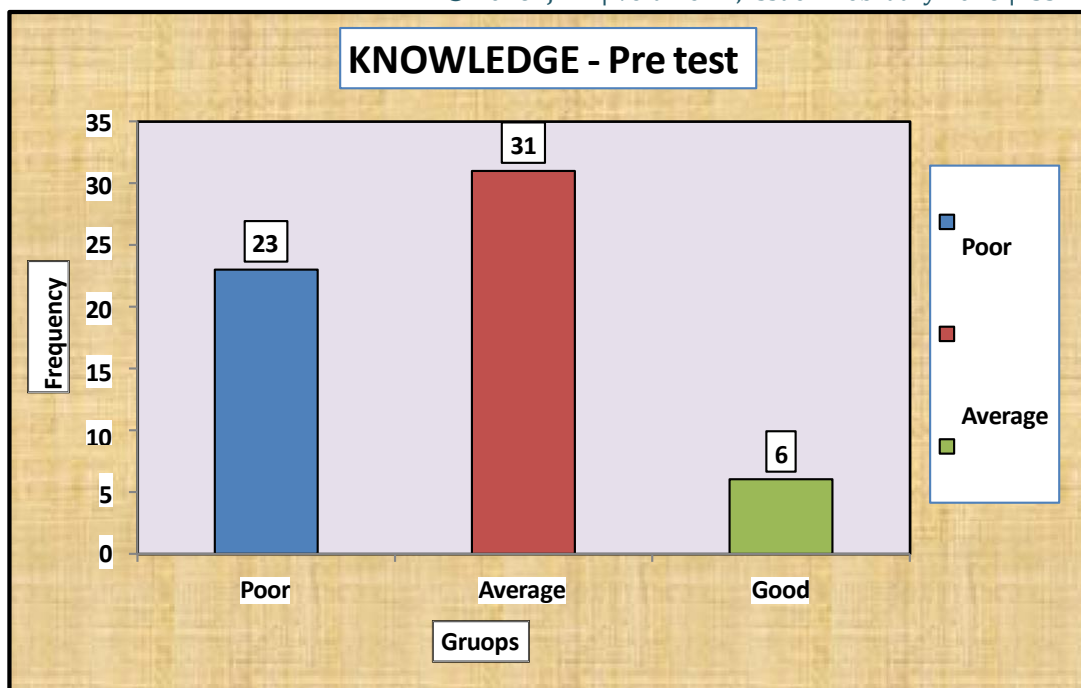


Figure No- 1: General assessments of Knowledge PRE Test

Table 3: General assessments of Knowledge POST Test

Variable	Groups	Score	Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
KNOWLEDGE	Poor	0-8.	9	15.00
	Average	9-16.	28	46.67
	Good	17-25.	23	38.33
KNOWLEDGE	Minimum		7	
	Maximum		23	
	Average (SD)		13.48 (4.76)	

At the time of posttest, assessment of knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area, 15% of them had poor, 46.67% average knowledge and 38.33% of mothers had good knowledge. Average knowledge score at the time of posttest was 13.48 with standard deviation of 4.76. The minimum score of knowledge was 7 with maximum score of 23.

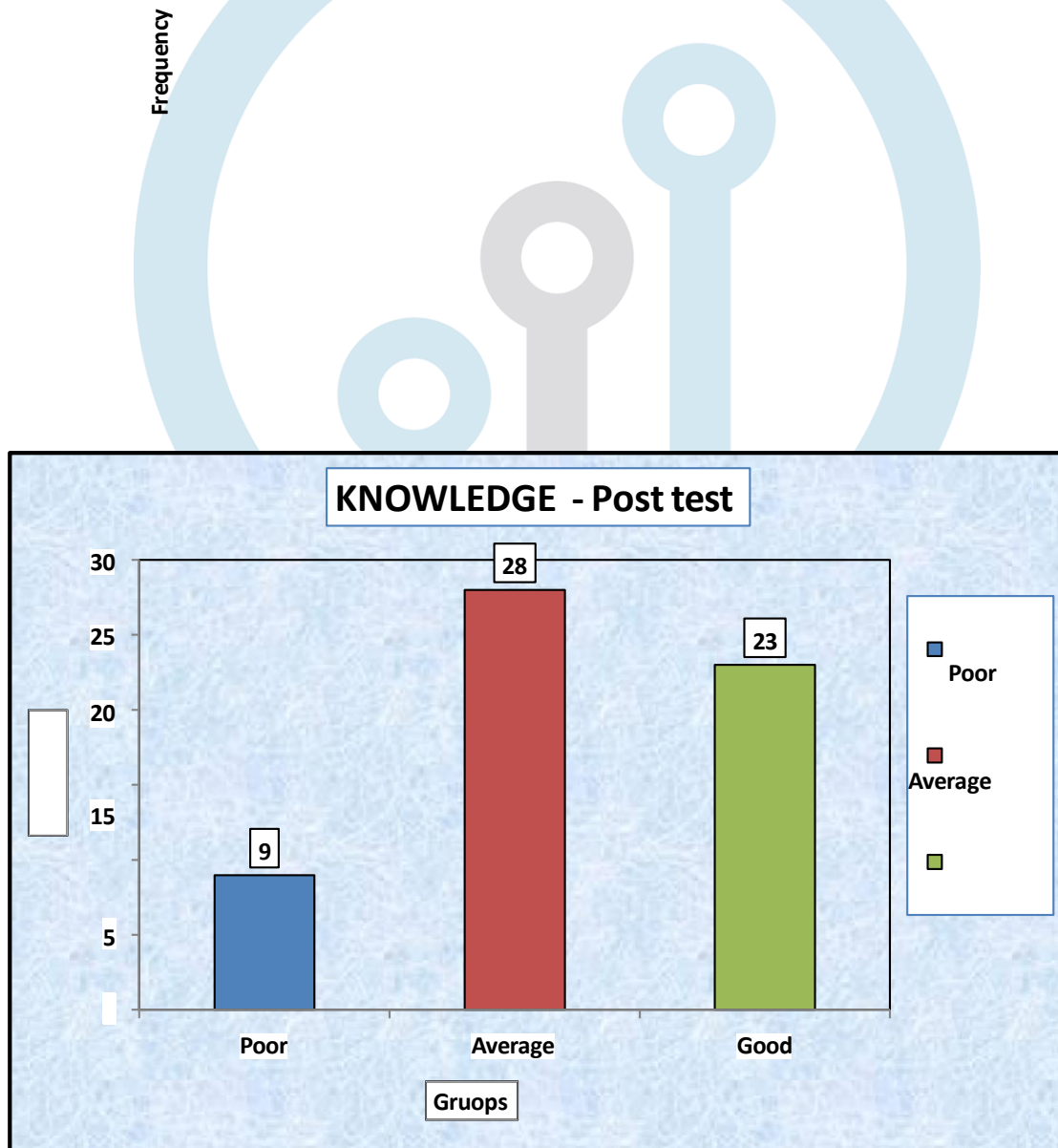


Figure No-2: General assessments of Knowledge - POST test

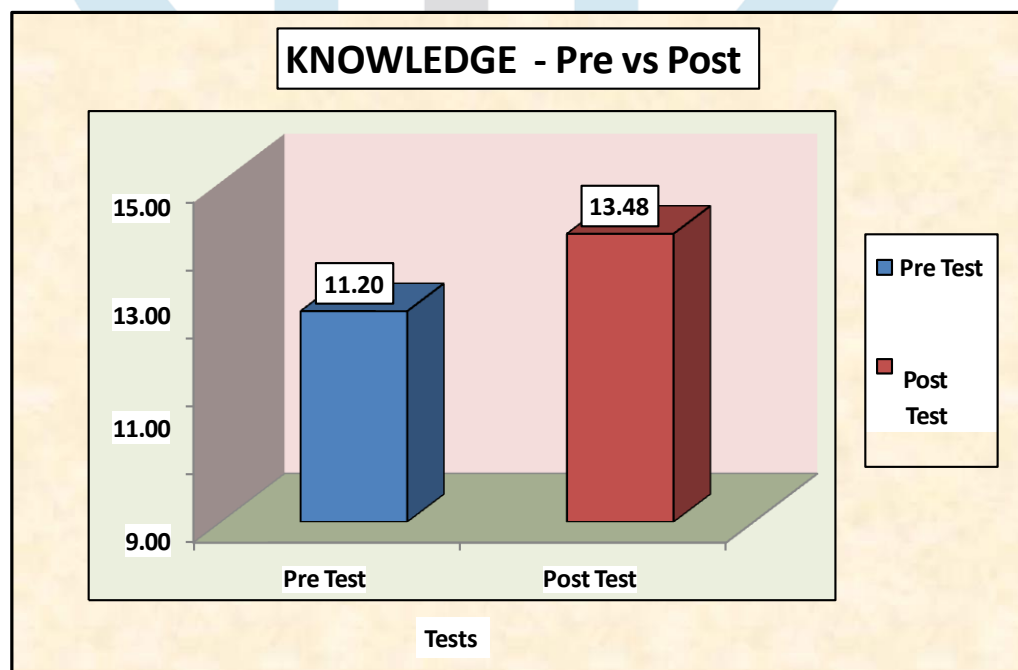
SECTION III

Deals with analysis of data related to the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children in selected rural area.

Table 4: Comparison of the pre and posttest Knowledge (paired t test)

Group	Frequency	Mean	S.D.	t value	P value
Pre Test	60	11.20	4.52	12.94	0.000
Post Test	60	13.48	4.76		

The comparisons of pre and posttest means of knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children were done by paired t test. The test was conducted at 5% level of significance. The pretest average score was 11.20 with standard deviation of 4.52. The posttest average score was 13.48 with standard deviation of 4.76. The test statistics value of paired t test was 12.94 with p value 0.00. The p value less than 0.05, hence reject null hypothesis that means there is significant difference in pre and posttest knowledge. Shows that, planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children was effective



SECTION IV

Deals with analysis of data related to the association between knowledge score regarding immediate care of children in convulsion among mothers of under-five children with their selected demographic variables.

ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Table 5: Association of Knowledge with demographic variables

Variable	Groups	KNOWLEDGE - PRE		Chi Square	d.f.	p value	Significance
		below Md	Above Md				
Age (in years)	18-24	13	2	11.65	3	0.009	Significant
	25-30	9	2				
	31-35	8	19				
	36-40	1	1				
Type of family	Nuclear	19	25	4.75	1	0.029	Significant
	Joint	12	4				
Education of mother	Illiterate	3	4	2.63	3	0.45	Not Significant
	School education	18	14				
	Degree	9	7				
	Post-graduation	1	4				
Occupation of mother	Housewives	21	22	0.49	1	0.49	Not Significant
	Working Mother	10	7				
Gender of child	Male	17	15	0.06	1	0.81	Not Significant
	Female	14	14				
Age of child in year	below 1 years	6	1	9.05	2	0.011	Significant
	1-3.	9	19				
	3-6.	16	9				
	6-12.	0	0				
Family monthly income	5000-10000	3	4	0.62	3	0.89	Not Significant
	10001-15000	15	13				
	15001-20000	11	9				
	20001 and above	2	3				
Source of health information	Health professionals	3	6	4.15	3	0.25	Not Significant
	Mass media	15	11				
	Friends	12	8				
	No information	1	4				

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