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A study to assess effect of health teaching on knowledge regarding worm infestation among the mothers of children in selected hospitals

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Abstract

"Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of disease or infirmity". "Health is dynamic condition resulting from a body's constant adjustment in response to stresses and change in the environment for maintaining a inner equilibrium called homeostasis".

Methods Research Approach: Evaluative approach. Research design used was Pre experimental one group pre test post test research design. The setting for this study was the selected hospital in PCMC, Pune. Probability simple random Sampling Technique was used for 60sample.

Results: There was no significant association between the levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables

Conclusion: The study show that the knowledge regarding worm infestation has been improved through health teaching.

Keywords: Assess, effect, worm infestation, health teaching, knowledge, mothers

Introduction

Worm infestation is a major public health problem. It has been estimated that more than 25% of the world's population are infected with worms, with the major incidence occurring in developing countries. It is one of the main health concerns especially among children. Helminthic infections are more prevalent among school children aged 5-14 years. More than 610 million children of school age are at risk of morbidity due to soil-transmitted helminthiases. Overall they constitute 12 percent of total disease burden in children. The main cause of high morbidity and mortality rates due to worm infestation are poor sanitary conditions, open defecation, poor hand washing facilities, and ingestion of contaminated water and vegetables. This risk is further aggravated by lack of awareness regarding prevention of worm infestation among children and parents especially mothers]. It deteriorates health status of child and leads to malnutrition, anaemia, stunted physical and mental growth, psycho-social problems. It also causes recurrent gastrointestinal and respiratory tract infection. Awareness is a key to prevention of many diseases. Health and hygiene education among school children reduces the transmission and reinfection by encouraging healthy behaviour. Increasing children's awareness of the problem can help to combat the disease. With this view in mind, researcher felt the need to conduct the present study to assess the knowledge of students regarding worm infestation and to educate them regarding prevention of worm infestation[1]

Research Design

Pre experimental one group pre test-post test Research design

Variables under study

Dependent variable

In this study dependent variable is Knowledge regarding worm infestation.

Independent variable

In this study independent variable is health teachingI regarding worm infestation.

Research Setting

The setting for this study was the selected hospital Dr. D.Y Patil Pimpri Pune 18.

Population

The population of the present study conducted in Mothers of children admitted in Dr. D.Y Patil hospital and research center Pimpri Pune 18

Sample

The sample selected for the present study Mothers of children admitted in selected hospital

Inclusion criteria like

- Mothers who have low worm infestation
- Mothers who know to speak, read and write in English or Marathi
- Mothers who are willing to participate

Exclusion criteria

- Mothers who are sick during the period of data collection

Sample Size: 60

Sampling technique: Simple random sampling technique is used

Development of tool
Opinions and suggestions were taken from the experts, which helped in determining the important areas to be included.

Description of the tool: It includes two sections
Section A: Demographic variable consist of age, occupation, education, type of family, family monthly income, previous knowledge and source of knowledge.
Section B: Self structured questionnaire to assess effect of health teaching on the knowledge of mothers of children regarding worm infestation. question different areas like definition of worm infestation causes, types sign and symptoms, diagnostic evaluation management, prevention of worm infestations.

Validity
The tool was validated by 15 experts from different specialties i.e., child Health Nursing, doctors from pediatric department, community health nursing, obstetrics nursing, statistics etc. Based on the suggestions given by the experts modification like in section B que.no1 all options are same so they suggest change options etc. and rearrangements in the all three sections were done. Their valuable suggestions and corrections were taken into consideration and after discussion with the guide the tool was finalized.

Plan for data collection
Permission from the matron of the selected hospital.Consent from mothers of worm infestation. The investigator approached the mothers of selected samples, informed them regarding the objectives of the study and obtained their informed consent after assuring the confidentiality of the data. The data collection was done among selected sample by using structured questionnaire. The duration of the data collection for each sample was 45 minutes.
Pre test was administered followed by health teaching was given to the samples then the post test was conducted after one week. In data collection demographic data was also obtained to find out the association between knowledge.

Data analysis and interpretation
Items related to the background variables were be analyzed in terms of frequency and percentage. Frequency distribution were plotted to represent the final score. Mean, standard deviation of the test was computed. The association with the selected demographic variables would be assessed by chi-square test. The findings were documented in tables, graphs and diagrams.

Pilot Study
After doing pilot study investigator found that it is feasible to carry out actual study. In these study data was done among selected mothers of worm infestation.

Result
The major findings of the study were based on the objective of the study.

Section 1: Demographic characteristics
I have included of age, religion, occupation, education, type of family, family monthly income, previous knowledge and source of knowledge
Majority i.e.66.7% of the samples were in the 20 to 30 years of age. The highest i.e. 40 % of samples are educated up to secondary level.

- Majority i.e. 63.3 % of the samples were house wife and highest percentage. i.e. 46.7 % of samples were from nuclear family.
- Majority i.e.30% had a monthly family income below Rs.5000 and the highest percentage i.e. 60 % of samples were Hindu.
- Majority i.e. 58.3 % of samples were having previous knowledge about low birth weight and. majority i.e. 26.7 % of samples gained this knowledge from health personnel.

Findings related to knowledge of mothers regarding care of worm infestation in children before giving health talk.
- In the pre test the maximum knowledge score was 53.33% where as the minimum knowledge score was 1.66%.
- In pre test practice mean score was 37.3% regarding care of worm infestation among mothers.

Findings related to knowledge of mothers regarding care of worm infestations in children's after giving health talk
- In the post test the maximum knowledge score was 85% where as the minimum knowledge score was 1.66%.
- In post test practice mean score was 61.75% regarding care of worm infestation.

Section 2: Association
To find the association between the levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables, the chi square test was used. The obtained values were less than the table values, Hence there was no significant association between the levels of knowledge with selected demographic variables.

Comparing the knowledge score of pre and post test.
Pre-test knowledge score
- In this study 30% of the patients have poor knowledge regarding worm infestation.
- 53.33% of patients have average knowledge.
- 15% of patients have good knowledge.
- 1.66% of patients have excellent knowledge.

Post- test knowledge score
- In this study 1.66% of the patients have excellent knowledge about worm infestation.
- 85% of patient have good knowledge.
- 13.33% of patient have average knowledge.
- No one have poor knowledge regarding worm infestation.

Section 3: Effect of health teaching
The findings in the pre test of female patient of health teaching regarding worm infestation indicates that the

patients were not having enough knowledge. After the administration of health teaching the score of patients increased it can be concluded that the health teaching regarding worm infestation has proved to be effective in delivering the knowledge and awareness.

Conclusion

The study shows that the knowledge regarding worm infestation has been improved through health teaching. There is no any association between knowledge level about the worm infestation which can be updated through education.

This study has also proved that health teaching improve the knowledge of female patient regarding worm infestation

Limitations

The study is limited to:

- This study is limited only to 60 samples. Hence the finding cannot be generalized.
- This study is limited to those who are willing to participate.
- This study is limited to mothers of children admitted in selected hospitals

Recommendations

Following study can be undertaken in relation to present study.

- The study can be repeated on the large scale to validate and for better generalization of the findings.
- Comparative study can be done in different hospitals on the same topic.
- A similar study can be done in different community settings.
- The study can be repeated on a large sample having a control group.

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