International Journal of Scientific Research and Engineering Development-– Volume 3 - Issue 5, Sep - Oct 2020

Available at www.ijsred.com

RESEARCH ARTICLE OPEN ACCESS

"A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Acute Respiratory Infection Among Mothers of Under Five Children At Selected Urban Area, Jaipur."

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ABSTRACT

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur."was conducted. A total of 50 mothers of under five children mothers were selected by purposive sampling technique. A structure knowledge questionnaire and observation checklist were used to collect the data. In pre-test, mothers of under five children (**36**%) have moderate knowledge, mothers of under five children (**62**%) have inadequate knowledge and (**02**%) have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection, while in post-test, mothers of under five children (**34**%) have moderate knowledge, mothers of under five children (**00**%) have inadequate knowledge and (**66**%) have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection.

Key words- Plan teaching program, under five children, respiratory infection, mother.

I. INTRODUCTION

Acute respiratory tract infection is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in developing and also developed countries in under five years. Acute respiratory infections are inflammation of the respiratory tract anywhere from nose to alveoli, with a wide a range of combination of signs and symptoms. ARI is classified into upper respiratory tract infections (AURI) and lower respiratory tract infections (ALRI).Most common is acute upper respiratory infections and most serious one is acute lower respiratory tract infections. Running nose or common cold, sore throat are common symptoms of AURI ,whereas ALRI includes bronchitis, epiglottitis, laryngitis and most common being pneumonia.

II. METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the study:-

1. To assess the level pre-test on knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur.

2. To assess the level post -test on knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory nfection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur.

3. To determine the association between the level on knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur and with their selected demographic variables.
4. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur.

Assumption:-

1. Under five children are susceptible to acute respiratory infection.
2. Acute respiratory infection can be controlled by the use of aseptic techniques.
3. Mothers of under five children may have knowledge regarding Hospital Acquired infection.

Hypotheses:-

H1- There was a significant difference between pre-test post-test knowledge scores regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur.
H 2- There was a significant association between post–testknowledge score and selected demographic variables regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection among mothers of under five children at selected urban area, Jaipur.

Methodology:-

Pre- experimental research design design was adopted for the present study. Total 50 subjects were selected from selected urban area, Jaipur. Tools were used personal proforma, structured knowledge questionnaire and criteria checklist. Data was analyzed ny using descriptive and inferential statistics such as mean, median, standard deviation, correlation coefficient and chi-square test.

Result and discussion

The result showed that mean pre-test knowledge score of mothers of under five children was 15.4 Median is 15 and S.D is 3.0724.
The result showed that mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of under five children was 21.13 Median is 21 and S.D is 4.0058.
The result showed, in pre-test, mothers of under five children (36%) have moderate knowledge, mothers of under five children (62%) have inadequate knowledge and (02%) have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection, while in post-test, mothers of under five children (34%) have moderate knowledge, mothers of under five children (00%) have inadequate knowledge and (66%) have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection.
The results of the study revealed that no significant association was found between knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection with age, education of the mother, occupation of the mother, type of family.
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III. MODELING AND ANALYSIS

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of subjects according to baseline characteristics.

Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Age in years		
21-25 years	26	52
26 – 30 years	12	24
30-35 years	08	16
35-40 years	04	08
Education of the mother		
Primary	14	28
Secondary	20	40
Graduation	08	16
Post graduation	08	16
Occupation of the mother		
House wife	29	58
Private job	07	14
Govt. job	11	22
Other work	03	06
Type of family		
Nuclear family	32	64
Joint family	10	20
Extended family	08	16
Number of under-five children in the family		
One	32	64
Two	10	20
More than two	08	16
Parent's monthly income		
Below 5000 Rupees	21	42
5001-10000 Rupees	12	24
10001-15000 Rupees	08	16
Above 15000 Rupees	09	18
Source of information		
Electronic media	27	54
News paper	14	28
Friends and relatives	05	10
others	04	8
Electronic media	27	54

Table 2: Level of knowledge of pre-test and post-test

Level of knowledge	N=50	
	Pretest	Post test
Inadequate knowledge	31	0
Moderate knowledge	18	17
Adequate knowledge	01	33

IV. CONCLUSION

The result showed, in pre-test, mothers of under five children (36%) have moderate knowledge, mothers of under five children (62%) have inadequate knowledge and (02%) have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection, while in post-test, mothers of under five children (34%) have moderate knowledge, mothers of under five children (00%) have inadequate knowledge and (66%) have adequate knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection.

The result shows that mean post-test knowledge score (21.13) of mothers of under five children is higher than mean pre-test knowledge (15.04) with a mean difference of 06.09 which is found to be statistically significant as evident from the obtained 't' value of 15.1073739 which is more than the table 't' value for df (49) at 0.05 level of significance. The results of the study revealed that no significant association is found between knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection with age, education of the mother, occupation of the mother, type of family. The results of the study revealed that significant association is found between knowledge regarding prevention of acute respiratory infection in number of under-five children in the family, parent's monthly income, source of information.

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