



**A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infections among Mothers of Under Five Children at Oganaj, Ahmedabad**

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## ABSTRACT

Acute respiratory tract infections are the most common cause of illness and death among children in the world. In India, in the year 2001, outpatient attendance attributed to acute respiratory infections was as high as 20 percent to 40 percent of all the clients and 12 percent to 35 percent of in patients. Children all over the world suffer from frequent coughs and cold, but in developing countries these are often associated with life threatening pneumonia, which is the leading cause of death among under-five children. An evaluative research approach with pre-experimental design was used. The sampling technique used was non - probability convenient sampling. Data was collected from 50 mothers, from Ognaj Village, Ahmadabad. Comparison of level of knowledge scores of the mothers of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infection shows that post test knowledge scores of mothers were much higher in knowledge as compared to pre test knowledge scores. So  $H_1$  is accepted. There is no significant association between knowledge of mothers of under five children with selected socio-demographic variables such as age ,education, occupation ,Family income , Number of family member ), and Number of under five children. So  $H_2$  is rejected.

## KEYWORDS

*Assess, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Structured teaching programme, acute respiratory tract infections, under five children, Mothers*

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## INTRODUCTION

The child is the future citizen of the nation. World's greatest resource for a future lies in the children of today. Today's children are tomorrow's citizen and leaders. Investment in the child development is thus an investment in the country's future and improving the nation's quality of life. Acute respiratory tract infections are serious threat to child survival in India. Acute respiratory tract infections are a major national public health problem, which gave initiatives towards developing a national a national acute respiratory tract infection control programme. This programme was taken up as a pilot project in the country in the year 1990. Since 1992-1993, this programme is being implemented a part of the child survival

and safe motherhood programme, which is now an integral part of the RCH programme.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY

Nearly 4.1 million deaths occurring every year globally due to acute respiratory tract infections. In India the Infant and child mortality rate is high and acute respiratory tract infections is one of the major causes of death. It is also reported that 13% of inpatient death in pediatric ward is due to Acute respiratory tract infections. The proportion of death due to acute respiratory tract infections in the community is much higher, as many children died at home. The reason for high case fatality may be that children are either not brought to the hospital or brought too late. According to



WHO, estimates that respiratory Infections caused 9,87,000 deaths in India, of which 10,000 due to Acute respiratory tract infections and about 9000 due to otitis media. The burden of disease in terms of DAILY (Disability Adjusted Life Years) lost was 25.5 million of these 2.74 lakhs due to Acute upper respiratory infections and 4.75 lakhs due to otitis media.

## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pretest and post-test knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of ARTI.
2. To administer STP on prevention of ARTI on mothers of under five years children.
3. To determine the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of ARTI among the mothers of under five years children.
4. To determine the association between post test knowledge score on prevention of ARTI and selected demographical variables.

## Research hypothesis

H1: There will be a significant difference in post test than pre test knowledge score of mothers of under five children in Ognaj.

H2: There will be a significant association between post test knowledge

score on ARTI with selected demographical variables.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

An evaluative research approach with pre-experimental design was used. The sampling technique used was non - probability convenient sampling. Data was collected from 50 mothers, from Ognaj village, Ahmedabad. Permission taken from the Sarpanch of the Ognaj Village was obtained prior to data collection process. The tool consist of section : 1 Demographic profile, section :2 – knowledge component of acute respiratory tract infction consisting 30 items. The reliability of the tool was established by using test retest method. Hence the tool was found to be reliable. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics Descriptive statistics used were frequency, mean, range and standard deviation. The data was also presented graphically.

## RESULTS

SECTION A: Demographic Characteristics

➤ Age of the mother represent the highest percentages (60%) of mothers were in age group of 25-30 years and least (26%) were in age group of below 25 years, (14%) were in age group of 31-35



years and no one was from age group of 36 and above.

- Educational status shows highest percentages (42%) of mothers educated up to secondary and least (28%) of mothers educated up to graduation and above, (24%) mothers were educated up to primary and only (06%) mothers were illiterate.
- Occupation of mother, represents the majority (94%) of mothers were housewives and only (06%) of mothers were working women.
- Monthly family income shows the majority (64%) monthly family income were Rs. 5001 and above, (36%) monthly family income were Rs. 3001 to Rs. 5000 and (0%) from less than Rs. 1000 and Rs. 1001 to Rs. 3000.
- Number of under-five children shows that the majority (66%) mothers having 1 under five children and (34%) mothers having 2 under five children and no one mother having three and four and above under five children.
- And (12%) were 6 and above family members.

SECTION B : Analysis The Knowledge Of Mothers' Of Under Five Children Regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infection

➤ Pre test shows that in majority of mothers had inadequate knowledge 26(52%) and 24(48%) had moderate knowledge and no one had adequate knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infections.

➤ Post test shows that in majority of 32(64%) mothers have adequate knowledge 18(36%) mother have moderate knowledge and no one have inadequate knowledge.

SECTION C: Analysis Of Difference Between The Pre Test And Post Test Knowledge Scores Of Mothers Of Under Five Children Regarding Acute Respiratory Tract Infections.

➤ The investigator found that the area wise comparison of knowledge scores of mothers of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infections., means, standard deviation, and mean score percentage ,value are compared and paired 't' test is applied at 0.05 level of significance. The tabulated 't' value for 49 degree of freedom is 2.00 and calculated' value greater than in area –wise distribution of knowledge scores .

➤ The calculated' value were much higher than tabulated' value at 0.05 level of significance which was statistically acceptable level of significance. So there is significance difference in knowledge scores of mothers of under five children



regarding acute respiratory tract infections in Ognaj at Ahmedabad.

➤ Comparison of level of knowledge scores of the mothers of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infection, it shows that post test knowledge scores of mothers were much higher in knowledge as compared to pre test knowledge scores. So  $h_1$  is accepted.

SECTION D: Association Between Pre-Test Knowledge Of The Under Five Childrens' Mothers With Selected Socio-Demographic Variables.

➤ It shows that the  $\chi^2$  value computed between the knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding acute respiratory tract infections, and selected socio-demographic variables. Age ( $\chi^2=2.50$ ), Education ( $\chi^2=5.42$ ) occupation ( $\chi^2=5.83$ ), Family income ( $\chi^2=2.39$ ), Number of family member ( $\chi^2=5.71$ ), and Number of under five children ( $\chi^2=0.46$ ), was not significant at 0.05 level. Thus it can be interpreted that there is a no significant association between knowledge of mothers of under five children with selected socio-demographic variables .

➤ There is no significant association between knowledge of mothers of under five children with selected socio-demographic variables such as age ,education, occupation ,Family income ,

Number of family member ), and Number of under five children. So  $H_2$  is rejected.

## CONCLUSION

The study findings concluded that mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of childhood accident before STP. After structured teaching program mothers have improve the knowledge.

## IMPLICATION

The findings of the study have following implication in the areas of nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

### a) Implication of the present study in nursing practice

Nurse are in the best position to give information about acute respiratory tract infection. Since present study shows almost all mother's of under five children have inadequate knowledge about ARI aspects, nurse must education the mother's of under- five children on acute respiratory tract infections by giving mass health education and individual health education. More over nurses need to participate in public awareness programme through mass media. Encourage the mothers to participate actively in health awareness campaign.



### b) **Implication of present study in the field of nursing education**

In the nursing curriculum, emphasis need to be placed on acute respiratory infection. Nursing students should be taught acute respiratory tract infection and its home management. This will help them to educate the client to modify their life styles and take necessary care of their children whenever they affect with ARI. The learning experience should include different strategies to be adopted in management of acute respiratory tract infections. Nursing students should be taught to develop self-instruction module on acute respiratory tract infection. Students can prepare and present case studies and health talks for the focus groups.

### c) **Implication of present study in nursing administration.**

Cost effective material has to be produced and used for teaching by nurse educators should be provided to conduct such education programme in all health care settings.

### d) **Implication of the present study in nursing research**

The findings of the study shows that majority of the mothers of under five children have lack of knowledge about acute respiratory tract infections. Based on the findings, the professional and student

nurse can conduct further studies on acute respiratory tract infection, in order to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children. The study will motivate the beginning researcher to conduct similar study in large scale and on a comparative basis. It also motivates young and enthusiastic researcher to implement ARI control programme activities and to see its effectiveness.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

- ✓ The study can be replicated on a large sample to validate the findings and make generalizations
- ✓ A comparative study can be conduct among the rural and urban mother's of under five children.
- ✓ A similar study can be conducted to assess attitude of nursing personnel towards the implication of acute respiratory control programme.
- ✓ A follow up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.
- ✓ A similar study can be done by using other teaching strategies i.e, self-instruction model.
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## **SUMMARY**

This chapter dealt with the discussion of major findings of the study like Knowledge regarding acute respiratory tract infcetions



among mothers of under five children,  
Effectiveness of STP and association  
between post-test knowledge score and  
selected demographic variables.



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