



# “A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN IN SELECTED HOSPITAL, HYDERABAD, TELANGANA”.

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## ABSTRACT

### Introduction:

Diarrhea is one of the most common manifestations of illness in infants and children. It is characterized by an increased in fluidity, frequency, volume as well as possible changes in color of faces in comparison with the usual stool pattern of the individual. The usual stool pattern of breast fed infants may be several stools a day, whereas formula fed infants may be one stool every other day. Diarrhoea is a symptom of variety of conditions, and it constitutes one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality among infants and children throughout the world.

### Method:

The setting selected was conducted in selected Rishitha Hospital, Hyderabad. The instrument used for the study was a self structured questionnaire. A total of 60 mothers under-five children were select by using purposive sampling technique.

### Result:

The results of the present study revealed that, in the pretest 60% mothers had inadequate knowledge, 20% of the mothers had moderately adequate knowledge. In the post test, only 33.3% have moderately adequate knowledge and 66.7% had acquired adequate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge in posttest. The pre test mean was 10.43 with 2.25 standard deviation and that of post test was 23.87 with 4.32 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 24.32, which is higher than the table 't' value 3.46 at 59df with 0.001 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference ( $p < 0.001$ ) in pre test and post test knowledge scores. There was significant association between post test knowledge scores on Management of diarrhea with age of mother (11.33), working status (5.91), education (8.32), family income per month (9.34), type of house (6.68) and human excreta disposal (9.18). where the obtained chi square values were significant at 0.05 level of significance.

## Conclusion:

The study concluded that the planned teaching programme regarding management of diarrhea was effective in order to improve the knowledge of mothers of under-five children.

*Keyword:* Teaching , learning ,practice, knowledge, effectiveness, children,mother

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present pre- experimental descriptive cross sectional study to assess knowledge on mothers regarding management of diarrhea among under five childrens. Researchers make decisions about where to conduct a study based on the nature of the question and the type of information needed to address. Objective to assess the level of knowledge score among mothers of under five children regarding management of diarrhea. Sample is a subject of population selected to participate in a research study (Polit, 1990). The samples will be 60 mothers of under five children who are available in selected Hospital, Hyderabad. . Non probability purposive sampling technique is used for this study. The Inclusion criteria Mothers those who are willing to participate in the study. The most important and crucial aspect of any investigation is collection of appropriate information, which provides necessary data for the study. The description tools according questionnaire consists of 2 parts **Part I:** Demographic data of mothers and children **Part II:** Self structured questionnaire to access the knowledge among mothers regarding management of diarrhea. Content validity is the extent to which a measurement correctly measures what it is supposed to measure or to which extent the findings of an investigation reflect the truth. . The reliability 'r' value was 0.81 for knowledge which proves the tool is reliable.

## RESULTS

Table I shows that according to demographic variables frequency and percentage of mothers.

**TABLE 1: Association of demographic characteristics with knowledge on management of diarrhea among the mothers of under five children.**

S.No	Demographic variables	Level of Knowledge on Management of Diarrhoea						df	Chi Square.
		Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate			
		f	%	f	%	f	%		

<b>1.</b>	<b>Age of mother</b>								
	18-21years	-	-	10	16.7	2	3.3	3	11.33*
	21-21years	-	-	10	16.7	8	13.3		
	21-27years			0	0	14	23.3		
	> 27Years	-	-	0	0	16	26.7		
<b>2.</b>	<b>Age of child</b>								
	One year	-	-	9	15	9	15	2	1.06
	Two years	-	-	6	10	10	16.7		NS
	>3 years	-	-	5	8.3	21	35		
<b>3.</b>	<b>Type of family</b>								
	Nuclear family	-	-	12	20	32	53.3	1	0.28
	Joint family	-	-	8	13.3	8	13.3		NS
<b>4.</b>	<b>Occupation status</b>								
	Employed	-	-	7	11.6	18	30	1	5.91*
	Unemployed	-	-	13	21.7	22	36.7		
<b>5.</b>	<b>Education</b>								
	Illiterate	-	-	18	30	7	11.7	1	8.32*
	Literate	-	-	2	3.3	32	53.3		
<b>6.</b>	<b>Family income per month</b>								
	<Rs.6000/-	-	-	18	30	2	3.3	3	9.34*
	Rs.6000-15000/-	-	-	2	3.3	21	35		
	Rs.16000-25000/-	-	-	0	0	10	16.7		
	>Rs.25000/-	-	-	0	0	7	11.7		
<b>7.</b>	<b>Type of house</b>								
	Hut	-	-	6	10	9	15	2	6.68*
	Tiled house	-	-	10	16.7	0	0		

	Concrete	-	-	4	6.7	31	51.7		
<b>8.</b>	<b>Source of water</b>								
	Well water	-	-	8	13.3	0	0	2	1.30
	Bore water	-	-	12	20	28	46.7		NS
	Tap water	-	-	0	0	10	16.7		
<b>9.</b>	<b>Number of children</b>								
	One	-	-	6	10	3	5	2	3.05
	Two	-	-	10	16.7	31	51.7		NS
	More than three	-	-	4	6.7	6	10		
<b>10.</b>	<b>Solid waste disposal</b>								
	Waste bin	-	-	8	13.3	17	28.3	2	1.18
	Burial	-	-	2	3.3	3	5		NS
	Open field	-	-	10	16.7	20	33.3		
<b>11.</b>	<b>Human excreta disposal</b>								
	Open field	-	-	12	20	0	0	1	9.18*
	Sanitary latrine	-	-	8	13.3	40	66.7		

\* P < 0.05 level significant NS – Not significant

Table 2 reveals that in the pretest 60% mothers had inadequate knowledge, 20% of the mothers had moderately adequate knowledge. In the post test, only 33.3% have moderately adequate knowledge and 66.7% had acquired adequate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge in post test.

**TABLE 2 : COMPARISON BETWEEN PRETEST AND POST TEST LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN.**

(N=60)

SL.NO	Description	Level of Knowledge					
		Inadequate Knowledge		Moderately Adequate knowledge		Adequate Knowledge	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
1	Pre Test	36	60	24	40	0	0
2	Post Test	0	0	20	33.3%	40	66.7%

The table 3 shows that the pre test mean was 10.43 with 2.25 standard deviation and that of post test was 23.87 with 4.32 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 24.32, which is higher than the table 't' value 3.46 at 59df with 0.001 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference ( $p < 0.001$ ) in pre test and post test knowledge scores.

**TABLE 3: PRE TEST AND POST TEST MEAN KNOWLEDGE SCORES AND PAIRED T-TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE ON MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN.**

(n=60)

Knowledge scores	Pre test	Post test
Mean	10.43	23.87
Standard Deviation	2.25	4.32
Standard error	0.41	0.79

Paired t-test	24.32*
59df	Table t-value 3.46
	p<0.001

## DISCUSSION

The data was collected from 60 samples at Rishitha Hospital Hyderabad by interview schedule. The findings have been discussed with reference to the objectives. The data was organized, analyzed and presented. The results of the present study revealed that, in the pretest 60% mothers had inadequate knowledge, 20% of the mothers had moderately adequate knowledge. In the post test, only 33.3% have moderately adequate knowledge and 66.7% had acquired adequate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge in posttest. The pre test mean was 10.43 with 2.25 standard deviation and that of post test was 23.87 with 4.32 standard deviation. The calculated 't' value was 24.32, which is higher than the table 't' value 3.46 at 59df with 0.001 level of significance. It shows that there is significant difference ( $p<0.001$ ) in pre test and post test knowledge scores. There was significant association between post test knowledge scores on Management of diarrhoea with age (11.33), working status (5.91), education(8.32), family income per month (9.34), type of house (6.68) and human excreta disposal (9.18). where the obtained chi square values were significant at 0.05 level of significance.

## CONCLUSION

Among 60 Mothers of under five children, in pretest 60% mothers had inadequate knowledge, 20% of the mothers had moderately adequate knowledge. In the post test, only 33.3% have moderately adequate knowledge and 66.7% had acquired adequate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge in posttest. There is significant difference ( $p<0.001$ ) in pre test and post test mean knowledge scores of Mothers of under five children.

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