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PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF PNEUMONIA IN UNDER 5 YEAR CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pneumonia is a respiratory infection of lung parenchyma and tissue. Alveolar sac of person suffering from pneumonia is found to be filled with lot of microorganisms, fluid and inflammatory cells. WHO estimate that 1 in 3 new born infant are dead due to pneumonia. In children under 5 years of age, pneumonia is most commonly found infection. Globally, pneumonia is leading cause of morbidity and mortality in 5 year children. The greatest incidence of occurrence of pneumonia is found to be in south asia (2500 cases in every 10,000 children) and west and central Africa (1620 in every 10,000 children). Since 2016 , death of under- 5 year children was found to be declined of 54% .

Background of the study: Pneumonia is common syndrome in under 5 year children. Mother may help in prevention and management on pneumonia by using the preventive measure such as maintaining proper hygiene, proper clothing, adequate breast feeding and by vaccination. The present study aimed to assess the knowledge and practice of mother under 5 year children on prevention and management of Pneumonia in selected rural areas of Sonipat, Haryana.

Material and Method: Quantitative research approach was preferred for the study and the Pre-experimental research design was used in the present study which includes 60 mothers of the selected rural areas of Sonipat, Haryana selected by convenient sampling technique. Data were collected phase wise from mothers to assess their knowledge regarding prevention and management of Pneumonia by using self structured knowledge questionnaire. In Phase 1 Experimental group was selected for study subjects by the use of inclusion & exclusion criteria. And in Phase 2 Pretest was conducted to assess the knowledge of mother on prevention of pneumonia by using self structured questionnaire for taking the pre-test, subject data sheet & self structured knowledge questionnaire were distributed & 20-25 min were given them to complete it & instruction were given how to respond it. Queries were clarified what they asked from the researcher. After taking the pre-test, structured teaching programme was administered for teaching to the experimental group & information booklet was provided on knowledge regarding prevention of pneumonia. After one week post test was administered to assess

the knowledge on prevention of pneumonia among the same questionnaire for completion of data collection procedure. Data were analysed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics

Results: The Pre-test mean knowledge score on prevention and management of Pneumonia was 16.72 with SD of 3.871 and Post-test mean knowledge score was significantly increased to 33.67 with SD of 3.235 at p value = 0.001. Significant association was found between Pre-test knowledge and demographic variables, age and motherhood experience.

Conclusion: Knowledge of mother was considerably increases after administering structured teaching programme. Hence, it can be used as an efficient tool to enhance knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of Pneumonia.

Key point: Effectiveness, Structured teaching programme, Knowledge, Practice of mothers, Pamphlets, mother under 5 year children

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