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## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOME CARE MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG MOTHERS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN SELECTED AREA AT GAYA-DISTRICT BIHAR

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### ABSTRACT

*Diarrhoea is normal physiological phenomenon for preschool children indicating his capability .The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding home care management of diarrhoea and to associate the knowledge score with their selected demographic variables, in selected area at Gaya-District Bihar. All mothers of preschool children from 26-30 year of age who have preschool children were included. A simple descriptive design was adopted convenient sampling techniques was used to select the requisite number of mothers of preschool children. A total of 30 mothers of preschool children were examined through questionnaire statistical analysis done using percentage and chi square test.*

**RESULT:** *Out of 30 mothers of preschool children most of them (56.66%) were belongs to the 26-30 years, majority of mothers of preschool children (60%) were based on educational status., majority of mothers of preschool children (90%) were based on their occupation, majority of mothers of preschool children (63.33%) family monthly income, majority of mothers of preschool children (53.33%) based on their source of information.*

**CONCLUSION:** *Home care management of diarrhoea is an important milestone for mothers of preschool children and diarrhoeal problem are common among, preschool children. So, there is a need to explain everything correctly about diarrhoea. It was suggested that a strong need exists for strong health educational activities among the mothers of preschool children, their parents and teachers for effective home care management for diarrhoeal problems among mothers of preschool children.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Diarrhoea, home care management, health services, preschool children*

## BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Diarrhoea is one of the most common causes of morbidity and mortality in children worldwide. The word diarrhoea is derived from the Greek "diarrhoea", meaning to flow through. In clinical terms, diarrhoea refers to either an increased stool frequency or a decreased stool consistency, typically a watery quality. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines a case as the passage of three or more loose or watery stools per day.

India has made study progress in reducing deaths in children younger than 5 years, with total deaths declining from 2.5 million in 2001 to 1.5 million in 2012. This remarkable reduction was possible due to the inception and success of many universal programme like expanded programme on immunization, programme for the control of diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infection. Even though the deaths among children have declined, the proportional mortality accounted by diarrhoeal diseases still remains high. Diarrhoea is the third most common cause of death in under-five children, responsible for 13% deaths in this age-group, killing an estimated 300,000 children in India each year. Information on diarrhoeal diseases, its determinants in India and preventive and control strategies in light of recent developments need to be reviewed for better planning and organization of health services within the community.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A study to assess the knowledge regarding home care management of diarrhoea among mothers of preschool children in selected area at Gaya-District Bihar

## TITLE OF THE STUDY

Assessment of knowledge regarding home care management of diarrhoea among mothers of preschool children.

## AIMS OF THE STUDY

To assess the knowledge of mothers of preschool children regarding home care management of diarrhoea.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding home care management of diarrhoea.
- To associate the knowledge score with their selected demographic variables.

## OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

"Operational definition is defined as a concept and variable in terms of the procedure by which it is to be measured."

**KNOWLEDGE-** Response given by mothers on home care management on diarrhoea.

**MOTHER OF PRE SCHOOL CHILDREN-** In this study it refers to the mothers of preschool children.

**PRE SCHOOLER-** It refers to the age group between "three to six years".

**RURAL AREA-** In this study rural area refers to areas relating to or concerned with a village or loosely populated area.

**MANAGEMENT-** Management is defined as a process by which co-operative group directs action towards common goal

## ASSUMPTION

"Assumption is defined as, basic principle that is accepted as being true on the basis of logic or reason, without proof or verification "

Mothers of preschool children may possess same knowledge regarding home care management of diarrhoea.

Knowledge of mothers of preschool children may vary according to demographic variable

## DELIMITATION

"Delimitation is defined as the boundaries set the research to control that they study are doing."

This study is delimited to;

Mothers of preschool children selected areas at Shivrajpur.

2 weeks of data collection

30 mothers of preschool children.

## METHODOLOGY

Methodology is defined as "the steps, procedures and strategies for gathering and analysing data in a study".

This chapter deals with methodology adopted for the study. It includes research approach, research design, setting, population sample and sampling technique, instrument, data collection procedures and plan for data analysis.

## RESEARCH APPROACH

Research approach is the way of dealing with a problem

The research approach used for the study was a cross sectional survey approach.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is defined as " the plan, structure and strategy of investigations of answering, the research question is the overall plan or blueprint, the researchers select to carry out their study". Simple descriptive design was adopted for this study.

## SETTING OF THE STUDY

Setting is specific place where information is gathered. The study was conducted in rural area Gaya-District Bihar.

## VARIABLES

Variables are concepts at different level of abstraction that are concisely defined to promote their measurement or manipulation with in study.

### **INDEPENDENT VARIABLE**

It is a stimulus or activity that is manipulated or variable by researcher to create the effect on the research variables.

Knowledge of mothers of preschool children was the independent variable.

### **POPULATION**

The entire set of individuals or objects having some common characteristics selected for a research study.

The study population was a mothers of preschool children.

### **TARGET POPULATION**

Target population is one which present the entire group or all the elements that meet the criteria for inclusion of the study. In this study the target population is all the mothers of preschool children at Kanpur.

### **ACCESSIBLE POPULATION**

The accessible population for the study was mothers of preschool children in rural area at Gaya-District Bihar .

### **SAMPLE**

A part or subset of population element selected to participate in research study.

The sample of the present study consists of mothers of preschool children (Gaya-District Bihar) at rural area who fulfils the inclusion criteria.

### **SAMPLE SIZE**

Sample size is the number of people who participate in this study.

Sample size for the present study was 30 mothers of preschool children.

### **SAMPLING TECHNIQUE**

The method or technique used to select the sample from the population to represents the entire population.

Nonprobability convenient sample technique was used to select the sample.

### **SAMPLING CRITERIA**

It is the criteria that define who are included in the population.

**INCLUSION CRITERIA:** Inclusion criteria for the selection of sample.

Mothers of preschool children.

Mothers who are willing to participate in the study.

Mothers who can understand and speak Hindi.

**EXCLUSION CRITERIA:** Exclusion criteria for the selection of sample.

Mothers of pre-schooler who are sick

### **DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL**

#### **CONSTRUCTION:**

The tool was constructed after reviewing related literature and in consultation with concepts.

#### **DESCRIPTION AND SCORING:**

Research data are the pieces of information obtained in a study. □ The tools consist of two sections.

### **SECTION A:**

It deals with demographic data such as age, education, monthly income, occupation, source of information.

### **SECTION B:**

It consists of multiple choice questions to assess the home management of diarrhoea. Totally it consists of 24 items. The maximum score was 24. Score 0-8 indicates poor knowledge. Score 9-16 indicates average knowledge. Score 17-24 indicates good knowledge.

### **VALIDITY OF TOOL**

Validity is the degree by which an instrument measures what it is intended to measure.

Content validity was done with consultation of guide and other expert in nursing.

### **RELIABILITY**

Reliability is the degree to consistency or accuracy with which an instrument measures the attribute it is designed to measure.

### **METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION**

Demographic data were collected using a structured base line Perform prepared by the investigator. Home management of diarrhoea were assessed by multiple choice questionnaire.

### **DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

The data collection was schedule for the month of April 2016. Before the data collection the investigator obtained the formal permission from the Principal to conduct the study.

Survey was done to identify the mothers of preschool children fulfilling eligible criteria.

The permission of the mothers of preschool children for interview was taken

□ Steps of interview was followed during interview..... □ Preparation for interview.

Pre interview introduction.

Developing rapport.

Carrying the interview forward.

Closing the interview.

### **PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS**

The data analysis was done by the descriptive and inferential statistics. The analysis was done based on the objectives. The demographic data would be analysed in terms of descriptive statistics. The data analysis was as follows.

Organize data in master sheet or computer.

Personal data would be analysed in terms of frequencies and percentage.

Relationship between the variable and association was analysed on the inferential statistics.

This chapter deals with the result methodology adopted for the study, and includes the description of research design and approach, setting of the study, population, sampling technique, sample, sample size, variables, sampling criteria, development of tools, description of tools, scoring procedure, validity, reliability, method for data collection, ethical

consideration, data collection procedure and plan for data analysis

*The findings are presented under the following sub headings.*

Section A	Distribution of preschool children mothers according to their demographic variables.
Section B	Determine the level of knowledge among mothers of preschool children regarding home care management of diarrhoea.
Section C	Association between demographic variables with their knowledge score.

**SECTION-A**

**TABLE 1: Distribution of Mothers of Preschool Children according to their demographic variables.**

**N=30**

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	<b>AGE IN YEAR</b>		
A	20 - 25 year	4	13.33
B	26 - 30 year	17	56.67
C	31 - 35 year	8	26.67
D	36 - 40 year	1	3.33
2	<b>Educational status</b>		
A	Illiterate	4	13.34
B	Formal school education	18	60
C	Intermediate	6	20
D	Graduates	2	6.66
3	<b>Types of occupation</b>		
A	Government employee		
B	Private employee	3	10
C	Self-employee		
D	Unemployed	27	90
4	<b>Family monthly income</b>		
A	Below Rs5000	6	20
B	Rs5001-10000	19	63.34
C	Rs10001-15000	5	16.66
D	Above Rs 15001		
5	<b>Source of information</b>		
A	Newspaper	2	6.66
B	Television	6	20
C	Friends	16	53.34
D	Parents	6	20

The sample characteristics are described under the subheadings of Age in year, Educational status, Type of occupation, Family monthly income, and Source of information.

**LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE**

Section B- *Determine the level of knowledge among mothers of preschool children regarding home care management of diarrhoea.*

**Table 2- level of knowledge of mothers of preschool children regarding home care management of diarrhoea.**

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	RANGE OF SCORE	PERCENTAGE OF SCORE	NUMBER OF RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSE
Poor	0 - 8	33.33	3	10
Average	9 - 16	37.5 - 66.66	23	76.67
Good	17 - 24	70.83 - 100	4	13.33

The data percentage in the table 2 shows that the majority 76.67 % of mothers of preschool average, 13.33 % of good and 10 % of poor knowledge

**SECTION-C: This section deals with association between the demographic variables and knowledge score of subjects on knowledge home care management of diarrhoea.**

**Table 3-**

**Chi-square value for selecting demographic variable such as- age in year, educational status, type of occupation, family monthly income, source of information.**

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	BELOW MEAN	ABOVE MEAN	x <sup>2</sup>	DF	INFERENC E
<b>1</b>	<b>Age in year</b>					
A	20 - 25 years	2	2	2.54	3	NS P>2.54 at 0.05 level
B	26 - 30 years	9	8			
C	31 - 35 years	2	6			
D	36 - 40 years	0	1			
<b>2</b>	<b>Educational status</b>					
A	Illiterate	1	3	0.7	3	NS P>0.7 at 0.05 level
B	Formal school	7	11			
C	Intermediate	3	3			
D	Graduate	1	1			
<b>3</b>	<b>Type of occupation</b>					
A	Government	0	0	0.05	3	NS P>0.05 at 0.05 level
B	Private employee	1	2			
C	Self-employee	0	0			
D	Unemployed	11	16			
<b>4</b>	<b>Family monthly income</b>					
A	Below 5000	4	2	2.32	3	NS P>2.32 at 0.05 level
B	5001-10,000	6	13			
C	10001-15000	2	3			
D	15000 above	0	0			
<b>5</b>	<b>Source of information</b>					
A	Newspaper	0	2	1.76	3	NS P>1.76 at 0.05 level
B	Television	2	4			
C	Friends	7	9			
D	Parents	3	3			

NS= Not significant, DF= degree of freedom, x<sup>2</sup>= chi square

**Table 2:** Shows that there is no significant association between the selected demographic variable like Age in year, Education status, type of Occupation, family monthly income and Source of information and knowledge scores at 0.05 level of significant.

### DISCUSSION

A cross sectional survey approach was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding home care management of diarrhoea among mothers of preschool children in shivrajpur, Kanpur.

The finding are discussed below-

Majority of mothers of preschool children (56.6%) were in the age group of (26-30) year which contrast to findings of Amir Abdullah Ghasemi Who found that (48.3%) were in age group between 25 to 30 year. Majority (60%) of mothers of preschool children were in the formal school education, 20% intermediate, 13.34% Illiterate and 6.66% graduate.

Majority (90%) of mothers of preschool were unemployed, 10% of private employee, 0% of government employee and 0 % of self-employee.

Majority (53.345) of mothers of preschools have the information from friends, 20% from television, 20% from parents and 6.66 5 from newspaper.

Majority (63.345) of mothers of preschools have the income of Rs 5000110000, 20% have the income below Rs 5000, 16.66% have the income of Rs 10001-15000.

Majority (76.67%) of mothers of preschool have the average, 13.33% have the good and 10% have the poor knowledge.

There is no significant association between the selected demographic variable like- Age in year, Education status, type of Occupation, family monthly income and Source of information and knowledge scores at 0.05 level of significant.

### SUMMARY

In analysis we have discussed about distribution of mothers of preschool children according to their demographic variables, association between demographic variable with knowledge score.

### CONCLUSION

High percentage (56.66%) of mothers of preschool children where between the age group of 26-30yrs, High percentage (60%) of mothers of preschool children have formal school education, High percentage (90%) of mothers of preschool children were unemployed ,high percentage (63.33%) of mothers of preschool children having the family monthly income of Rs50001-10000.High percentage (50%) of mothers of preschool children were gained information through friends. That out of variable, there is no association between demographic variable with knowledge score such as age, education, occupation, type of family monthly income and source of information.

### IMPLICATION

□ The present study has several implication in nursing practice, nursing education, nursing research & nursing administration.

### NURSING PRACTICE

This study creates awareness among nurses regarding diarrhoeal problem among preschool children.

The study finding help the nursing personal to improve the level of knowledge home management of diarrhoea.

### NURSING EDUCATION

The finding of present study can be a foundation for conducting the study on large populations.

The study can be a baseline for future studies to build upon & motivate to conduct further studies.

The implication of the study can be used as motivation for nurses to conduct research in future regarding diarrhoeal problems.

### NURSING ADMINISTRATION

The nurse administrator may allocate resource and provide motivation further studies in rural.

In service education can be conducted to disseminate the research finding to continue nursing education to all nurses.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of the finding, it is recommended that,

The similar study may be replicated on large samples.

The similar study can be conducted to evaluate the knowledge on home care management of diarrhoea.

Similar study can be done by comparative study rural in mothers of pre-school children.

A study can be conducted in community health setting by using large sample of mother of preschool children.

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