

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Management and Prevention of Dermatitis in Children Among Mothers in Selected Urban Areas at Tumkur

¹Mrs. Ashwini M S, ²Prof. Nisha Clement, ^{3,*}Dr. I. Clement

¹Associate Professor, Department of Child Health Nursing, Columbia College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

²Associate Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing, ESIC College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

³Principal & HOD, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing, Columbia College of Nursing, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

*Email: clement_nurse@yahoo.co.in

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2536053>

Abstract

The focus of this study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding management and prevention of dermatitis in children among mothers in selected urban areas at Tumkur''. Children's health incorporates the physical, mental, emotional, and social well-being of children starting from infancy through adolescence as healthy children become healthy adults. People who are responsible enough to create better lives for themselves, their communities and their countries. Improving the health of the world's children is a core UNICEF objective. Prevalence of dermatitis in children has increased over the past 30 years, although the reasons for this increase are unknown. The current prevalence worldwide is estimated to be between 10.0% to 15.6%. A related inclination has been observed in India over the past 30 years. In an Indian study from Bihar in 2003, AD comprised 28.46% of the total paediatric skin diseases. The disease starts early with 35% to 60% of symptoms manifesting in the first year of life and 47% to 85% by 5 years of age.

Keywords: Dermatitis, AD, UNICEF, MC, CSI, STP, AED, PAD, SWET, FPI, RCT

INTRODUCTION

Children's health was once a part of adult medicine. WHO aim is to create a mission to "Create a world in which everyone, especially adolescents enjoy the highest standards of health and development, whereby all are protected, respected, nurtured to live their life to its full potential while ensuring that their needs and rights are fulfilled" [1-3]. The skin allergies in children can be caused by many things, such as a drug reaction, an infection, or an allergic reaction. Dermatitis defined as inflammation of the skin, either due to direct contact with an

irritating Substance, or to an allergic reaction [4]. The goals for the treatment of Dermatitis are to prevent itching, inflammation, and worsening of the condition [5]. Successful management involves educating patients and their parents or mothers about dermatitis. Keeping the skin well hydrated through the application of creams or ointments [6].

Problem Statement

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding management and prevention of dermatitis in children among

mothers in selected urban areas at tumkur”.

OBJECTIVES

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the existing knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children.
2. To assess the post-test knowledge score regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children.
3. To determine the difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score.
4. To determine the association between the pre-test and post-test knowledge with selected socio demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Evaluative approach

Study design: Pre-experimental design that is one group pre- test and post- test design was applied.

Sampling technique: The non-probability purposive sampling technique

Sample size: A sample of 60 mothers

having children 1-18 years old living in selected Urban areas at Tumkur.

Tool: The instrument used for the data collection was self- administered structured knowledge questionnaire.

Part-I Socio-Demographic Profile

Investigator constructed the tool to collect the Socio-demographic data of the study subjects.

It consists of demographic variables.

Part-II

The Multiple choice knowledge questionnaire used in this study was prepared by the researcher to measure the knowledge regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children. Self- administered structured questionnaire contains 32multiple choice questions related to the knowledge.

RESULTS

Table 1: Pre-test level of knowledge regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children among mothers of under five children.

Table 1: Aspect wise Assessment of Knowledge Before

ADMINISTERING STP.					n=60
Parameter	Max score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean %
Section-A	7	1-4	2.5100	0.67412	35.85
Section-B	6	1-4	2.5700	0.84393	42.83
Section-C	7	1-5	3.1600	0.99209	45.14
Section-D	12	2-8	4.9100	1.85372	40.91
Overall	32	6-18	13.15	3.14	41%

The table figure show the summary of aspect wise statistical outcome of knowledge on prevention and Management of dermatitis in mothers of under five children.

- Section-A had the mean score of 2.5100 with SD 0.668 and mean% of 35.85

- Section-B had the mean score of 2.317 with SD 0.701and mean% of 42.83
 - Section-C had the mean score of 3.783 with SD 1.151 and mean% of 45.14
 - Section-D had the mean score of 3.617 with SD 1.563 and mean% of 40.91
- Overall had the mean score of 13.15 with SD 3.17 and mean% of 41

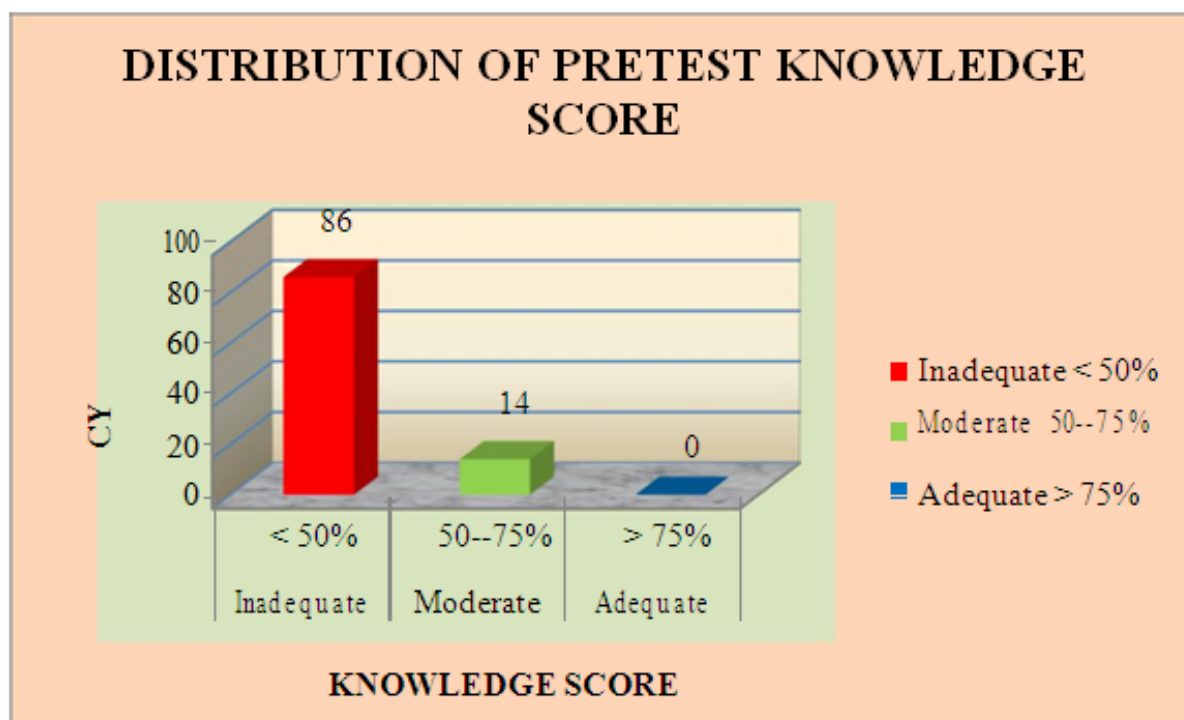


Figure 1: pre-test level of knowledge regarding dermatitis among mothers of under five children.

Overall knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children before administering STP. It is observed that 86 mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention and

management of dermatitis in children and 14 mothers had adequate knowledge prevention and management of dermatitis in children before administering STP.

Table 2: Aspect wise Assessment of Knowledge After Administering STP

parameter	Max score	Range	Me	SD	Mean %
Section-A	7	3-7	5.1600	1.19528	73.71
Section-B	6	3-6	4.5200	.89307	75.33
Section-C	7	4-7	5.9000	.81029	84.28
Section-D	12	7-11	9.0800	1.14310	75.66
Overall	32	19-31	24.66	2.84	77%

The table shows the summary of aspect wise statistical outcome of knowledge on prevention and management of dermatitis in mothers of under five children after administering STP.

- Section-A had the mean score of 5.1600 with SD 1.19528 and mean% of 73.71.
- Section-B had the mean score of 4.5200 with SD .89307 and mean% of 75.33.

- Section-C had the mean score of 5.9000 with SD .81029 and mean% of 84.28.
- Section-D had the mean score of 9.0800 with SD 1.1431 and mean% of 75.66

Overall had the mean score of 24.66 with SD 2.84 and mean% of 77

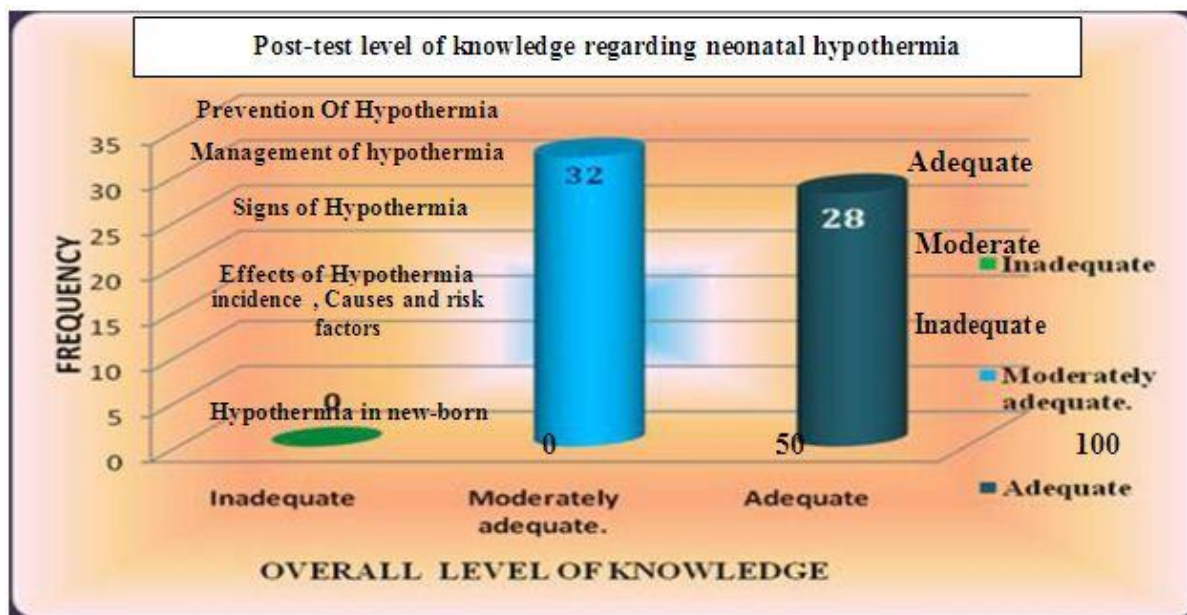


Figure 2: Post Test Level of Knowledge Regarding Dermatitis Among Mothers of Under Five Children.

The figure shows overall knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children after administering STP. It is observed that 62 mothers had moderate knowledge regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children and 38 mothers had adequate knowledge regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children after administering STP.

Findings

The aim of this study is to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children among mothers of under five children in selected urban areas at Bangalore. Which are discussed below:-

It is a Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design which was commence on 60 mothers of under five children by means of non-probability convenient sampling and knowledge is assessed by the use of structured knowledge questionnaire.

Objective 1: To assess the pre-test knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children.

In the present study knowledge of Pregnant mothers was assessed and tabulated, out of 50 mothers 26 were having inadequate, 24 were having moderate knowledge and none of them have adequate knowledge before planned teaching programme. This shows that knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia among pregnant mothers were very inadequate.

The overall post-test level of knowledge reveals that majority 49(98%) had adequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding neonatal hypothermia among pregnant mothers.

The first objective of the study was to assess the pretest knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children.

The pre-test findings of the study revealed that the overall score in the pre-test was mean13.15, standard deviation 3.14 and mean score percentage was 41%. This shows that the knowledge of mothers

regarding prevention and management of dermatitis in children was inadequate.

Objective 2: To evaluate the effectiveness structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding pregnant mothers.

In the post test, with regard to general information on Hypothermia in newborn, majority 45(90%) had adequate knowledge and 5(10%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding neonatal hyperthermia. Considering the incidence, Causes and risk factors, majority 47(94%) had adequate knowledge and 3(6%) had moderately adequate knowledge in the pre-test. Majority 45(90%) had adequate knowledge and 5(10%) had moderately adequate knowledge. Analysis revealed that, majority 40(80%) had adequate knowledge and 6(12%) had moderately adequate knowledge. On analyzing it was found that majority 41(82%) had adequate knowledge and 18(36%) had moderately adequate knowledge. Majority 47(94%) had adequate knowledge and 6(12%) had moderately adequate knowledge.

The overall post-test level of knowledge reveals that majority 49(98%) had adequate knowledge and 1(2%) had moderately adequate knowledge regarding neonatal hyperthermia among pregnant mothers

Paired 't' test revealed that the pre-test mean score of knowledge was 8.92 with S.D 2.99 and the post-test mean score of knowledge was 18.68 with S.D 1.25. The mean difference was 9.76 and the calculated paired 't' value of $t = 21.002$ was found to be statistically significant at $p < 0.001$ level. This clearly shows that after the implementation of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding neonatal hyperthermia among

pregnant mothers had significant improvement in their knowledge regarding neonatal hyperthermia.

Objective 3: To find out the association between post knowledge score and their selected demographic variables.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the age and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 0.869 with $df = 3$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the age and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the religion and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 6.268 with $df = 2$ there by revealing that there is significant association between the religion and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the educational status and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 0.156 with $df = 6$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the educational status and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the educational status and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 0.322 with $df = 3$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the occupation and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the monthly income of family and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 1.409 with $df = 3$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the monthly income of family and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the type of family and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 0.942

with $df = 1$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the type of family and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the area of residence and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 6.271 with $df = 2$ there by revealing that there is significant association between the area of residence and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the source of information and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 5.342 with $df = 2$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the source of information and the knowledge of pregnant mothers

The findings shows that the chi-square value for the weeks of pregnancy and the knowledge of pregnant mothers was 0.22 with $df = 6$ there by revealing that there is no significant association between the weeks of pregnancy and the knowledge of pregnant mothers.

CONCLUSION

The study showed that there was a significant improvement in the knowledge scores after the administration of planned teaching programme. Hence it can be concluded that the planned teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of pregnant mothers on prevention of neonatal hypothermia.

REFERENCE

1. Available from URL: <http://www.quotes.net/quote/20556>.
2. Laurie Davis. Daily movement counting- A valuable assessment tool. *Journal of Nurse Midwifery*. 1987 (Jan-Feb); 32(1):pp. 11-19. Available from: <http://www.science direct.com/>. Accessed September 02, 2008.
3. Heazelletal. Midwives' and obstetricians' knowledge and management of women presenting with decreased fetal movements. *Obstetrical and Gynaecological survey*. 2006 August; 63(8): pp. 484-86.
4. Steen Neldam. Fetal movement as an indicator of fetal wellbeing. *The Lancet*. 1980 (June); 315:pp. 1222-34. Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com>. Accessed on 08/09/08.
5. Varney's Text Book of Midwifery, fourth edition, *Medical Book Publishers*. 2005; pp. 632.
6. Current Scientific research conferences-about decreased fetal movement. Available from: <http://www.infoplease.com/images/03/atlas>. Accessed August 11, 2008.

Cite this article as:

Mrs. Ashwini M S, Prof. Nisha Clement, & Dr. I. Clement. (2019). A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Management and Prevention of Dermatitis in Children Among Mothers in Selected Urban Areas at Tumkur. *Journal of Perinatal, Pediatric and Neonatal Nursing*, 1(1), 7-12. <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2536053>