

Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program Regarding Knowledge on First Aid Management of Febrile Convulsion among Mothers of Under Five Children.

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Introduction:

Children under five years of age are more prone to develop infection, as their immune system is immature. Fever is common manifestation present in most of the infection. In some children severe fever can result convulsion. Certain practices and custom regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion may result in increasing risk of morbidity. Febrile convulsion generates as much anxiety among relatives and parents. Nursing care should be directed towards educating the child and the family. Nurse should educate the parents about the condition, how to treat the fever at home and first aid if child has convulsion and educate about when to call ambulance.

Objective of the study

- 1) To assess the pre test knowledge on first aid management of febrile convulsion among mothers of under five children.
- 2) To assess the post test knowledge on first aid management of febrile convulsion among mothers of under five children after planned teaching program.
- 3) To determined the association between pre test knowledge score on first aid management of febrile convulsion with their selected demographic variables of mother of under five children.

Hypothesis

H1 - There is significant different between pre test and post test knowledge scores on management of febrile convulsion among mothers of under five children.

H2 - There is significant association between pre test knowledge score with their selected demography variables among five children

Methods

A Pre experimental one group pre test and post test design was use to conduct the study among 30

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mother of under five children who were selected by convenience sampling techniques for the study. The data was collected through planned interview scheduled to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion. The study was conducted in Mumbai. The data collected and analyzed based on descriptive and inferential statistic.

Results and Discussion

The substantive summary of the analysis was under the following section.

SECTION 1: Description of the demograph variables of mothers of under five children.

SECTION 2: Assess the knowledge of mother of under five children regarding first aid management on febrile convulsion.

1. Distribution of pre test knowledge on first aid management of febrile convulsion among mothers of under five children.
2. Distribution of post test knowledge on first aid management of febrile convulsion among mothers of under five children after planned teaching program.
3. Distribution of association between pre test knowledge score on first aid management of febrile convulsion with their selected demographic variables.

SECTION 1

Table 1- Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers' demographic variable.

n=30

S.No.	Variables	No .of samples	%
1	AGE-	10	33.3
	A. 20-25years	12	40
	B. 26-30years	8	26.6
	C. 31-35years	0	0
2	TYPE OF THE FAMILY-	13	43.3
	A. Nuclear	17	56.6
3	PLACE OF RESIDENCE-	2	6.6
	A. Rural	25	83.3
	B. Urban	3	10
	C. Sub-urban		
4	RELIGION-	17	56.6
	A. Hindu	4	13.3
	B. Muslim	0	0
	C. Christian	9	30
5	EDUCATIONAL STATUS-	0	0
	A. No formal education	9	30
	B. Primary school	18	60
	C. High school	3	10
6	OCCUPATIONAL STATUS-	27	90
	A. Home marker	1	3.3
	B. Self business	2	6.6
7	INCOME OF FAMILY IN RUPESS-	0	0
	A. Less than 5000	10	33.3
	B. 5000-10,000	17	56.6
	C. 10,000-15,000	3	10
8	NO. OF CHILDREN LIVING-	12	40
	A. One	17	56.6
	B. Two	1	3.3
	C. Three	0	0
	D. More than three		

Table 1 showed that out of 30 sample (20%) were age between 26 to 30 year were 20 to 25 year, 8 (26%) were between

OF FAMILY: Table 1 reveals that out of majority of 17(56%) belongs to joint family of samples were belongs to nuclear family.

OF RESIDENCE: Table 1 showed that 18(83%) were urban and 3(10%) were whereas 2(6.6%) of samples belong to rural.

IGION: Table 1 showed that majority of the subject were Hindu, 9(30%) were other religion, 4 (13%) were Muslim.

CATIONAL STATUS: Table 1 reveals that 18(60%) had high school, 9(30%) had school, and 3(10%) are graduates.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS: Table 1 shows reveals that majority 27(90%) of samples were homemakers, 2(6.6%) were government employees, 1(3%) were self business.

INCOME OF FAMILY IN RUPEES: Table 1 showed that majority of samples 17(56%) had 10,000 to 15,000 0 subject had 10(33.3%) had in between 5,000 to 10,000, and 3(10%) above than earning 15,000 rupees per month.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN LIVING: Table 1 showed that, majority 17(56%) having 2 children, 12(40%) samples having 1 child 1(3%) having 3 children.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION: Table 1 showed that majority 29(96%) samples get information through family members, 1(3%) through neighbors.

ON 2
Distribution of pre test level of knowledge on management of febrile convulsion among mother of children.
n=30

Knowledge score	PRE TEST	
	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (0-14)	14	46.66
Moderate (15-23)	16	53.33
Adequate (24-30)	0	0
Total	30	100

Table no 2, reveals that in pre test 16 (53.33%) having moderate, 14(46.66%) inadequate and no one having adequate knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Figure 1- Percentage distribution of pre test level of knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion among mothers of under five children.

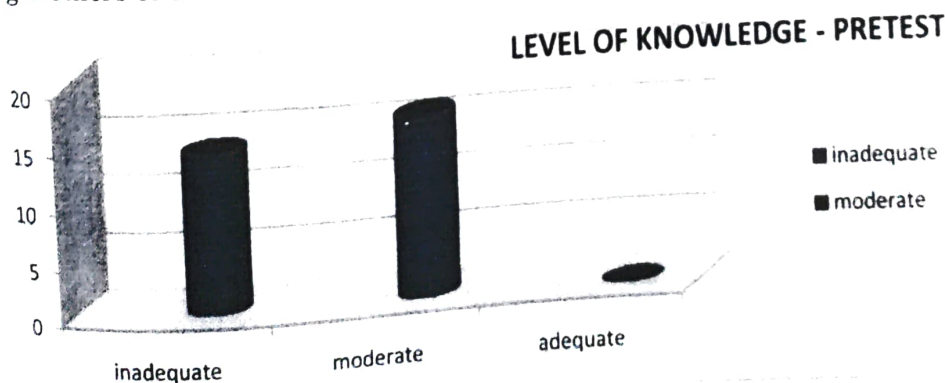


Figure no 1, reveals that in pre test 16 (53.33%) having moderate, 14(46.66%) inadequate and no one having adequate knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Table 3- Mean, SD and Mean % of the pretest knowledge on first aid management of among mothers of under five children .

Level of knowledge	Mean	SD
overall	14.8	3.73

Table 3. showed that over all pretest mean score is 14.8,SD 3.73, and Mean percentage

Table 4- Distribution of post test level of knowledge on management of febrile convuls of under five children after planned teaching programme.

Knowledge score	Post Test	
	Frequency	Percent
Inadequate (0-14)	0	0
Moderate (15-23)	30	100
Adequate (24-30)	0	0
Total	30	100

Table no 4 reveals that in post test 30 (100%) having moderate, no one having inadequate knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Table 5- Distribution of comparision pre test and post test score of knowledge on first aid febrile convulsion among mother of under five children.

Knowledge score	Pre Test		Post Test	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (0-14)	14	46.66	0	0
Moderate (15-23)	16	53.33	30	100
Adequate (24-30)	0	0	0	0
Total	30	100	30	100

Table no 5 reveals that in pre test 16 (53.33%) having moderate,14(46.66%)inadequate and adequate knowledge and in post test 30 (100%) having moderate, no one having inadequate knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Figure 2- Distribution of comparision pre test and post test score of knowledge on first aid febrile convulsion among mother of under five children.

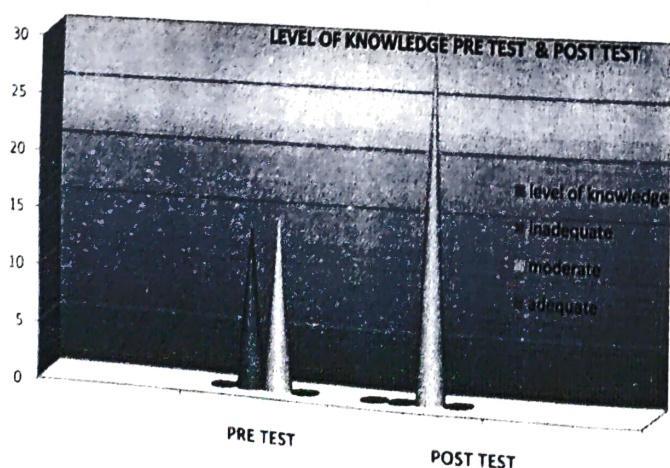


Figure 2. reveals that in pre test 16 (53.33%) having moderate,14(46.66%)inadequate and adequate knowledge and in post test 30 (100%) having moderate, no one having inadequate and adequate knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Implication Of The Study

The finding of the present study has implication in the field of nursing education, nursing practice, and research.

Best Practise

Mothers of under five children will be able to follow management of children during febrile convulsion if they are provided with adequate information and encouragement from the nurse.

Nurses should impart health education in an effective manner after assessing mother's knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Nurses should encourage the family members to participate in the health education program.

Nurses in the pediatric ward play a vital role in protection, promotion and supporting of mothers and children through strict supervision, advice and motivation.

It enhances the independent functioning of nurses as well as mothers.

Health Education

Health education program can be organized by the student in the pediatric ward.

Continuing nursing education program can be organized for the nurses on these aspects.

This study emphasizes the significance of short term course, in service education for nurses to acquire advance knowledge regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator can formulate procedure and policy regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion.

The nurse can provide adequate allocation of budget and manpower to implement effective health education which helps the mothers of under five children to gain adequate knowledge and become confident to meet the need of the cell.

Nursing Research

Management and administrative authorities should give encouragement, motivation and financial support to do the research.

The effectiveness of the study for the research field is verified by its utility by the nurses in the practice field.

The findings of the study help the professional

nurses and student to develop enquiry and further research.

Limitation Of The Study

- ❖ Small number of subjects limits generalization.
- ❖ Only a single domain that knowledge considered in the present study.

Recommendation

On the basis of the findings of the study, following recommendation put forward for further research.

- ❖ A similar study can be replicated on a larger sample to generalize the findings.
- ❖ A study can be conducted by including additional demographic variables.
- ❖ The study can be conducted among mothers of under five children.

Conclusion

- ❖ The overall findings of the study clearly state that there is a need for teaching programs to enhance the knowledge levels of mothers of under five children regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion. The present study proves that the planned teaching program was significantly effective in improving the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding first aid management of febrile convulsion. Hence the study concluded that it improves the knowledge on first aid management of febrile convulsion. Helps to provide care and to safeguard the children during febrile convulsion and to prevent further complications.

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