

STP on Interventions of Burns and Scalds Wound Healing among Mothers of Under Fives

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Received on 24.07.2018

Accepted on 09.08.2018

Abstract

Introduction: According to WHO, in India, over 10 lakh people are moderately or severely Burnt every year. The Ministry says India records 70 lakh burn injury cases annually of which 1.4 lakh people die of every year. Around 70% of all burn injuries occur in most productive age group (15-35 years). Around four out of five burnt cases are women and children. The objective of the study were to 1. To Assess the knowledge of the mothers having under fives regarding Interventions of burns and scalds wound healing 2. To evaluate the structured teaching Programme on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing 3. To Associate the relationship between demographic variables with the level of knowledge of mothers having under fives on interventions of burns and scald wound healing. *Materials and methods:* Quasi experimental single group pre and post -test design was used. The Sample for the study was n=50 mothers of under fives admitted in Pediatric ward at SVRRGH, Tirupati selected by using Convenient sampling technique. The pre-test was introduced to assess the knowledge among the group of samples in view with pre test result STP was formulated and introduced to the samples after that post-test was conducted and the result were evaluated through structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics such as percentage, mean, standard deviation were used for demographic data, pre and post-test scores. Inferential statistics of chi-square test was used for analyzing the association between demographic characteristics with that of knowledge, paired t-test was used for analyzing the difference between the pre and post test. The average pre-test knowledge score among mothers found to be 10.320 after STP The mean post-test knowledge score was 13.260. thus the difference in level of the knowledge was confirmed by the obtained t test value (8.228) this was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). *Conclusion:* The study concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of mothers on interventions of Burns and Scalds wound healing.

Keywords: Level of Knowledge; Interventions; Burns and Scalds; Under Fives.

Introduction

Accidents have become the usual occurrence in today's world. Road traffic accidents, Domestic accidents Industrial accidents and railway accidents contribute to large proportion of mortality, morbidity and disability. Burns of all kinds and degrees are also considered as a type of accidents. Burns cause aesthetic problems as well as acute physical problems and if not taken proper care, they can cause serious complication in the form of secondary bacterial infection, various degrees of contractures which restrict the daily activities,

septicemia, etc. people affected are mostly of poor socioeconomic status. The cost of managing these injuries is high. In developing countries, the problem of burn injuries is more severe due to the reason that the care of burn patients requires specialized staff and medical technological that are expensive and not always readily available.

Throughout the world, burns remain a huge health issue, at least In terms of morbidity, especially in the developing countries. it is the nature of man "to want to do something" whenever there is an injury, and leads to the application of various agents to burns. While some of these agents used

in treating such injuries may be beneficial, many of them are harmful and have no scientific basis for their use. The use of such harmful agents therefore calls for education of the people In order to prevent their damaging effects.

Need for the study

Burns is a second leading cause of accidental death in children. According to the WHO global burden of disease estimates for 2004, just over 3,10,000 people died as a result of fire-related burns, of which 30% were under the age of 20 years. Fire related burns are the 11th leading cause of death from burns, with a global rate of 3.9 deaths per 1, 00,000 populations. Among all people globally, infants have the highest death rates from burns. Globally nearly 96,000 children under the age of 20 years were estimated to have been fatally injured as a result of a fire related burn in 2004.

In 2010, a study was conducted on 62 children of Benin teaching hospital. Benin City, between January 2002 and December 2006. There were 34 male and 23 female children. Children under 3 years considered 56.5% where the leading cause of burns in all the children was flame burns from kerosene explosions (52%), scalds were responsible for (68%) of cases in those under three. The extent of burn injury ranged from 6 to 50% and most of them presented late 64% were discharged within three weeks. Wound sepsis and post burn contractures were the most frequently encountered complications (19.4% and 9.7% respectively). There were two deaths r (3.2%) related to sepsis.

Particular attention to burn safety precautions in children, safer storage and dispensing of combustible chemicals particularly petroleum product is advocated. Fire safety awareness, correct first aid measures and early presentation in the hospital will reduce the morbidity and mortality. Early physiotherapy and splinting strategies will reduce contractures. There is the need for locally for the establishment of specialized burn centers both to treat these children and to stimulate interests in burn management.

Statement of the problem

A Study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on interventions of Burns and Scalds wound healing among mothers of under fives admitted in pediatric ward at SVRRGGH, Tirupati.

Objectives

- To Assess the knowledge of the mothers having under fives regarding interventions of burns and scalds wound healing.
- To Evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching Programme on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing.
- To Associate selected demographic variables of mothers of under fives with the level of knowledge o interventions of burns and scalds wound healing.

Hypothesis

There is a significant difference in the knowledge of mothers of under fives on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing before and after structured teaching programme.

Methodology

1. Research design

Quasi experimental single group pre-test and post- test design was adopted.

2. Setting

The study was conducted in SVRRGGH, Tirupati, Chittoor district, Andhrapradesh.

3. Sample and sampling technique:

50 mothers of under fives were selected by using Convenient sampling technique.

4. Criteria foe sample selection

Inclusive criteria

1. Mothers of under- five children
2. Mothers who were willing to participate in the study

Exclusive criteria

1. Mothers who cannot speak and understand Telugu
2. Mothers who were not willing to participate in the study.

5. Data collection Instrument: The study was carried out by using structured interview schedule and structured teaching programme on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing among mothers of under-fives.

Parameter	Group	N	Mean	SD	't' value	'P' value	significance
Knowledge score	Pretest	50	10.320	3.449	8.228	0.000	***
	posttest	50	13.260	3.906			

*** Significant improvement ($p < 0.01$)

Tool description: The questionnaire consists of two sections.

Section I: It consists of socio demographic data.

Section II: knowledge questionnaire was used to assess knowledge on burns and scalds wound healing.

6. *Score interpretation:* The score were interpreted in the following manner.

<50%: Inadequate knowledge

50 – 75%: Moderately Adequate knowledge

>75%: Adequate knowledge

Results and Discussion

The average pretest knowledge score among mothers of under fives found to be 10.320. After STP the mean post test knowledge score was 13.260. The standard deviation in pre and post test were 3.449, 3.906 respectively. Thus the difference in the level of the knowledge was confirmed by the 't' test value 8.228, this was statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The study also found that there is an association between level of knowledge and educational status of mothers ($p < 0.01$).

Hence Research hypothesis is accepted. That is the mean post test knowledge regarding interventions of burns and scalds wound healing was significantly higher than the mean pre test knowledge score of mothers of under five children who had structured teaching programme on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing.

Recommendations

- The same type of study can be done in all community areas.
- A comparative study can be done between urban and rural mothers.

- A similar study can be done to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge on mothers.

Conclusion

The present study assessed the knowledge of mothers of under fives on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing and found that there was a significant improvement In knowledge of mothers of under fives on interventions of burns and scalds wound management after giving structured teaching programme. The study concluded that the structured teaching programme was effective in improving knowledge of mothers on interventions of burns and scalds wound healing.

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