

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

This Study to assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding the Enuresis among the Mothers of School Age Children Residing at Rural Area

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ABSTRACT

Enuresis is one of the major problems in children in developing countries like India. In India, an estimated 14% of children in 6-12 age groups have enuresis.

Parents and family members are frequently stressed by a child's bed wetting, soiled linens, and clothing causing additional laundry. If bed-wetting continues to exist even after the child is mature enough to remain dry in bed that turns into a problem. In such a situation parents must understand the causes behind the bed wetting and take appropriate measures to correct same. In every family, mothers are taking care of the child so it is necessary to study the knowledge and attitude of the mothers regarding the enuresis.

This study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding enuresis among the mothers of school-age children residing in selected rural area.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding enuresis
2. To assess the attitude of mothers regarding enuresis
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding enuresis among the mothers of school-age children.
4. To find out the association between the knowledge and attitude of mothers with their selected demographic variables
5. To prepare the information guide sheet and distribute it to the subjects.

Research approach and design

A descriptive survey approach with a nonexperimental design was used for 50 mothers of school-age children drawn through a purposive sampling technique

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in a selected village of Kanhan PHC. The conceptual framework for the study was developed from Rosenstoch and Becker's health belief model. The hypothesis formulated that there will be a significant association between mothers' knowledge and attitude with selected demographical variables. The content validity and reliability of the tools were established the pilot study was conducted using a structured interview technique. Knowledge and attitude of mothers are observed by administrating a structured knowledge questionnaire and a five-point Likert scale.

Results: The collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

The study findings revealed that the majority of mothers (54%) had poor knowledge and 44% had an average level of knowledge regarding enuresis. In attitude score majority of the mothers (86%) had moderately favourable and 12% had favourable attitudes regarding enuresis.

Association between knowledge and attitude scores of mothers with selected demographic variables are found in other ages $\chi^2(1) = 7.621, p < 0.05$) and age of the child ($\chi^2(1) = 5.062; p < 0.05$) respectively. It was also found that there is a positive correlation between the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding enuresis. The 'r' value computed was 0.380 which indicates that there is a positive correlation between knowledge of mothers and their attitude.

Recommendations: Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations have been made for further study:

- A study can be conducted on a larger sample in different settings.
- A comparative study can be conducted between urban and rural mothers.
- A study to assess the effectiveness of a structured teaching program regarding enuresis can be conducted.

Conclusion: Based on the above findings of the study, recommendations were drawn for nursing service, administration, education, and research. The study concludes that the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding enuresis among school-age children was average and moderately favourable.

KEYWORDS

• Knowledge • Attitude • Enuresis • Mothers • School Age Children • Rural Area

INTRODUCTION

Enuresis is defined as the normal early complete evacuation of the bladder at the wrong place and time at least twice a month after the fifth year of life. More than 85% of children will have complete diurnal and nocturnal control by five years of age. The remaining 15% gained continence at a rate of approximately 15% per year. By adolescence 0.5 to 1%, of children continue to have enuresis. The prevalence of nocturnal enuresis is threefold in daytime wetting, with rates of 6.7% in younger children and 2.8% in older children.³

Childhood nocturnal enuresis is affecting up to 15 to 20% of young children, has a significant impact on a child's development

and interpersonal relationships. Current etiological explanations and treatment approaches are limited by the biases of those who have attempted to understand this complex problem.⁴

This study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding enuresis among the mothers of school-age children residing in selected rural area.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding enuresis.
2. To assess the attitude of mothers regarding enuresis.

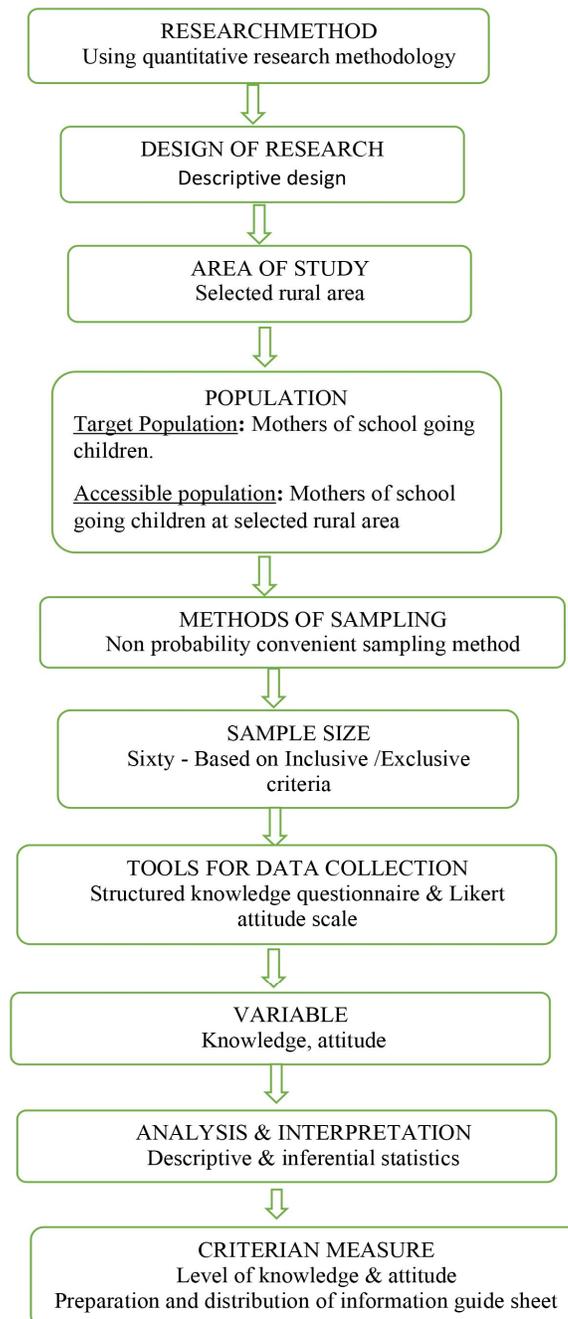
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding enuresis among the mothers of school-age children.
4. To find out the association between the knowledge and attitude of mothers with their selected demographic variables.
5. To prepare the information guide sheet and distribute it to the subjects.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be significant correlation between knowledge and attitude of mothers of school age children regarding enuresis.

H₂: There will be significant association between mother's knowledge and attitude with their selected demographic variables.

Schematic Representation for the Research process



Analysis & interpretation

Mean, SD and mean percentage of knowledge & attitude score of mothers regarding enuresis.

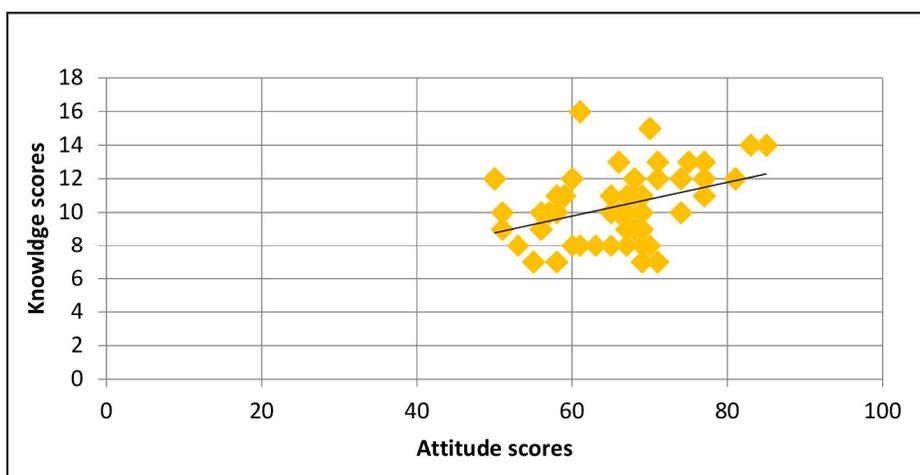
N=50

Content	Max Score	Range	Mean	SD	Mean Percentage
Knowledge regarding enuresis	20	7-16	10.38	2.175	51.9
Attitude regarding enuresis	100	50- 85	65.88	8.230	65.88

Aspects	Correlation coefficient	Standard error	t- value	P value
Pearson’s product moment correlation between mother’s knowledge and attitude regarding enuresis	r = 0.380	0.123	2.846	> 0.05

Correlation of mother’s knowledge and attitude regarding enuresis N=50

The correlation coefficient value of knowledge and attitude of mothers was + 0.380 which shows that there is a positive relationship exists between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding enuresis.



Scatter diagram showing correlation between knowledge and attitude score of mothers regarding enuresis.

Association between mother’s knowledge regarding enuresis with selected demographic variables

Demographic variables	Responses	Knowledge		Ch-square value	df	P-value	Inference
		Below median	Above median				
<i>Age of mother</i>	18 – 22 years	7	6	7.621	3	0.05	S
	23 – 27 years	4	16				
	28 -32 years	5	10				
	Above 32 years	2	0				
<i>Age of the child</i>	6 – 9 years	13	23	0.001	1	0.979	NS
	10 – 12 years	5	9				
<i>No of children in the family</i>	1	4	12	6.098	3	0.107	NS
	2	13	12				
	3	1	7				
	More than 3	0	1				

Demographic variables	Responses	Knowledge		Ch-square value	df	P-value	Inference
		Below median	Above median				
<i>Education of the mother</i>	No formal education	1	2	4.904	4	0.297	NS
	Primary	7	7				
	Secondary	6	9				
	PUC	1	10				
	Graduation/Post-graduation	3	4				
<i>Religion</i>	Hindu	16	26	1.947	3	0.583	NS
	Muslim	0	3				
	Christian	1	2				
	Other	1	1				
<i>Type of family</i>	Nuclear	10	13	2.037	3	0.565	NS
	Joint	5	14				
	Extended	3	5				
<i>Occupation</i>	House wife	14	25	7.329	4	0.120	NS
	Agriculture	0	1				
	Coolly	2	0				
	Business	1	0				
	Professional	1	6				
<i>Annual income</i>	>5000	11	10	6.452	3	0.092	NS
	5001 - 10000	2	14				
	10001- 15000	4	7				
	< 15001	1	1				

$\chi^2_{(1)} = 3.841, P < 0.05$ $\chi^2_{(3)} = 7.815, P < 0.05$, $\chi^2_{(4)} = 9.488, P < 0.05$

The data presented in above Table shows that the association was found only between mothers age with selected demographic variables ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.621, P < 0.05$).

Association between mother’s attitude regarding enuresis with selected demographic variables.

N=50

Demographic variables	Responses	Attitude		Ch-square value	df	P-value	Inference
		Below median	Above median				
<i>Age of mother</i>	18 - 22 years	6	7	3.848	3	0.278	NS
	23 - 27 years	12	8				
	28 - 32 years	4	11				
	Above 32 years	1	1				
<i>Age of the child</i>	6 - 9 years	13	23	5.062	1	0.024	S
	10 - 12 years	10	4				

Demographic variables	Responses	Attitude		Ch-square value	df	P-value	Inference
		Below median	Above median				
<i>No of children in the family</i>	1	5	11	4.459	3	0.216	NS
	2	15	10				
	3	3	5				
	More than 3	0	1				
<i>Education of the mother</i>	No formal education	2	1	4.199	4	0.380	NS
	Primary	7	7				
	Secondary	9	6				
	PUC	3	8				
<i>Religion</i>	Graduation/Postgraduation	2	5	4.566	3	0.206	NS
	Hindu	17	25				
	Muslim	3	0				
	Christian	2	1				
<i>Type of family</i>	Other	1	1	3.346	3	0.341	NS
	Nuclear	11	12				
	Joint	7	12				
<i>Occupation</i>	Extended	5	3	5.311	4	0.257	NS
	House wife	19	20				
	Agriculture	1	0				
	Coolly	1	1				
	Business	1	0				
<i>Annual income</i>	Professional	1	6	2.562	3	0.464	NS
	>5000	11	10				
	5001 - 10000	8	8				
	10001 - 15000	4	7				
< 15001	0	2					

$\chi^2_{(1)} = 3.841, P < 0.05$ $\chi^2_{(3)} = 7.815, P < 0.05$ $\chi^2_{(4)} = 9.488, P < 0.05$

The data presented in Table 8 shows that the association was found only between age of the child with selected demographic variables ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 5.062, P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the findings of the study.

1. The overall knowledge score of the Mothers of school age children revealed that Knowledge score ranged between 7-16. The mean knowledge score was 10.38. The mean percentage of knowledge score of 51.9. The

majority of the mothers (54%) had poor knowledge and (44%) had average level of knowledge regarding enuresis.

2. The overall Attitude score of the Mothers of school age children revealed that attitude score ranged between 50-85. The mean attitude score was 65.88. The majority of the mothers (86%) had Moderately favourable and (12%) had favourable attitude regarding enuresis.
3. The correlation coefficient value of knowledge and attitude of mothers was + 0.380 which shows that there is a positive relationship exists between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding enuresis.

4. The association was found only between mothers age with selected demographic variables ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 7.621$, $P < 0.05$). The other variables were not associated.
5. The association was found only between age of the child with selected demographic variables ($\chi^2_{(1)} = 5.062$, $P < 0.05$). The other variables were not associated.

Based on the above findings of the study, recommendations were drawn for nursing service, administration, education, and research. The study concludes that the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding enuresis among school-age children was average and moderately favourable.

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