

Effectiveness of Health Education Intervention Programme on Knowledge Regarding Worm Infestation among Mother's of Under five Children

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How to cite this article:

K.Kalpana, Shobana. Effectiveness of Health Education Intervention Programme on Knowledge Regarding Worm Infestation among Mother's of Under five Children. J Surg. Nurs.2024;13(1):07-12.

ABSTRACT

Background: All children all most vulnerable group in the community society certain disease affect them & result in increased helminthes infestation with bodily function, cause irritation some destroyed the host tissue & release toxin into the serum stream. Worm infestation are long term disease that produce few symptoms in their early stages & sometimes serious effects well developed stage or may be quite felt of time.

Objectives: 1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother so funder five children.

2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under five children.

3. To determine the association between post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables among mother so funder five children.

Material and Method: The research was evaluative approach was used to conduct the study. A pre experimental research design one group pre test and post-test was used for the study. The investigator has used convenient sampling technique for selecting 30 mothers of under five children. A Structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of the samples.

Result: The mean value of pre-test knowledge score was 12.3 and standard deviation was 5.239 while mean value of post-test knowledge score was 21.63 and the Standard Deviation (SD) was 4.246. The calculated paired' test value was 7.01 which higher than the tabulated 't' value 2.04, which indicates the increased knowledge. Association of selected demographic variables with Post-test knowledge score was computed using Chi Square test and it showed that there is no association between them. Data demonstrated that there was significant increase in the knowledge

of worm infestation after implementation of health education intervention programme.

Conclusion: Hence it is proved that health education intervention programme was more effective in improve the knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under five children.

Keywords: Health Education Intervention Programme; Effectiveness; Knowledge; Worm Infestation.

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Received on: 06.10.2023

Accepted on: 10.12..2023

INTRODUCTION

Children as the "Nations supremely important asset" to its family and society child is precious gift which has a lot of potentials with one which can be the best resource for the nation if developed and utilized well.

The formative years of childhood has greater risk for morbidity and mortality. In most cases, the manifold childhood problems are inter related and affect the growth and development of children, the most commonness being in fections, parasitic infestations and malnutrition. The magnitude of parasitic infestations among children constitutes a major public health problem in many parts of the world. In India, the infestation is particularly heavy in the areas with warm, damp climates with heavy rainfall, as in the west coast.

WHO reports that the overall prevalence of parasites was 91% followed by a Ascaris (5.28%) and Hook worms (37.6%) worm infestation one of the most common health problems encountered in developing countries especially among under five children who recommended that prevalence rate need to be reduced by 10% ever years to improve the health economics of the developing country it the responsibility of the health care profession of ul fill the goal of the WHO.

Mothers could play a significant role in imparting health information to other mothers. Knowledge and habit formation regarding environmental anitation and hygienic practices can help reduce the incidence of worm infestation.

The mother must able to differentiate the minor and major problems of her children. The commonest problems of the under given may include malnutrition, upper respiratory tract infection diarrhoea and worm infestation. If the child is protected from worm. In festation means definitely the child will not suffer with weight loss diarrhoea and other frequent infections.

This will minimize morbidity and mortality of the under five age children. These for the mother should understand about the cause, signs and symptoms, complication, prevention and treatment. Hence the investigator planned to conduct the study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding worm infestation among the under five years age children.

Statement of Problem

A Study to assess the effectiveness of health

education intervention programme on knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under five children at Alangium.

Objectives:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge of worm infestation among mothers of under five children.
- To determine the association between post test knowledge score with selected demographic variables among mothers of under five children.

Operational Definitions Assess

In the present study assess refers to the organized systemic and continuous process gathering information on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under five children.

Effectiveness

The degree to which something works well and produces the result that was intended.

-Macmillan Dictionary

Health Education

A process aimed at encouraging people to want to be healthy to know how to stay healthy to do what they can individual and collectively to maintain health and to seek help when needed.

-Alma ata Declaration

In this study it refers to the providing health education regarding Worm in festation through flash card.

Knowledge

The state of knowing about Particular fact of situation.

-Oxford Dictionary

In this study it refers to the assess the knowledge regarding wormin festation among mothers of under five children through the structured knowledge questionnaire.

Worm Infestation

Worm infestation is long term diseases that produce few symptoms in their early stages & some times serious effect sat well developed.

Mothers of Under Five Children

The mothers who have below five years children (0-5 years).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Design

A pre experimental research design one Group pre test and post test.

Setting of the Study

This study was conducted in the rural area Alangium at Dharapuram.

Population and Sampling

Mothers of under five children's was the target population.

Sample

The sample for the present study was mothers under five children in Alangium at Dharapuram.

Sample Techniques and Sample Size

The sampling technique used for the study was convenient sampling technique. The sample comprises 30 mothers of under five children whom et the inclusion criteria at the place of Alangium.

Inclusion Criteria

- The mothers of under five children are willing to participate.
- The mothers of under five children's should know Tamil language.
- The mothers of under five children's who are available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

- The children who were above the 6 years.
- The mother of under five children not cooperative the study.

Development and Description of Tool

Section I

It consists of selected demographic variables like the age of mother, sex, religion, hobbies, source of information.

Section II

It consists of 30 multiple choice questions on the knowledge aspects of worm infestation such as definition, causes, types, signs & symptoms, complications and prevention each question has four options out of which one is the correct answer the b correct rresponse carries one mark and wrong response carries no mark the score were interpreted as follows.

CAPITON NOT PROVIDED

Description	Score	%
Inadequate knowledge	0-9	0-30%
Moderate knowledge	10-19	33-63%
Adequate knowledge	20-30	66-100%

Data Collection

The study was conducted in the Alangium at Dharapuram. The data collection period was one week the consent permission was obtained from the village panchayat thalaivar. 30 sample who met the inclusion criteria was selected by convenience sampling method, oral consent was obtained from the participants after explaining the purpose of the study on conducting pretest first assess the demographic values and then assess the knowledge regarding worm infestation among under five mothers through structured knowledge questions after pretest, health education was given by mothers through flash card regarding worm infestation after one week post test was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers. Both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Section-A

To assess the distribution off requency and percentage of demographic variables in mother's of under five children.

The study finding shows that, mothers were age group 16-20 years 10 (33.3%), 21-25 years 9 (30%), 26-30 years 7 (23.3%), 31-35 years 4 (13.3%). In sex 20 (66.6%) were female, 10 (33.3%) were male. In

religion 19 (63.3%) were Hindu, 11 (36.6%) were Christian. In hobbies 14 (46.6%) were watching TV 2 (6.6%). Were playing games, 14 (46.6%) were sleeping. In source of information gained

knowledge related to worm infestation through 9 (30%) were TV, 3 (10%), were radio, 8 (26.6%) News Paper, 10 (33.3%) were mobile phone.

Table 1:

Demographic Variables	Adequate		Moderately Adequate		Inadequate		x2	Table Value	Significance
	F		F		F				
Age									
16-20	6	20	4	13.30	0	0	0.661	12.59	NS
21-25	6	20	3	10	0	0			
26-30	5	16.60	2	6.60	0	0			
31-35	3	10	1	3.30	0	0			
Sex									
Male	7	23.30	3	10	0	0	0.066	5.99	NS
Female	13	43.30	7	23.30	0	0			
Religion									
Hindu	13	43.30	6	20	0	0	0.1	12.59	NS
Muslim	7	23.30	4	13.30	0	0			
Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sanskrit	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Hobbies									
Watching TV	10	33.30	4	13.30	0	0	1.09	12.59	NS
Playing	2	6.60	0	0	0	0			
Games									
Cycling	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Sleeping	8	26.60	6	20	0	0			
Source of Information									
Television	7	23.30	2	6.60	0	0	0.88	12.59	NS
Radio	2	6.60	1	3.30	0	0			
New Paper	5	16.60	3	10	0	0			
Mobile Phone	6	20	4	13.30	0	0			

Table 2:

Description	Score	Percentage
Adequate Knowledge	2	2%
Moderately adequate knowledge	89	89%
Inadequate Knowledge	9	9%

Section-B

To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother's of under five children.

The table shows that, level of knowledge was among 2% mothers adequate, 89% of mothers moderate adequate and 9% of mother inadequate.

Table 3:

Variables	Pre Test		Post Test		Paired 't' Value	Table Value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
Knowledge regarding worm infestation	12.3	5.239	21.63	4.246	7.01	2.04

Section-C

To assess the effectiveness of health education knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother's of under five children.

The mean pre test score (12.3 and SD: 5.239) and post-test score (Mean = 21.63 and SD=4.246), the paired 't' value (7.01) is greater than the table value (2.04).

Table 4:

Description	Score	Percentage
Adequate Knowledge	20	67.0%
Moderately adequate knowledge	10	33.0%
Inadequate Knowledge	0	0.0%

Section-D

To assess the Post test level of knowledge regarding worm infestation among mother's of under five children.

The table shows that, level of knowledge was among 67% mothers adequate, 33% of mothers moderate adequate and 0% of mother inadequate.

Section-E

To determine the association between post test knowledge score with selected demographic variable among mother's of under five children.

The table shows that, there is non significance association between post test knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

The majority of the mothers were age group 16-20 years 10(33.3%), 21-25 years 9(30%), 26-30 years 7(23.3%), 31-35 years 4(13.3%). In sex 20(66.6%) were female, 10(33.3%) were male (Guardian). In religion 19(63.3%) were Hindu, 11(36.6%) were Christian. In hobbies 14(46.6%) were watching TV, 2(6.6%) were playing games, 14(46.6%) were sleeping. In source of information gained knowledge related to worm infestation through 9(30%) were TV, 3(10%) were radio, 8(26.6%) newspaper, 10(33.3%) mobile phone.

Implication of Nursing Practice

The study about the knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under five children.

Nursing Education

The result can be used as a example by the tutor in the class room for giving importance to health education. Both the teacher and student scan involvet he them selve singiving health education to parents and their relatives.

Nursing Service

The results of study will help the nurse to enlighten their knowledge on importance of worm infestation and to provide health education the nursing students.

Nursing Research

Professional organisation to nursing are convinced of the importance of the nursing research as a major contribution to meeting the health and welfare needs of the people and of the aim of nursing research is to expand and to broaden the scope of nursing.

Nursing Administration

Nursing administration could join late policies that will add nursing staff to be activity involvein the stype of health education programme.

Recommendations

The study can be conducte dusing large sample done by findings can be generalized to alarge sample.

The study can be conducted in different setting between urban and rural areas.

CONCLUSION

This study was done to assess the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding worm infestation among mothers of under

five children. Most of the mothers of under five children have adequate and moderate knowledge. Health education is more effective in improve the knowledge among mothers of under five children.

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