



Assess the knowledge regarding management of diarrhoea among the mothers of under five children at SMCH

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Abstract

Diarrhoea disease is a common childhood death in the developing countries. WHO (2013) estimates that diarrhoea kills 2,195 children every day. Diarrhoea disease account for one in nine child death worldwide, diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under the age of 5. About 88% of diarrhoea associated deaths are attributed by unsafe water, in adequate sanitation and insufficient hygiene.

Objective: To assess the knowledge regarding management of diarrhea among mothers of under-five children and to associate the knowledge of mothers about management of diarrhea with selected socio demographic variables.

Methods: A descriptive study was conducted in Saveetha medical college and hospital. 50 samples were selected by convenient sampling technique. Data gathering was carried out with structured questionnaires sampling technique among the study was conducted among the mother of school age children at SMCH.

Result: Among 60 samples, Out of 60 mothers 55 (91.6%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 4(6.6%) of them had moderately adequate 1(1.6%) had adequate knowledge regarding management of diarrhea.

Keywords: knowledge, management, diarrhea, mothers, under five

Introduction

Health of the children has been considered as the vital importance to all societies because the children are the basic resources for the future of human kind. Child health depends up on prevention. Majority of child health problems at preventable. Modern approach of child health care emphasis on "preventive care rather than curative care". Most of the childhood disease prevented by mother's care.

India has highest incidence of diarrheal death among children below the age of 5 years. About one third of total hospitalized children are due to diarrheal disease of 17% of all death in indoor paediatric patient related to this condition. The WHO estimated that, between 90,000 to 153,000 children die from rota virus infection in India each year. Among this more than 2.3 million children below 5 years of age die in India annually of this about 3, 34,000 due to diarrheal disease. The mortality rate in terms of diarrhea per year per child under the age of 5 years is about 1.7 diarrheal disease cause a heavy economic burden on health services.

UNICEF (1998) these include: poor source of water supply, especially in rural areas; poor environmental sanitation leading to attitudinal problems of defecating in open spaces, pit latrine, bushes and in the streams (used for drinking and bathing). Fee feeding bottle is also a feature of infection (Federal Republic of Nigeria –FRN 2002). Lucas and Gilles (2009) also maintained that transmission of diarrhoea.

Diarrhea is common among children and contributes substantially to pediatric morbidity and mortality worldwide. Diarrhea is major public health problem in developing countries. An estimated 1.8 billion episodes of diarrhea occur in each year and 3 million children under the age of 5 years die due to diarrhea. In India diarrheal disease

is a major public health problem among children under the age of 5 years. Diarrhea kills nearly 5 lakhs children a year in India

The source of drinking water did not influence the incidence of diarrhea. Low 12.7% ORS use rate was reported. 31% of mothers stopped breast feeding and 15% of mother stopped oral fluid during diarrhea. The overall under five mortality rate in the area was 6.5 per 1000 children and off these one third deaths could be attributed due to dehydration.

The main dangers of diarrhea of diarrhea are dehydration and malnutrition. Dehydration according to WHO is most often caused by loss of a large amount of water and salt from the body, while malnutrition can by an inadequate diet due to poverty, a lack of appropriate foods or incorrect beliefs about feeding, frequent infections of which diarrhea is one of them. Most of these deaths are due to dehydration and management and delayed management of the disease. Diarrhea has been considered as a major cause of mortality in children aged less than five years old.

Methods and Material

The Descriptive research design was chosen to assess the knowledge regarding management of Diarrhoea among the Mothers of under Five Children. The study was conducted in Saveetha medical college and hospital (SMCH) Thandalam. The sample size comprised of 60 mothers of under five children those who fulfil the inclusion criteria. Non-probability, Convenience sampling technique was used to collect the data from the sample. The inclusion criteria were the mothers willing to participate and mothers who can understand both English and Tamil and mother who were not available at the time of the study and mother who are not willing to participate were excluded. Mothers were

explained about the study and informed consent was obtained from the sample. Data was collected by structured questionnaire. Confidentiality was maintained throughout the procedure. Collected data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistic.

Result

Table 1: Percentage of frequency and percentage of demographical variables

S. No	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age			
1.	a) 21-30years	29	48.3%
	b) 31-40years	26	43.3%
	c) 41-50years	4	6.6%
	d) 51-60years	1	1.6%
Educational Status			
2.	a) uneducated	34	56.6%
	b) primary	14	23.3%
	c) higher secondary	8	13.3%
	d) degree	4	6%
Occupation			
3.	a) Housewife	42	70%
	b) Workers	18	30%
Type of Family			
4.	a) Nuclear family	43	71.6%
	b) Joint family	17	28.3%
No. of Childrens			
5.	a) 1	29	48.3%
	b) 2	28	46.6%
	c) 3	3	5%
	d) Above 3	0	-

Table 1

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among under five mothers (N= 60). Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables among under five children. Out of 60 sample reveals the Age 29(48.3%) were 30 years, 26(43.3%) were 40 years, 4(6.6%) were 50 years, 1(1.6%) above 50 years, regarding education 34(56.6%) were uneducated, 14(23.3%) were primary, 8(13.3%) were higher,4(6%) were degree, regarding occupation 42(70%) were house wife, 18(30%) were workers, regarding type of family 43(71.6%) were nuclear family, 17(28.3%) were joint family, regarding no. of children 29(48.3%) were one children, 28(46.6%) were two children, 3(5%) were three children.

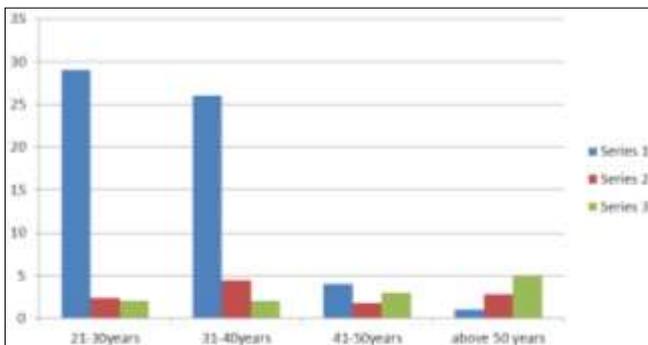


Fig 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of age in the study groups

Age

Figure 1

Out of 60 sample reveals the Age 29(48.3%) were 30 years, 26(43.3%) were 40 years, 4(6.6%) were 50 years, 1(1.6%) above 50 years.

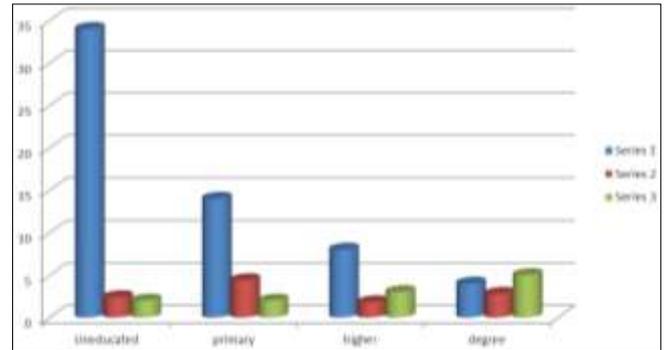


Fig 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of management of diarrhoea among under five mothers

Education

Figure 2

The above chart reveals that in study group 34(56.6%) were uneducated, 14(23.3%) were primary, 8(13.3%) were higher secondary, 4(6%) were degree.

Table 2: Distribution of the Level of Knowledge on Management of Diarrhoea among Under Five Mothers

Level of Knowledge	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate knowledge	55	91.6%
Moderately knowledgeable	4	6.6%
Adequate knowledge	1	1.6%

Table 2

Reveals the level of knowledge on management of diarrhoea among under five children. Out of 60 patients 55(91.6%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 4(6.6%) of them had moderately adequate 1(1.6%) had adequate knowledge regarding management of diarrhoea.

Discussion

The main focus of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding enuresis among school age mothers. The first objective of study is to assess the knowledge of mothers about management of diarrhoea with selected socio demographic variables. Out of 60 sample reveals the Age 29(48.3%) were 30 years, 26(43.3%) were 40 years, 4(6.6%) were 50 years, 1(1.6%) above 50 years, regarding education 34(56.6%) were uneducated, 14(23.3%) were primary, 8(13.3%) were higher,4(6%) were degree, regarding occupation 42(70%) were house wife, 18(30%) were workers, regarding type of family 43(71.6%) were nuclear family, 17(28.3%) were joint family, regarding no. of children 29(48.3%) were one children, 28(46.6%) were two children, 3(5%) were three children. The second objective is assessing the knowledge regarding the knowledge regarding management of diarrhoea among mothers of under-five children. Out of 60 patients 55(91.6%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 4(6.6%) of them had moderately adequate

1(1.6%) had adequate knowledge regarding management of diarrhoea.

Conclusion

This study recommends that the mothers should have update knowledge regarding management of diarrhoea

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