



“Impact of awareness package on knowledge regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five Years children in selected hospital at Aklera (Raj)”

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Abstract

The present study has been undertaken to assess knowledge score regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children by awareness package in selected school at Aklera. The research design adopted for the study was pre- experimental in nature. The tool for the study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of two parts- PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data, PART-II consisted of self -structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge score regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five children. The data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. The most significant finding was that 30% of mothers of under five years children were having average knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention on health whereas 70% had good knowledge. It was suggested that the nurses must educate the mothers of under five years children regarding pneumonia & its prevention to prevent it.

Keywords: prevention, whereas, Aklera, pneumonia

Introduction

WHO estimated that every year 73% of the 10 million children die before they reach their 5th birthday and the major causes are pneumonia (19%), diarrhoea (18%), neonatal pneumonia or sepsis (10%), malaria (8%), preterm delivery (10%), and birth asphyxia (8%). In this pneumonia is the leading cause of morbidity and common cause of death in children below five years.

The World Pneumonia Day on 12th November, a programme launched by the World Health Organisation and UNICEF with the aims to save more than 5 million children from dying of the disease by 2015. To fight with pneumonia nearly 100 leading organization from around world joined forced to recognize the first annual World Pneumonia Day on November 12th and urge governments to take step to fight pneumonia the world's leading killer of young children.

Pneumonia is an inflammation of the pulmonary parenchyma, is common in childhood but occur more frequently in infancy and early childhood. Pneumonia affects both genders equally. It is more common in winter and rainy season. Clinically, pneumonia may occur either as a primary disease or as a complication of another illness. Although most cases of pneumonia are caused by micro-organisms, non-infectious causes include aspiration of food or gastric acid, foreign bodies, hydrocarbons and lipid substances, hypersensitivity reaction and drugs or radiation induced pneumonia

Need for the study

Everyday million of parents seek health care for their sick children, taking them to hospital, health centres, pharmacists, doctors and traditional healers. Each year more than ten million children die before they reach their fifth birthday. Seven in ten of these deaths are due to five

preventable and treatable conditions: pneumonia, diarrhoea, malaria, measles and malnutrition and often to a combination of these conditions.

India being a developing country has a high rate of child mortality. The long term goal of WHO is to reduce the infant mortality rate below 60 and mortality rate of children 0-5 years up to 10. Pneumonia is the leading cause of mortality and a common cause of morbidity in children below five years of age. In developing countries pneumonia alone kills 3 million children every year. It is responsible for 19 percent of all deaths in children below five years of age.

Statement of the problem

“Impact of awareness package on knowledge regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children in selected hospital at Aklera (Raj)”

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the pretest and post-test knowledge score regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children.
2. To assess the impact of awareness package on knowledge regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children.
3. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge score of pneumonia and its prevention among mothers of under five years children with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

- **RH0:** There will be no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children.
- **RH1:** There will be significant difference between pre-

test and post-test knowledge score regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children.

- **RH2:** There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score of pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children with their selected demographic variables.

Analysis and interpretation

A total of sixty mothers of under five children were studied in present one group pre-test and post-test (pre-experimental) research design.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables. N = 60

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age in Years		
a.	<22	8	13.3
b.	23-26 years	16	26.7
c.	27-30 years	30	50.0
d.	≥31	06	10.0
2	Educational Qualification		
a.	Illiterate	12	20.0
b	Primary	27	45.0
c	Higher Secondary	08	13.3
d.	Graduate	06	10
e.	Post graduate	07	11.7
f.	Others	0	00.0
3	Type of Family		
a.	Nuclear family	27	45.0
b.	Joint family	22	36.7
c.	Extended family	11	18.3
4.	Residence		
a.	Urban	22	36.7
b.	Rural	38	63.3

Section –II Analysis of impact of awareness package regarding pneumonia & its prevention among the mothers of under five years children

Table 2: Comparison of knowledge among mothers of under five years children at pre administration and post administration N-60

Knowledge	Respondent Knowledge level			
	Pre test		Post test	
	No.	%	No.	%
Poor (<50%)	34	56.7	-	-
Average (50-75%)	26	43.3	18	30.0
Good (>75%)	-	-	42	70.0
Combined	60	100	60	100

The above table depicts that more than half 34 (56.7%) were having poor knowledge and 26 (43.3%) were having average knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention. It has been seen from the table that there are 42 (70.0%) of them with good knowledge and 18 (30.0%) of them average knowledge after awareness package. It evidence that awareness package imported the knowledge on pneumonia

and its prevention.

Fig 1: Comparison of knowledge among mothers of under five years children at pre administration and post administration

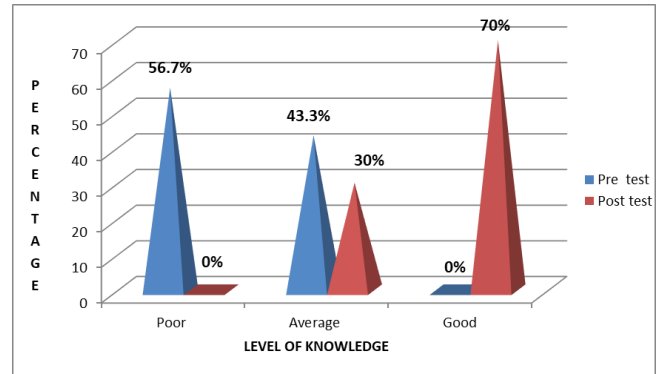


Fig 1: Cone diagram showing distribution of samples according to level of knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention

Table 3: Mean and mean score percentage of knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention

S.No.	Assessment	Pre test		Post test		Gain in mean score percentage
		Mean	Mean score %	Mean	Mean score %	
1	Knowledge	15.3	43.7	32.52	92.9	49.2

Figure No. 2: Distribution of mothers of under five years children by mean and mean score percentage of knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention.

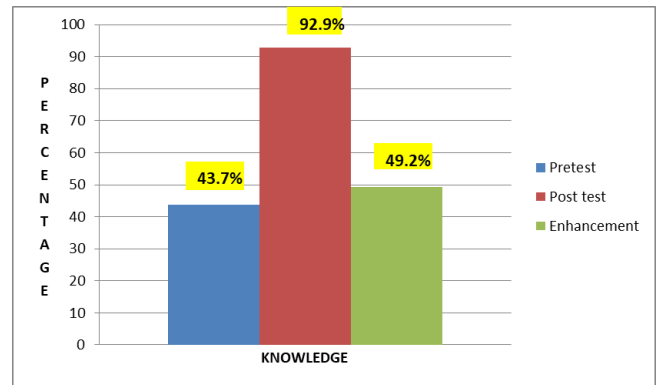


Fig 2: Bar diagram showing distribution of samples by mean and mean score percentage of knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention.

The table 3 reveal that the mean score percentage of overall knowledge of post test is 92.9 % and pretest mean score percentage is 43.7% with gain in mean score of percentage (enhancement) of 49.2%. So, in the present study the improvement noted after intervention is compared by computing the mean score percentage out of the total anticipated scores of knowledge.

Table 4: Mean and SD of knowledge scores before and after awareness package and statistical significance N- 60

S. No.	Assessment	Pre test		Post test		Paired ‘t’ value	P-value
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
1	Knowledge	15.3	1.38	32.52	1.02	14.96*	P<0.05

Note *- Significance at 5% level (i.e. P<0.05)

From table 4, it is observed that there is a comparative

improvement in the knowledge after the administration of awareness package. The paired ‘t’ test was worked out to the statistical significance among the pre-test and post-test scores for knowledge. Invariably in all cases the test is significance at (i.e p <0.05), and null hypothesis is rejected and research hypothesis is accepted. It evidently supports the statistical significance of awareness package is promoting knowledge regarding pneumonia and its prevention.

Section-III

Table 5: Association between selected socio demographic variables with knowledge N=60

S. No.	Variables	Poor(1-6)	Average (7-12)	Good (13-18)	Total	Chi. Values	DF	P. Value	Inference
1.	Age								
a.	<22	8	6	0	14	1.86	3	P>0.05	Insignificant
b.	23-26 years	10	8	0	18				
c.	27-30 years	10	6	0	16				
d.	≥31	6	6	0	12				
2.	Educational qualification								
a.	Illiterate	12	2	0	14	0.48	5	P>0.05	Insignificant
b.	Primary	8	2	0	10				
c.	Higher secondary	4	3	0	7				
d.	Graduate	4	3	0	7				
e.	Post graduate	4	8	0	12				
f.	others	2	8	0	10				
3.	Types of family								
a.	Nuclear family	15	12	0	27	0.71	2	P>0.05	Insignificant
b.	Joint family	13	8	0	21				
c.	Extended family	6	6	0	12				
4.	Residence								
a.	Urban	20	12	0	32	1.41	1	P>0.05	Insignificant
b.	rural	14	14	0	28				

The above table 5 presents the statistical outcomes of association between socio demographic characters of mothers of under five years children with their pre-test knowledge score regarding pneumonia and its prevention. In order to examine the association between these variables the chi – square test was worked out. Among these variables accounted for association, the variables age ($\chi^2 = 1.86$, df=3), educational qualification ($\chi^2 = 0.48$, df=5), type of family ($\chi^2 = 0.71$, df=2) and residence ($\chi^2 = 1.41$, df=1) were found to be statistically insignificant with pre- test knowledge at 5% level i.e. p>0.05.

Results

The result of this study indicates that there was a significant increase in the post-test knowledge scores compared to pre-test scores of pneumonia and its prevention. The mean percentage knowledge score was observed 15.3±1.38 in the pre-test and after implementation of awareness package post-test mean percentage was observed with 32.52±1.02.

Conclusion

Thus after the analysis and interpretation of data we can conclude that the hypothesis H1 that, there will be significance difference between the pre- test and post-test knowledge score at the (p<0.05) is being accepted. Furthermore, awareness package regarding pneumonia and its prevention among mothers of under five years children may consider as an effective tool when there is a need in lacking, bridging and modifying the knowledge.

Limitations

1. The study was limited to selected hospital.
2. The study was limited to 60 samples.

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