

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding management of drowning among mothers of under five children in selected areas at Bangalore, Karnataka.

P.VIJAYALAKSHMI

Assistant professor, child health nursing/Dr Br Ambedkar medical college of nursing/Rajiv Gandhi university, Bangalore, India

Email - divyavijiya.p29@gmail

Abstract: The modified conceptual frame work of Ludwig von bertalanffy 's general system theory (1968) Was used for present study. The research design adopted for this study is pre-experimental one group pretest-post test design. The structured knowledge questionnaire on management of drowning was developed to collect data. A sample of 60 mothers of under-five children and non-probability purposive sample technique used. The study revealed that there was significant difference in the pretest and post test knowledge with t value = 15.11, the result depicted that there was a significant improvement of knowledge among mothers of under -five children after the administration of structured teaching program.

Key Words: Structured teaching program, knowledge, mothers of under-five, of drowning, drowning, primary health centre.

1. INTRODUCTION:

Drowning is a second leading cause of accidental death in children, according to the WHO appraises the annual global incidence of death by drowning to be about 400000 people, of which 175000 were children. Overall children are at high risk for death from drowning. With a global rate of 6.8 deaths/ 100000 . 'Drowning is a major public health burden; its adequate Prevention globally will involve activities a policy that address its known risk factors. Drowning is still the leading Cause of mortality among children in must settings, especially in developing countries".

Statement : "A Study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching progress on management of drowning among mother of under five children in selected areas at Bangalore, Karnataka".

2. LITERATURE REVIEW: As per WHO the majority 98% of drowning deaths occurred in low income and middle-income countries like western Pacific region have a highest rate of drowning deaths (13.9 per 1,00,000 population), followed by the African region (7.2 per 1,00,000), the low income and middle-income countries of the eastern mediterranean regions (6.8 per 1,00,000) and the south-east Asia region (6.2 perm1,00,000).

According to National Kids Campaign and National safety approximately 856 children ages 14 and under drowned in 2004. More than 60% of these children were under age four. Approximately 15% children admitted to hospital for near drowning die, while another 20% will suffer severe and permanent brain damage more than half of the drowning among infants occur in bath tubs. Children age four and under are two to three times more likely to drown than other age groups and account 80% of home drowning . As per the department of International Health and center for injury and policy

USA found that low- & middle-income countries indicate that the burden of drowning in children is significant & becoming a leading public health problem.

3.STATEMENT:

“A Study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching progress on management of drowning among mother of under five children in selected areas at Bangalore, Karnataka”.

4. RESEARCH METHOD:

The study was conducted at the primary health center, K.P Agrahara sixty mothers of under five children were selected by using purposive sampling technique. The tool comprised two sections.

Section A:- Consists of selected demographic variables.

Section B:- Consist of 30 knowledge items.

5. FINDINGS :

Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables revealed that, the source of information regarding management of drowning, majority of the mothers 36 (60%) of them reported that get information through electronic materials like T.V ,radio etc. where as only 05(8.3%) of them said they get information through relatives, neighbour's or friends.

6. DISCUSSION :

In the pre-test 48 (80%) of them had inadequate knowledge regarding clinical manifestation of drowning and of them had adequate knowledge where as post -test 63.33% have knowledge score. The overall knowledge score obtained by the subjects in the pre test was 13.95 with standard deviation of 4.11 Findings related to effectiveness of structured teaching program. The obtained t value 15.11 for knowledge is greater than the table value 3.558 and found to be significant at the level of $p < 0.001$. Hence the research hypothesis stated there will be a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores among mothers of under five children about management of drowning was accepted, hence it is concluded that the developed structured teaching program on management of drowning was effective in increasing in the knowledge level of mothers of under five children.

7. CONCLUSION :

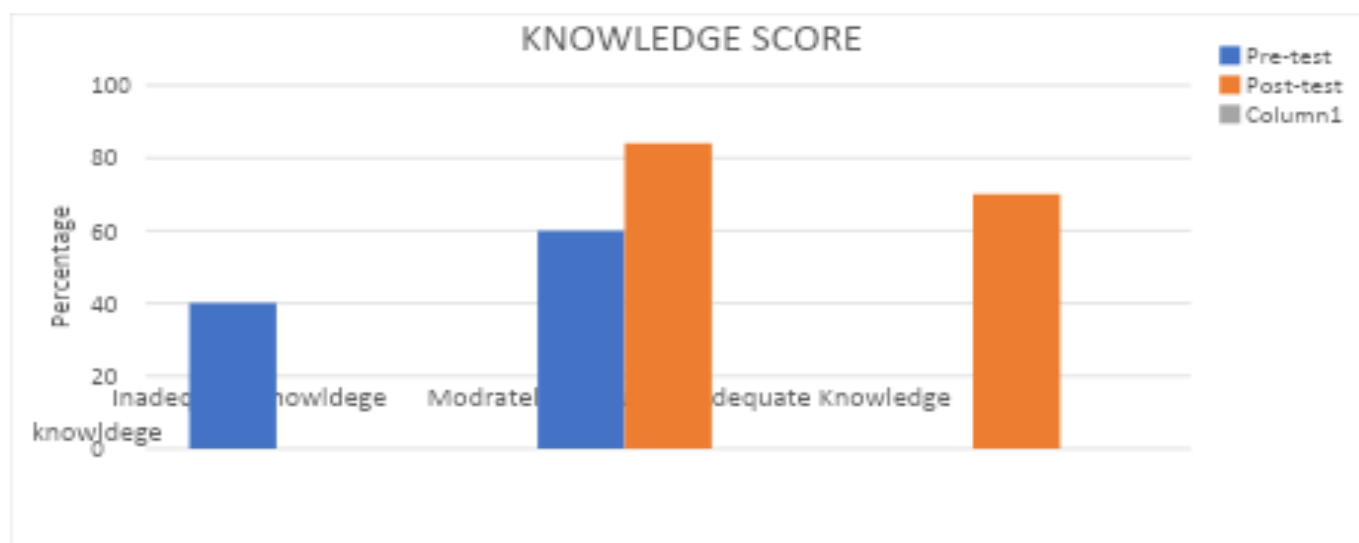
The present study attempted to assess the knowledge and to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding management of drowning and found that most of the subjects 42 (70%) had inadequate knowledge in the pre-test and maximum number of subjects 48 (80%) had adequate knowledge in post-test. Mothers of under five children have expressed active participation in learning process hence developed structured teaching program on management of drowning among mothers of under five children is affective, appropriate, and feasible.

8. LIMITATIONS: The study was limited to only matters of under five children who meet inclusion criteria.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS: A similar study may be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization.

- An observational study can be conducted on a large sample for wider generalization.
- An experimental study may be conducted with control group.
- A comparative study can be undertaken between rural and urban mothers of under five children in community.

Fig1. Percentage distribution on knowledge regarding management of drowning.



In the pre-test 48 (80%) of them had inadequate knowledge regarding clinical manifestation of drowning and of them had adequate knowledge where as post test 63.33% have knowledge score. The overall knowledge score obtained by the subjects in the pre test was 13.95 with standard deviation of 4.11. Findings related to effectiveness of structured teaching program. The obtained t value 15.11 for knowledge is greater than the table value 3.558 and found to be significant at the level of $p < 0.001$. Hence the research hypothesis stated there will be a significant difference between pre and post test knowledge scores among mothers of under five children about management of drowning was accepted, hence it is concluded that the developed structured teaching program on management of drowning was effective in increasing.

Table 1:- Comparison of pre-test and post – test level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding management of drowning

N=60

S.No	Knowledge	Mean	S .D	Mean difference	Paired T Value
1	Pre – test	46.50	5.25	13.95	15.11
2	Post – test	84.05	4.11	25.21	$p < 0.001$

Table 1: Showed that the pre-test mean score was 46.50 with S.D 5.25 and post-test mean score was 84.05 with S.D 4.11 the calculated paired T value 15.11 was statistically significant at $P < 0.001$ level.

REFERENCES:

1. Marlow RD, Redding AB Text book of pediatric nursing 6th edition Elsevier publishers. 2006. P815.
2. Ruth A, Brenner MD, Denise L Association between swimming lessons and drowning in children Arch Pediatric aldolase Med. 2009; 163 (3) ; 203 – 210).
3. Nation al safe kids' campaign and national safety council article – water supply – injury statistics and incidence rates 2004.
4. Bruning C, Siek meyer W, Siek meyer M, Kiess W. Retrospective analysis of 44 Childhood drowning accidents department foe frauen and kindeemedizin Leipzig. Germany 2010 July; 122 (13-14); 405-12.
5. Simon HK, Tamura T, Colton K Reported level of supervision of young children while in bath tubs children health care of Atlanta 2004; April 1068.
6. Potter AP Perry AG Fundamentals of nursing 6th edition St. Louis Mos by Publishers 2006-90