Original Research Article

"A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and management of tape worm infestation of among mothers Under than five children's in selected rural area, Indore (M.P.)"

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Abstract

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. According to the 2011 census children in the group of 0 – 5 years constitute 12% of the total population that is nearly about 150 million children in India. The high level of infant mortality is an indication of discouraging socio-economic development and along with the poor government commitment for improving health status of its nation. .The present study is conducted to assess **the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and management of tape worm infestation of among 60 mothers of under five children's. in selected rural area, Indore (M.P)."** A evaluate approach with Pre experimental research design and purposive sampling technique was adopted to select the 60 **mother's of under five children's**. The sample was collected by using structured interview schedule. Data was analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics and tools were calculated by split half method and it was found reliable. The overall knowledge score different of **mother's of under five children's** was 4.9% that is inadequate. The finding of the study reviled that there was significant relationship among number of family members, number of children and family income of mothers with the knowledge of prevention and management of tape worm infestation. Thus study concluded that self instructional module was effective in increasing the knowledge of the mothers regarding prevention and management of tape worm infestation in children.

Keywords: worm infestation, **under five children's.**

1 Introduction

Children are the future builders of every nation. Future of the nation depends upon the health of the children. Healthy children would turn up into healthy nation of tomorrow. Children's health can be best examined in the light of the level of infant and child mortality prevailing in the society and also it is the most important index of socio-economic development. According to World Health Organization (WHO), globally there are 1221 – 1472 million cases of ascariasis, 720-1050 million cases of Trichurias is & 740-1300 million cases of hookworm infestation. Approximately 10500 deaths each year are due to complication of ascarisis & 65000 deaths per year due to anaemia caused by hookworm infection. Children are at special risk due to their activities like play and lack of importance of personal hygiene. Despite of improved socio-economic conditions and elevated living standards, surprisingly it is still a public health problem even in developed countries, like United States.

The overall prevalence of helianthus infestation in school age children in India is about 50 percent in urban and 68 percent in rural areas. Helianthus infections are more prevalent among school children aged 5-14 years. They constitute 12 percent of total disease burden in children [1].

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The word need originates from the word "Nimbo" which means "reliever from sickness". All the parts of neem leaf, flower, bark and root are of medicinal value and contain innumerable chemical compounds. Pure certified organic neem leaf made up of 20% fibre, 50% carbohydrates, 15% proteins, 5% fat, 8% ash, 2% calcium, essential amini acids, carotene and ascorbic acid [2].

A survey was conducted on intestinal infections in Yangzhong city from 2003 to 2011. Fecal specimens from 29 473 individuals were tested; of those, 52 were found to be infected with intestinal nematodes. The total infection rate was 0.18%, and the infection rates of Ascaris lumbricoides, hookworm, and Trichuris trichura were 0.08%, 0.01%, and 0.09%, respectively. Totally 10 954 children were surveyed for Enterobius vermicularis infection, and the infection rate was 0.29%. In conclusion, the prevalence of intestinal nematodes of population is low in Yangzhong City. However, we still need strengthen health education and regular monitoring. [3]

2 Objective of Studies

1. To assess the Pre-test & post-test knowledge of mother regarding prevention & management of Tape worm infestation.

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding prevention of Tape worm infestation.
3. To find the association between the pre-test knowledge regarding prevention & management of tape worm infestation in children with selected demographic variables.

3 Hypotheses

H_1: The mean post test knowledge score of mother after administration of tape worm infestation will be significantly higher than the mean pre- test knowledge score as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire at 0.05 level of significant.

H_2: The planned teaching programme will be effective for the mother to manage the tape worm infestation at 0.05 level of significant.

H_3: There will be significant associated between the pre test knowledge of prevention & management of tape worm infestation in children with selected demographical variable

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4 Methodology

Research Design: Pre experimental one group pre test post test design was adopted for the study.

Research Approach: Evaluate approach was adopted for this study.

Setting of the Study: The setting for the present study is Tape worm infestation in rural area village Double chouki, Gadi, and Fali of Indore.

Population: In this study population consist of between 18-35 years women

Target Population: The target population of my research study is between 18-35 years women of of selected rural area Tape worm infestation in rural area of Indore.

Sample: The present study consists of women of 18-35 years affected from Tape worm infestation of selected rural area that fulfils the inclusion criteria.

Sample Size: The present study comprises the sample size of 40 mothers under five children.

Sampling Technique: In this study purposive sampling technique was used

Inclusion Criteria

- Mothers between 18-35 years.
- Those are living in rural area only.
- Those are presenting during data collection

Exclusion Criteria

- That is below 35 year age.
- Those related to medical field
- Those are not presenting during data collection

Description of the final tool:

The final tool comprised of 2 parts.

Part-1: Demographic data

It consisted of 6 items like age, educational, religion, occupation, income family members, hereditary in family member, (annexure).

Part-2: Structured Knowledge questionnaire

Structured knowledge questionnaires consisted of 40question covering prevention of tape worm infestation.

4 Analysis and Interpretation

Frequency and percentage distribution of selected Demographic variables

- There were age group of less than 20 in 13%, 20-25 (33%) of age, 25-30 (40%)of age,30-35 (13%) of age group mother in having more effective age group of mothers in 25 – 30 years of mothers.
- There were is distribution of education in equal education status of of primary and graduate. The illterte 7%, primary education 37%, higher education 20%, graduate 37%of mothers in this study
- There were in 70 % of nuclear and 18% of joint family in more effective type of family in nuclear.
- There were in mothers working in job in company in 86%and 14 % working in labour.
- More effective income of mother in 1500-2000 , 2000-5000 (17%0, and 2500 – 3000 mothers in 6% income per month of the sample distribution
- There were in previous knowledge of mothers in more than effective pie distribution in some information about 58% of mothers and knowledge about of mother in yes in 42%.
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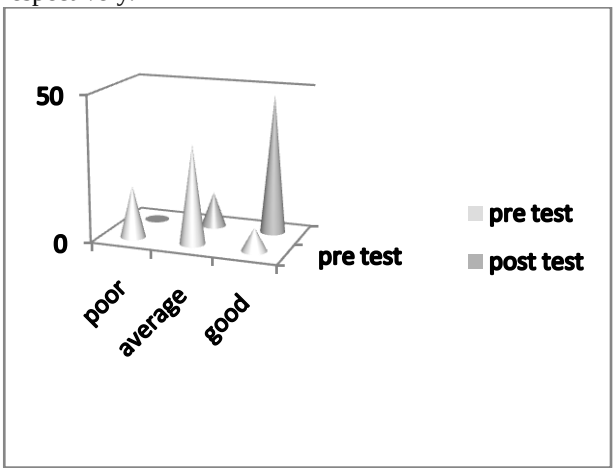
Evaluating the effectiveness of planned teaching programme:

Difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores

Score	Pre-test	Post-test
Poor	18(30%)	0(0%)
Average	34(56.66%)	12(24%)
Good	08(13.33%)	48(80%)

Data in above table shows the difference between the pre-test and post-test knowledge scores as the knowledge scores were 18 (30%), 34(56.66%), 08(13.33%) in poor, average, good criteria respectively it was increased to 0(0%),12(24%), 48(80%) respectively.



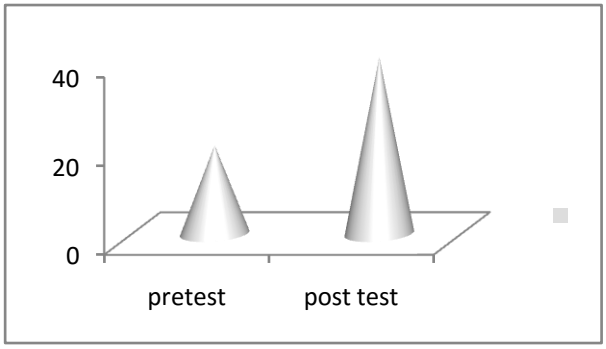
Cone diagram showing difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score

Mean. Mean Difference, Standard Deviation and t-value of pre and post test knowledge scores:

Knowledge Area	Mean	SD	Mean	DF	't' Value
Pre-test	10.9	4.01	4.9	29	4.414
Post-test	15.8	4.57			

The data in the above table revels the mean difference and standard deviation and't' value of the pre test and post test knowledge score. The 't' value is more than table value (t29 =2.05) at $p<0.05$, higher than the table value

(t29 = 2.76) at $p<0.01$, and higher than table value (t29 = 3.66) at $p<0.001$. That indicates that the significant difference and effectiveness of planned teaching programme.



Above Figure Conical diagram showing the mean difference between pre test and post test knowledge

Association between the pre-test knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Results shows that the computed chi-square value between the pre-test knowledge scores and the selected variables such as type of family, number of children and family income has no significance with the knowledge and Prevention and management of tape worm infestation under five year children

5 Conclusion

Conclusion drawn from the present study was as follow:

- Pre test score mean was 10.9 and post-test score was15.8.
- PTP effective to increase the knowledge of mothers.
- There was significant relationship among number of family members, number of children and family income of mother with the knowledge of prevention and management of tape worm infestation in children.

Bibliography

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