



EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE AND KNOWLEDGE ON PRACTICE REGARDING PREVENTION OF SCABIES AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN .

J.JebaSheela, Assistant Professor, Venkateshwara Nursing College, Chennai.

Abstract

Prevalence of scabies is high among children due to the environmental conditions like civil unrest, overcrowding, poor personal hygiene, poverty and ignorance. of scabies. A quantitative Pre experimental one group pretest and post test design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies among 50 mothers of under five children using systematic sampling technique. A structured interview schedule was used to assess the knowledge and knowledge on practice. The obtained 't' values for knowledge 15 and knowledge on practice 16 were found significant at $P < 0.05$ level and revealed that the structured teaching program was significantly effective.

Key words: Scabies, Knowledge, Practice, structured teaching program.

Introduction

Healthy skin is an indicator of wholistic wellness. Personal hygiene, unpolluted environment, correct eating habits, mental peace and happiness are important contributors to healthy skin. Scabies is one of the world wide problems in rural areas. Worldwide around 200 million people are affected by scabies at any one point of time. Up to 10% children in resource poor areas are affected by scabies. Prevalence estimates in the recent scabies related literature ranges more than 200 million people, on estimated 5 to 50% of children in resource poor area are affected by scabies (WHO 2023). The environmental conditions which favours the transmission of scabies includes are overcrowding, poor personal hygiene, lower socioeconomic status etc.,

In remote areas up to 50 % of children were affected by scabies. The symptoms of scabies increase the risk of infection with Streptococcus which may cause kidney and heart valve diseases (Public Health 2002). A study revealed that the incidence of scabies was higher (9.4 % to 12.6%) among hospitalized children than the children attending the clinic (2.2 to 24 %) aged between one and five years. Scabies was also shown to have a cyclical resurgence roughly once in 20 years (Crook 2005).

Scabies is one of the health problem found in human being with a very long past history. In a tea estate of Assam 13 % of workers with scabies developed nephritis. In a Children's Hospital at Kerala out of 181 children, 62 of them with nephritis had earlier history of scabies and two of them died because of nephritis (Patnaik 2001). Nurses play a major role in preventing scabies and promoting health by creating awareness to the mothers and grow their children in a healthy manner.

Statement of the problem

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of under five children in Kovilpalayam.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of under five children.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of under five children.
- To find out the association between knowledge and knowledge on practice with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

There is a significant difference between the pretest and posttest level of knowledge and knowledge on practice among the mothers of under five children regarding prevention of scabies.

Research methodology

A quantitative approach was adopted in the present study. The research design selected was one group pre and post test design. The study was conducted at Kovilpalayam village, Coimbatore with the total population of 55,929. 525 mothers of under five children were accessible among them 50 mothers

were selected using systematic sampling technique. Pre test was conducted using a questionnaire to assess the knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies developed by the investigator. The part A of the instrument included the Demographic variables such as age, sex, number of siblings, educational status and occupation of the parents, income and type of family.

Part B included the knowledge questionnaire with 25 multiple choice questions with three choices to assess the knowledge regarding scabies. Part C of the tool consisted of 15 knowledge on practice questions on prevention of scabies to respond as yes or no. Each correct answer score one and for wrong answer score zero was awarded for both sections. The score interpretation was done statistically based on mean and standard deviation. After obtaining permission from the medical officer Kovilpalayam PHC, the researcher met the mothers of under five children. The purpose and duration of study was explained to the mothers of under five children and informed consent was obtained. The study was conducted for a period of 4 weeks. The sample was selected by systematic sampling techniques with reference to the selected criteria. The questionnaire was distributed to assess the knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies. After pretest, structured teaching programme was conducted using flash cards and pamphlets were also distributed. The post test was conducted on 14th day to assess the effectiveness of teaching on improving knowledge regarding prevention of scabies by using the same questionnaires. The data was collected from 3 to 4 mothers of under five children per day. The data collection tool required 15 to 20 minutes for each participant to complete.

Results and discussion

The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics based on the objectives and hypothesis of the study. The mean of pretest and post test on knowledge score was 14.5 ± 3.76 and 20 ± 1.4 respectively. Similarly the mean pretest and post test on the knowledge regarding practice score was 10.7 ± 2.4 and 12.9 ± 1.5 respectively revealed a significant difference. The obtained 't' values for knowledge was 15 and knowledge on practice was 16 which was found significant at 0.05 level (Table 1). It reveals that there was a significant improvement in knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of under five children. The findings implies that the teaching program has significant effect in the improvement of knowledge regarding prevention of scabies.

Table 1: The pretest and post test scores on knowledge and knowledge on practice of mothers of under five children.

n-50

S. No	Parameters		Mean	Standard Deviation	' t ' Value
1.	Knowledge	Pre test	14.5	3.76	15.5*
		Post test	20	1.4	
2.	Knowledge On Practice	Pre test	10.7	2.4	16*
		Post test	13	1.5	

Table 2. Association of selected Demographic variables with the post test scores of knowledge regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of Underfive children.

n-50

S. No	Variables	>mean	<mean	χ^2 value
1.	Age of the child			14.67*
	a) 0-1 year	5	1	
	b) 1-2 years	5	10	
	c) 2-3years	11	1	
	d) 3-4 years	9	1	
e) 4-5 years	5	2		
2.	Age of the mother			12.36*
	a) Below 20 years	1	1	
	b) 21-25 years	24	3	
	c) 26-30years	9	7	
d) 31 years and above	1	4		
3.	Mother's education			10.87*
	a) Uneducated	3	1	
	b) Primary	11	1	
	c) High school	7	10	
	d) Higher secondary	5	1	
e) Graduation and above	9	2		

4.	Father's education a) Uneducated b) Primary c) High school d) Higher secondary e) Graduation and above	1 11 6 10 7	1 2 9 2 1	10.48*
5.	Total Monthly Income a) Rs. <3000 b) Rs. 3001-5000 c) Rs. 5001-7000 d) Rs. 7001 and above	21 10 1 3	4 5 4 2	8.57*

*Significant

The association of demographic variables with post test knowledge scores regarding prevention of scabies. The obtained χ^2 values, age of the child is (14.6), age of the mother (12.3) mothers education (10.8), fathers education (10.48), total income (8.5) were found significant at 0.05 level. It reveals that there was a Significant relationship between post test knowledge with child's age , age of the mother, mothers education, fathers education and total monthly income. Whereas the other demographic variables such as sex of the child, no of children in the family, occupation of mother and father, place of residence, family type are not associated with knowledge.

Table 3. Association of selected Demographic variables with the post test level of knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of under five children.

S.No	Variables	> mean	< mean	χ^2 value
1.	Age of the child a) 0-1 year b) 1-2 years c) 2-3years d) 3-4 years e) 4-5 years	4 4 10 7 4	2 11 2 3 3	10.93* (df-4)
2.	Father's education a) Uneducated b) Primary c) High school d) Higher secondary e) Graduation and above	0 5 11 9 4	2 8 4 3 4	8.19* (df-4)
3.	Type of family a) Nuclear b) Joint	20 19	20 1	5.25* (df-1)

*Significant at 0.05 level

The association of demographic variables with post test score of knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies. The obtained χ^2 values of age of the child is (10.9), fathers education (8.1), type of the family (5.2) were found significant at 0.05 level. It reveals that there was a Significant relationship between post test knowledge on practice with child's age , father's education, and family type . The other demographic variables such as age of the mother, sex, no of children, mother's education, parent's occupation, income and place of residence were not found associated with knowledge on practice.

Nursing Implications

- Teaching program can be conducted for all mothers of under five children in rural areas.
- The nursing education should give more importance to the application of theory in the practice.
- The nursing curriculum should consider the preventive measures of scabies.
- The nursing administration should motivate the subordinates for participating in various educational programs and improve their knowledge and skill.

Conclusion

Prevention of scabies has influence on the reduction of related complication after structured teaching programme. The educative measure shows that significant improvement in knowledge and knowledge on practice regarding prevention of scabies among mothers of under five children. The post test score of knowledge and knowledge on practice were high.

References

- Dean, T. et al. (1993). Disease Control priorities in developing countries (1st edition). American World Bank Oxford University.
- Donni L. Wong, (2002). Essential of pediatric nursing (6th edition). New York.
- Bundy, (2005). Personal hygiene. Herald of health, 41(18). 35- 37.
- WHO, (2006). Healthy environment for children. Health action, 41 (33) 30.
- WHO, (2007). Healthy child and healthy Nation. Health action, 55 (28) 200.