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A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of nursing personnel related to promotion of children's mental health

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Abstract

The current study has been undertaken to assess the knowledge score regarding promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel in SAIMS Hospital, Indore. The research design used for study was descriptive in nature. The tool for study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of 2 parts-PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data; PART-II consisted of self -structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel. The findings of the study revealed that 62.5% subjects have poor knowledge; 27.5% have average knowledge score towards promotion of children's mental health while 10.0% have fair knowledge score towards promotion of children's mental health. The mean knowledge score of subjects was 11.59 ± 4.11.

Keyword- Assess, knowledge & promotion of children's mental health.

1. INTRODUCTION

India is the second most populous country in the world with a population of 1.236 billion. In this vast population, every fifth person is an adolescent between 10 and 19 years and every third person is aged between 10 and 24 years. There are >434 million children and adolescents in India which is the highest in the world. The country is expected to have 250 million working population by 2030 which can be termed as an enormous demographic dividend. Such a working young population can be an asset for the country, contributing to the nation's growth and development. Such an advancement can be expected and provided the health of children and adolescents – both physical and mental are accorded priority in the policy arena. Mental health problems affect a significant number of children and adolescents and continue to be on the rise worldwide. Recently, a meta-analysis of 41 studies conducted between 1985 and 2012 in 27 countries estimated a global prevalence of mental disorders in children and adolescents of 13%. The prevalence of child psychiatric disorders in India has been found to be 7% in the community and 23% in schools. India has the largest population of adolescents in the world, home to 243 million individuals, which is a significant number accounting for one-fifth of the world's adolescents. Hence, assessment of mental health in India will in turn affect global health.

Adolescents spend majority of their time in school when away from home. School teachers are often helpful in identifying the mental healthcare needs of adolescents. However, in the current context, they are not well trained or oriented to pick up the early warning signs. Primary healthcare providers, on the other hand, may lack the time and patience required to identify and manage these disorders in their routine already-busy practices. This is where the use of screening tools or procedures would benefit the situation. Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is one such easy to use behavioural screening tool.

II. Objective of the study

1. To assess the knowledge scores regarding promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel.
2. To find out association between pre-test knowledge score regarding promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel with their selected demographic variables.

III. Hypotheses:

RH_0: There will be no significant association between pre-test score on promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel with their selected demographic variables.

RH_1: There will be significant association between pre-test score on promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel with their selected demographic variables.

IV. Methodology

A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge score regarding promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel in SAIMS hospital, Indore. The study was carried out on 40 nursing personnel selected by convenience sampling technique. Demographical variable and self-structured 30 knowledge questionnaire were used to assess the pre-test Knowledge score regarding promotion of children's mental health by survey method.

V. Analysis and interpretation

SECTION-I Table -1 Frequency & percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables.
n = 40

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Age in Years**		
a.	21-30	28	70.0
b.	31-40	9	22.5
c.	Above 40	3	7.5
2	**Gender**		
a.	Male	18	45.0
b	Female	22	55.0
3	**Educational status**		
a.	Post B.Sc. Nursing	8	20.0
b.	B.Sc. Nursing	30	75.0
c.	M.Sc. Nursing	2	5.0
4	**Experience**		
a.	1-10 years	5	12.5
b	11-20 years	23	57.5
c	Above 20 years	12	30.0

SECTION-II- Table- 2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test scores of studied subjects:

Category and test Score	Frequency (N=40)	Frequency Percentage (%)
POOR (1-10)	25	62.5
AVERAGE (11-20)	11	27.5
FAIR (21-30)	4	10.0
TOTAL	40	100.0

The present table 2.1.1 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding promotion of children's mental health among nursing personnel were shown by pre-test score and it is observed that most of the nursing personnel 25 (62.5%) were poor (01-10) knowledge & some nursing personnel have 11 (27.5%) were from average category while few nursing personnel have 4 (10.0%) were from fair (21-30) category.

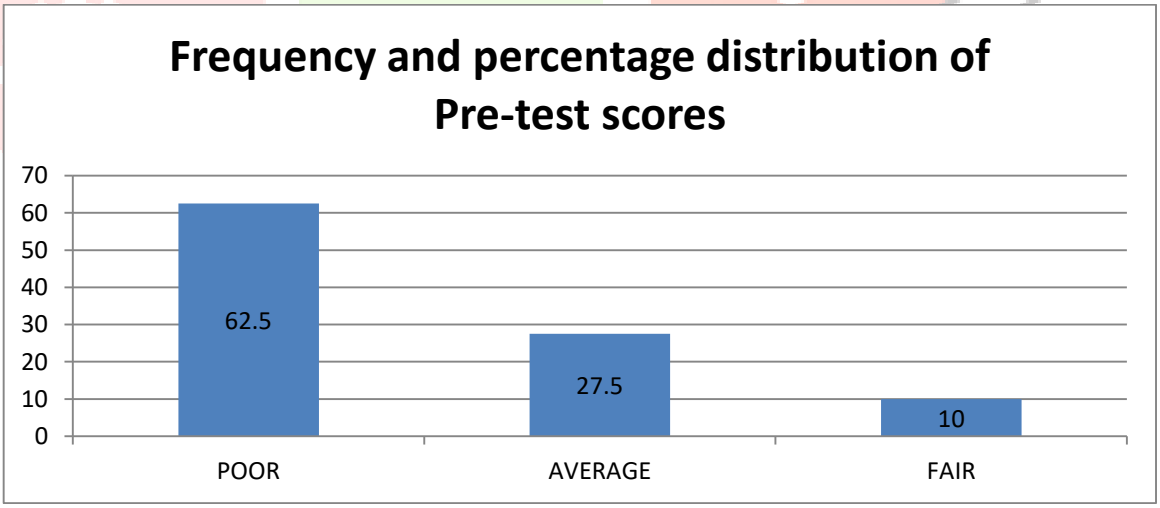


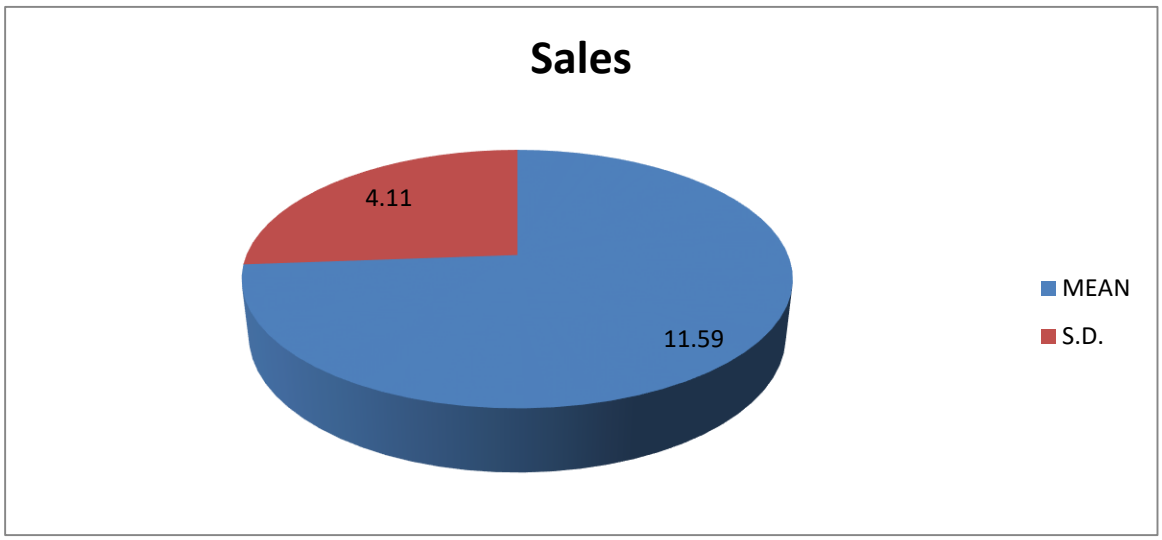
FIG.-2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Pre-test scores of studied subjects

Table-2.1.2. - Mean ($\overline{X}$) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge Pre –test	Mean ($\overline{X}$)	Std Dev (S)
Pre-test score	11.59	4.11

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of test scores in shown in table 2.1.2 knowledge in mean pre-test score was 11.59 ± 4.11 while in knowledge regarding alcoholism its risk factors among nursing personnel in SAIMS hospital, Indore.

Hence, it is confirmed from the tables of section-II that there is mean of test scores which partially fulfill first objective of the present study.



SECTION-III Association of knowledge scores between test and selected demographic variables:

Table- 3.1 Association of age of nursing personnel with pre-test scores:

Age	**Test scores**			**Total**
(in years)	**POOR (1-10)**	**AVERAGE (11-20)**	**FAIR (21-30)**	
21-30	18	9	1	**28**
31-40	6	0	3	**9**
Above 40	1	2	0	**3**
Total	**25**	**11**	**4**	**40**
	X=11.17	p<0.05(significant)		

The association of age & test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 11.17 for 4 DF which indicated significant value (p<0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is significant association between age & test scores.

Table- 3.2 Association of gender with pre-test scores:

Gender	**Test scores**			**Total**
	POOR (1-10)	**AVERAGE (11-20)**	**FAIR (21-30)**	
Male	11	5	2	**18**
Female	14	6	2	**22**
Total	**25**	**11**	**4**	**40**
	X=0.05	p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of gender & test scores is shown in present table 3.2. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.05 for 2 df which indicated gender & test scores. Hence, it is identified that there is insignificant association between gender & test scores.

Table- 3.3 Association of educational status with pre-test scores:

Educational status	**Test scores**			**Total**
	POOR (1-10)	**AVERAGE (11-20)**	**FAIR (21-30)**	
Post BSc	6	0	2	**8**
BSc Nursing	19	9	2	**30**
MSc Nursing	0	2	0	**2**
Total	**25**	**11**	**4**	**40**
	X=9.87	p<0.05 (significant)		

The association of educational status & test score is shown in present table 3.3. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 9.87 for 4 degrees of freedom which indicated educational status and test scores. Hence, it is identified that there is significant association between educational status & test scores.

Table- 3.4 Association of Experience of nursing personnel with pre-test scores:

Experience in years	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
1-10	16	5	2	23
11-20	2	3	0	5
Above 20	7	3	2	12
Total	25	11	4	40
	X=3.92	p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of living area & test scores is shown in present table 3.4. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 3.92 for 4 degrees of freedom which indicated experience of nursing personnel & test scores. Hence, it is identified that there is insignificant association between experience of nursing personnel & test scores

VI. Results

The findings of the study revealed that 62.5% subjects have poor knowledge; 27.5% have average knowledge score towards promotion of children's mental health while 10.0% have fair knowledge score towards promotion of children's mental health. The mean knowledge score of subjects was 11.59 ± 4.11. The association of knowledge score of nursing personnel was found to be statistically insignificant with demographic variables ($p<0.05$).

VII. Conclusion

It was concluded that majority of nursing personnel had poor knowledge score regarding promotion of children's mental health. Nursing personnel should also educate regarding promotion of children's mental health.

VIII. Limitations

- This was limited to SAIMS Hospital, Indore.
- This was limited to 40 nursing personnel.

IX. Reference

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