



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING CHILDHOOD BEHAVIORAL DISORDER AUTISM AMONG MOTHERS CHILD WITH AUTISM OF SELECTED DEVELOPMENTAL CENTERS OF AGARTALA, TRIPURA, INDIA,

Shipra Sen, Ph.D. scholar, Desh Bhagat University, India,

Dr. Rajwant Randhawa*, professor, Desh Bhagat University,

Dr. Priyanka Choudary*, Associate Professor, Desh Bhagat University, India,

Background: Mothers are the primary care giver. Always mothers are predicted to be more stressed by the severity of childhood behavior disorder autism which is characterized by persistent and pervasive impairments in social communication and presence of restricted or repetitive behaviors. Mother's knowledge regarding behavior disorder of poor adaptive functioning and how to manage their child may not know to them. Even though it is not clear that mothers child with autism how much knowledgeable about childhood behavior disorder autism and the state of their attitude toward their child. In this study tries to assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding childhood behavior disorder autism who are seeking treatment and management of behavior disorder autism in Tripura Medical College and B.R.A.M Teaching Hospital, Agartala, Tripura, India and also in Vidya Welfare Spciety , Agartala , Tripura, India.

Methodology:

To accomplish the objectives of the study, a quantitative approach, Non-experimental comparative research design, Socio demographic data, self structured questionnaire, self structured likert attitude 5 point scale used used. The target population for the study is the mother's child with behavior disorder autism of Tripura in the selected development centers of Tripura Medical College and B.R.A.M Teaching Hospital, Agartala and Vidya Welfare Society, Agartala. The total sample sizes are 500 numbers of mothers selected by purposive

sampling method. Descriptive analysis and inferential statistics used for data analysis done to assess knowledge and attitude regarding childhood behavior disorder autism with mother's demographic variables.

Results:

According to the study result most of mothers in this study are 80.6% of mothers are undergraduate. Intra-natal disease history of mothers of child birth of diseased child also 77%. History of first cry was weak of diseased child of mothers are 60.6%. Pre-test means knowledge is 4.811 and post-test knowledge mean is 21.361. P value is .000. There so there is a significant increase in the knowledge and attitude of mothers in this research study.

Conclusion:

Although this study increased adequate knowledge and attitude of mothers child with autism, from this study it is concluded that all mothers are not adequate educated. Here is correlation of mother's inadequate education and intra-natal infectious disease history with childhood behavior disorder autism. First cry of diseased child also significant point in this study also. Baby with weak cry if we can do frequent assessment for their development and necessary stimulation we can provide there is less chance of childhood behavior disorder autism. From this study these are also concluded that if the mothers become more educated and our society become more careful regarding intra-natal care to enhance mothers health there will be less chance of autism.

Keywords: Mother, Demography, Knowledge, Attitude, Autism

Introduction:

ASD is a lifelong neurodevelopment disability characterized by persistent and pervasive impairments in social understanding and communication, poor adaptive functioning, and the presence of restricted or repetitive behaviors and interests [1].

Current epidemiological studies have revealed an increased prevalence of ASD over the previous two decades [2]; ASD has been diagnosed more often in boys than in girls, with a sex ratio of 3 (boys): 1 (girls) [3]. According to estimates from the CDC's Autism and developmental Disabilities Network, the current prevalence is 1 in every 54 children in the United States [4], while in recent years, the prevalence in Europe has increased rapidly, due to an increased awareness of autism and hence an increased likelihood of the condition being diagnosed [5]. Data suggest that the estimated prevalence of autism diagnosis in Greece approximates 1.15% of school-age children born in 2008 and 2009 (1.83% of males and 0.44% of females) [6]

Objectives:

1. To assess the pretest and post-test knowledge and attitude regarding childhood behavior disorder autism among mothers child with autism of selected developmental centers of Agartala, Tripura, India.
2. To increase the knowledge and positive attitude regarding childhood behavior disorder autism among mothers child with autism.
3. To find out the association between pre-test and post-test knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables among mothers child with autism of selected developmental centers.
4. To develop and validate structured teaching programs related to childhood behavior disorder autism among mothers children with autism.

Table: a.

	Mean	Std. Deviation	t	df	P value	significance
Pre test	4.8111	1.26574	101.442	486	.000	S
Post test	21.2361	3.44977				

Table: b

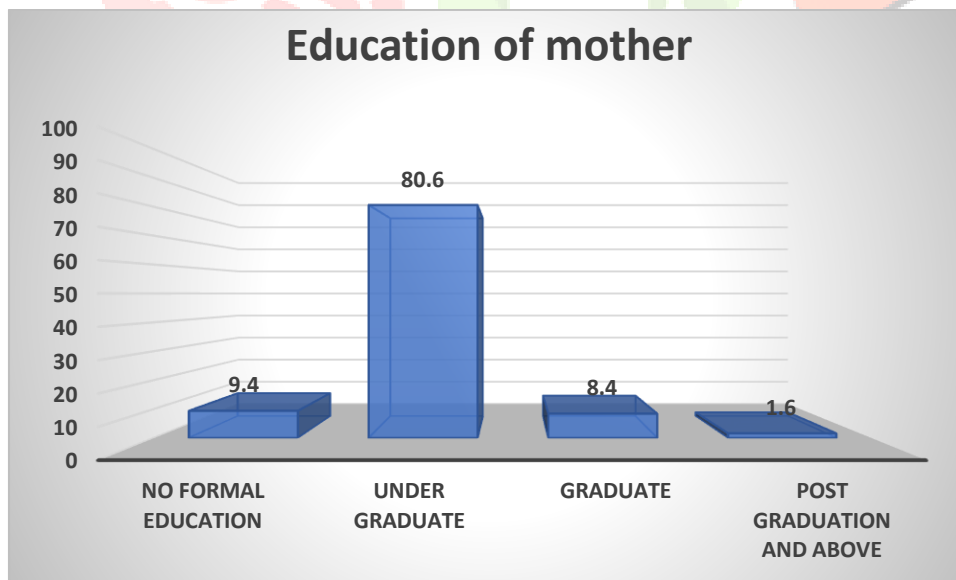
Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.Age of mother	Below 20 years	98	19.6
	21-30 years	152	30.4
	31-40	141	28.2
	Above 41 years	109	21.8
2.Religion of Mother	Hindu	383	76.6
	Muslim	47	9.4
	Christian	31	6.2
	Others	30	6
	3.Education of mother	No formal education	47
	Under graduate	403	80.6
	Graduate	42	8.4
	Post Graduation and above	8	1.6

4.Mother with special training outside of Tripura	Yes	15	3
	No	485	97
5.Residence	Permanent residence at Agartala,Tripura	433	86.6
	Temporary residence at Agartala,Tripura	67	13.4
6.Source of income	Permanent employment	18	3.6
	Temporary employment	72	14.4
	Self-employment	12	2.4
	House wife with no income	398	79.6
7.Background of family support	Good	98	19.6
	Poor	402	80.4
8.Type of family	Joint family	47	9.4
	Nuclear family	363	72.6
	Brocken family	80	16
	Single family	10	2
9.Family history of mental Disability –if yes to whom	Maternal side	150	30
	Paternal side	87	17.4
	Both side	103	20.6
	No family history	160	32
10.Intra-natal infectious disease history of mother	Yes	385	77
	No	115	23
11.place of delivery	Institutional delivery	285	57
	Home delivery	215	43
12.Method of delivery	Normal vaginal delivery	300	60
	Cesarean section	46	9.2
	Forceps delivery	87	17.4

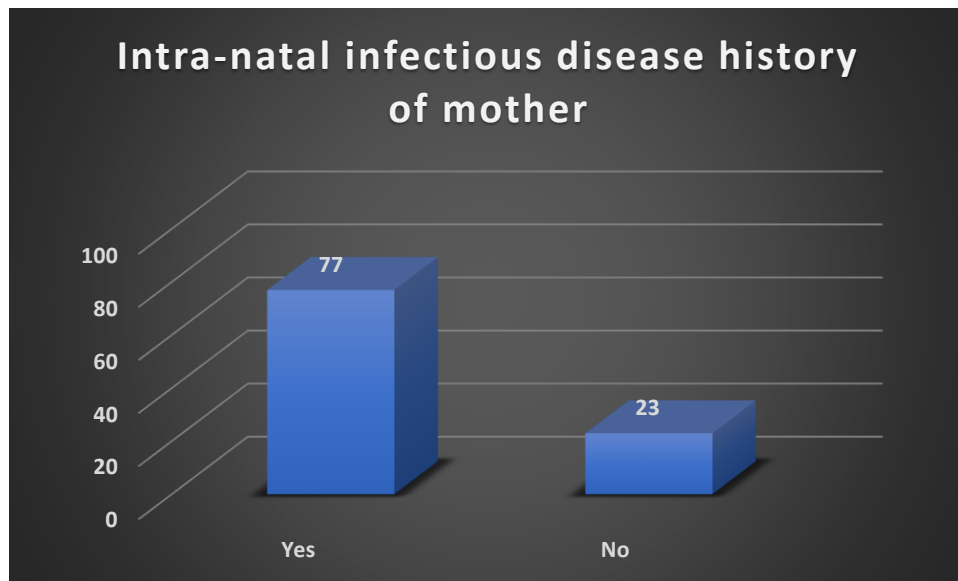
	Any other abnormal delivery history	67	13.4
13. History of first cry of diseased child of mother	Strong cry	87	17.4
	Weak cry	303	60.6
	No cry after birth up to 1 hour	45	9
	No cry after birth more than 1 hour	65	13
14. Access of others institutional health care and counseling centre facility for behavioral disorder autism of child	Yes	399	79.8
	No	101	20.2

Graphs of mother's important demographical parameter-

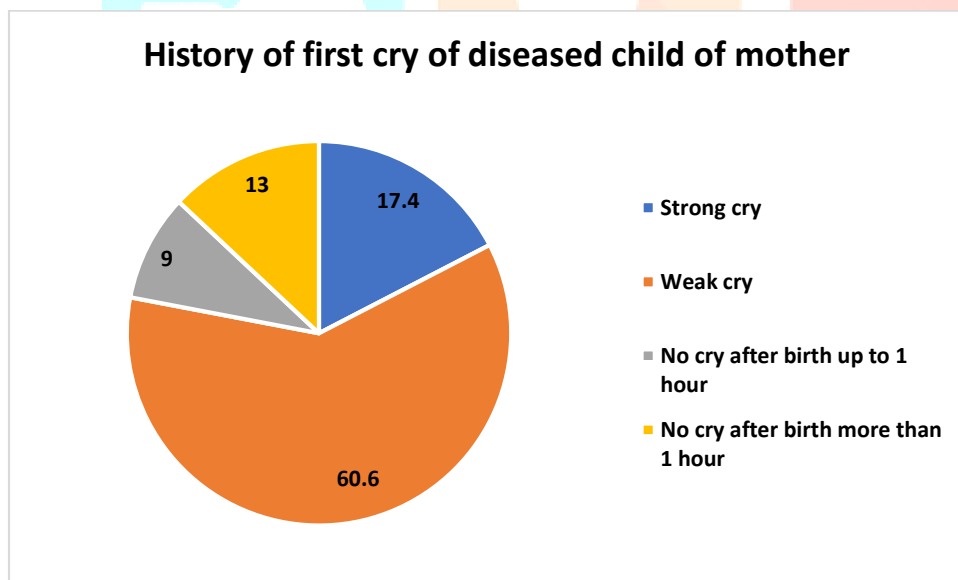
a. Education of mother



b. Intra-natal infectious disease history of mother



c. History of first cry of diseased child of mother



Review of literature:

Miranda A., Mira A., Berenguer C., Rosello B (2019) et.al.in the co relational analysis revealed parenting stress was positively correlated with the children's ASD symptoms and behavioral problems. Parenting stress was negatively correlated with the engagement coping and social functional support reported by the mothers. This study finding illustrate the need to promote the mother's engagement coping orientation and the application of behavioral strategies with their children to help them to buffer the impact the stress. Mediation and coping strategies stated this effect seems to be greater as children age and these problems typically occur and are recognized by teachers and caregivers. In such cases, parents may experience elevated stress because they face challenges in managing the child's co morbidity-related deficits ^[7]

Pellicano E, Mandy W, Bolte S, et al (2018) in a Q-short method study revealed the importance of engaging members of the autism community (including individuals on the autism spectrum, their family members, educators and allied health professionals working in the field) in setting priorities. The new concept of autism research wants to engage the autism community meaningfully, valuing the collaboration between researchers and community members. So by that only the needs and experiences of individuals on the autism spectrum and their families can inform research priorities and agenda for research.[8]

Shivers CM, McGregor C, Hough A (2017) et al in the research study self reported research study stress among adolescence siblings of individuals with autism spectrum disorder and down syndrome .Autism. Most recently the impact of autism on the other siblings in the family has been explored with adolescent siblings of the individuals on the spectrum self reporting higher levels of stress than siblings of individuals with Down syndrome. [9]

Wiggins L, Christensen DL, Baio J., et.al. (2014) prevalence survey study Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network, 11 states in the United States stated shown findings from the ADDM Network on the basis reported the overall ASD prevalence estimate4s of 16.8 per 1000 childr4en (8 years) is higher than previous reported and study stated also provides updated ASD prevalence estimates for children aged 8 years during the surveillance year on the basis of DSM-1V-TR criteria and describes characteristics of the population of children with ASD.[10]

A. Zaidman- Zait, P. Mirenda, E. Duku et al (2014) research study Examination of bidirectional relationships between parent stress and two types of problem behavior in children with autism spectrum disorder stated young children are likely to show many early autism deficits such as a lack of social responsiveness, communication skills, joint attention ,and interactive skills. Like this deficits can cause considerable concern for parents who may question their own parenting abilities as results.[11]

Discussion:

The current study aimed to investigate knowledge and attitude regarding childhood behavior disorder autism among mothers .The distribution of sample according to mothers age, religion, education, mothers with special training, residence area, source of income, monthly income, background of family support, type of family, family history of family support, intra natal infectious disease history, intra natal non infectious disease history, place of delivery, method of delivery, history of first cry, access of institutional healthcare and counseling. This study executed implanting 40 questionnaires on knowledge ant likert 5 point attitude scale executed under 12 options. This study is significat according to analysis Pre-test means knowledge is 4.811 and post-test knowledge mean is 21.361.P value is .000.As my study experimentedin the all over world.

Fathy(2016) Y.Angels in our midst. Autism in Egypt. Ahram Online available on english.ahram.org.eg revealed that, mothers' hold a wide variety of attitude about their child's autism. Some mothers are pessimistic about their child's future while others are hopeful that new strategies will be developed. Some trust that society will become more accepting of their child's idiosyncrasies. Mother's attitude about the cause of their child's autism has been found to have an impact on decisions regarding future health care, family planning, and maternal mental health. The link between paternal attitude and their choices for interventions has not yet been empirically explored. But in many parts of the Egypt, especially in the poorest areas, lack of knowledge and access to resources about autism can have harmful consequences for mothers' and delay treatment. In suburban or rural areas ,people say children with autism have been touched by devil or cursed-and sometime mothers' hide it from the grand mothers' and other members of the family. They are worried about that diagnosis of autism could affect the child's marriage chances; or even discourage a prospective marital partner for a sibling.[12]

Mire et al (2015) In the same context in a recent research by Age related trends in treatment use for children with autism spectrum disorder, they found that mothers' of autistic child have strong attitude about chronic nature of condition, negative consequences of the illness, and the clinical nature of the illness and indicate possitive attitude about controllable the illness is and how well the illness is understood. Regarding to relation between personal data of mothers' and their knowledge and attitude towards scores toward autistic child, the current finding there are no significant difference detected regarding level of education, type of residence, while there was significant differences detected regarding child's gender and rank in the family and mother's attitude toward autistic child. [13]

Fernell E, Hedvall A, Norrelgen F, Erricson M, Hoglound-Carlsson L et.al(2010)in the their study Development profiles in preschool children with autism spectrum disorders referred for intervention results may be autism is pervasive developmental disorder occurs regardless mothers' education, and type of residence. Girls are less likely to develop autism, when they do they are more severely impaired. In the same line autism is commonly reported in literature to have higher incidence in males than females. Previous studies had reported significant association of the ratio of 5.5:1 in Sweden Fernell, et al.(2010) [14]

Reference:

1. American Psychiatric Association . *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*. 5th ed. American Psychiatric Association; Washington, DC, USA: 2013. p. 5. DSM-5. [[Google Scholar](#)]
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Prevalence of autism spectrum disorders among children aged 8 years—Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network, 11 Sites, United States, 2010. *MMWR Surveill. Summ.* 2014;63:1–21. [[PubMed](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
3. Loomes R., Hull L., Mandy W.P.L. What Is the Male-to-Female Ratio in Autism Spectrum Disorder? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. *J. Am. Acad. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry.* 2017;56:466–474. doi: 10.1016/j.jaac.2017.03.013. [[PubMed](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
4. Maenner M.J., Shaw K.A., Baio J., Washington A., Patrick M., DiRienzo M., Christensen D.L., Wiggins L.D., Pettygrove S., Andrews J.G., et al. Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder Among Children Aged 8 Years—Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network, 11 Sites, United States, 2016. *MMWR Surveill. Summ.* 2020;69:1–12. doi: 10.15585/mmwr.ss6904a1. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
5. Chiarotti F., Venerosi A. Epidemiology of Autism Spectrum Disorders: A Review of Worldwide Prevalence Estimates Since 2014. *Brain Sci.* 2020;10:274. doi: 10.3390/brainsci10050274. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
6. Thomaidis L., Mavroeidi N., Richardson C., Choleva A., Damianos G., Bolias K., Tsolia M. Autism Spectrum Disorders in Greece: Nationwide Prevalence in 10–11 Year-Old Children and Regional Disparities. *J. Clin. Med.* 2020;9:2163. doi: 10.3390/jcm9072163. [[PMC free article](#)] [[PubMed](#)] [[CrossRef](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]
7. Miranda A., Mira A., Berenguer., Rosello B., Baixauli I. Parenting stress in Mothers of Children with Autism without intellectual Disability .Mediation of Behavioral problems and coping strategies. *Front Psychol.* 2019;10.3389/fpsyg.2019.00464.
8. Pellicano E, Mandy W, Bolte S, et al. A new era for autism research, and for our journal. *Autism*. 2018 Feb;22(2):82-83. PMID:29369697
9. Shivers CM, Mc Gregor C, Hough A. Self-reported issues among adolescent siblings of individuals with autism spectrum disorder and down syndrome. *Autism.* 2017 Nov 1: 1362361317722432
10. Wiggins L, Christensen DL, Baio J. Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder among Aged 8 years – Autism and Developmental Disabilities Monitoring Network, 11 sites. United States, 2014, 2014. *Surveillance Summaries*. 2018; 67(6):1-23.
11. A.Zaidman-Zait, P. Miranda, E. Duku et al research study “Examination of bidirectional relationships between parent stress and two types of problem behavior in children with autism spectrum disorder,” *Journal of Autism and Developmental Disorders*, vol.44, no.8, pp.1908-1917, 2014.

12. Fathy, Y. Angels in our midst. Autism in Egypt. Ahram Online 2016. Available at <http://english.ahram.org.eg/News/;198530.aspx>

13. Mire, S.S., Raff, N.S., Brewton, C.M., and Goin-Kochel, R.P. Age related trends in treatment use for children with autism spectrum disorder. Research in Autism Spectrum Disorders 2015.15/16,20-41.

14. Fernell E, Hedvall A, Norrelgen F, Erricson M, Hoglund-Carlsson I, Barnevik-Olsson M, Svensson I, Holm A, Westerlund J, Gilberb C. (2010): Development profiles in preschool children with autism spectrum disorders referred for intervention. Res Dev Disabil, 31(3):790-95

