



A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Demonstration On The Level Of Knowledge Regarding Management Of Paediatric Choking Among Mother's Of Under Five Children In Selected Anganwadi At Calicut District

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ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted among mothers of under five children in Tharol Anganwadi, Calicut, to assess effectiveness of demonstration on the level of knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking. The main objectives of the study were:

- Assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking among mothers of under five children.
- Assess the effectiveness of demonstration on level of knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking among mothers of under five children.
- Determine the effect of planned health education on knowledge on Cervical Cancer among Students in selected Engineering College in Kozhikode
- Find out the association between pre test level of knowledge with their selected Socio demographic variables.

The present study was conducted using Quasi experimental approach with One group pre-test post-test design. All the subject are given a pre-test, demonstration on management of paediatric choking and are given a post test. The sample consists of 30 mothers of Under five children, selected from Tharol Anganwadi Calicut using convenient sampling method. The tool used was Structured questionnaire to collect demographic data, structured questionnaire to assess the level of knowledge regarding paediatric choking.

Content validity of the tool was done with the help of experts from the respective field.

Reliability of the tool was checked with inter-rater reliability and Cronbach's alpha method. The questionnaire was administered to 3 mothers of under five children for checking the reliability of the tool. The reliability coefficient was found to be 0.87 and hence the tool is found to be statistically reliable. A pilot study was conducted. The pilot study revealed that the tools used in the study were simple, clear and

unambiguous and data were found amenable to statistical analysis. Actual study was conducted at Tharol Anganwadi, Kozhikode. The data were tabulated and analysed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

The findings of the study revealed that the mean post-test knowledge score is significantly higher than mean pre-test knowledge score. Hence it is evident that after providing demonstration there was a significant improvement in the level of knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking.

Based on the above results the study was effective among mothers of under

Index Terms: Paediatric Choking, Knowledge, Under Five Mothers, Demonstration, Nursing Education.

I. INTRODUCTION

Choking or foreign body airway obstruction (FBAO) in under five children is a critical medical emergency characterized by the blockage of the respiratory airways which can prevent airflow to the lungs. Choking is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the Paediatric population with children younger than 3 years are at the greatest risk. 60% Cases were related to food and 31% were due to non-food substance.

Mothers of under five children often exhibit limited knowledge and confidence regarding the management of paediatric choking, a critical life-saving technique used to address choking emergencies. Despite its importance, studies suggest that many mothers have lack of adequate training and practical exposure to this procedure, potentially hindering their ability to respond effectively in real-life situations. This gap emphasizes the need for enhanced educational programs and hands-on practice to ensure the mothers are well-prepared to perform this essential first-aid. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on the level of knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking among mother's of under five children in a selected anganwadi Calicut District, Kerala.

Research Methodology

The methodology section outlines the plan and methods for conducting the study, including the research approach, design, setting, population, sample, data collection tools and analysis plan.

3.1 Research Approach and Design

A quasi-experimental approach with a one-group pre-test post-test design was adopted for the present study. This design was chosen to assess the effectiveness of demonstration on the level of knowledge of under five mothers before and after the demonstration of management of paediatric choking.

3.2 Population and Sample

The target population was mothers of under five children. The sample consisted of 30 mothers of under five children from Tharol Anganwadi, Calicut, selected using a convenient sampling technique. Inclusion criteria included mothers of under five children who were willing to participate and available during the data collection period. Mothers who have already attended training on management of paediatric choking were excluded.

3.3 Data Collection Tool and Technique

A Structured questionnaire was used for data collection, divided into two sections:

Section A: Collected socio-demographic data including mother's age, education of mother, occupation of the mother, type of family, place of residence, marital status, no of children , no of under five children, previous experience of choking in your child, previous knowledge .

Section B: Consisted of 30 multiple-choice questions assessing the level of knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking.

Content validity of the tool was established with experts from the field, and reliability was confirmed with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.87. A pilot study ensured the tools were feasible. Demonstration was given to the mothers regarding management of paediatric choking.

3.4 Ethical Considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee. Written informed consent was taken from all participants after explaining the purpose of the study. Confidentiality and the right to withdraw were assured.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (paired t-test to compare pre- and post-test scores, Chi-square test to find associations). A p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results and Discussion

4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

The analysis of demographic data revealed that the majority of participants were 20-30 years (50%), (50%) of mothers has degree, 80 % were home maker, 70% belongs to nuclear family, and hailed from 97% rural area, 90% were married, 43.3% had 1 child , 63.3 % had only 1 under five children, 59% had previous experience of choking and 56.7% had previous knowledge regarding choking.

4.2 Assessment of Knowledge on Cervical Cancer

The pre-test and post-test knowledge scores are presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Pre-test and Post-test Knowledge Scores (N=60)

Level of Knowledge	Pre-test Score		Post-test Score	
	f	%	f	%
Poor (<50%)	15	50%	10	33.34%
Good (≥50%)	15	50%	20	66.66%
Total	30	100%	60	100%

Table 1 shows that in the pre-test, 50% of participants had poor knowledge, which decreased to 33.34% in the post-test. Conversely, the proportion of participants with good knowledge increased from 50% to 66.66% after the intervention.

4.3 Effectiveness of the Demonstration

The effectiveness was determined by comparing the pre-test and post-test mean knowledge scores using a paired t-test, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Effectiveness of Demonstration on Knowledge Scores (N=30)

Group	Mean Score	Standard Deviation	t-value	p-value
Pre-test	9.63	1.921	13.807	0.001
Post-test	19.83	3.878		

Table 2 demonstrates a statistically significant increase in the mean knowledge score from 9.63 in the pre-test to 19.83 in the post-test. The calculated t-value of 13.807 ($p < 0.05$) indicates that the demonstration was highly effective in improving the mother's knowledge. Thus, the hypothesis (H1) that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores is accepted.

4.4 Association between Pre-test Knowledge and Demographic Variables

The Chi-square test revealed no significant association ($p > 0.05$) between the pre-test knowledge scores and any of the selected socio-demographic variables, including mother's age, education of mother, occupation of the mother, type of family, place of residence, marital status, no of children , no of under five children, previous experience of choking in your child, previous knowledge . Therefore, the hypothesis (H2) of a significant association is rejected.

Conclusion

The present study concluded that the under five mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding management of paediatric choking in the pre-test. The demonstration proved to be an effective strategy, as evidenced by the significant improvement in post-test knowledge scores. The findings underscore the pressing need for demonstration to enhance awareness. Nurses, as health educators, play a vital role in organizing such awareness programs in various community and educational settings to empower under five mothers and ultimately contribute to improve knowledge on management of paediatric choking.

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