Research Paper

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A Study To Assess The Knowledge of Mothers Regarding Comprehensive Nursing Intervention in Prevention of Under Five Malnutrition In Selected Areas of Waghodiya Taluka

Nursing

KEYWORDS : Assess, knowledge, Comprehensive Nursing Intervention, Prevention, under five children, Malnutrition

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ABSTRACT

Background: We may eventually come to realize that chastity is no more a virtue than malnutrition. Malnutrition makes a major contribution to the global disease burden, accounting for more than one-third of child deaths worldwide. Malnutrition can be classified as mild, moderate or severe based on anthropometry, biochemistry and clinical assessment. Children under the age of five years are most vulnerable group scum to nutritional diseases and these constitute about 17% of the total population. In India, as many as 1000 million children are suffering from malnutrition. Moreover out of 1000 live births about 100 die before celebrating their first birthday. Aims and objectives: The aims of the study is to assess the level of knowledge regarding comprehensive nursing intervention among mothers of under five children and to find association between existing knowledge score of the mothers with their selected demographic variables. Material and method: In this research study a quantitative research approach with descriptive survey research design is used. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the 60 mothers of under five children. Results: study shows the association between the demographic variables and knowledge scores. The chi square value shows that there is significance association between knowledge score and socio demographic variables such as education. The calculated chi square values were greater than the table value at the 0.05 level of significance. So the hypothesis (RH1) is rejected. Conclusion: The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding malnutrition in under five children. The study findings concluded that existing knowledge in pre-test respondents 47% were having inadequate knowledge, 43% were having moderately adequate knowledge and 10% were having adequate knowledge.

INTRODUCTION

Nutrition is very powerful tool that can maintain health and protect from illness. The right nutrition at right time can buy time for appropriate intervention, save lives and achieve quality of survival in children. Malnutrition makes a major contribution to the global disease burden, accounting for more than one-third of child deaths worldwide. Malnutrition can be classified as mild, moderate or severe based on anthropometry, biochemistry and clinical assessment. Children under the age of five years are most vulnerable group scum to nutritional diseases and these constitute about 17% of the total population. In India, as many as 1000 million children are suffering from malnutrition. Moreover out of 1000 live births about 100 die before celebrating their first birthday.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Mother plays the most important role in the child development. Child grabs most of his properties and character from his mother. According to saints, behind every good person there is an equally good mother. Even after birth, child depends on mother for most of his requirements. If we compare father and mother we will definitely find mothers more impulsive and caring for their children.

A study done by experts of the food and nutrition department of Maharaja Sayajirao University of vadodara, found that there was a big divide in the children aged zero to five years of the urban and rural areas of the Vadodara district. The study found that 75% of 3000 children in the rural areas of this district were malnourished, whereas 15% of the 23,000 children staying in the urban areas overweight. The study used anthropometrical surveys to calculate these numbers, focusing on the body mass index (BMI) as the main indicator of nutrition.

STATEMENT OF THE STUDY

"A study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding comprehensive nursing intervention in prevention of under five malnutrition in selected areas of waghodiya taluka."

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding comprehensive nursing intervention among mothers of under five children.

2. To find association between existing knowledge score of the mothers with their selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H_1- There will be significant association between existing knowledge of mothers with their selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH: descriptive survey research approach

RESEARCH DESIGN: non experimental descriptive research design

RESEARCH VARIABLES: Knowledge of mothers regarding comprehensive nursing intervention in prevention of under five malnutrition.

SETTING: Community area of waghodiya taluka, vadodara.

POPULATION: Population refers to the mothers of under five children.

TARGET POULATION: Mothers of under five children who are staying in waghodiya taluka, vadodara.

ACCESIBLE POPULATION: Mothers of under five children who are staying at Aamodar village, bakrol village, pipariya village and Limda village of waghodiya taluka.

SAMPLE: Mothers of Under five children who are staying at waghodiya taluka, **SAMPLE SIZE:** 60 mothers of under five children.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Non-probability purposive sampling technique.

TOOL DEVELOPMENT:

SELECTION OF TOOL:

This consists of 2 parts:-

Part 1

Demographic variables Consist of **10 items** such as it includes age of mother, area of residency, religion, type of family, occupation, education, monthly family income, dietary pattern, number of children in the family and any previous knowledge regarding malnutrition.

Part 2

Self structured questionnaire method was used to assess the level of knowledge of mothers regarding comprehensive nursing intervention in prevention of under five children malnutrition. It consists of 30 multiple choice questions.

RELIABILITY

Tool was tested for reliability on 6 mothers of under five children of pipariya village, waghodiya taluka. The reliability was established by using split half technique and spearman's brown prophecy formula. Co –efficient correlation of knowledge test was found to be r = 0.75. So tool was found to be reliable for data collection.

PILOT STUDY

A written permission was obtained from, the concerned authority before conducting the study. The investigator conducted the pilot study on 23rd to 24th July, 2015 at pipariya village, waghodiya, Vadodara. The sampling was done in the morning to afternoon according to the time allotted. The 6 Mothers were selected for the pilot study. Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Formal Permission obtained, the data process began from 1stAugust 2015 to 30thAugust 2015, 4 weeks. Knowledge test was conducted on 60 mothers of under five children regarding prevention of under five malnutrition. Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Collected data was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive Statistics

Frequency and percentage distribution is used to describe the demographic variables.

Mean and standard deviation was used to assess the level of knowledge on mothers of under five children.

Inferential Statistics

Chi-square test was used to associate the existing knowledge score of mothers of under five children with selected demographic variable.

RESULTS:

Distribution of respondents in relation to age of mothers of under five children revealed that among 60 participants 20(33.33%) belonged to the age group of 18-25 years, 26(43.33%) belonged to the age group of 26-35 years, 9(15%) belonged to the age group of 36-45 years, and rest of 5(8.3%) belonged to the age group of 45 year and above.

Distribution of respondents in relation to religion reveals that among 60 participants 49(81.7%) belonged to Hindu religion, 4(6.7%) belonged to Muslim religion.5(8.3%) belongs to Christian religion and rest of 2(3.3%) belongs to others religion.

In relation to type of family It was observed that among 60 participants 11(18.3%) belongs to nuclear family, 39(65%) belongs to joint family. 10(16.7%) belongs to extended family and no one belongs to single parent family background.

Distribution of respondents in relation to occupation reveals that among 60 participants 14(23.3%) were unemployed, 28(46.7%) were belongs to agriculture occupation. 15 (25%) belongs to laborer occupation and rest of 3(5%) belongs to skilled worker occupation.

In relation to education of mothers among 60 participants 25(41.7%) belongs to nonformal education, 27(45%) were belongs to primary education. 8(13.3%) belongs to secondary education and no one is graduate.

Distribution of respondents in relation to monthly family income reveals that among 60 participants 18(30%) income below 3000, 34(63.3%) belongs to 3001-5000 income, 4(6.7%) belongs to 5001-10000 income and no one belongs to income above 10000.

In relation to dietary pattern of family reveals that among 60 participants 14(23.3%) belongs to vegetarian dietary pattern and rest of other 46(76.7%) belongs to non vegetarian dietary pattern.

Distribution of respondents in relation to number of children in the family belongs that among 60 participants 12(20%) belongs to 1 children in the family, 39(65%) belongs to 2 children in the family, 4(6.7%) having 3 children in the family and rest of others belongs to above 3 children in the family.

In relation to any previous knowledge regarding malnutrition reveals that among 60 participants 27(45%) having knowledge and rest of 33(55%) having no knowledge regarding malnutrition.

Distribution among source of knowledge in that total 45% having total knowledge from various sources. In that 5(18.5%) gets knowledge from family members, 13(48.14%) from health members, 5(18.5%) from Mass media- T.V., Radio, Newspaper, magazines and etc. and rest of others 4(14.81%) gets knowledge from multiple sources of information.

All data findings that existing knowledge in pre-test respondents 47% were having inadequate knowledge, 43% were having moderately adequate knowledge and 10% were having adequate knowledge.

We conclude that from the 8 variables in that 1 is significantly associated with existing knowledge score with their demographic variable so hypotheses is rejected.

DELIMITATION

1. Mothers who are staying at waghodiya taluka, vadodara city.
2. Mothers whom Children's age below 5 years.

DISCUSSION

Discussion based on the formulated objectives of the study and hypothesis. The study was designed to assess the level of knowledge in mothers of under five children who is staying at waghodiya taluka, vadodara. So based on that more knowledge increased and to find out association between knowledge score with selected demographic variables in that there is only one significant association between education and knowledge are there. So hypothesis is rejected. Overall mean% is 29.7% and standard deviation is 6.47.

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CONCLUSION

The following conclusions were drawn on the basis of the present study. In the knowledge test which is conducted among 60

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participants, 28(47%) had Inadequate knowledge score, 26(43%) had moderately adequate knowledge score and 6(10%) had adequate knowledge score on prevention of under five malnutrition among mothers. So I conclude that from the entire 8 variables from that 1 is significantly associated with knowledge score with their demographic variable with associate hence the hypothesis ($\mathbf{H_1}$) is rejected.

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