
“A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN REGARDING UPPER RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION IN CHILDREN IN PEDIATRICS O.P.D. AT CIVIL HOSPITAL SANGRUR PUNJAB.”

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ABSTRACT

There are acute and chronic respiratory diseases. Acute respiratory disease is the disease, which is a rapid onset with severe symptoms. Chronic respiratory disease is the disease which persists for a long time. Respiratory infection may cause inflammation of respiratory tract anywhere from nose to alveoli. Symptoms are running nose, cough, and sore throat, difficulty in breathing ear problem and fever. Some children die due to pneumonia which is a major Complication. India, Nepal, and Indonesia account for 40% of global mortality, 90% are due to pneumonia. Risk- factors include overcrowding population, father smoking in house “A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge among mothers of under-five children regarding upper respiratory tract infection in children in pediatrics O.P.D. at civil hospital Sangrur Punjab” The objective of the study to find out the knowledge of the mothers regarding the upper respiratory tract Infection. The total sample of the study was 100 mothers and selected by convenient sampling based on the research problem and objectives of the study techniques. The conclusions were drawn on the basis of findings of the study. The findings showed that mothers had poor knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection

Key words: Acute respiratory infection, Under five children, mother, paediatrics OPD. Knowledge.

INTRODUCTION:

“The nation walks on the feet of little children. Children are the wealth of tomorrow. Take care of them if you wise to have a strong India”. Jawaharlal Nehru

Children is regarded the future hope of a nation, so to nurture them and Strive for their well-being is essential. Good health is the cornerstone for survival, and development for current and succeeding generations. Healthy child performs better in school, grow in to healthy adults and to turn give their children a better start in life. Physical growth and mental development of Children depend upon the interaction between nature and health. Children must receive a well-Balanced diet to enable them to achieve their full genetic potential. Respiratory diseases are the diseases related to the gaseous exchange. That is the disorder in the nose, Nasopharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi and lungs. There are acute and chronic respiratory diseases. Acute respiratory disease is the disease, which is a rapid onset with severe symptoms. Chronic respiratory disease is the disease which persists for a long time. Respiratory infection may cause inflammation of respiratory tract anywhere from nose to alveoli. Symptoms are running nose, cough, and sore throat, difficulty in breathing ear problem and fever. Some children die due to pneumonia which is a major Complication. India, Nepal, and Indonesia account for 40% of global mortality, 90% are due to pneumonia. Risk- factors include overcrowding population, father smoking in house.

Objectives:

1. To find out the knowledge of the mothers regarding the upper respiratory tract Infection.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge and demographic variables (Age, Educational states, Area, Income,) of the mothers regarding the upper respiratory tract infection.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research design: Descriptive research design. The design is used for assessing the knowledge among mothers of under- five children regarding upper respiratory tract infection.

Research setting: The study was conducted in the Civil Hospital of Sangrur. The samples are selected from the civil hospital. This setting was chosen on the basis of investigator's feasibility, in term of availability and accessibility of under- five mothers.

Target population: In this presence study the population consists of under-five mothers who are attending the O.P.D. on this day.

Sample and sampling technique: The total sample of the study was 100 mothers and selected by convenient sampling

Based on the research problem and objectives of the study the following steps were undertaken to select and develop the data collection tool.

RESULTS

Table 1 Frequency & Percentage distribution of sample characteristics

Characteristic	Option	Frequency	Percentage
Age of mother	18-24 Years	30	30
	24-30 Years	37	37
	30-35 Years	28	28
	>35 years	5	5
Religion	Hindu	29	29
	Muslim	60	60
	Sikh	8	8
	other	3	3
Type of family	Nuclear	47	47
	Joint	47	47
	Extended	6	6
Education of mother	Illiterate	9	9
	Primary	39	39
	Middle	24	24
	Secondary	14	14
	Graduation & above	14	14
Family income	Below 5000	4	4
	5000-10000	46	46
	10000-15000	45	45
Occupation of mother	Self- employed	10	10
	Govt. service	1	1
	Private service	18	18
	House wife	71	71
Source of information	Never	36	36
	Personal knowledge	37	37
	Newspaper/magazine	13	13
	Family/relatives/ friends	14	14
Child age group	0-3 year	72	72
	3-5 year	28	28
Residential area	Urban	47	47
	Rural	53	53

Table -2 Frequencies, Range, Mean and standard deviation of knowledge scores among mothers of under-five regarding upper respiratory tract infection. (N-100)

Grade	Score	Frequency	Range	Mean	Median%	SD
Good	21-30	12	26	11.82	10	6.77
Average	11-20	37				
Poor	0-10	51				

Table-3 Showing the Mean, median, and standard deviation, frequency, range, and mean% (N-100)

Descriptive statistics	Mean	Median	S.D.	Maximum	Minimum	Range	Mean %	Possible gain%
Knowledge score	11.82	10	6.77	28	2	26	39.40	60.60

Table-4 association of knowledge score with socio demographic variable

Demographic data		Levels(N=100)			Chi Test	P Value	D.f.	Table Value
Variables	Opts	Good	Average	low				
Age of mothers	18-24 Years	5	11	14	3.111**	0.795	6	12.592
	25-30 Years	3	16	18				
	31-35 Years	4	8	16				
	>35 Years	0	2	3				
Religion	Hindu	5	13	11	4.210**	0.648	6	12.592
	Muslim	7	20	33				
	Sikh	0	3	5				
	others	0	1	2				
Type of family	Nuclear	5	18	24	0.258**	0.992	4	9.488
	Joint	6	17	24				
	Extended	1	2	3				
Education	Illiterate	0	1	8	66.518*	0.000	8	15.507
	Primary	0	7	32				
	Middle	1	13	10				
	Secondary	3	10	1				
	Graduation &above	8	6	0				
Family income	Below 5000	0	3	21	27.344*	0.000	6	12.592
	5000-10000	5	20	26				
	10000-15000	5	9	3				
	Above 15000	2	5	1				
Sources of information	Never	2	11	23	13.407*	0.037	6	12.592
	Personal knowledge	4	16	17				
	Newspaper/magazine	5	5	3				
	Familymembers/Friends	1	5	8				
Mother occupation	Self-employed	1	5	4	12.573**	0.050	6	12.592
	Govt. service	0	1	0				
	Private service	6	6	6				
	House wife	5	25	41				
Child age group	0-3 years	8	26	38	0.384**	0.825	2	5.991
	3-5 years	4	11	13				
Residential area	Urban	5	17	25	0.237**	0.888	2	5.991
	Rural	7	20	26				

SUMMARY

The present study ‘‘A descriptive study to assess the knowledge among mothers of under-five children regarding upper respiratory tract infection in children in paediatric OPD at civil hospital Sangrur, Punjab’’ The aim of the study was to assess knowledge of mothers regarding upper respiratory tract infection. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding upper respiratory tract infection, and to determine the association of knowledge with their selected demographic variables.

The research design was descriptive research design. The sample size was 100. In the present study the population consisted of mothers of under-five children.

The inclusion criteria included that the mothers were selected, mothers who were willing to participate in the study and who were having read and speak Punjabi or Hindi language. The exclusion criteria included who were not present at the time of data collection. Two tools were used and these were demographic variables, structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection.

Data collection for the study was done at civil hospital (Malerkotla) Sangrur. The data collection period was extending from the 10th May to 25th May 2017.

The time of data collection was from 9am to 2 pm. 100 samples were selected by using the convenient sampling technique. The findings of present study reveal that overall score mean knowledge score is 11.82 (39.40%) + - 6.77 of mothers regarding upper respiratory tract infection. It revealed that majority of subject 51 % had poor knowledge but some respondent 12 % had good knowledge whereas only 37 % had average knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection. The Chi square value is less than table value in all demographic variables except education, family income. In family income the Chi square value is higher than table value which indicated that there was significant relationship between family income, and knowledge of mothers regarding upper respiratory tract infection.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions were drawn on the basis of findings of the study. The findings showed that mothers had poor knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection

FUNDING SOURCES

No funding sources

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest regarding this investigation.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee

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