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Effectiveness of health teaching regarding home care of child with convulsion among care givers

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Abstract

Convulsions in children is one of the major health problem, parents also continued to worry about the effects of seizures and treatment in three areas: on their child's brain (brain damage, death and cognitive deficits) on the child's mental health, and on the family. These parents were concerned about how to manage their child's seizures, including worries related to the medical diagnosis, negative responses of others to the epilepsy, lifestyle restrictions, and mental health problems. By seeing above factors the investigator noticed that the caregiver was deficit in knowledge of causes, sign and symptoms, home care and prevention of injury of child with convulsion. Many of them were quite anxious while witnessing their child convulsing in front of them especially for the first time. The Caregiver thought that the child may have lifetime disorder or the child has serious illness. The anxiety of the caregiver may transfer to the children and later it may harm the health of the family itself. A quasi experimental study was done on 60 samples. "one group pre test-post test" design. The data collection was structured interview schedule, questionnaire to assess the knowledge of the sample.

Keywords: Effectiveness, health teaching, care giver, home care, child with convulsion

Introduction

Convulsion is defined as seizure occurring in a child aged six months to five years precipitated by fever arising from infection outside the nervous system. Fever is the single most chief complaint in 40–50% of children. According to WHO epilepsy is a major public health concern, The International League Against epilepsy (ILAE) and the International bureau for epilepsy (IBE) are carrying out a global campaign to provide better information and raise awareness about epilepsy, and strengthen public and private efforts to improve care and reduce the disorder's impact in the children.

Problem Statement

"A study to assess the effect of health teaching regarding home care of child with convulsion among care givers in selected hospitals of Pune city."

Objectives of the study

1. To assess the knowledge of caregiver before health teaching among care giver on home care of convulsion.
2. To assess the knowledge of caregiver after health teaching regarding home care of child with convulsion.
3. To correlate knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Research Hypothesis

Ho: There will be no significant difference on the level of knowledge of caregiver regarding home care of child having convulsion.

Research Methodology

Research Approach: Evaluative Research Approach

Research Design: Quasi Experimental Design (one group pre test-post test)

Population

The population of the study comprised all the caregivers who are taking care of the children with convulsion disorder.

Sample & Sample Size

All caregivers who are taking care of the children with convulsion disorder and the sample size was 60 care givers who are taking care of the children with convulsion disorder.

Sampling Technique

The sample is drawn by Non-Probability Purposive Sampling

Development and description of tool

A Structured Interview Schedule was used for assessing the knowledge of caregiver regarding home care of convulsion

Structured Questionnaire included two sections:

Section I: Demographic profile of samples such as age of the child, relationship with child, education, occupation, monthly income, type of family, knowledge of convulsion in children.

Section II: This section comprised questions on the following broad aspects causes, Sign & symptoms, Home care, Prevention of injury, Diet, Management & Misconception

Plan for data collection: The investigator administered the Structured Questionnaire for the pre-test.

Result
Section-III

Analysis of data related to the effect of health teaching on the knowledge score based on correct answers in study group.

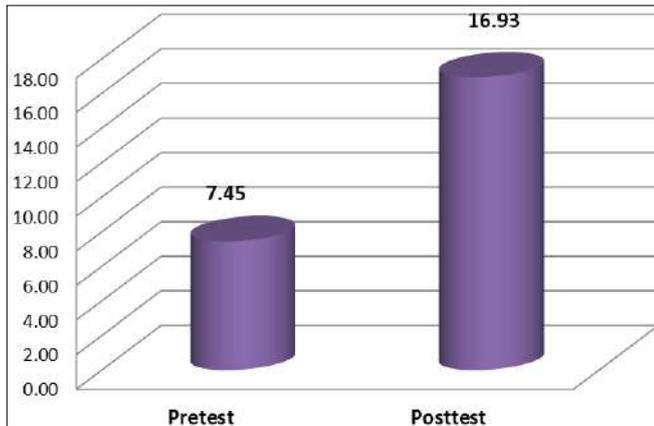


Fig 1: Pretest and Post test knowledge score

Researcher applied paired t test to compare difference between average scoring of before and after health teaching. Since P value is less than 0.05 (P value = 0.000) difference in average scores is statistically significant. Researcher concluded at 5% level of significance and 59 degrees of freedom that the above data gives sufficient evidence to conclude that people who have received health teaching on home care of convulsion had higher mean knowledge scores in post-test than in pre-test. Hence we reject null hypothesis and accept research hypothesis. It can be concluded that, the health teaching regarding home care of convulsion is proved to be effective in delivering the knowledge and awareness.

Summary

Quasi- experimental approach was used for this study. The study was conducted on 60 care giver whose children with 1month to 5 years of age were admitted with convulsion. The study adopted Orem’s self care deficit theory, for the development of health teaching. One group, pre-test post-test design was used to assess the knowledge of care giver regarding convulsion. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was adopted for the sample selection. As per the criteria laid down for the study.

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