

Assess The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Program On Knowledge Regarding Selected Aspects Of Care Of Infants Among The Primigravida Mothers In Selected Area

Ms.Madhuri M. Kotkar

Designation: Clinical Instructor M.Sc.Nursing (Obgy)

Address: I.N.E.R.T.M.V, Gultekdi, Pune-37

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this study was to assess effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding selected aspects of care of infants among the primigravida Mothers

Objectives:

- 1) To assess the knowledge of primigravida Mothers regarding selected aspects of care of infants.*
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding selected aspects of care among primigravida Mothers of Loni (BK).*
- 3) To find the association between selected demographical variable and the post test knowledge of Mothers regarding care of infants.*

Methods:

Methods: The Conceptual Framework used in the present study based on Kings Goal attainment Model. The study involves evaluative approach and the design was one group pre test post test pre - experimental design. The study was conducted on 30 primipara mothers using structured knowledge questionnaire.

Key terms: *planned teaching, infants, primigravida mothers.*

INTRODUCTION:

Infants are small, helpless and the needful being and need their parents or the caregiver to take care of them. They need a lot of attention. Sometimes, providing that care as a new parent or care giver can seem daunting. Therefore health care workers need to provide accurate knowledge about care of infants to the Mothers through various methods to inculcate awareness among the most prone group of the infants in the society.

The high rates of preventable death and poor health and well-being of newborns and children under the age of five are indicators of the uneven coverage of life-saving interventions and, more broadly, of inadequate social and economic development. Poverty, poor nutrition and insufficient access to clean water and sanitation are all harmful factors, as is insufficient access to quality health services such as essential care for newborns.

Health promotion, disease prevention services (such as vaccinations) and treatment of common childhood illnesses are essential if children are to thrive as well as survive.

Newborn deaths account for 45% of deaths among children under the age of five globally, resulting in 2.7 million lives lost each year. In addition, 2.6 million babies die in the last 3 months of pregnancy or during childbirth (stillbirths) and 303,000 maternal deaths occur each year.

In 2016 2.6 million children died in the first month of life from conditions and diseases associated with lack of quality care at birth or skilled care and treatment immediately after birth.

Statement of Problem:

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding selected aspects of care of infants among the primigravida Mothers residing in Loni (BK), Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

Objectives:

- 1) To assess the knowledge of primigravida Mothers regarding selected aspects of care of infants.
- 2) To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding selected aspects of care among primigravida Mothers of Loni (BK).
- 3) To find the association between selected demographical variable and the post test knowledge of Mothers regarding care of infants.

Hypothesis:

H₀: There is no difference in the knowledge score of the Mothers before and after the planned teaching program on selected aspects of care of infants.

H₁: There is significant increase in the post test knowledge score of Mothers regarding selected aspects of care of infants.

Review of Literature

Ms Smeeta D Mahindrakar was conducted a study on Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Attitude And Knowledge of Selected Aspects of Prenatal Care Among Primigravida Mothers Attending Antenatal OPD , descriptive survey approach and the design was descriptive cross sectional study design. The study was conducted on 40 primigravida mothers using Structured Knowledge and Attitude Questionnaires at K.L.E. S Dr. Prabhakar Kore charitable hospital, Belgaum, Karnataka result shows that calculated paired “t” value 23.15 is greater than tabulated “t” value 1.96. This indicates that the gain in knowledge score is statistically significant at $P < 0.05$. It is evidenced that developed STP was effective in improving the knowledge of Primigravida mothers regarding gestational weight and diet management

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach was selected as **evaluative approach** to see the ‘Assess effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge regarding selected aspects of care of infants among the primigravida Mothers.’

RESEARCH DESIGN

A one group pre test post test pre -experimental design. was chosen for the study.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

Study was conducted in selected areas of Loni (BK), Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.

POPULATION

In this study population is the primipara mothers residing in Loni BK

SAMPLE

sample consisted of 30 primipara mothers who are residing in Loni Bk.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The sampling technique used in this research study is Non probability purposive sampling technique.

Major findings of the study

Findings related to the demographic description:

Finding of section 1 shows the characteristics of samples. Most of the samples (43.33%) were in the age group of 22-24 and very few (26.66%) were in the age group of 25-30. Majority of the primigravida Mothers (36.66%) were educated up to the primary level whereas few Mothers (6.66%) completed their higher education. Most of the samples (70%) were housewife and few (30%) were daily labours. Majority of the samples (43.33%) were having monthly income between 6001-9000

Whereas very few (20%) were under the category of 9001-12000. Maximum of the samples (76.66%) belong to Hindu religion whereas few (23.33%) belong to other religions. 53.33% were a part of joint family whereas 46.66% belong to nuclear family. Majority of the samples (76.66%) visited the hospital during ANC period at least 1-3 times whereas 23.33% of sample visited the hospital only once during their ANC period. Majority of the sample (90%) have taken T.T immunization during ANC period whereas 10% have not taken it. 93.33% of the samples do not suffer from any kind of illness or any gestational diseases whereas sample suffering from diabetes and hypertension account to 3.33% respectively. Majority of the samples (43.33%) have their infant in the age group of 6-9 months whereas only few (6.66%) have their infant in the age group of 9-12 months.

The effect of plan teaching on knowledge regarding selected aspects of care of infants. Knowledge score in pre test is 53.43% and post test is 82.43%. The obtained "t" value is 12.17 which are statistically highly significant at 0.05 level of knowledge regarding selected aspects of care of infants. This indicates that the knowledge of the primigravida mothers regarding selected aspects of care of infants improved remarkably after plan teaching. Findings of the study shows that there was significant increase in knowledge score of Mothers regarding care of infants in post test after the implementation of planned teaching program, from this it can be concluded that planned teaching program was more effective in improving knowledge of mothers regarding care of infants.

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that researcher should periodically organize health education for Primigravida mothers about care of infants, as there is an abundant opportunities for nursing professionals to educate mothers on care of infants. The present study would help to nursing students to understand the importance & provide need based care to the mother regarding care of infants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Keeping in view the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made.

- A similar study can be done on a larger sample.
- A comparative study can be done between different categories of professionals.
- A study may be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of booklet related to care of infants
- A study can be done on association between various demographic variables, which were significant on larger sample

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