



ISSN: 0976-3376

Available Online at <http://www.journalajst.com>

ASIAN JOURNAL OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Asian Journal of Science and Technology
Vol. 6, Issue 07, pp. 1558-1560, July, 2015

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FEBRILE SEIZURE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

*Dr. Anitha Rajendrababu and Manimegalai

Rajalakshmi College of Nursing, Department of Child Health Nursing, Chennai, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 02nd April, 2015

Received in revised form

11th May, 2015

Accepted 25th June, 2015

Published online 31st July, 2015

Key words:

Knowledge,
Febrile seizure.

Copyright © 2015 Anitha Rajendrababu and manimegalai. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

ABSTRACT

The study to assess the planned teaching programme on knowledge febrile seizure among the mothers of under five children in Chennai. One group pre-test post-test design was used and 30 mothers of under five children were participated through non-probability convenient sampling technique. The tool consists of socio-demographical variables and questionnaire was used with 20 items with four point rating scale and the level of knowledge was classified as inadequate knowledge (<50%), moderately adequate knowledge (51-74%) and adequate knowledge (>76%). The results showed that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge of febrile seizure among mothers of under five.

INTRODUCTION

A child is precious not only to the parents, family, community and nation but also to the world at large. Children especially under five are more prone to develop infection as their immune system is immature. Febrile seizure is the one of the commonest disorders of the childhood and it cause lot of worries to the parents and caregivers. It is characterised by recurrent unprovoked seizures and is associated with significant rise in body temperature. The most commonly occur in children between the ages of 6 months to 5 years. According to world statistics, 50/100,000 children developed convulsions every year. In this 4% of convulsions occur in first 6 months and 3 years of age. According to Shinner *et al.* (2001) children with febrile status epilepticus are more likely to had neo natal seizures and to have pre existing neurological abnormalities.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

One group pre-test post-test design was used and 30 mothers of under five children were participated through non-probability convenient sampling technique. The tool consists of socio-demographical variables and questionnaire was used with 20 items with four point rating scale and the level of knowledge was classified as inadequate knowledge (<50%), moderately adequate knowledge (51-74%) and adequate knowledge (>76%).

*Corresponding author: Dr. Anitha Rajendrababu,
Rajalakshmi College of Nursing, Department of Child Health
Nursing, Chennai, India.

Samples of 8 mothers were selected through sampling technique per day, then pre test was conducted and 15 to 20 minutes were taken for conducting planned teaching programme. At the end of planned teaching programme 10 minutes were allotted for discussion. The post test was conducted after 5 days using the questionnaire. The same procedure was followed for all the samples.

RESULTS

The results showed that there is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge of febrile seizure among mothers of under five.

DISCUSSION

The present study clearly reveals that, among 30 mothers of under five children, 43.33% having adequate knowledge, 33.33% having moderate knowledge and 23.33% having inadequate knowledge regarding febrile seizures. There was significant difference in pre and posttest knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding febrile seizures at the level of $p < 0.001$. The study also reveals that there was an association between demographic variables and level of knowledge among mothers of under five children. The findings of this study was supported by Berg, (2009), stated that knowledge on febrile seizure among parents was insufficient. It suggested that information prior to the first febrile seizure is necessary to reduce the anxiety level and thus lead to appropriate reaction in case of recurrence.

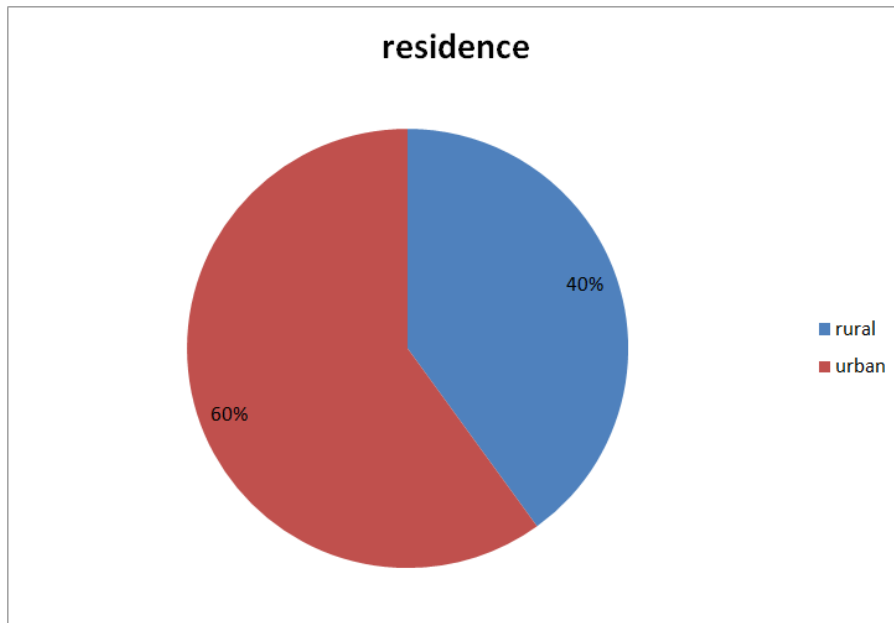


Figure 1. Percentage distribution of mothers of under five children on the basis of place of RESIDENCE

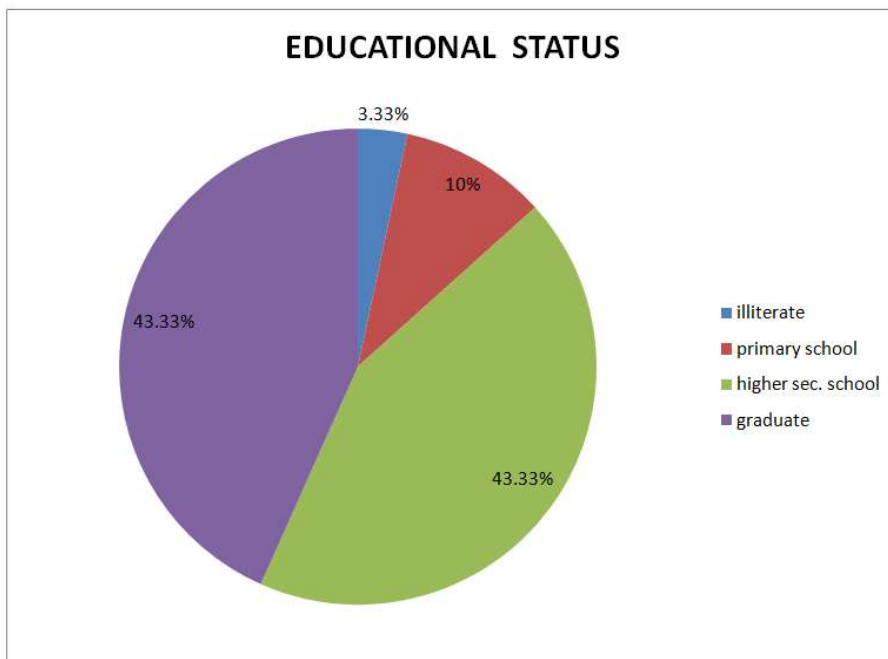


Figure 2. Percentage distribution of mothers of under five children according to their educational status

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding febrile seizure

Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate knowledge	<50%	13	43.34%
Moderately adequate knowledge	51-75%	10	33.33%
Adequate knowledge	>76%	07	23.33%
Total		30	100%

Table 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of post test level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding febrile seizure

Level of knowledge	Score	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Inadequate knowledge	<50%	2	6.66%
Moderately adequate knowledge	51-75%	14	46.66%
Adequate knowledge	>76%	14	46.66%
Total		30	(99.99%) 100%

Table 3. Comparison of pretest and posttest of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding febrile seizures

Level of knowledge	Group	Pre-test		Post-test		Paired t-test	Degree of freedom	Significance
		Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	t-test	n=1	
	n =30	57.83	22.63	78	15.86	0.79	29	P <0.001

Acknowledgement

We express our deep and sincere gratitude to Dr. Prof. Mrs. Anita Rajendra Babu M.Sc (N) RN., RM., Ph.D. Principal, Rajalakshmi college of nursing, Chennai.

REFERENCES

Marlow, D.R. 2007. Text book of pediatric nursing, 6th edition, New Delhi, Elsevier publication.

Neelam gupta, 2007. Text book of epilepsy freedom from stigma, 2nd edition, CBS publication.

Shinner, et al. 2001. knowledge on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children, *American journal of paediatrics*, 34-39(13).

Berg, A. *et al.* 2009. A prospective study on recurrent febrile seizures, *Indian journal of paediatrics*, 66-71(32).

Wongs, 2009. Text book of nursing care of infants and children, 7th edition, elseviers publication.
