

A Study to assess the Effectiveness of Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Febrile Seizure among Mother of Under Five Children.

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ABSTRACT:

Febrile seizure is one of the most common types of seizure. Majority of mothers had adequate information about febrile seizure, but there were negative beliefs about febrile seizure among mothers of under five children with febrile seizure and these misconceptions will lead to harmful action to control seizure in the child. The objectives of the study were to assess the pretest posttest knowledge on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children, to determine the effectiveness of teaching program on febrile seizure among mother of under five children, and to associate the post-test knowledge with the selected demographic variables among mothers of under five children. The research design chosen for the study was quasi-experimental one group pretest-posttest design. The total numbers of samples were 100 mothers of under five children who fulfilled the criteria of the study. The conceptual framework adopted for this study was Modified Imogene King's goal attainment theory (1981). Sampling technique chosen for the study was Non probability purposive sampling technique. Semi structure interview questionnaires were used to assess demographic & clinical Variables and knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children. Data was collected from 25/2/2021 to 25/3/2021. Outcomes were evaluated by descriptive and inferential statistics. The results revealed that the pretest mean score of knowledge among mothers of under five children was 36.09 ± 1.81 and the post test mean score was 48.35 ± 0.78 . The mean difference score was 12.26. The calculated paired test value of $r = 67.640$, It was found to be statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. This study clearly infers that educational program on knowledge regarding febrile seizure imparted to the mothers of under

five children was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge.

KEYWORDS: effectiveness, teaching program, knowledge, febrile seizure, mothers of under five children.

I. INTRODUCTION:

Febrile seizure is an "event in infancy or childhood usually occurring between the 3 months to 5 years of age, associated with fever, but without evidence of intracranial infection or defined cause for the seizure"^[16] Giving information can improve parental knowledge and so parents will manage febrile seizures better when they occur^[27]. Adequate understanding may help the parents cope with the frightening experience of watching their child with febrile seizure. Knowledge may also help to reduce fear and anxiety among mothers.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

Approximately 1 in every 25 children will have at least 1 febrile convulsion and more than one third of these children will have additional febrile seizure before they outgrow the tendency to have them^[18]. The male and female ratio is approximately 1.6 to 1. The condition is more common in children belonging to a lower socioeconomic status, presumably because of inadequate access to medical care^[11].

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Peak of incidence of febrile seizure it starts from 3 month and it is disappearing after five year of age. Many parents still have inadequate knowledge and negative attitude about febrile seizure. Some of them feel it is contagious^[25]. Hence during hyperthermia, the children are not given any assistance or care. The parents should involve themselves in matters concerning their Childs with hyperthermia and its management. It is

important for to reduce the chance of getting febrile seizure in under five children.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research Setting

The study was conducted in the Velleri village, Arni taluk, Tiruvannamalai district.

Population

The population of the study was Mothers of under five children in the Velleri village, Arni taluk, Tiruvannamalai district.

Sample

Mothers of under five children in the Velleri village, Arni taluk, Tiruvannamalai district.

Sample Size

The sample size was 100

Sampling technique

Non probability purposive sampling technique.

Inclusion criteria

- Mothers of under five children.
- Mothers who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion criteria

- Mothers who are not willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers who had previously witnessed febrile seizure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:

Section-A: Demographic data

Demographic variables of the subjects which includes age of mothers, type of family, residence, educational status, occupational status, monthly family income, and numbers of under five in the family.

Section-B: Semi structured questionnaires:

It consists of 25 questions which were divided into two separate sub headings.

- Question to assess the knowledge on hyperthermia.
- Question to assess the knowledge about febrile seizure.

Validity of the tool

Assessment of pretest level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.
n = 100

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (25 – 33)	1	1.0
Moderate (34 – 42)	99	99.0
Adequate (43 – 50)	0	0

The tool was validated by the experts in the field of Pediatrics, Child Health Nursing and the statistics. Based on their suggestion and recommendation the tool was finalized.

Reliability of the tool

The reliability of the tool was determined using test –retest method, which showed $r = 0.83$ for semi structure questionnaires. Hence the tools were found highly reliable.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The data collection period was four weeks. Data was collected every day from 25.02.2021 to 25.03.21. Formal permission was obtained from Panchayat Chairman of Velleri village. Study samples were enrolled by using purposive sampling technique. Participants selected were given self introduction and then consent was obtained from them. Pretest was done by using semi structure questionnaires and same day teaching program was conducted regarding management of febrile seizure. The teaching group was consisted about 5-10 mothers using lecture and demonstration method.

III. RESULT

Description of Socio – Demographic Variables

In the present study, in regard to age of the mothers, 89(89%) were aged below 30 years and 11(11%) were aged above 30 years. Regarding type of family, 55(55%) belonged to nuclear family and 45(45%) belonged to joint family. In respect to residence of the underfive children, all 100(100%) were residing in rural area. In case of educational status of the mothers, 43(43%) were studied upto HSC, 27(27%) were SSLC, 26(26%) were graduates, 3(3%) were post graduates and 1(1.0%) was illiterate. Regarding occupational status of the mothers, 87(87%) were housewives and 13(13%) were private employees. Considering the monthly family income, 79(79%) had a monthly family income of <Rs.10, 000 and 21(21%) had a monthly family income of >Rs.10, 000. Regarding number of under five children in the family, 85(85%) had only one under five children and 15(15%) had two under five children.

The table showed among 100 mothers of under five children chosen for the study to assess the retest knowledge regarding febrile seizure, most of the mothers of under five children (99%) had

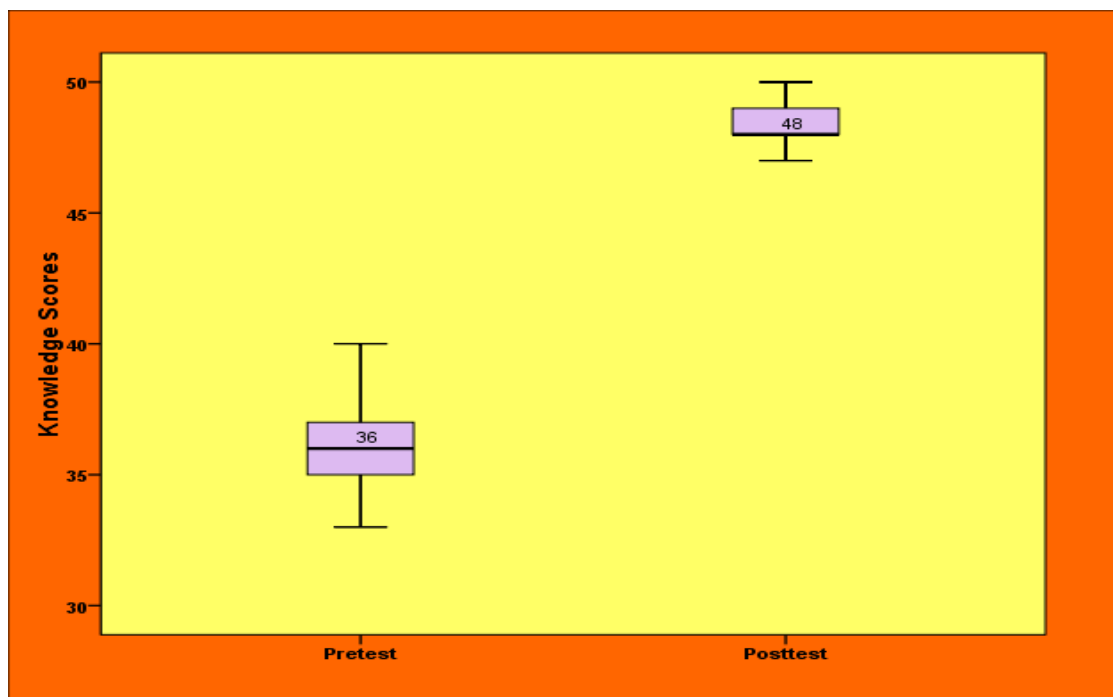
moderate knowledge and only 1mother of under five children (1%) had low level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure.

Assessment of posttest level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children. n = 100

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate (25 – 33)	0	0
Moderate (34 – 42)	0	0
Adequate (43 – 50)	100	100.0

The table showed that the post test level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure, all mothers of under five children (100%) were having adequate knowledge.

Comparison of pretest and post test knowledge scores regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.



The Figure 1 showed that comparison of pretest and post test knowledge scores regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children (Median: Pretest – 36.0, Post Test – 48.0).

Association of post test level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

The data concluded that the association of post test level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables showed that educational status ($\chi^2=9.896$, $p=0.042$) alone had shown statistically significant association with

level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children at $p<0.01$ level and the other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with post test level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

IV. DISCUSSION

In the present study to assess the pre-test and post- test knowledge on febrile seizure among mothers of under five children showed that in pretest, most of the mothers 99(99%) had moderate knowledge and 1(1%) had inadequate knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children respectively, and in posttest, all of the mothers of under five children 100(100%) had adequate knowledge regarding febrile seizures respectively. This result was supported by Bhardwaj, Sharma and Parashar(2020) conducted a descriptive study on assess the knowledge regarding seizure among mothers of under-five children at selected pediatric hospital in Jaipur city with a view to develop informational booklet. The sample consists of 100 mothers. Convenient sampling technique was used in this study. The data were collected by an informational booklet on seizure. The results showed that 12% of the Mothers had poor knowledge regarding seizure children, 54% had average knowledge, 28% of the mother's had good knowledge and 6% of mothers had excellent knowledge regarding seizure in children. The study concluded that Mothers have special needs for knowledge regarding seizure to better health of under- five children^[8].

In the present study to determine the effectiveness of teaching program on febrile seizure among the mothers of under five children showed that the pretest mean score of knowledge among mothers of under five children was 36.09 ± 1.81 and the post -test mean score was 48.35 ± 0.78 . The mean difference score was 12.26. The calculated paired 't' test value of $t = 67.640$ was found to be statistically highly significant at $p < 0.001$ level. This clearly infers that educational program on knowledge regarding febrile seizure imparted to the mothers of under five children was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge. This result was supported by Chockalingam (2020) conducted a pre-experimental, a one group pre- and post-test Design to assess Effectiveness of Video-assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Management and Prevention of Febrile Seizure among Mothers of Children Aged under Five Years in Pondicherry. The sample consists of 100 mothers. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used in this study. The data were collected by structured questionnaire. The results showed that video-assisted teaching on febrile seizure was statistically highly significant among mothers of children aged under five at p value < 0.001 level. The studies concluded that the video-

assisted teaching was effective and ameliorate the knowledge concerning management and prevention of febrile seizure among mothers of children aged under^[10].

In the present study to find the association between the post-test knowledge with the selected demographic variables among the mothers of under five children showed that the demographic variable educational status ($\chi^2 = 9.896$, $p = 0.042$) had shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children at $p < 0.01$ level and the other demographic variables had not shown statistically significant association with level of knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children respectively. This result was supported by Alzweihary, Alkhalifah, Alrayes, Alshutily and Alotaibi (2021) conducted an observational cross-sectional study on Knowledge, attitude, and practices of parents of children with febrile convulsion in Al-qassim, Saudi Arabia. The sample consists of 447 parents. Convenient sampling technique was used in this study. The data were collected by using self-administered questionnaire. The results show that 67.8% and 32.2% had poor and good knowledge of febrile convulsion. There was a significantly association between knowledge score and number of children in the family at $p = 0.022$ and the father's educational level $p = 0.002$. The study concluded that children and fathers education significantly association the knowledge of febrile convulsion^[4].

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The findings of study have scope in nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing education

- This study can provide psychological support and develop confidence among mothers in managing their children with febrile seizure.
- This study improves the knowledge among nursing students among nursing students in taking care of children with febrile seizure during their course of the study and after completion of the course.
- The nurse educator helps in bringing value and sense of responsibility among student in taking care of child with febrile seizure.

Nursing practice

- Nurses can create awareness among mothers of under five children regarding the management

of febrile seizure by providing mass health education program.

- Nurses can conduct special teaching program to common population which will improve their knowledge in taking care of their children with febrile seizure.

Nursing administration

- The finding of the study can be used as a basis of in-service education for nurses to create awareness on the importance of teaching the knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mother of under five children.
- Nursing administrators' plays an important role in nursing profession. Nursing administrator must involve themselves in policy making and budgeting for children health education sessions.
- Nursing administrator ensures that appropriate and current information is provided to the nurses so that they are capable of educating the knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mother of under five children and develop the specialized areas in hospital administration.
- Nursing administrator can implement their knowledge in outreach program to create awareness in community about management of febrile seizure.

Nursing research

- Nursing research can be focused on parents, teacher's knowledge and practice regarding management of febrile seizure.
- The findings of the study serve as a base for the nursing professionals, pediatric nurses and students to conduct further studies.
- This study helps the researchers to develop insight in the development of the teaching module and material for the knowledge regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under five children.

V. LIMITATIONS

- The study is limited to mothers of under five children Velleri Village, Arni Taluka, Tiruvannamalai district.
- The mothers of under five children who can know Tamil.
- The study was limited to 100 mothers of under five children.
- Data collection period was limited to 1 month.
- Only those who are willing to participate in the study.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on findings of the present study, the following recommendations have been made,

- Health facilities need to have neurology physician, mental health program officer, counselor to provide appropriate awareness to parents about firstaid for febrile seizure.
- To increase the level of knowledge about epilepsy and preparation to handle febrile seizures throughout providing them with information about epilepsy and febrile seizure first aid in the educational setting of teacher-in-training
- The Similar study can be conducted in other parts of the country with a large sample.
- The Similar study can be conducted in other aspects like attitude and practice regarding febrile seizure among mothers of under-five children's also.
- The study can be replicated with larger study participants for better generalization.

VII. CONCLUSION

In our study, majority of the mothers of under-five children had adequate knowledge regarding febrile seizure. These results can help to mothers of under-five children regarding febrile seizure. The main responsibility of the health care professionals to create awareness on knowledge regarding febrile seizure and there is a need for developing information and conducting educational sessions on febrile seizure for the mothers in particular and public in general.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST:

The authors have no conflicts of interest regarding this investigation.

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