

Effectiveness of Nurse-Led Education Programme on Knowledge Regarding Management of Seizure among Mothers of under Five Children in a Selected Tertiary Care Hospital, Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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ABSTRACT:

Seizures are a major concern for parents who are not fully aware of how to manage their babies with seizures. A mother is a child's most important protector. Today he is primarily responsible for the good health of children. A child is mankind's most valuable control, the most beloved, excellent in its purity and must be nurtured tenderly. Nurse-led educational programs should aim directly at educating children's families about managing maternal seizure conditions and acquiring knowledge out managing seizure disorders. A quantitative pre-experimental research approach was mothers of fewer than five children out of a sample of 100 diagnosed with seizures in this study. Baseline data were collected using a sociodemographic pro-forma, self-structured interview design for the management of seizures in mothers with children under five years of age. Data were analyzed descriptively and expressed as frequency and percentage distributions of sociodemographic characteristics and inferential statistics. The paired t-test and chi-square test are the main results of a study on the knowledge base of the mother's pre-test and post-test of her children under 5 years of age on managing seizures with nurse-initiated training and the effect target.

Keywords: Assess, Neuron, self –empowerment, Evaluation

BACKGROUND:

Seizures are one of the most common problems in children aged 5 months to 6 years and require parental care. Basic sufficient knowledge and sufficient technique are required. The purpose of this study was to assess the effectiveness of a nurse-led training program on seizure management knowledge in mothers of children under five years of age.

The World Health Organization (2012) showed that seizures are a common neurological problem in children. Many seizure disorders originate in childhood

They can easily treat nearly two-thirds of seizure disorders without a specialist. In ancient times, confiscation was considered a cure for disease. Today, people with seizure disorders also face myths about the disease, but attitudes can change when the scientific cause of the disease is identified and made known to the public through education.

Seizures are characterized by epilepsy, periods of hyperactivity in the brain that cause convulsions, involuntary and jerky movements, and other symptoms. In the long term, it can lead to the death or damage of brain cells (neurons). Seizures are an ancient disease that fascinates and terrifies scientists and the general public. I came. Before the knowledge of the central nervous system worked, seizures were a mystery. Since ancient times, the disease was thought to be possessed by gods and demons, so people who had seizures were feared and isolated. There for investigator has developed and it was implemented Nurse-led education program consisted of 3 border areas such as epidemiology, management and prevention of seizure it was developed and approved by scientific expert.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding Management of seizure among mothers of under five children.
- To find out the effectiveness of Nurse –led education programme regarding management of seizure among mother of under five children.

METHODLOGY:

Pre-experimental one group pre test and post test design and 100 sample were selected using convenience sampling method at different tertiary care hospital in Bhubaneswar. Data were collected by structured interviews. After peratest , the nurse-led education program was intended for mothers with children under the age of 5 years, and on day 4 after testing, the same interviews were conducted to determine the effectiveness of the nurse-led education program. Tests were conducted using a schedule. All collected data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

SAMPLE SELECTION CRITERIA

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Available for the duration of data collection
- Give consent to participate in the study

- Ability to communicate Odia and Hindi
- Willingness to participate in this study

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- No data collection period available
- Mothers of critically ill children

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE:

Prior Institutional ethical permission for data collection was obtained and informed consent was obtained from mothers of children under 5 years of age in the local language. Before interventions, data were collected using the structured interview method. Questionnaires were distributed after pretest to assess knowledge and handling of seizure disorders. Nurse-led training programs were delivered through power point presentations. The class lasted about an hour in a group class. Mothers were encouraged to clarify their doubts and using the same questionnaire to assess nurse-led training programs to improve knowledge and practice related to caring for children with seizure disorders. A post-test was administered on day 4.

RESULT

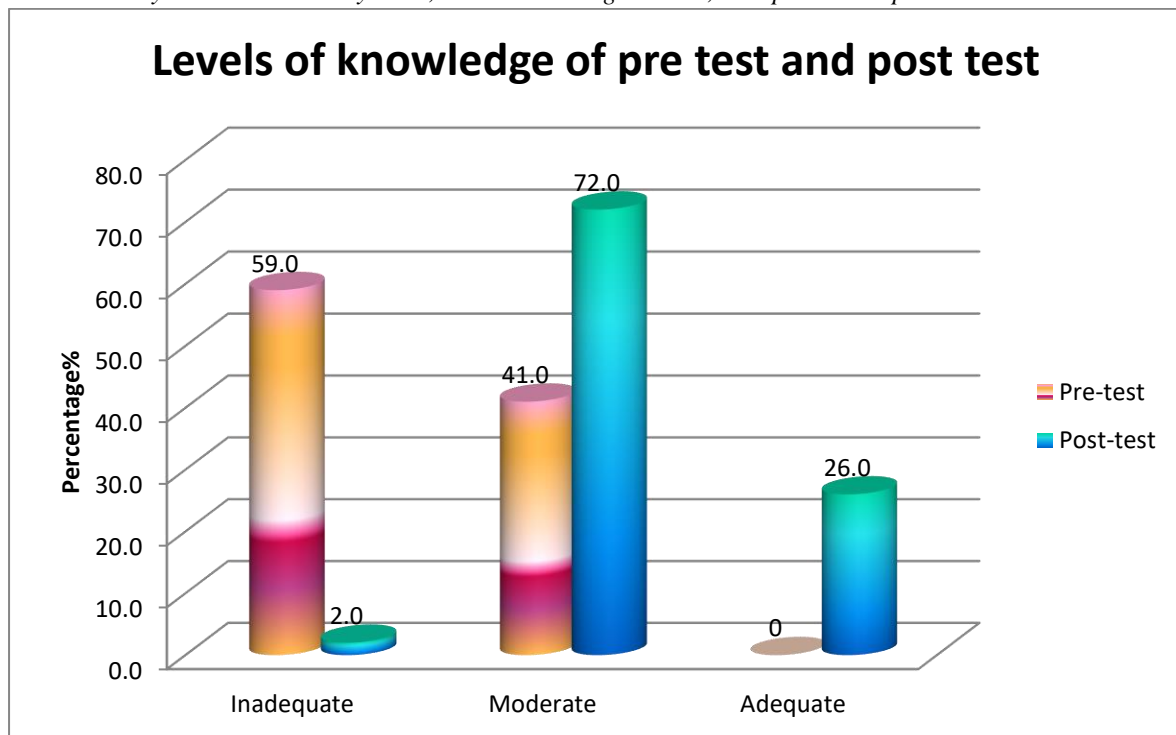
Mothers with fewer than five children had a pre-test mean of 14.13, a post-test mean of 20.34, and a standard deviation of 2.06 and 3.17 respectively. A paired 't' value of 18.12 is statistically significant because the p-value is less than 0.01 and is statistically significant.

Also, comparing pre-test and post-test knowledge levels, 59% of pre-test respondents had insufficient knowledge about seizure management, while 02% of post-test respondents had insufficient knowledge. Yes, and found to have skills in seizure management. While 41% of pretest respondents had moderate knowledge of seizure management, 72% of posttest respondents had moderate knowledge of seizure management and 26% of posttest respondents had moderate knowledge of seizure management. . Chi-square analysis found p-values for demographic variables such as mother's age and mother's occupation to be less than 0.05 for her. This is significant and rejects the null hypothesis. However, for the rest, the p-values for the demographic variables are greater than 0.05, so they are not significant and the null hypothesis is accepted. This means that there is a significant association between knowledge level and the selected demographic variables.

Frequency and percentage distribution of students according to demographic variables

Demographic Variables		F	%
1) Age of mother	a) 18 -25	26	26.0
	b) 26- 30	27	27.0
	c) 31-40	23	23.0

	d) 41 and above	24	24.0
2) Religion	a) Hindu	57	57.0
	b) Christian	20	20.0
	c) Muslims	22	22.0
	d) others	1	1.0
3) Types of family	a) Joint family	41	41.0
	b) Nuclear family	32	32.0
	c) Extended family	27	27.0
4) Area of Residence	a) Rural	30	30.0
	b) Urban	43	43.0
	c) Semi urban	27	27.0
5) Father's educational status	a) No formal education	13	13.0
	b) Up to primary	14	14.0
	c) Up to Secondary	16	16.0
	d) Intermediate	21	21.0
	e) Graduate and above	36	36.0
6) Mother's educational status	a) No formal education	15	15.0
	b) Up to primary	18	18.0
	c) Up to secondary	13	13.0
	d) Intermediate	19	19.0
	e) Graduate and above	35	35.0
7) Father's occupation	a) Unemployed	18	18.0
	b) Daily labor	8	8.0
	c) Agriculture/ Farming	22	22.0
	d) Service	29	29.0
	e) Any other specific	23	23.0
8) Mother's occupation	a) House wife	36	36.0
	b) Daily labour	12	12.0
	c) Agriculture/ Farming	16	16.0
	d) Service	19	19.0
	e) Any other specific	17	17.0
9) Monthly family income in Rupees	a) A.5000 – 10,000	19	19.0
	b) B.10,001 -20,000	20	20.0
	c) C. 20,001 – 30,000	34	34.0
	d) D. 30,001 above	27	27.0
10) Source of information regarding effects of seizure and management	a) Health personnel	41	41.0
	b) Parents/ friends/ relatives	35	35.0
	c) Mass media	15	15.0
	d) No information	9	9.0



Area wise Comparison, mean, standard deviation and mean percentage levels of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding management of seizure

AREA	PRE TEST			POST TEST			EFFECTIVENESS
	MEAN	MEAN %	SD	MEAN	MEAN %	SD	MEAN %
		X			Y		Difference (Y-X)
EPIDEMIOLOGY	5.67	56.7	1.60	8.74	67.23	1.73	10.53
MANAGEMNT	5.94	66	1.22	8.27	68.92	1.76	2.92
PREVENTION	2.52	63	0.76	3.33	66.60	0.80	3.60

Association between levels of knowledge with selected demographic variable

Demographic Variables	Chi-Square	DF	P-value	Inference
1) Age of mother	13.726	6	.033	Significant
2) Religion	6.12	6	.410	Not Significant

3) Types of family	6.498	4	.165	Not Significant
4) Area of Residence	2.564	4	.633	Not Significant
5) Father's educational status	6.482	8	.593	Not Significant
6) Mother's educational status	6.868	8	.551	Not Significant
7) Father's occupation	7.493	8	.485	Not Significant
8) Mother's occupation	20.187	8	.010	Significant
9) Monthly family income in Rupees	4.717	6	.581	Not Significant
10) Source of information regarding effects of seizure and management	6.251	6	.396	Not Significant

DISCUSSION:

Main results of research studies and reviews related to current research findings. Data were obtained from selected tertiary care hospitals in Bhubaneswar on the effectiveness of a nurse-led training program on seizure management knowledge for mothers of children under five years of age. Designs after research and testing are accepted. 100 samples were collected by a

convenient sampling technique that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A structured questioner is designed to collect data. The survey found that 27% of mothers belonged to her 26-30 year old group, 57% of respondents were Hindu, 41% of families were joint families, and 43% of respondents lived in urban areas. I know I belong. , 36% of respondents are college graduates, up to 35% of mothers are college graduates, 29% of respondents are in the service industry, 36% of respondents are housewives, and 34% have an annual income of 20,001-30,000. It is also effective through nurse-led training programs for managing seizures in mothers of children under five years of age.

CONCLUSION:

Nurse-led educational programs significantly improve mothers' knowledge of children under 5 years of age regarding seizure management. Her value after maternal testing was highly significant compared to her value before testing. For the paired t-test, the p-value was found to be less than 0.01 for her. The hypothesis formulated in this way was highly significant, and the χ^2 test was used to find relationships between her selected demographic variables and post-test knowledge scores. Researchers found that the age of the mother and the occupation of the mother mattered. However, the p-values for the remaining demographic variables exceed 0.05. Therefore, it is not significant and the null hypothesis is accepted. This means that there are significant associations between maternal knowledge levels of children under 5 years of age and demographic variables regarding seizure management.

IMPLICATION:

The current study has potential implications in many aspects such as nursing research, administration, and practice.

Nursing research:

- The current study will help the future researcher to understand the knowledge of the parents regarding management of seizure.
- The study will help to understand the effective education program which could improve the knowledge of parents at community level.

Nursing administration:

- The finding of the study can help in formulating research policy and guideline regarding the prevention, management of seizure.
- Intervention related to improving knowledge can be helpful to familiarize new nurses in the current topic.

Nursing practice:

- The result of the study helps in understanding the correct educational interventional methods which improve the knowledge among the mothers.
- At the community level, nurse should conduct mass campaigns to provide education on management of febrile seizure among the parents who has children of under five ages.
- This study helps in minimizing the prevalence and incidences of seizure and seizure related mortality at the community level.

RECOMMENDATION:

- The study recommends a future study which could possibly find out the alternative way to improve the knowledge among mothers at community level.
- A similar study could be conducted in different other setting, may be in rural India at community to understand the knowledge on management of seizure among mothers.
- A similar study could be conducted in larger sample size.
- A comparative study can be conducted among rural, urban and tribal region of India, to understand the differences in level of knowledge on management of seizure.
- This study recommend a future study to formulate a guideline and to conduct sensitization program at community level among the parents.

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