

A Study To Assess The Knowledge on Dengue Among Mothers of Under Five Children in Jeeva Nagar At Karaikal

M.P.Venkatesan¹, E.Kalaivani²

¹Associate Professor Dept of M.Sc., (N)

²Asst. Professor, Dept of M.Sc., (N)

^{1,2}Vinayaka Mission's College of Nursing, Karaikal, 609 609, Puducherry. (U.T)

Abstract- A study to assess the knowledge on Dengue among Mothers of Under Five Children in Jeeva Nagar at karaikal. The research approach was adopted for this study is Quantitative approach. The descriptive Research design was adopted for this study. Through simple random sampling technique sixty samples were selected. Semi Structured interview questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on Dengue among Mothers of under five children. The data were analyzed based on the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study result was 18% of Mothers of under five children had moderately adequate Knowledge and 82% of Mothers of under five children had inadequate Knowledge and none of them had adequate knowledge. There was no significant association between knowledge scores of Mothers of under five children when compared with demographic variables.

Keywords- Assess, knowledge, Dengue, Mothers of Under Five Children.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne tropical disease caused by the dengue virus. Symptoms typically begin three to fourteen days after infection. This may include a high fever, headache, vomiting, muscle and joint pains, and a characteristic skin rash. Recovery generally takes two to seven days. In a small proportion of cases, the disease develops into the life-threatening dengue hemorrhagic fever, resulting in bleeding, low levels of blood platelets and blood plasma leakage, or into dengue shock syndrome, where dangerously low blood pressure occurs. Dengue is spread by several species of mosquito of the *Aedes* type, principally *A. aegypti*. A number of tests are available to confirm the diagnosis including detecting antibodies to the virus or its RNA.

A vaccine for dengue fever has been approved and is commercially available in a number of countries. Other methods of prevention are by reducing mosquito and limiting

exposure to bites. This may be done by getting rid of or covering standing water and wearing clothing that covers much of the body. Treatment of acute dengue is supportive and includes giving fluid either by mouth or intravenously for mild or moderate disease. For more severe cases blood transfusion may be required. About half a million people require admission to hospital a year.

Dengue has become a global problem since the Second World War and is common in more than 110 countries. Each year between 50 and 528 million people are infected and approximately 10,000 to 20,000 die. It implies that more attention and care need for the under five children in order to prevent the Dengue and its Complication. Health teaching is the integral component of nursing Practice; Hence Nursing Personnel conduct planned teaching programmes for the Mothers of Under Five Children in order to improve the Knowledge of the Mother regarding Dengue & its prevention and enhance the ability to save the children from Dengue & its complication.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the Knowledge on Dengue among Mothers of Under Five Children in Jeeva Nagar at Karaikal.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge on Dengue among Mothers of Under Five Children.
- To find the association between the knowledge on Dengue among Mothers of Under Five Children with selected demographic variables.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH APPROACH

Research approach used for this study was quantitative research.

RESEARCH DESIGN

In this present study descriptive design was used.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

This study was conducted at Jeeva Nagar, karaikal.

POPULATION

Mothers of Under Five Children living at Jeeva Nagar, Karaikal

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample comprises 60 mothers of under five children

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Simple random sampling technique was used

V. VARIABLES

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Knowledge of the mothers.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION:

The sample were selected based on following criteria:

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- a) Mothers of under five children
- b) Mothers who are willing to participate.
- c) Mothers who are speak Tamil.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- a) Mothers who are having children above five year.
- b) Mothers not residing in a Jeeva Nagar village.

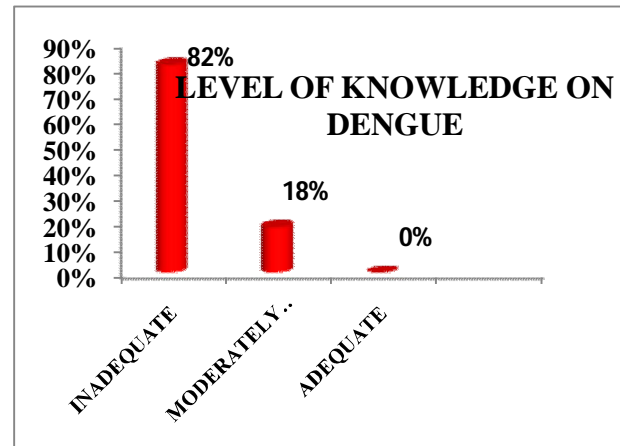
VI. RESULTS

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON DENGUE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

TABLE.1

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE(%)
1	Adequate (>76%)	-	-
2	Moderately adequate (51-75%)	11	18
3	Inadequate (<50%)	49	82

Table.1. shows that 18% of Mothers of Under Five Children had Moderately adequate Knowledge and 82% of Mothers of Under Five Children had Inadequate Knowledge and none of them had Adequate knowledge.



MEAN, SD AND MEAN PERCENTAGE OF KNOWLEDGE ON DENGUE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

TABLE.2

S.NO	AREA	TEST SCORE		
		MEAN	SD	MEAN PERCENTAGE
1	KNOWLEDGE ON DENGUE	9.99	5.52	35.73

Table.2. shows that overall mean was 9.99±5.52 (SD) which is 35.73% of the total mean score, which reveals that the Mothers of Under Five Children had poor knowledge in the area of knowledge on dengue, causes, spreads and signs and symptoms and treatment and its prevention.

VII. FINDINGS

There is No significant association found between the knowledge on dengue among mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables such as Age of the Mother, Religion, Education of the mother, Occupation, Family Monthly income, Type of family, Sex of the baby, Type of the house, Source of health related information.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The following conclusion was drawn from the study findings.

The first conclusion is that maximum of mothers of under five children (82%) had inadequate knowledge and some of them had (18%) moderately adequate knowledge. The second conclusion is that there is no association between knowledge on dengue and selected demographic variables.

IX. RECOMMENDATIONS

- A similar study can be undertaken by utilizing other domains practice and attitude.
- A similar study can be undertaken on large scale.
- A similar study can be undertaken by using different teaching methods.
- A comparative study can be done in the urban and rural area.

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