



Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Module on Prevention and Home Management of Diarrheal Diseases among Mothers with under five Children

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ABSTRACT

Quasi experimental design where pre and post with control group approach was used to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module on prevention and home management of diarrhea among 604 mothers of under five children, the data was collected by structured interview schedule, the finding reveals that after implementation of video assisted teaching module among mothers of under fives in experimental group had improved knowledge(75.1%) of mothers with under fives on prevention and home management of diarrhea.

INTRODUCTION

Children under five years of age constitute about 15-20% of the general population. These children are very much susceptible to environmental health related diseases such as diarrhea, worm infestations and acute respiratory infections although most of these health problems are preventable. Diarrheal disease is one of the commonest causes of morbidity among children in developing countries. Diarrheal disease are associated with unsafe water and poor sanitation, coupled with poor food handling practices. It is also due to poverty and lack of knowledge. Prevention and control therefore don't solely rest with the health services but depend on educational and economical development. In India, while rehydration therapies exist, several researches

indicated that many parents and caregivers are unable, or unwilling to do so. Since nurses are handling so many under five children with problems in community settings, as part of their nursing care, they play an vital role to assess their knowledge and educate the mothers.

Statement of the problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module on prevention and home management of diarrhoeal diseases among mothers of under five children in rural areas, Tamil Nadu

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases with under five children.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module (VATM) regarding prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases on knowledge of mothers of under five children.
- To associate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module (VATM) on knowledge regarding prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases among mothers of under five children with their demographic variables.

Research design and approach: Quasi experimental design where pre and post test with control group approach was used for the study.

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in Tiruchirapalli, Dharmapuri and Salem, rural areas, Tamil Nadu.

Population: All the mothers whose children were below five years of age, with diarrhea and residing in rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

Sample size: 604 mothers (302 in control group and 302 in experimental group) who had under five children with diarrhea.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used..

Tool used: Structured interview schedule was used to assess the knowledge and video assisted teaching module on prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases for teaching

Result and discussion

Distribution of demographic variables in control group (53%) and experimental group(50%) were between the age group of 21-25 years and 25-30 years. It was found that 30% of them in control group had primary education and experimental group had high school education. 64% of them in control group and 57% of them from nuclear family, had female child (53% and 57%) and had two under fives(54% and 77%) . more or less similar percentage of them were house wives in both group(50% and 53%), 57% of them were from the income group pf Rs. 5001-7000 in control group and Rs. 3001-5000 in experimental group. Majority of them in both groups had non vegetarian. Most of them were (86.4% and 94%) from Hindu religion, 37% and 33% of them were received information through friends and family members. Regard to age of child 26%(in each) of them were from the age group of 1-2 , 2-3 and 3-4 years respectively whereas in experimental group it was 30% from 3-4 years.

Table No1: Distribution of knowledge of mothers in control and experimental group after implementation of video assisted teaching module.

Knowledge dimension	Maximum scores	Control group (n= 302) Mean %	Experimental group (n=302) Mean %
Meaning and causes of diarrhea	5	31.4 Poor	74.1 Good
Signs and symptoms	3	6.62 Poor	70 Good
Primary prevention	20	34.9 Poor	84.4 Excellent
Secondary prevention(home management)	20	18 Poor	68 Good
Tertiary prevention	2	30 Poor	85 Excellent
Complications	4	24 Poor	64 Good
Over all	54	25.7 Poor	75.1 Good

Distribution of knowledge of mothers in control and experimental group after implementation of video assisted teaching module shows that over all mean percentage of mothers in control group had poor knowledge (25.7%) whereas in experimental group had good knowledge (75.1%). Significant association was found between the post test knowledge scores of mothers with demographic variables (Tab No:1).

CONCLUSION

The present study concluded that the mothers had poor knowledge during pre test in control group whereas during post test, in experimental group it was found that the mothers had gained good knowledge after implementation of video assisted teaching module. It proved that the intervention was found more effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers in experimental group.

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