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.

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

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

REFERENCES