



Original Article

Effectiveness of video assisted teaching module (VATM) on prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases (practice) among mothers with under five children

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Abstract

Quasi experimental design where pre and post-test with control group approach was used to observe the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module on prevention and home management of diarrhea among 604 mothers with under fives. The data was collected by observational checklist. The findings reveal that after implementation of video assisted teaching module among mothers of under fives in experimental group had good / adoptive practice (72%) on prevention and home management of diarrhea.

Introduction

Children under five years of age constitute about 15% of the general population. These children are very much susceptible to environmental 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 is associated with unsafe water and poor sanitation, coupled with poor handling practices. It is also due to poverty and lack of knowledge and practice. 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 researchers indicated that many parents and care givers 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 a vital role to observe their practice and educate the mothers.

Statement of the Problem

"A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module (VATM) on prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases (practice) among mothers with under five children in rural areas, Tamil Nadu".

Objectives

1. To observe the practice mothers regarding prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases with under five children.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module (VATM)

regarding prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases on practice of mothers of under five children.

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

Theoretical Framework: Selected for this study was based on General system theory of Von Bertalanffy.

Research design and approach: Quasi-experimental design where the post test with control group approach was used for the study to evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching module on prevention and home management of diarrhoeal diseases among mothers of under five children.

Setting of the Study: The study was conducted in Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Dharmapuri 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

The total sample size constituted 604 mothers (302 control group and 302 experimental group) who had under five children with diarrhea.

Sampling Technique: Purposive sampling technique was used to observe the practice.

Tools Used: Observational checklist was used to observe the practice and video assisted teaching module on prevention and home management of diarrheal diseases for teaching the mothers.

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 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 77%) and had two under fives (54% and 56%). More or less similar percentage of them was house wives in both group (50% and 53%). Fifty seven percentages of them were from the income group of 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%) belongs 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 where as in experimental group it was from 3- 4 years.

Table No. 1: Distribution of practice of mothers in control and experimental group after implementation of video assisted teaching module.

Practice area / dimension	Maximum scores	Control group (n=302) Mean %	Experimental group (n=302) Mean%
Breast feeding	3	23.4	33.4
Food hygiene	15	52	74
Water hygiene	4	50	75
Personal hygiene	5	57	83
Environmental hygiene	7	37	75
Home available fluids and ORS	19	28	71
Maintenance of nutritional status, medication and bringing the child to hospital	3	51	82
Over all	56	42	72

Distribution of practice scores of mothers in control and experimental group after implementation of video assisted teaching module shows that overall mean percentage among mothers of under fives in control group had poor or not adoptive practice (42%) whereas in experimental group had good / adoptive practice (72%). Significant association was found between post test practice scores of mothers with demographic variables.

Conclusion

The present study concluded that the mothers had not adoptive / poor practice during pre test in control group whereas during post test, in experimental group it was found that the mothers had gained good/ adoptive practice after implementation of video assisted teaching module. It proved that the intervention was found more effective in increasing the practice of mothers in experimental group.

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