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RESEARCH ARTICLE

“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE & ATTITUDE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN REGARDING PLAY NEEDS DURING HOSPITALIZATION IN SELECTED HOSPITALS OF PUNE CITY.”

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Abstract

Introduction: Play is essential for the development because it contributes to the physical, social, cognitive, and emotional well-being of youth and children. Play is a vital part of the hospitalized child's plan of care. Play offers, the child an opportunity or diversion, creative expression, and effective coping. Mother is a most important person as child feels secure and safe in mother's laps. As Hospitalization can be a stressful and threatening experience for children.¹

The present study title: “Knowledge & Attitude among mothers of under five children regarding play needs during hospitalization in selected hospitals of Pune city”. The objective of the study was to assess 1) the knowledge among mothers of under 5 children regarding play needs during hospitalization, 2) Attitude among mothers of under 5 children regarding play needs during hospitalization, 3) To find out the association between knowledge and attitude with selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods: In present study, researcher adopted Non-Experimental Descriptive design. Data was collected by Non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Result: Majority 52% mothers are from 25.1-30yrs, 54% were graduate, 67% were homemakers, majority 82.5% were having information regarding play needs. In demographic of child majority 68% were toddler, majority 73.5% were boys & 91% have <3 days hospitalization of children. Majority 86% mothers are having Good knowledge and 14% are having Average knowledge. The total mean knowledge score is 14.45 with SD 1.86. The majority 96.50% of mothers are having highly favorable attitude and 3.5% are having Moderately favorable attitude and total mean of attitude score is 39.22 with SD 3.15.

Conclusion: Majority 86% mothers are having Good knowledge and majority 96.50% mothers are having Highly Favorable attitude. Mothers are aware about the importance of play needs of under-five children and have positive attitude towards play needs in under-five children during hospitalization.

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Introduction:-

The important part of a child's life is "Play" an important aspect in fostering growth & development. Play is a vital part of the hospitalized child's plan of care. Play has long been regarded an important element in the normal growth and development of children and is generally used in many western states to alleviate the stress experienced by pediatric patients and their families during hospitalization. Children are given the chance through play to develop mastery of self and the environment and to enhance their understanding of the world(1). The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding the play needs of toddlers among parents in a selected hospital of New Delhi.(2) Play founds vital parameter of a child's normal improvement. It is also an important means of communication in childhood, while the effects of the child's mental or physical disease may affect the child's ability to play.(3) Play has several characteristics which, when used in the context of treatment, are of great assistance in the improvement and development of a child's function.(4) Through this apprehension of play, healthcare professionals can accurately understand the effects of hospitalization and disease on children, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, enhance the emotional development of children. Even the use of play, they have the possibility to gain control in many situations, thus changing hospitalization into a positive rather than a negative experience. They must choose the connected activities, which help the children grow, while encouraging the parent to bring the child's favorite toys to the hospital and actively take part in the entire procedure.(5)

Need for the Study

In children's rights provision, the growing capacity of a child is always taken to account. It is general; surprise us with unexpected interests & abilities to pursue play. Play occurs to be the business for children. During hospitalization child exploring and elevate the crisis of hospitalization by play. Play helps in speedy recovery. The recovery rate is more in children who got play therapy during their hospitalization. The hospitalized children needs more than recreational play because illness and hospitalization constitute crisis in child's life. These situations are fraught with over whelming stresses. Children need to play out their angers, fear and anxieties as a means of coping with these stresses. Play also helps temporarily to divert their mind from pain and loneliness.(6)

Play helps in the child in growing, developing, learning and ultimately maturing. The most creative children are those who have had parents involved in their play. Therefore parents must have adequate knowledge and attitude towards the play needs of their children. (7)

According to Centre for Health Education, Training and Nutrition Awareness play has different connotation for children and adults. Adults are busy working all the time and they play for recreation to break the monotony of work. Children play all the time except when they are sleeping. Hence it can be said, "Play is to a child what work is to an adult". In other words, "Play is child's work."(8)

Objectives of this study:-

1. To assess the knowledge among mothers of under 5 children regarding play needs during hospitalization.
2. To assess the attitude among mothers of under 5 children regarding play needs during hospitalization.
3. To find out the association between knowledge with selected demographic variables.
4. To find out the association between attitude with selected demographic variables.

Review of Literature:-

Review of the relevant studies was carried out from the textbooks, journals, articles, review of literature for the present study is organized under the following :

William H. C. L et. al (2016) conducted the study to reduce anxiety and negative emotions with play intervention in hospitalized children. A non-equivalent control group pre-test and post-test, between subjects design was conducted in the two largest acute-care public hospitals in Hong Kong. A total of 304 Chinese children (age 3-12) admitted for treatment in these two hospitals were invited to participate in the study. Of the 304 pediatric patients, 154 received hospital play intervention and 150 received usual care. The results show that children who received the hospital play intervention exhibited fewer negative emotions and experienced lower levels of anxiety than those children who received usual care. So the study concludes that study addressed a gap in the literature by providing empirical evidence to support the effectiveness of play interventions in reducing anxiety and negative emotions in hospitalized children. Findings from this study emphasize the significance of incorporating hospital play intervention to provide holistic and quality care to ease the psychological burden of hospitalized children (16)

Sheuli Senet.al (2016) conducted the study on Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Parents on needs of Play for Children with a View to Develop an Information Booklet. The aim of the study was to develop an Information Booklet based on parental knowledge and attitude on needs of play for children thereby improving parental knowledge and attitude and to provide a favorable environment for their normal growth and development. The study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of parents on needs of play for children in a selected hospital of Kolkata. The data were collected using convenience sampling technique among 80 parents whose children were admitted in the hospital for treatment. Findings revealed that out of 80 parents more than half (58%) had good knowledge level on needs of play for children. Most of them (91%) had positive attitude where score range was from 41-60. There was no significant association of knowledge with selected variables. And also there was no significant association of attitude with selected variables and the computed „r“ value was -0.183 which revealed that there was a weak negative relationship between knowledge and attitude on needs of play for children.(20)

Madan Mohan Gupta et. al (2017) conducted the study on parents of various group to assess knowledge and attitude regarding play needs..A survey approach and descriptive explorative research design was adopted for study. The data was collected using purposive sampling technique among 90 parents who having children up to age of 5 years. The results of study shows that majority of samples 47 (52 percent) had inadequate knowledge regarding play needs. The comprehensive mean knowledge score was 12.10. Majority of samples 55 (61.1 percent) had favorable attitude towards play needs of children. The comprehensive mean attitude score was 77.62. Therefore the study concluded that Out of 90 samples, 52.2% samples had inadequate knowledge, 47.3 percent had moderate knowledge and 0 percent had adequate knowledge with mean of 12.10 and SD was 12.3. 38.9 percent had moderately favorable attitude and 61.1 of them favorable attitude. The overall mean of attitude was 77.62 and standard deviation was 12.3. The study findings showed that the parents had inadequate knowledge and favorable attitude regarding play needs of children of birth to five years of age group.(22)

Material and Method:-

In present study, researcher adopted Non-Experimental descriptive research design. The study carried out on 200 samples. A Non-probability purposive Technique was used. Data analysis was done mainly using descriptive statistics test- Chai square was applied.

Description of Tool:

The tool includes three sections:

1. Section I: - Demographic profile
2. Section II: - To assess the knowledge regarding playneed among mother
3. Section III: - To assess the attitude regarding playneed among mother

Plan for Data Analysis:

Data analysis was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics based on objectives of study.

Result and Discussion:-

Analysis and interpretation of the data are based on data collected from 200 samples.

Section I :- Demographic profile N=200

Demographic Data	Frequency	Percentage
1. Age		
a. 18-25 years	31	15
b. 25.1-30 years	104	52
c. 30.1-35 years	59	30
d. 35.1 and 40years	6	3
2. Educational status		
a. Primary education	75	37.5
b. Secondary education	108	54
c. Graduation	16	8
d. Post-Graduation	1	0.5
3. Occupation		
a. Home Maker	135	67

b.	Government employees	0	0
c.	Bussiness	9	5
d.	Private job	56	28
4. Monthly income			
a.	≤10000	73	37
b.	10001-20000	116	58
c.	20001-40000	9	4
d.	Above 40001	2	1
5. Types of Family			
a.	Nuclear	128	64
b.	Joint	72	36
6. Number of children in family			
a.	1	87	44
b.	2	111	55
c.	3	2	1
d.	4& above	0	0
7. Place of residence			
a.	Rural	5	3
b.	Urban	195	97
8. Information regarding play needs during hospitalization			
a.	Yes	165	82.5
b.	No	35	17.5
9. Source of information			
a.	Family member/Relative	123	26.5
b.	Electronic/ Print media	42	74.5
10. Age of child			
a.	Toddler	137	68
b.	preschooler	63	32
11. Gender of child			
a.	Girl	43	27
b.	Boy	147	74
12. Duration of hospitalization of child			
a.	≤3days	183	91
b.	4-7days	15	8
c.	more than 7days	2	1

The data depicted by the above table shows the demographic variables of the participants. Maximum 52% (104) of the subjects are from age group 25.1- 30 years. The educational status of majority 54% (108) are secondary with maximum 67.5% (135) of them work as home maker. Most of the subjects 97.5% (195) live in urban areas. All the subjects 82.5% are aware about play needs of under five children during hospitalization with maximum 61.5% (123) through family member/relative source. Maximum 68% (137) are toddlers and 74% (147) are boy from gender .maximum 97% children stay is less than 3 in hospital.

Section II :- To assess the knowledge regarding play needs during hospitalization. N=200

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Poor Knowledge	0	0	14.5	1.86
Average knowledge	28	14		

Good knowledge	172	86		
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The above table depicts the knowledge of the mother regarding playneed during hospitalization. Maximum mother have good knowledge 86% (172) and average knowledge 14% (28) regarding play needs during hospitalization.

Section III :- To assess the Attitude among mothers of under five children regarding play needs during hospitalization. N=200

Scoring of Attitude regarding play needs during hospitalization.	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	SD
Highly Favorable attitude (34-50)	193	96.50%	39.22	3.15
Moderately Favorable attitude(18-33)	7	3.50%		
Unfavorable (0-17)	0	0		

The above table depicts the attitude of mothers of under five children regarding play needs during hospitalization.. Majority 96.5% (193) of have highly favourable attitude, followed by 3.5% (7) mothers with moderate attitude regarding paly needs during hospitalization. The mean attitude was found to be 39.22 with SD of 23.15.

Section IV

To associate the major findings of knowledge regarding play needs with selected demographic N=200

Sr. no.	Data	Chi-square Statistic	Chi-square Table value	d.f	P value	Remark
1.	Mother Age	98.82000	12.59	6	.00001	Significant
2.	Education	7.119	12.59	6	0.310	NA
3.	Occupation	1.85	12.59	6	0.93	NA
4.	Monthly income of the family	88.970	12.59	6	0.00001	Significant
5.	Types of the family	0.803	9.48	4	0.938	NA
6.	Number of children in family	103.1571	12.59	6	0.0001	Significant
7.	Place of residence	2.879	5.99	2	0.237	NA
8.	Do you have any information regarding play needs during hospitalization?	4.8353	5.99	2	0.0891	NA
9.	If yes, source of information?	87.9169	9.48	4	0.0001	Significant
	CHILD DATA					
10.	Age of the child	0.0062	5.99	2	0.9969	NA
11.	Gender of child	0.1957	5.99	2	0.9068	NA
12.	Duration of hospitalization of child	10.6904	9.48	4	0.0303	Significant

The data given by the above table shows the association of obtained knowledge scores by the mother regarding play needs during hospitalization with selected demographic variables. The chi square values of the demographic variables viz. Age, income, no of children, source of information and duration of hospitalization are more than the table values at 0.05 level of significance. So, statistically there is association between the above selected demographic variables with the knowledge of mothers of under-five regarding play need.

Section VI

To associate the major findings of attitude of mothers of under five children for play needs during hospitalization with selected demographic N=200

Sr. no.	Data	Chi-square Statistic	Chi-square Table value	d.f	P value	Remark
1.	Mother Age	1.064	12.59	6	0.983	NA
2.	Education	0.494	12.59	6	0.998	NA
3.	Occupation	0.029	12.59	6	1.000	NA
4.	Monthly income of the family	0.0549	12.59	6	1.0000	NA
5.	Types of the family	0.1460	9.48	4	0.9975	NA
6.	Number of children in family	14.062	12.59	6	0.029	Significant
7.	Place of residence	0.010	5.99	2	0.995	NA
8.	Do you have any information regarding play needs during hospitalization?	0.052	5.99	2	0.974	NA
9.	If yes, source of information?	0.246	9.48	4	0.993	NA
	CHILD DATA					NA
10.	Age of the child	0.0288	5.99	2	0.9857	NA
11.	Gender of child	0.0212	5.99	2	1	NA
12.	Duration of hospitalization of child	4.616	9.48	4	0.329	NA

The data given by the above table shows the association of attitude of mothers regarding play needs with selected demographic variables. The chi square values of the demographic variables viz. number of children in family is more than the table values at 0.05 level of significance. So, statistically there is association between the above selected demographic variables with the attitude regarding play need.

Discussion:-

Maximum 52% (104) of the subjects are from age group 25.1- 30 years. The educational status of majority 54% (108) are secondary with maximum 67.5% (135) of them work as home maker. Most of the subjects 97.5% (195) live in urban areas. All the subjects 82.5% are aware about play needs of under five children during hospitalization with maximum 61.5% (123) through family member/relative source. Maximum 68% (137) are toddlers and 74% (147) are boy from gender .maximum 97% children stay is less than 3 in hospital.Maximum mother have good knowledge 86% (172) regarding play need during hospitalization. The total mean knowledge score is 14.45 with SD 1.86. Analysis of attitude question in Likert scale regarding the play needs of hospitalized children under-five among mothers, which depicts that majority 96.50% of mothers are having Highlyfavorable attitude and 3.5% are having Moderately Favorable attitude. The total mean of attitude score shows 39.22 with SD 3.15. Statistically there is association between Age,income, no of children, source of information and duration of hospitalization of under five mother regarding play need during hospitalization.

Implications

The findings are useful in the field of education nurses, administration of nurses and clinical practice.

Nursing Eductaion

Nursing education is developing fast in India. We are training nurses to achieve an international standard. To achieve high level of educational standards nursing education needs to be raised to a greater height. This is achieved if all the aspects of health needs are considered as a whole.The need for nursing colleges to consider that structure teaching Programme can be used to awareness and promotion of Knowledge and attitude of play need in under five child during hospitalization. The role of nurse teachers implementing new teaching strategies in the education setting involves monitoring, integrating and defragmentation of the information given to the students. This can be achieved through careful curriculum planning, classroom teaching and clinical involvement.

Additional advantages could be the narrowing of the theory, practice, gap and research involvement within the clinical field. If implemented correctly such a specialist nurse teacher will be seen as a crucial member in meeting the public demands for a safe and caring profession. Hence play need in under-five child during hospitalization can be empathized more in the child health nursing education curriculum.

Nursing Administartion

As a part of administration, nurse administrator plays a vital role in the education of staff nurses. In-Service education or continuing nursing education should be emphasized on Knowledge and attitude of play need in under-five child during hospitalization. As an administrator, the nurse should motivate her staff to participate in learning new trend in nursing field. Learning to communicate, develop good Intra-personal relationship and to practice the new trends in the nursing field.

Nurse administrator should interact with consumers, health care professionals and related health care organizations and health care systems for the advancement of play need in under- five children during hospitalization .A separate department for play therapy can be developed in Pediatrics ward &pediatrics intensive care unit.

Nursing Research

Research is an essential aspect of nursing as it exhilarates the profession and develops new nursing norms and a body of nursing knowledge. In the current scenario, various nursing researches have been conducted on Knowledge and attitude of play need in under- five children during hospitalization and effect of in-service education etc. All these researches shown Knowledge and attitude of play need in under-five child during hospitalization is must needed. Further research can be conducted for importance of play needs in different places like creche, pediatrics intensive care unit & in schools.

Limitation

1. Study is limited to the mothers of under-five children of selected hospital only.
2. Sample size is limited and not covering to the all hospital of entire city.
3. Analysis of the study will be based purely on the basis of responses given by the mothers.
4. The study was limited to the experience level of the researches.

Recommendations:-

Keeping in view the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made-

1. It is suggested that the study may be replicated using a larger population of mothers for all hospital.
2. A study can be done to assess the effect of structured teaching programme on Knowledge and attitude among nurses for play need in under-five child during hospitalization
3. Study can be done using other alternative method or technique of play need in under five child during hospitalization.
4. Study can be done in crèche to assess the play need with different types of play with comparative two age groups.
5. A study can be carried out in schooler children with school teacher for importance of play needs.

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