RESEARCH ARTICLE

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOME MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE PNEUMONIA AMONG MOTHERS OF INFANTS RESIDING IN THE SELECTED COMMUNITY AREAS OF MEERUT

Mr. Manikandan P.N[1], Swati Phaugat[2], Vinay Upadhayay[2], Yawer[2], Tanishka Saini[2], Shweta[2], Tanishka Ruhela[2] and Yuvraj[2]
1. Asst. Professor, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.
2. BSc 4th year students, Panna Dhai Maa Subharti Nursing College Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

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Manuscript Info

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Abstract

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According to WHO, Acute pneumonia is a form of respiratory infection that affects the lungs. When an individual has pneumonia, alveoli are filled with pus and fluid which make breathing painful and limits oxygen intake. Pneumonia is the single largest infectious cause of death in children worldwide. Objectives of the study is assess the knowledge regarding home management of acute pneumonia among samples, find the association between the level of knowledge among samples with their selected demographic variables.In the study Quantitative descriptive approach was considered as appropriate to find out the level of knowledge among mothers of infants. Research design was selected for the study is a descriptive research design. This study was conducted in khadauli, Meerut. Tools was consist of two parts that is demographic variables and structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge level of mothers of infants regarding home management of acute pneumonia. The result of the study reveals that there is moderate knowledge regarding home management of acute pneumonia among mothers of infants.

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Introduction:-

Pneumonia has many possible causes, but the most common pathogen are Streptococcus pneumoniae, haemophilus influenza type b and respiratory syncytial virus. Streptococcus pneumoniae is the most common bacterial pneumonia, the second most common cause of bacterial pneumonia is Hib, followed by RSV-the most common cause of viral pneumonia

Pneumonia is important public health problem in India. The first level of maternal and Child Health begins in the home and sub centres. pneumonia has an adverse effect on child survivaland development and may even be an important factor for mortality while it is recognised that the cause of pneumonia multifactorial emphasises is given to those fact that believed to greatest importance in developing countries .These include vaccination against haemophilus influenzae ,Streptococcus pneumoniae, proper nutrition ,hygiene practices, etc.

Corresponding Author:- Mr. Manikandan P.N
Address:- Asst. Professor, Swami Vivekanand Subharti University, Meerut.

Globally pneumonia kills a child every 39 second (UNICEF).Pneumonia kills approx. 80,000 per year and 2200 per day. Over 1,53,000 newborn are included. Looking globally, around 1400 cases of pneumonia are seen per 100000 children or 1 case per 71 children is seen in every year. The greatest incidence of pneumonia is found in South Asia (2500 cases in every 10,000 children) and West and Central Africa (1620 in every 100000 children).

Need for the study:-

Pneumonia among under five children continues to remain a major public health concern in India. Where most of the mother little or no knowledge regarding care of respiratory tract in less in children and infants and existing Health Care facilities remain grossly underutilized. The21st century offers a bright vision for better health for all it holds the Prophecy not merely of longer life, but super of quality of life with less disability and disease. The study is just about the awareness and knowledge of mothers about acute pneumonia. The Understanding of mothers of infants regarding acute pneumonia and the home management. To determine whethermothers have knowledge regarding community management of mild to moderate community acquired pneumonia.

Acute infections of lower respiratory tract may be diagnosed in children of all ages they tend to occur most frequently in young children who have not yet developed resistance to infectious diseases. The infections that occur during the toddler period include Bronchitis and pneumonia.Pneumonia is an inflammation of the parenchyma of the lungs. Although most cases of pneumonia are caused by microorganisms, non-infectious causes include aspiration of food or gastric acid, foreign bodies, hydrocarbons, and lipid substances, hypersensitivity reactions, and drug or radiation induced pneumonitis. Pneumonia is a substantial cause of morbidity and mortality in childhood (particularly among children <5 year of age) throughout the world and cause approximately 4 million dead among children worldwide .

Objectives of the study:-
1. To assess the knowledge regarding home management of acute pneumonia among samples.
2. To find the association between the level of knowledge among samples with their selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis
H1:- There will be significant association between the knowledge of mothers of infants with their selected demographic variables.

Assumptions
Mothers of infants may have some knowledge regarding the home management of acute pneumonia.

Delimitations
1. The study was limited to mothers of infants residing in selected community areas of Meerut.
2. The sample collection period is 2-4 weeks.

Setting Of The Study
This study was conducted in selected community areas of Meerut.

Sample And Sample Size:
The sample of this study population consists of 60 mothers of infants with acute pneumonia

Sampling Technique:
Purposive sampling techniques

Criteria For Sample Selection
Inclusion Criteria:-
Mothers of infants who are willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria:-
Mothers of sickly baby with some medical problems.

Data Collection Tools
Tools were developed after reviewing research studies related to the topic and taking experts opinion and suggestions. Tools were categories into 2 sections Part A and Part B.
Part A – Demographic data such as age of infants, age of mother, no. Of children, education of mother, income status, area of living, type of delivery, vaccination of baby, history of previous illness.
Part B – consisted of 25 structured knowledge questionnaire related to acute pneumonia among mothers of infants.

Results:-
1. Regardingage of infant 28% are of age group 0-4 month, 52% in age group 5-8 month, and 20% in age group 9-12 month.
2. According to mothers age in years shows that 45% of them were in the age group of 21-25 years, 50% were in age group 26-30 years, 5% were in age group 31-35 year.
3. Based on number of children, that 52% of mothers are having 1 child, 35% having 2 children and 13% having 3 children and 0 are in category more than 3 children.
4. Mothers education level shows that 10% of them are Illiterate, 27% of them done primary education, 30% done Secondary education, 32% done Graduation and 2% done Post Graduation and above education.
5. According to income status 27% of family earns less than 5000, 32% earns 5000-10000, 30% earns 11000-15000 and 11% earns more than 15000.
6. Mother's area of living details shows that 88% are living in rural area, 10% living in urban and 2% living in sub-urban areas.
7. Based on type of delivery, 62% gave birth by normal vaginal delivery, 33% by caesarean delivery, 3% by Instrumental delivery and 2% by vacuum delivery.
8. Vaccination history of infant shows 85% complete for age vaccination and 15% incomplete vaccination.
9. Distribution of mother according to place of Delivery shows that 20% home delivery and 80% Institutional delivery.

Finding on data assessment of knowledge of mothers of infants residing home management of acute pneumonia.
The data shows that 13% have inadequate knowledge regarding home management of acute pneumonia, 67% are having moderate knowledge and 20% mothers have adequate knowledge regarding home management of acute pneumonia.

There is no significant association between levels of knowledge with their sociodemographic variables

Nursing Implication
Nursing Practice:
In Nursing Practice the main factor is to find out the level of knowledge among mothers of infants regarding home management of acute pneumonia. There are many ways to improve the health and well-being of the infants at home.

The home remedies and precautions can be carried out to prevent acute pneumonia among infants.

Nursing Education
As nursing educator, nurse plays a major role in educating the mothers of infants regarding the home management of acute pneumonia.

Health awareness programme can be recognized to enhance the knowledge of mothers.

Nursing Administration
As being the nurse administrator, a nurse should conduct a program to enhance the knowledge related to home management of acute pneumonia in infants.

Nursing Research
The study can be replicated in another setting with new subjects.

The study helps to other scholars or the researcher to conduct such studies again. The study will provide as the reference and motivation for other researchers. This study will encourage the scholars to implement action to solve

the identified problems or issues encountered during study. This can help refining the knowledge base and thus help in improving educational strategies to educate the women.

Recommendation:-
1. A similar study can be replaced on a large sample, thereby finding can be generalized for a large population.
2. Similar kind of studies can be conducted by using teaching strategies.
3. A comparative study can be conducted to find the level of knowledge among samples in rural and urban areas.

Conclusion:-
The result of the study reveals that the majority of mothers had moderate knowledge regarding home management of acute pneumonia.

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