

Diarrheal illnesses and Oral Rehydration therapy Comparative study on oral rehydration therapy among urban and rural mother.

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Abstract

A comparative study was conducted to assess the knowledge and practice on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) among mothers of under six year children in selected urban and rural areas of District Fatehabad. The sample size of the study comprised of 100 mothers (50 urban and 50 rural mothers). Systematic random sampling technique was considered appropriate for this study. The collected data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Findings reveals that Mean Knowledge Score of Rural was (14.44) and Mean Knowledge Score of Urban was (17.34) and Mean Pre-test Practice Score of Rural was (5.26) and Mean Pre Test Practice score of Urban is (5.56). The „t“ Value calculated is greater than „t“ Value tabulated. Findings related to association between knowledge & practice score of mothers regarding oral rehydration therapy with selected demographic variables. The statistical outcome of association between demographic variables of mothers with their knowledge & practice score regarding oral rehydration therapy. In order to examine the association between these variables the chi-square test was worked out. The difference was found to be statistically significant in all cases EXCEPT in three cases at $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

Introduction

Diarrhea is a major cause of illness and death among young children in developing countries. Globally, an estimated 1.8 billion episodes of childhood diarrhea occur every year a higher annual incidence than that of any other disease and more than three million children under age five die from diarrhea or diarrhea-related causes annually [1]. As in other developing countries, diarrhea is a major cause of illness and death among young children in India (GOI 1998). The main immediate cause of death from acute diarrhea is dehydration.

(UNICEF/WHO, 2009), Diarrhea related illnesses are generally preventable and easily treatable. Yet 1.5 million children in Africa still die every year, from it 85 children die every day from such diseases in Kenya alone. In Egypt the overall prevalence of diarrhea in children aged under five years who receiving Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) is 28.4 % (2008) while the mortality rate is 11%.

Problem Statement

“A comparative study to assess the knowledge and practice on Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) among mothers of under six year children in selected urban and rural areas of District Fatehabad.”

Objectives of The Study

1. To assess the knowledge and practice on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) among mothers of under six year children in rural area of District Fatehabad.
2. To assess the knowledge and practice on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) among mothers of under six year children in urban area of District Fatehabad.
3. To compare the knowledge and practice of mothers of under six year children on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) between urban and rural areas of District Fatehabad.
4. To find the association of knowledge and practice with demographic variables among mothers of under six year of children on oral rehydration therapy (ORT).

Research Methodology

Research approach

Non- experimental approach

Research h design

A comparative survey design was used as a research design in this study.

Setting of the study

The study was conducted among 50 urban mothers and 50 rural mothers.

Accessible population

The accessible population was the urban and rural mothers.

Sample

The sample comprised of mothers from Village Aherwan (rural area) and Model town (urban area) in Ratia.

Sampling techniques

Systematic random sampling technique had been used for the study.

Inclusion criteria

1. Mothers of (0-6years) of children.
2. Mothers who are willing to participate.
3. Mothers who knows to read Hindi and English.

Exclusion criteria

1. Mothers who are having children more than 6 years of age.
2. Mothers who are not willing to participate.
3. Mothers who cannot read and understand Hindi and English

Data Collection Procedure

The investigator obtained formal written permission from the Municipal Council of Ratia for urban setting and Sarpanch of Village Aherwan for rural setting to conduct the main study. The main study was conducted from 23.02.2017 to 25.03.2017. The investigator collected data from 100 (50 urban & 50 rural) subjects drawn by systematic Random Sampling technique. The subjects were assured anonymity and confidentiality of the information provided by them and written informed consent was

obtained. With “Structured Knowledge and practice based Questionnaire” and “Observational Checklist” data was collected.

Major Findings of The Study

These are major findings of demographic variables:

- Majority of urban mothers were in the age 26-30 years
- Most of the women were completed their Sr. Sec & above education
- Most of the women doing private jobs
- Most of women were vegetarian
- Most of them belongs to joint family
- Most of them got information from Health professional
- Most of the women and their family monthly income was earning >9,000.
- Majority of rural mothers were in the age 21-25 years
- Most of them were completed their Primary education were housewife,
- Majority of them were vegetarian
- Majority belongs to joint family got information from Health professional & Multimedia and their family monthly income was earning between 3,001-5000.

Assess area wise knowledge score regarding oral rehydration therapy among mothers of under six years children.

It represents that maximum knowledge deficit existed in this area followed by Hygiene & Diarrhea(51.6%), regarding Introduction to ORT(53.5%), regarding ORS & its preparation(56%) and Dehydration & its prevention(58.7%). (n=100)

Table 5.3: Area wise knowledge score regarding oral rehydration therapy among the mother

S. No.	Knowledge & Practice Aspects	Max Score (30)	Mean	SD	Mean %
❖	Hygiene & Diarrhea	14	7.22	0.5	51.6
❖	Introduction to ORT	2	1.07	0.5	53.5
❖	Dehydration & its prevention	3	1.76	0.49	58.7
❖	Prevention of Diarrhea	6	3.04	0.5	50.7
❖	ORS & its preparation	5	2.80	0.5	56

Compare the knowledge and practices of mothers of under six years children on oral rehydration therapy (ORT) between urban and rural areas.

Table 5.4 Mean, Range, SD, t-test of knowledge (K) and practice (P) scores regarding Oral rehydration therapy

COMPONENTS	MAX. SCORE	RANGE	MEAN	SD	Tcal	DF
Pretest scores (K) Urban	30	26-9 =15	17.34	4.07	3.89*	98
Pretest scores (K) Rural	30	25-8 = 17	14.44	3.28		
Pretest scores (P) Urban	10	10-4=6	5.56	1.59	0.95	98
Pretest scores (P) Rural	10	8-1=7	5.26	0.52		

This Table shows that the Mean Knowledge Score of Rural was (14.44) and Mean Knowledge Score of Urban was (17.34) and Mean Pretest Practice Score of Rural was (5.26) and Mean Pre Test Practice score of Urban is (5.56). The,“t” Value calculated is greater than,“t” Value tabulated. Therefore it is concluded that

there was *significant difference in knowledge and practice level of rural and urban mothers regarding oral rehydration therapy. Hence, knowledge and practice of urban & rural mothers was found to be comparative

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concluded that there was *significant difference in knowledge and practice level of rural and urban mothers regarding oral rehydration therapy. Hence, **knowledge and practice of urban & rural mothers** was found to be **comparative**

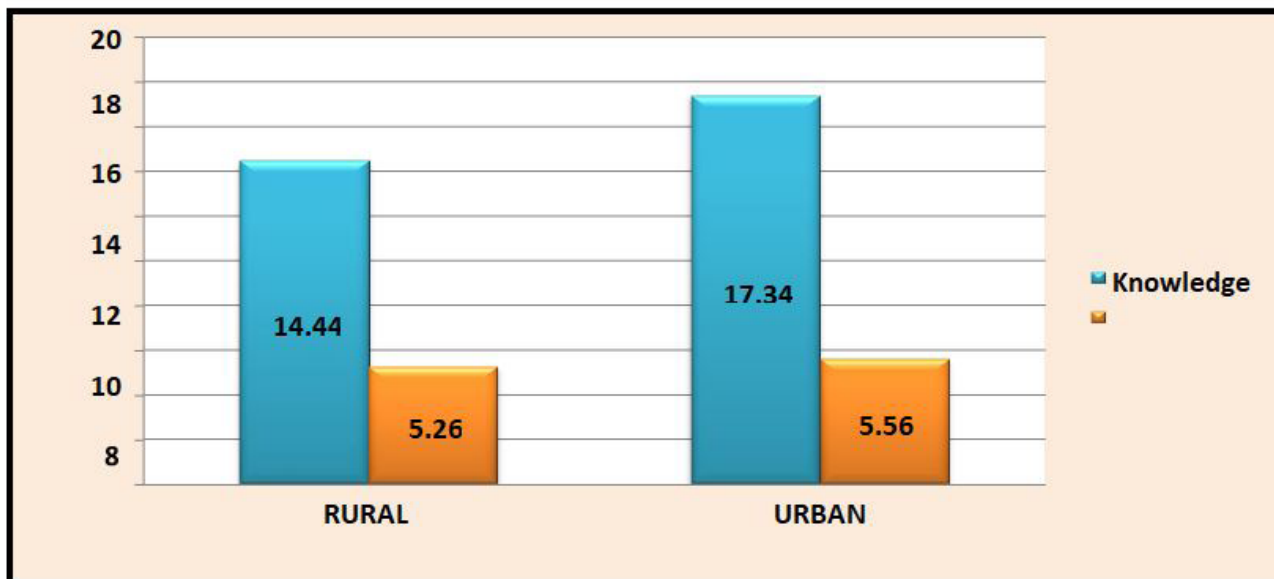


Figure 1: Represents the mean of knowledge and practice scores of study subjects of their **Mean Scores of knowledge & practice.**

Conclusion

In the present study majority of the mothers had inadequate level of knowledge and practice regarding oral rehydration therapy in assessment. After comparative study majority of the urban mothers had moderate level of knowledge and practice. Maximum knowledge & practice was regarding Dehydration & its prevention & disposal and minimum knowledge & practice regarding prevention of diarrhea.

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