

Research Article

STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHER REGARDING CARE OF LOW BIRTH WEIGHT BABY IN SELECTED HOSPITAL AT TUMKUR

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ABSTRACT

Background: Mortality and term morbidity in extremely low birth weight in north India 231 low birth weight infants were collected from a prospectively maintained electronic data base by using standard definition the mean 27.9% major morbidity includes respiratory distress syndrome and other health problems. **Objectives:** To assess the pre-test knowledge of mother regarding care and management of low birth weight baby. **Methods:** The evaluative approach with pre experimental one group pre test and post test design was adopted in order to evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching program on knowledge regarding care of low birth weight baby among 60 samples by The convenient sampling technique at selected hospital of tumkur, demographic Performa and structured closed ended knowledge questionnaire regarding care of low birth weight baby were used to gather pre and post data, a teaching program on care of low birth weight baby was provided after pre test. The post test was conducted on the seventh day and the data collected from the subjects were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** The study revealed that post test score is 21.07 ($P < 0.001$) shows that there is significant increase in the knowledge after STP. The percentage mean difference was 32%. The mothers post test mean knowledge is 28.85 with standard deviation of 3.12. The total effectiveness of STP on Care of low birth weight baby is knowledge was 49.76%. **Conclusion:** The Findings of the study recommended the further interventional approaches regarding the care of low birth weight baby. Self learning and structured teaching program creates awareness. The present study proved that STP was effective among the mothers of low birth weight baby to increase knowledge about care of low birth weight.

Keywords: Planned Teaching Program, Knowledge, Low birth weight baby, Effectiveness.

INTRODUCTION

A neonate with a birth weight less than 2500 gm irrespective of the gestational age are termed as LOW BIRTH WEIGHT, In India about 30-40% neonates are born LBW. WHO estimated that globally about 17% of all live births are low birth weight babies? In India it is about 26 percentages of all live birth in which more than half of these are born term. Government of India wished to control this problem and decrease the incidence to 10 percent by the year 2000 but not achieved till now 1.

In the developing country like India, the child health care givers are facing a large numbers of problems; the major health problem includes low birth weight, malnutrition, infections and accidents behavioral problem. Low birth weight is the single most important determinant of the chance of survival, and healthy development of children in countries, where the incidence of LBW infants is less their preterm birth is the major cause but where the proportion is high².

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Mortality and term morbidity in extremely low birth weight in north India 231 low birth weight infants were collected from a prospectively maintained electronic data base by using standard definition the mean 27.9% major morbidity includes respiratory distress syndrome and other health problems³.

conducted a study on knowledge of mother regarding care of low birth weight babies, the study says that low birth weight babies requires a special care and attention by care givers a pre experimental research approach was utilized to evaluate the effectiveness of structure teaching program regarding care 30 mother involved in pre test result of this is 10.8% conducted and post test conducted structure teaching program given with pamphlets and the score is 17.6 the finding of the study shows structure teaching program was need by the mother for proper care and management⁴.

Objectives

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge of mother regarding care and management of low birth weight baby.
2. To develop and implement structured teaching program.
3. To post test knowledge score regarding care of low birth weight baby.
4. To care of low birth weight baby.
5. To find the association of post-test knowledge score of mother regarding care of low birth weight baby with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H1: There will be significant increase in the mean post-test score knowledge of mother regarding care of low birth weight baby significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score.

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H2: There will be significant association between the post-test knowledge score regarding care of the low birth weight baby and selected demographic variable.

METHODS

The research design adopted for this study was Pre experimental design one group pre-test and post - test design was applied. The convenient sampling was used to select the sample for the study. The sample consists of the 60 mother of low birth weight baby in selected hospitals at Tumkur, Karnataka. The Instrument used for the data collection self administered knowledge questionnaire and observation check list.

RESULTS

Paired' test analysis used to test the pre test and post test score of knowledge. The 't' value was 21.07 ($P < 0.001$) shows that there is significant increase in the knowledge after STP. The percentage mean difference was 32%. The mothers post test mean knowledge is 28.85 with standard deviation of 3.12.

The total effectiveness of STP on Care of low birth weight baby is knowledge was 49.76%. Educational Qualifications, size of the family, age, area of the residence, occupation, number of the child, Family Income (Rs/ Month), shows significant association with post test knowledge.

Table - 1 Pre - Test Level of knowledge care of Low birth Weight
n=60

	Category Score	No of Respondents	
		No	%
Inadequate	<50	60	100
Moderate	50-75%	0	0
Adequate	>75%	0	0
Total		60	100

The table: 1 shows that the existing level of knowledge score of care of LBW is 60 (100%) had inadequate knowledge and 0% of them were having moderate and 0% adequate knowledge.

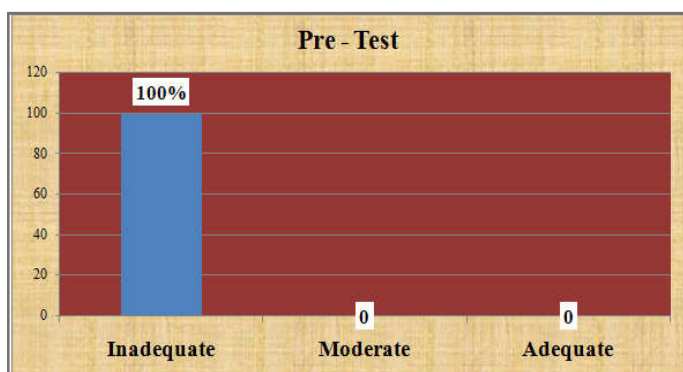


Fig: 1 shows that the existing level of knowledge score of mother regarding care of low birth weight baby 60(100%) had inadequate knowledge and 0% of moderate and maximum of them have adequate knowledge.

Table - 2 Post -Test Level of knowledge Care of Low Birth Weight

n=60

	Category Score	No of Respondents	
		No	%
Inadequate	<50	0	0.0
Moderate	50-75%	19	31.67%
Adequate	>75%	41	68.33%

The above table: 2 depicts the post test level of knowledge of care of LBW among mother 19 (31.67%) had moderate knowledge, they are categorized as 50-75% score, And 41(68.33%) had adequate knowledge, they are categorized as more than 75% score.

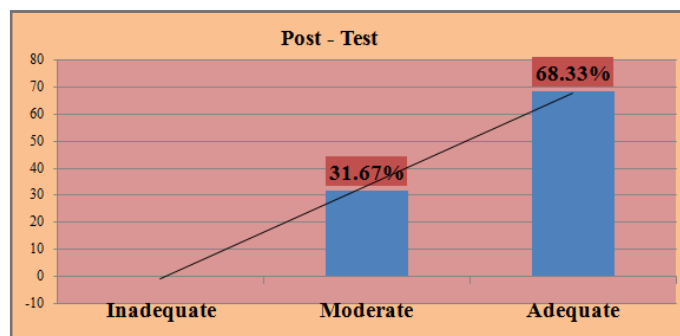


FIG: 2: depicts the post test level of knowledge of mother regarding care of LBW 19 (31.67%) had moderate knowledge, they are categorized as 50-75% score, And 41 (68.33%) had adequate knowledge, they are categorized as more than 75% score.

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