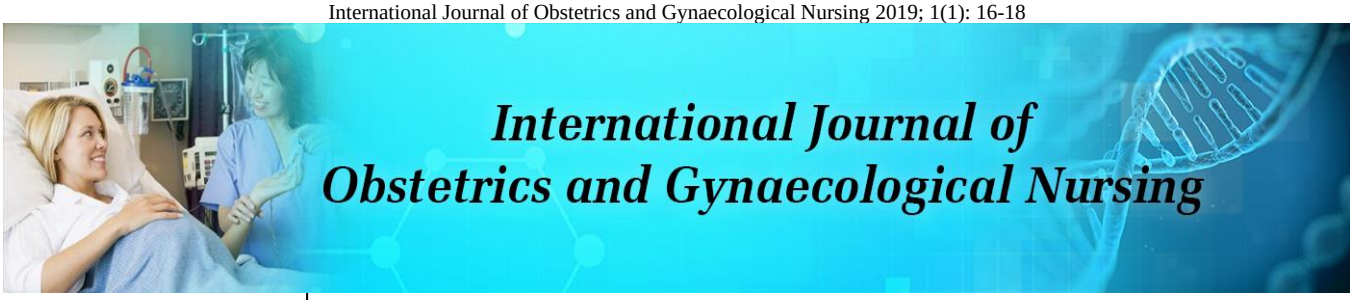

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A study to assess the knowledge of the mother regarding care of upper respiratory tract infection in children admit in Bharati Hospital and research centre and Bharati Ayurveda Hospitals, Pune

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Abstract
Study tittle is "A descriptive study ''A study to assess the knowledge of the mother regarding care of upper respiratory tract Infection in children admitted In Bharati Hospital and Research Centre and Bharati Ayurveda Hospital Pune.

The objectives of the study were to determine the existing knowledge of mother regarding care of upper respiratory tract infection and to associate the knowledge of mother with selected demographic variables. Quantitative approach was chosen for the research study. The research design used for the study was exploratory survey design. The study consists of 100 samples which were selected by non-probability convenient sampling. The study was conducted in Bharti Hospital and research Centre and Bharti Ayurveda hospitals Pune. The data was collected by administering structured questionnaire to 100 participants under study. The questionnaire consists of two parts. Section-A which deal with demographic data of participant and Section-B which consist of questions related to knowledge of the mother regarding care of upper respiratory tract infection in children. The validity of the tool was done by 5 experts from various fields of medicine and nursing i.e. Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Medical and Surgical Nursing and Pediatric Nursing. The reliability of questionnaire was established by the method of test retest method and was found to the 0.73.

In this study it is found that most mother whose children having upper respiratory tract infection those mothers having good knowledge but still there are mothers whose knowledge level are average and poor. It shows that children care is still limited and it is requiring greater attention commitment from health professional. Recommendation were made based on the finding of the study.

Keywords: Knowledge, mother, children, upper respiratory tract infection

Introduction

Upper-respiratory-tract infection occurs commonly in children, on an average a healthy three years old child suffers from 6-10 colds per year. Upper respiratory tract infection is usually mild, viral and self-limiting however the symptoms can cause fever and make children irritable, lethargic and uncomfortable. The treatment strategy is to minimize the symptoms and discomfort. Although widely used nonprescription cough and cold preparations may not be effective for symptom control the illness. They may cause a wide variety of adverse effects for indicting paradoxical reactions and toxicity with unintentional over dosage particularly in children less than three years old.

Upper respiratory tract infection is the commonest reason for consultation in hospital care upper respiratory tract consists of nostrils from the airway to the vocal cords in the larynx. The infections that are related to upper respiratory tract are sinusitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, tonsillitis& common cold. A research study showed that total of 531 pediatric outpatient visits were recorded which included a principle diagnosis of cold, URTI or bronchitis. Antibiotics were prescribed to 44% of patients with common colds 46% with URTI and 75% with bronchitis. Extrapolating to the United States 6.5 million prescription were written for children diagnosed as having bronchitis.

After controlling for confounding factors, antibiotics were prescribed more often for children aged 5-11 yrs than for younger children. Children aged 0-4yrs received 53% of all antibiotics prescription and otitis media was the most frequent diagnosis. Patients seen in 2008 and diagnosed as having upper respiratory tract infection were 0.69 (95%) confidence interval 0.89-2 0.81 time less likely to be treated with the antibiotics compart with patients

seen in 2005. It was also observed that the caretakers especially the mothers were having inadequate knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infections.

2. Methodology

The research process progresses from. The initiation to the culmination stage in logical sequences. It refers to the strategy adopted by the researcher in the planning. Constitution and implementation of the study. This chapter deals with the research approach, the setting of the study the sample and sampling techniques the tool and its validity and reliability, pilot study, data collection and the plan for data analysis. Study conducted during the month of 26thFebruary2018 to 28th march 2018from one setting. An exploratory survey design was used to evaluate the knowledge of mothers whose children having upper respiratory tract infection. The collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

3. Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentages distribution of the mothers according to their demographic variables. N=100

Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentages
AGE		
18-23	23	23%
24-29	52	52%
30-35	25	25%
Education		
Primary Education	26	26%
Secondary Education	30	30%
Graduation	26	26%
Illiterate	18	18%
Occupation		
Housewife	54	54%
Business	33	33%
Private job	10	10%
Government job	3	3%
Income		
Less than Rs/-10000	54	54%
Rs/- 10000-20000	37	37%
Rs/- 20000-30000	5	5%
Rs/- 30000 and above	4	4%
Type of family		
Joint family	41	41%
Nuclear family	41	41%
Extended family	18	18%

The data given in table-1 shows that majority of the mothers aged between 24-29 years (52%) and having second degree education (30%), In Occupation the mothers are 54% Housewife, Mothers are having majority of income less than 10,000 (54%), and type of family is majority of joint family and nuclear family (41%).

Table 2: Showing overall knowledge scoreof mothers whose children having upper respiratory tract infection. n=100

Sr no.	knowledge score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good knowledge	59	59%
2	Average knowledge	27	27%
3	Poor knowledge	14	14%

The data represents in table-2 Majority of the mothers 59% had good knowledge regarding care of upper respiratory tract infection, 27% had average knowledge regarding care of upper respiratory tract infection, 14% had poor knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge assessed.

Sr no.	Mean	Standard deviation
1	6.31	14

The data represents in table-3 shows that the mean and standard deviation of the total score according to the mean of the total score is 6.31 and standard deviation is14

Table 4: Association of knowledge of mothers with demographic variables N=100

DD	Degree of association	Tab value	Cal value	P value
Age	4	9.488	1.076	0.89
Education	8	15.50	20.75	0.00**
Occupation	8	15.50	7.045	0.53
Income	6	12.59	23.55	0.00**
Family	4	9.48	1.10	0.89

The data presented in table-4 In this study, education & income are associated with the knowledge of mother as per value is less than 0.05

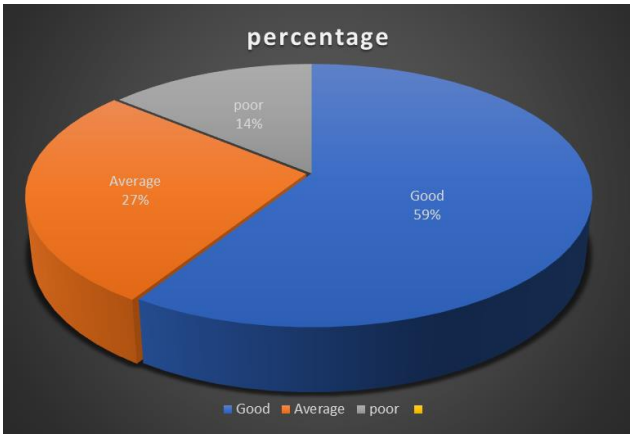

Fig 1: Distribution of sample according to knowledge score.

The data given in Fig-1 In this study 59% of mothers are having average knowledge regarding Care of Upper Respiratory Tract Infection.

4. Discussion

In the present study, it was found that majority of the mothers are aged between 24 – 29 (52%) and (25%) of the mothers are aged between 30-35, (23%) aged between 18 – 23. Majority of the mothers were having secondary education is (30%), primary and graduation is (26%) and illiterate mothers are (18%)Majority of the mother in Occupation (54%) mothers are Housewife, (33%) mothers are doing business, (10%) mothers are doing private job, (3%) mothers are having Government job. Majority of the mother's Income is (54%) less than 10,000, (37%) mothers income is 10,000 – 20,000, (5%) mothers income is 20,000-30,000, (4%) mothers income is 30,000 and above. Majority of the type of family is joint family (41%), nuclear family is (41%), Extended family is (18%). It was found that 59% of mothers are having good knowledge, 27% is having average knowledge 14% are having poor knowledge.

Assessment of mother's knowledge regarding care of upper respiratory tract Infection in children In Bharati Hospital and Research Centre and Bharati Ayurveda Hospital Pune.

The study concluded that mother's knowledge regarding care of upper respiratory tract infection in children were inadequate for the reduction of the upper respiratory tract infection complication.

The above findings are supported by this literature, Roxane R Carr; Milap c. Nahata Am J Health Syst Pharm

A search of literature identified reduce the duration and severity of UTRI. Decreased nasal secretion ($p<0.01$) but not URTI symptoms. Overall prevalence of UTRI was observed to be 59.1%, with prevalence in urban and rural areas being 63.7%, respectively. Bivariate analysis indicated that overcrowding, place of residence, and mother's education were significant associated with ARI. Multiple logistic regression analysis suggested the presence of overcrowding (adjusted odds ratio [AOR=1.492], urban residence (AOR=2.329), and second birth order (AOR=0.371) were significant predictors of URTI.

5. Conclusion

On the basis of findings of the present study the following conclusion can be drawn most whose children having upper respiratory tract infection were having good knowledge but still mothers there are some mothers whose knowledge level are average and poor. It shows that care of children with upper respiratory tract infection is still limited and it requires greater attention commitment from health professional. Most mothers want information about children-care.

6. Recommendations

Similar study can be under taken for large samples so that results can be generalize.

1. The same study can be done with an experimental research approach having a control group.
2. A comparative study can be conducted using two different teaching strategies to educate the students in relation to procedural preparation, management, and care of upper respiratory tract infection in children.
3. The chapter deals with the summary of the research study, bringing forth the major finding of the study, conclusion, nursing implication and recommendation given at the end of the study.

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