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A study to assess knowledge of mothers regarding upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's in Satara Parisar of Aurangabad

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Abstract
Children are an embodiment of our dreams and hopes for the future. They are wet clay in the potter's hands, handled with care they become something beautiful else they break and become discarded. They are the most vulnerable group in the society. Acute respiratory tract infection is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in developing and also developed countries in under five years. It is estimate that annually; there are 2000 million episodes of acute respiratory infection of which 1 out of 50 cases are pneumonia between 10% and 20% of these dies. The WHO estimates the one third of all deaths in children below the age of 5 years. Objective: -1. To assess knowledge of mother regarding upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's in satara parisar of Aurangabad. 2. To associate the knowledge with the selected demographic variables. Material and method: - The study was conducted in Satara Parisar, Aurangabad selected. Descriptive research approach was used in this study.300 mothers were selected for the study. Structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data. Result: The mothers (11%) had poor level of knowledge, (38%) were having average level of knowledge, (48%) were having good level of knowledge, and (3%) were having very good knowledge score. Conclusion:-In this study from detail analysis it shows that Majority of mothers (11%) having poor knowledge, (38%) having average knowledge and (48%) having good knowledge, (3%) having very good knowledge and shows Age of mother, Child age, Child gender, mother education, mother occupation, Number of childs, family income, religion, type of family, immunization status of child, information about upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's regarding were having significant association with demographic variables.

Keywords: knowledge, information about upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's among mothers

Introduction

An acute URI is a contagious infection of your upper respiratory tract. Your upper respiratory tract includes the nose, throat, pharynx, larynx, and bronchi. Without a doubt, the common cold is the most well-known URI. Other types of URIs include sinusitis, pharyngitis, epiglottitis, and tracheobronchitis.

Acute respiratory tract infection is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in developing and also developed countries in under five years. Acute respiratory infections is inflammation of the respiratory tract anywhere from nose to alveoli, with a wide a range of combination of signs and symptoms. ARI is classified into upper respiratory tract infections (AURI) and lower respiratory tract infections (ALRI) [1, 2].

Moving along with the acute respiratory infection control programme since 1978 the health professional's efforts should be directed towards charting a better healthier future for humanity, a future in which millions of children no longer face death in infancy and childhood. To make such a change present day our challenge to gain a better understanding that makes a difference in the prevalence of these problems affecting health of the children. Family members especially the mother's have an important role in preventive aspects and through that health promotion in their children. (Sherene G. Edwin, 2007) [3].

Review of Litrature and Need of the Study

Gupta, MC 2006, estimated that annually; there are 2000 million episodes of acute respiratory infection of which 1 out of 50 cases are pneumonia between 10% and 20% of these dies. The WHO estimates the one third of all deaths in children below the age of 5 years (4.3 million deaths in real terms in 1993) are due to acute respiratory infection. These deaths include those resulting from neonatal pneumonia, as well as from pneumonia, Complicating measles, Pertusis and HIV infection. Contributing factors associated with a large number of pneumonia deaths are low birth weight and serve malnutrition [4].

The investigator felt that the a study to assess knowledge of mother regarding upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's in selected area of Aurangabad.

This will benefit the mothers of under five children to protect the child from upper respiratory tract infections. Thus the nurse can protect the community from upper respiratory tract infections and reduce the burden of health problems amount under five children.

Problem Statement

"A study to assess knowledge of mother regarding upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's in selected area of Aurangabad."

Objective of Study

1. To assess knowledge of mothers regarding upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's.
2. To find the association between selected demographic variable and the knowledge of mother regarding upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's.

Research Methodology
Research Approach: Descriptive Approach

Research Design: Descriptive Research Design.

Population: Mothers Residing In Satara Parisar, Aurangabad

Sample: Primi Mothers

Sample Size: 300 Mothers

Setting: The study was conducted in Satara Parisar, Aurangabad.

Sampling Technique: Non-Probability Convenience Sampling

Tool: Structured knowledge questionaire including demographic variables will be used for the study.

Sampling Criteria
Inclusion Criteria
1. Mothers who are willing participate in the study.
2. Mothers who are available at the time of data collection.
3. Mothers who came understand and write English, Marathi, and Hindi.

Exclusion Criteria
1. Mothers who have taken part in similar study.
2. Mothers who are willing to participate.

Findings
Section A

Table 1: Distribution of subjects according to their demographic variables *n=300*

Sr.No	Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Mother age		
	18-22 years	121	40.33
	23-27 years	119	39.67
	28-32 years	44	14.67
	32 years above	16	5.33
2	Child age		
	0-1	12	4
	2-3	1oo	33.34
	4-5	188	62.66
3	Child gender		
	Male	165	55
	Female	135	45
4	Mother education		
	Illiterate	8	2.6
	Primary	182	61
	Secondary	77	25.4
	Higher secondary	30	10
	Graduate ad post graduate	3	1
5	Mother occupation		
	Daily wages	54	18.33
	House wife	226	75.33
	Business	15	5
	Government job	5	1.34
6	Number of children		
	One	87	29
	Two	148	49.33
	Three	46	15.33
	Four	19	6.34
7	Family income		
	5000-8000	50	16.34
	8001-11000	126	42
	11001-14000	66	22
	14001-17000	59	19.66
8	Religion		
	Hindu	229	76.33
	Muslim	28	9.35
	Christian	2	0.66
	Buddhist	41	13.66
9	Types of family		
	Nuclear	230	76.66
	Joint	69	23.44
10	Immunization		
	Yes	298	99.34
	No	2	0.66

Section B

Assessment of the knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection in under five children among mother

This section deals with the assessment of knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection the level of knowledge is divided under following headings: poor, average, good, and very good.

Table 2: knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection in under five children among mothers *n=300*

Level of knowledge score	Score	Knowledge score	
		Frequency	Percentage
Poor	1-5	34	11 %
Average	6-10	115	38 %
Good	11-15	144	48 %
Very Good	16-20	7	3 %
Minimum score	1		
Maximum score	20		
Mean score	10.07±3.503		
Mean Percentage	50.35		

The above table shows that (11%) had poor level of knowledge, (38%) were having average level of knowledge, (48%) were having good level of knowledge, (3%)were having very good knowledge .The minimum score was 1 and the maximum score was 20, the mean score for the test was 10.07 ± 3.503 and mean percentage of knowledge was 50.35.

There was a significant association of knowledge score in relation Age of mother, Child age, Child gender, mother education, mother occupation, Number of child's, family income, religion, type of family, immunization status of child, information about upper respiratory tract infections in under five children's.

Discussion

The finding of the study show that mean and standard deviation was 10.07 and 3.503 respectively. And also the mean percentage of knowledge score of mothers was 50.35 respectively. So it is concluded that mothers have knowledge regarding upper respiratory tract infection in under five children's.

Chethana Ramegowda [1], Prakruthi R A [2], Pushpa Rajanna (2018), conducted a study on Parental Knowledge and Pattern of Medicine Use in Acute Respiratory Infections among Under Five Children in Urban Field Practice Area of Kempegowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore found that 96 % of them said ARI was caused due to exposure to cold, and 60 % by Germs, 51 % used home remedies, 97 % subjects were not of aware any vaccines which prevent ARI. 96 % heard about antibiotics, among them 59.3 % use antibiotics without consultation. 1.25 % had least attitude regarding antibiotic resistance. Majority had reasonable good knowledge regarding ARI, but lack of knowledge regarding complications of ARI and vaccines available for prevention of ARI [5].

Conclusion

Respiratory Tract Infection is major leading cause of death and a concern in rural setup and a big task for the medical health team for the prevention and the treatment of such problem it is one of the major challenges to face in such a developing country like India.

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