ARTICLES

ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AMONG PARENTS OF ANEMIC CHILDREN IN SELECTED PAEDIATRICS HOSPITALS OF BANGALORE, KARNATAKA

Mr. Anil Kumar R V*| Dr. Amandeep Kaur**

* Research Scholar in Himalayan University, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, India.

** Research Supervisor in Himalayan University, Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh, India.

ABSTRACT

The protocol in managing anemic infant or child is by integrating the clues from physical examination, complete blood cell count, peripheral smear, reticulocyte count, and interpretation of tests which help to arrive at a definitive diagnosis. The sparse literature available regarding anemia in hospitalized children necessitated the need for the present study and early screening and detection of anaemia will in turn help in early and better management. The research method adopted for this study was quantitative approach which was comparative cum descriptive in nature. The present study adopts descriptive research design. The study was conducted at selected Shishuka Children's Multi-specialty Hospital, Banglore and Rainbow Children's Hospital. Non- probability convenient Sampling Technique was used. The sample of the study consists of 100 parents of anaemic children. Self-structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Collected dada was tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics.

Keywords: Socio demographic variables, anemia, hemoglobin, red blood cells.

ABOUT AUTHORS:

Author, Mr. Anil Kumar R V is a Ph.D. Scholar at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

Author, Dr. Amandeep Kaur is Ph.D. Guide at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India. She has effective administrative and leadership skills. She is active researcher with many publications in her name. She has attended and organised various National and International conferences.

INTRODUCTION

Anemia is defined as a hemoglobin (Hb) level of less than the 5th percentile for age. Causes vary by age. The primary care physicians are the first persons who come across children with wide variety of health problems. Gbotosho, Grace & Sowunmi, Akintunde & Dokunmu, Titilope & Happi, Christian & Michael, Obaro & Folarin, Onikepe & Adewoye, Elsie. (2011). Common children's diseases and health problems of severe character or accompanied by complications are the main medical conditions requiring hospitalization in children. Houlgate, Laurence. (2017). Discussed both the moral and constitutional conception of children's rights. children are human beings who are always in custody of their parents, of the school they attend, or ultimately of the State. Steketee RW. (2003). Hashizume M, Kunii O, Sasaki S, Shimoda T, Wakai S, Mazhitova Z, et al. (2003).

The protocol in managing anemic infant or child is by integrating the clues from physical examination, complete blood cell count, peripheral smear, reticulocyte count, and interpretation of tests which help to arrive at a definitive diagnosis. The sparse literature available regarding anemia in hospitalized children necessitated the need for the present study and early screening and detection of anaemia will in turn help in early and better management.

Title of the study

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OBJECTIVES

To find the association of knowledge regarding care of anaemic children with selected sociodemographic variables.

REVIEW

Acharya, Mansi & Mashi, Archana. (2016). Assessed the effectiveness of teaching programme on knowledge and attitude regarding care of mentally challenged children among parent attending parent-teacher meeting in special schools for mentally challenged of Ahmedabad District. A pre experimental approach was used with one group pretest post test research design was chosen for the study. Mean pretest attitude score was 48.12 and after teaching programme the mean post test attitude score was 68.05. Combined vitamin B12 and folate deficiency had a statistically significant correlation with severity of anaemia.Conclusions: Vitamin B12 and folate supplementation is equally important in prevention as well as treatment of nutritional deficiency anaemias in paediatric population. Bianchetti, Mario G. & Hämmerli, I & Roduit, C & Neuhaus, T & Leumann, E & Oetliker, O. (1991). **Arora (2018)** conducted a study in 200 anemic children aged 1-5 years to check their serum foliate, vitamin B12 levels and their correlation with socio demographic parameters and clinical hematological profile methods. Iron supplementation was necessary in 13 patients with a ferritinaemia less than 300 micrograms/l before study. **Canga, Mimozaet al. (2020)** the pediatric hospital is an environment with a high level of stress for most parents. Life moral thrombosis occurred in 1 patient 10 days after renal transplant. **Italia, Maria & Kirolos, Sandy. (2019)** Sickle cell disease (SCD) is the most common inherited haemoglobinopathy word wide, with the highest prevalence in sub-Saharan Africa. **Labib, John et al. (2019)** Introduction:Iron deficiency anaemia is the most common cause of childhood anaemia worldwide. **Sanyaolu et al. (2016)** wrote that Blood transfusion is a common practice in sub- Saharan Africa as a way of correcting anemia in children with mild and severe sicknesses.

METHODOLOGY

The research method adopted for this study was quantitative approach which was comparative cum descriptive in nature. The present study adopts descriptive research design. The study was conducted at selected Shishuka Children's Multi-specialty Hospital , Banglore and Rainbow Children's Hospital. Non-probability convenient Sampling Technique was used. The sample of the study consists of 100 parents of anaemic children .Self structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Collected dada was tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics

RESULTS

TABLE .1

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY(n)	PERCENTAGE
AGE		
<20	3	3
20-30	38	38
>30	59	59
MARITAL STATUS		
MARRIED	78	78
DIVORCE	15	15
WIDOW	7	7
SEX		
MALE	51	51
FEMALE	49	49
DURATION OF MARRIAGE		
<1 YEAR	14	14
1-10 YEAR	76	76
>10 YEAR	10	10
PLACE OF RESIDENCE		
URBAN	74	74
RURAL	26	26
RELIGION		
HINDU	39	39
SIKH	2	2
CHRISTIAN	15	15
MUSLIM	12	12
OTHERS	32	32
EDUCATION		
ILLITERATE	1	1
PRIMARY	1	1
MATRICULATION	3	3
SECONDARY	19	19
GRADUATE	54	54
POST GRADUATE	22	22
OCCUPATION		
HOUSEWIFE	14	14
DAILY WAGES	5	5
SELF EMPLOYED	33	33
PROFESSIONALS	48	48
MONTHLY INCOME OF THE FAMILY		
BELOW 1500/- PER MONTH	14	14
1501-3000/- PER MONTH	2	2
3001-5000/- PER MONTH	5	5
5001-10000/- PER MONTH	12	12
10001/- PER MONTH OR ABOVE	67	67
TYPE OF FAMILY		
NUCLEAR	40	40
JOINT	38	38
EXTENDED	16	16
SINGLE PARENT FAMILY	6	6
DIETRY HABITS		
VEGETARIAN	41	41

NON-VEGETARIAN	59	59
NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN		
1	36	36
2	45	45
3	15	15
MORE THAN 3	4	4
NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN		
1	49	49
2	22	22
3 AND MORE	3	3
NONE	26	26
NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN		
1	54	54
2	20	20
3 AND MORE	3	3
NONE	23	23
BIRTH ORDER		
1	24	24
2	24	24
3	15	15
MODE OF DELIVERY		
NORMAL	55	55
LSCS	32	32
FORCEPS	13	13
SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
MASS MEDIA	38	38
RELATIVES	27	27
HEALTH SURVEYS	4	4
MEDICAL CHECKUP	31	31

Findings of the present study show that majorities 59 (59%) parents were in the age group of more than 30years. The least numbers of parents 3 (3%) were in the age group of less than 20 years of age.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 78 (78%) were married , 15 (15%) were divorced and 7 (7%) were widow. the study shows that majority 51 (51%) were males and 49 (49%) were females.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 76 (76%) have been married for the span of 1-10 years followed by 14 (14%) have been married for the span of <1 year and rest 10 (10%) have been married for the span of more than 10 years.

The study shows that 74 (74%) parents belongs to Urban area and 26 (26%) belongs to rural area.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 39 (39%) belongs to Hindu religion followed by 32 belongs to other, 15% are Christians, 12 were Muslims and rest 2% were Sikh.

As per the study, this shows that 54% of the parents were graduate, ,22% were post graduate, 19% were secondary educated, 3% were matric and rest 1% were either illiterate or completed primary education.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 48% was professionals, 33% were self-employed, 14% were housewife and rest 5% were on daily wages.

As per the study it shows that maximum number i.e. 67% parents were earning 10001/- per month or above, followed by parents who are earning below 1500/- per months, 12% were earning between 5001-10000 per month and rest 2% were earning between 1501-3000/- per month. As per the study it shows that 40% parents belongs to nuclear family , followed by 38 belongs to joint , 16% belongs to extended and rest 6% belongs to single parent family. Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 59% were non-vegetarian and rest 41% were vegetarian. The study shows that maximum 45% have 2 living children followed by 36% have 1 living child, 15% have 3 children and rest 4% are having more than 3 children.

As per the study it shows that 49% parents have 1 male child followed by 26% having no male child, 22% are having 2 male children and rest 3%are having 3 or more male child. According to the study it shows that 54%

are having 1 female child followed by 23% who do not have female child , 20% are having 2 female children and rest 3% have 3 and more female children. According to the study it shows that 24% are having birth order either 1 or 2 and rest 15% are having birth order 3.

According to study it shows that 38% got the information through relatives followed by 31% through medical checkup, 27% through relatives, andrest 4% through health surveys.

TABLE .2

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY(n)	Df	x^2
AGE			
<20	3		0.38
20-30	38	2	
>30	59		
MARITAL STATUS			
MARRIED	78		0.48
DIVORCE	15	2	
WIDOW	7		
DURATION OF MARRIAGE			
<1 YEAR	14		0.47
1-10 YEAR	76	2	
>10 YEAR	10		
PLACE OF RESIDENCE			
URBAN	74	1	
RURAL	26		
RELIGION			
HINDU	39		0.85
SIKH	2		
CHRISTIAN	15	4	
MUSLIM	12		
OTHERS	32		
EDUCATION			
ILLITERATE	1		1.29
PRIMARY	1		
MATRICULATION	3		
SECONDARY	19	5	
GRADUATE	54		
POST GRADUATE	22		
OCCUPATION			
HOUSEWIFE	14		0.61
DAILY WAGES	5	3	
SELF EMPLOYED	33		
PROFESSIONALS	48		
MONTHLY INCOME OF THE FAMILY			
BELOW 1500/- PER MONTH	14		1.17
1501-3000/- PER MONTH	2		
3001-5000/- PER MONTH	5	4	
5001-10000/- PER MONTH	12		
10001/- PER MONTH ORABOVE	67		
TYPE OF FAMILY			
NUCLEAR	40		0.59
JOINT	38	3	
EXTENDED	16		
SINGLE PARENT FAMILY	6		
DIETRY HABITS			
VEGETARIAN	41		

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NON-VEGETARIAN	59		
NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN			
1	36	3	0.62
2	45		
3	15		
MORE THAN 3	4		
NUMBER OF MALE CHILDREN			
1	49	3	0.49
2	22		
3 AND MORE	3		
NONE	26		
NUMBER OF FEMALE CHILDREN			
1	54	3	0.54
2	20		
3 AND MORE	3		
NONE	23		
BIRTH ORDER			
1	24	2	0.31
2	24		
3	15		
MODE OF DELIVERY			
NORMAL	55	2	0.31
LSCS	32		
FORCEPS	13		
SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
MASS MEDIA	38	3	0.48
RELATIVES	27		
HEALTH SURVEYS	4		
MEDICAL CHECKUP	31		

TABLE .3

SEX	FREQUENCY	MEAN	S.E	DF	t
MALE	51	42.31	1.2	99	0.5 [NS]
FEMALE	49	4.3	0.62		
PLACE OF RESIDENCE	FREQUENCY	MEAN	S.E	DF	T
URBAN	74	57.66	1.89	99	12.97
RURAL	26	44.69	0.64		
DIETRY HABITS	FREQUENCY	MEAN	S.E	DF	T
VEGETARIAN	41	42.60	0.55	99	0.65 [NS]
NON-VEGETARIAN	59	42.71	1.09		

Findings of the present study show that majorities 59 (59%) parents were in the age group of more than 30years. The least numbers of parents 3 (3%) were in the age group of less than 20 years of age. DF of Age is 2 and x^2 is 0.38. Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 78 (78%) were married , 15 (15%) were divorced and 7 (7%) were widow where DF is 2 and x^2 is 0.48.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 76 (76%) have been married for the span of 1-10 years followed by 14 (14%) have been married for the span of <1 year and rest 10 (10%) have been married for the span of more than 10 years. It shows df is 2 and x^2 is 0.47.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 39 (39%) belongs to Hindu religion followed by 32 belongs to other, 15% are Christians, 12 were Muslims and rest 2% were sikh whereby df is 4 and x^2 is 0.85.

As per the study, this shows that 54% of the parents were graduate, ,22% were post graduate, 19% were secondary educated, 3% were matric and rest 1% were either illiterate or completed primary education.

Findings of the present study shows that maximum number of parents 48% were professionals, 33%

were self employed, 14% were housewife and rest 5% were on daily wages. the value of DF is 3 and X^2 is 0.61

As per the study it shows that maximum number i.e 67% parents were earning 10001/- per month or above, followed by parents who are earning below 1500/- per months, 12% were earning between 5001-10000 per month and rest 2% were earning between 1501-3000/- per month. The value of DF is 4 and X^2 is 1.17.

As per the study it shows that 40% parents belongs to nuclear family , followed by 38 belongs to joint , 16% belongs to extended and rest 6% belongs to single parent family. DF is 3 and X^2 is 0.59.

The study shows that maximum 45% have 2 living children followed by 36% have 1 living child, 15% have 3 children and rest 4% are having morethan 3 children. DF is 3 and X^2 is 0.62.

As per the study it shows that 49% parents have 1 male child followed by 26% having no male child, 22% are having 2 male children and rest 3%are having 3 or more male child. DF is 3 and X^2 is 0.49

According to the study it shows that 54% are having 1 female child followed by 23% who do not have female child , 20% are having 2 female children and rest 3% have 3 and more female children. DF is 3 and X^2 is 0.54.

According to the study it shows that 24% are having birth order either 1 or 2 and rest 15% are having birth order 3. DF is 2 and X^2 is 0.31. According to study it shows that 38% got the information through relatives followed by 31% through medical checkup, 27% through relatives, and rest 4% through health surveys. DF is 3 and X^2 is 0.48. According to Sex, majority i.e 51 were males with mean value of 42.31, S.E is 1.89. According to place of residence, the majority 74 belongs to urban with mean value of 57.66 and S.E is 0.55. According to dietary habits, majority people 59 are non-vegetarian with mean value 42.71.

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