

A STUDY TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF WORM INFESTATIONS AMONG MOTHER OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN AT SELECTED AREA OF MANIPUR

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ABSTRACT

Every human take birth and grown up by achieving many milestones in life and get died. During the process of life, the first few years of life are very crucial in terms of health as they are immature in physiological parameter and more prone for infection. Out of the sickness leading to death among young age worm invasion is one of the main sources of children mortality in non-industrial nations of jungles and subtropics. In India 22 states are known to be endemic for worm invasion and 553 million individuals are in danger of contamination with 27 million parasites transporter. WHO announced that the general commonness of parasites was 91% trailed by Ascariasis (5.28%), *Ancylostoma duodenae* (37.6%). It is a typical medical issue in children. The helpless way of life incorporates inappropriate removal of fecal and different squanders, packing, unhygienic wellbeing practices and poor natural disinfection gives way for worm pervasion giving indication and manifestations like weight reduction, tingling at butt-centric zone, stomach torment, loose bowels, weakness, restlessness, crabbiness and fever.

AIM

To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestations among mother of under-five children.

SETTINGS AND DESIGN 200 mothers of under-five children who met sampling criteria were selected and by using convenient sampling technique used for the present study. The knowledge of mothers of under-five children was assessed using a structured knowledge questionnaire followed by a planned teaching programme on prevention of worm infestations. Posttest performed after 7 days using the same tool. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

The study revealed that in pre-test the majority participants 96.5% (193) has average knowledge. In post-test (after Planned Teaching Program implementation) the majority participants 95% (190) has adequate knowledge and 5% (10) has shown average knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestations. The mean score of knowledge level increased in post - test. The pre-test mean and standard deviation was 34.90 ± 3.70 and in post-test it was 46.73 ± 4.60 and the mean difference of pre-test post-test is 11.83. The mean difference is suggesting that knowledge level of participants has increased and that reflect that the implemented intervention, the Planned Teaching Program (PTP) was effective to improve knowledge score of participants. With this we accept the research hypothesis H_1 $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

KEYWORDS: Milestones, endemic, contamination, *Ancylostoma duodenae*.

INTRODUCTION

Children are legacy from the God. Each child has option to experience childhood in the solid home, school and network. The future improvement of our children and of their reality relies upon their happiness regarding the wellbeing. (Wasihun AG et al 2020)

Children, who eat without washing their hands stuck to their nails, move the unsafe eggs into their stomach where they become completely evolved worms. These worms adhere to the covering of the digestion tracts and suck blood prompting paleness and different side effects of worm pervasion. They can develop to the degree of blocking digestion tracts causing intense agony and handling the patient in a crisis looking for condition. Tape worms are called cysticercoids arrive at the stomach by eating tainted pork or hamburger. They are much riskier as they can blend into the blood and arrive at cerebrum, heart, liver and so on and demonstrate deadly. Unwashed hands and utilizing others' towels, tissue and spread worm pervasion. Eating unwashed crude vegetables and drinking defiled water causes the worm pervasion. (WHO 2019)

WHO announced that the general commonness of parasites was 91% trailed by Ascariasis (5.28%), *Ancylostoma duodenae* (37.6%). Worm invasion is one of the most well-known medical conditions experienced in agricultural nations particularly among under-five age children. India is an Agriculture driven country. WHO prescribed that pervasiveness rate should be diminished by 10% consistently to improve the wellbeing financial aspects of the non-industrial nations. It is the obligations of the medical services proficient to satisfy the objective of the WHO. (Majorin F 2019)

Intestinal parasitism is a need medical condition. Since worm invasion is only here and there the immediate reason for death, they will in general be viewed as moderately insignificant. Worm pervasion is most likely more noteworthy than explicit nutrient and mineral lacks in agricultural nations. In India, the issue is probably going to be more normal due to terrible cleanliness, helpless mindfulness, ignorance, doubts, destitution and assortment of unified components. Studies did in different pieces of India have revealed a predominance of intestinal parasitism up to 30-50% and weakness from 40-73% among school going young girl children. (Wendt S 2019)

Mothers could assume a noteworthy function in conferring wellbeing data to different mothers. Information and propensity development with respect to natural disinfection and clean practices can help diminish the frequency of worm invasion. The mother must be ready to separate the minor and serious issues of her children. The commonest issues of the under-five may incorporate lack of healthy sustenance, upper respiratory tract disease, loose bowels and worm invasion. On the off chance that the children are shielded from Worm Pervasion implies certainly the children won't endure with weight reduction, looseness of the bowels and other successive diseases. (Zemene T 2018)

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the pre-post level of knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mother of under-five children.
2. To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on Knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestation among mothers of under-five children.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Araya Gebreyesus Wasihun et al (2020) has published their research paper in title of Intestinal parasitosis, anaemia and risk factors among pre-school children in Tigray region, northern Ethiopia. This investigation surveyed the pervasiveness of intestinal parasitic diseases, frailty and related variables among pre-younger students in rustic zones of the Tigray district, northern Ethiopia. A people group based cross-sectional examination was directed among 610 pre-younger students in rustic networks of Northern Ethiopia from June 2017 to August 2017. Stool examples were analyzed for the presence of trophozoites, blisters, oocysts, and ova utilizing immediate, formal-ethyl acetic acid derivation focus, Kato-Katz, and Ziehl-Neelsen procedures. Hemoglobin was estimated utilizing a HemoCue spectrometer. Study presumed that the greater parts of the children were tainted with intestinal parasites, while sickness commonness was packed in the 12-month age gathering. This examination has recognized various conceivably modifiable danger variables to address the huge predominance of IPIs and iron deficiency in these children. Upgrades in disinfection, clean water, hand cleanliness, maternal instruction could address both short and long-haul outcomes of these conditions in this weak populace.

Marta S. Palmeirim et al (2018) has distributed their exploration paper in title of Are school children less tainted on the off chance that they have great information about parasitic worms: A contextual investigation from country Cote d'Ivoire. The point of this investigation was to evaluate the expected impact of information that children gained at home or in school, with no particular wellbeing training mediation, on helminth diseases. In May 2014, a cross-sectional overview in western Cote d'Ivoire was conducted. A sum of 2498 children, matured 9-12 years, were exposed to three back-to-back stool assessments utilizing copy Kato-Katz

thick spreads to decide diseases with soil-communicated helminths and *Schistosoma mansoni*. Furthermore, youngsters were met to evaluate their insight about helminth contaminations. Four information scores were built by factor investigation; one, reflecting general information about helminths and three showing helminth species-explicit information. In light of study discoveries creators reasoned that Particular information about various kinds of helminths probably won't do the trick to instigate conduct change which thus lessens contamination and re-infection with helminths. Wellbeing instruction mediations ought to endeavor to reinforce the impression of danger and to explain the genuine advantage of preventive chemotherapy.

Carolina Cruz-Cruz et al (2018) has distributed their examination paper in title of Hindering and intestinal parasites in younger students from high minimized regions at the Mexican southeast. This examination intended to decide the commonness of hindering and intestinal parasites in younger student's recipients of that social program, from two underestimated regions of Chiapas, Mexico. An aggregate of 106 young youngsters were enrolled for healthfulevaluation also parasitic burden measures. Study discoveries expressed that most children showed hindering (88.7%). In these youngsters the predominance of intestinal parasites was 32.1%, being *A. lumbricoides* the species with the most noteworthy predominance (25.5%) with moderate parasitic burden (15.1%). Positive affiliations were seen between the presence of intestinal parasites and the region where children lived, the kind of footwear, or the instructive degree of the mother. Creators reasoned that outrageous neediness conditions in these areas of Mexico are a long way from arriving at the feasible improvement objectives.

Aswathi et al (2012) directed a cross-sectional examination with respect to the predominance and danger factors related with worm pervasion in children under 5 years in provincial India. Over each of the 909 fecal examples inspected. Consolidated predominance of invasion with intestinal geohelminths treatable by albendazole and other intestinal parasites non-treatable by albendazole was 50.3% (457/909) and 51.6% (469/909), separately. Select utilization of hand siphon water (OR = 1.79, CI = 1.36-2.35, $P < 0.001$) and utilization of hand siphon water in addition to handle poo expanded danger of geohelminth contamination (OR = 1.75 CI = 1.34- 2.30, $P < 0.001$) while utilization of well water (OR = 0.45 CI= 0.33-0.60, $P < 0.001$) and restrictive utilization of cleanser and water practice for hand washing after crap was defensive (OR = 0.54, CI = 0.40-0.73, $P < 0.001$). Since practically a large portion of the youngsters are tainted with intestinal geohelminths treatable by albendazole, directed deworming of populace in this age gathering ought to be thought of.

RESULTS

Section-I: Finding related to pre and post-interventional data analysis among mothers of under-five children.

Table 1: Finding related to pre interventional data analysis among mothers of under-five children: N-200

Knowledge Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	7	3.5
Average	193	96.5

Table 1 indicated that in pre-test the majority participants 96.5% (193) has average knowledge and only 3.5% (7) has adequate knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestations.

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of mothers of under-five children according to knowledge score in post-interventional stage: N-200

Knowledge Score	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Adequate	190	95
Average	10	05

Table 2 is reflecting that in post-test (after Planned Teaching Program implementation) the majority participants 95% (190) has adequate knowledge and 5% (10) has shown average knowledge regarding prevention of worm infestations.

Section-II: Finding related to effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on knowledge score of mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of worm infestations.

Table-3: Mean, standard deviation in before and after intervention in regard to effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program on knowledge score of mothers of under-five children regarding prevention of worm infestations: N-200

Group	Mean	Mean difference	Std. Deviation
Pre-test	34.90	11.83	3.70
Post-test	46.73		4.60

Presented table above has shown that the mean score of knowledge level increased in post - test. The pre-test mean and standard deviation was 34.90 ± 3.70 and in post-test it was 46.73 ± 4.60 and the mean difference of pre-test post-test is 11.83.

The mean difference is suggesting that knowledge level of participants has increased and that reflect that the implemented intervention, the Planned Teaching Program (PTP) was effective to improve knowledge score of participants. With this we accept the research hypothesis **H1** $p < 0.05$ level of significance.

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