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A Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Of Mothers Of Under Five Children About Foreign Body Aspiration In Selected Area Of Terdal

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Abstract

Background: Children's are one of the vulnerable group which are more prone to get Accidents and it is one of the biggest causes of death ,but most of the accidents are preventable. The foreign body aspiration is an important cause of pediatric morbidity and mortality, in the age group of six months to five years. Delay in diagnosis can cause series of chronic pulmonary pathologic conditions may cause in acute respiratory failure. The main symptoms of aspirations are easily identify able the characters are suffocation, cough, excessive sputum production, cyanosis, difficulty in breathing. The foreign body aspiration needs early identification, diagnosed and prevention will be done in community sectors. The present study was aimed at assess the knowledge and attitude regarding foreign body aspiration among mothers of under five children in selected area of Terdal district. **Object:**1) To find out the existing level of knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration among mothers of under five children, as measured by structured knowledge questionnaires. 2) To find the attitude of mothers regarding FBA as measured by Likert scale. 3) To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding FBA. **Methods:** A descriptive survey design was used for the present study. The sample consisted of 60 mothers selected by purposive sampling technique. Tools used were baseline Performa and structured knowledge questionnaires. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. **Results:** The present study measurement of knowledge and attitude of mean and standard deviation has 13.85 ± 2.5169 and 50.68 ± 3.3284 .Majority of mothers (51.6%) had good knowledge,(48.3%) had very good knowledge on foreign body aspiration.100% mothers had very good attitude on foreign body aspiration. There is a significant correlation between knowledge and attitude score. **Conclusion:** This study has conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude in mother for foreign body aspiration in under five children. To prevent FBA and to make timely diagnoses in parents, especially mothers with children younger than 6 month and mothers with a first child should be given adequate information regarding FBA.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitude, Foreign body Aspiration (FBA), Mothers of under five children

INTRODUCTION

Accident are currently third leading cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries(WHO).Accidents can be taken place wide variety of environment and there is possibility of accidents in every sphere of human life. A child's community includes a number of places such as Playground Garden field, Pound, River and most crucially home itself but their relative importance depend upon child's way of life.¹

The unsafe use of dangerous Chemical, the inadequate disposal of toxic waste and other environment hazards noises and industrial pollutions unsafe Chemicals Toy and House hold products may significantly harm under five children's. FBA is a frequent cause of accidental death in children below the age group of 5 year over the world. It is considered a true emergency in a pediatric age group and leads up to 300 deaths per year in USA.A large number of FBA'S in the trachea bronchial tree occur in the Indian subcontinent. Every year more than 10 million children in low and middle income countries die before they reach their 5th birthday among the major determinants of mortality and morbidity is the quality of health care provided to children, every day million of parents seek health care for their seek health care for their sick children taking them hospital, health center, pharmacist doctors, and traditional healers. Children aged 1-3 years are particularly at the risk for FBA because of their increasing independence, lessening of close parental super vision as they become older, increasing activity curiosity because of hand mouth interaction.²

Approximately 80% of pediatric FBA episode occur in children younger than 3years, with the peak indication between 1and 2 year of age. At this age, most children are able to explore there would via the oral route and have the five motor skills to put a small objects into their mouth, but they do not yet have molars to chew food adequately, additional predisposing factor to FBA in this age group include access to improper food or small objects, activity while eating, and older sibling (who may place Food or objects into the Mouth of infants or Toddlers). Younger children are also particularly vulnerable to FBA became of the smaller diameter of their airway , which is prone to obstruction , In order Children and Adults , Neurologic disorder , loss of consciousness and alcohol or sedative abuse predispose to FBA .³ Commonly aspirated foreign body in children include ,Peanut (36 to 55 % of all FBA in western society other nuts , seeds particularly watermelon seeds in middle Eastern countries).Popcorn , Food items are the most common items aspirated by Infants and Toddlers where as Non food items (E.g.- Coins , Paper clips , Pins , Pen caps) are more commonly aspirated by older children's. Toy, Balloons, is the objects most commonly involved in fatal childhood FBA. Balls, marbles and other toys also commonly involved factors that make foreign bodies more dangerous include roundness (Round objects are most likely to cause complete airway obstruction and asphyxiation),failure to break apart easily ,compressibility, and smooth slippery surface. ⁴

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the existing level of knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration among mothers of under-five children, as measured by structured knowledge questionnaires.
2. To find the attitude of mother regarding FBA as measured by Likert scale.
3. To find out the correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding FBA.

Method and Methodology

- **Research approach:** The study has conducted on 20-6-2023 to 23-6-2023 in Terdal to assess the knowledge of mother's regarding foreign body aspiration, the participants are 60 mother's consist of under five children. The study has descriptive survey design was used for the present study. Tools used were baseline Performa and structured knowledge questionnaires. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.
- **Research design:** A descriptive survey design was used for the present study.
- **Target Population:** The target population for the present study was 60 mother's consist of under five children in Terdal.
- **Sample Size:** 60 mother's consist of under five children
- **Sampling Technique :** Sampling is the process of selecting apportion of the population are present the entire population. In this study the purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from the available samples falling under inclusion and exclusion criteria .
- **Definition of study subject:** A Mother who have children of under five there attitude and knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration in selected area in Terdal
- **Plan for data analysis:** The data obtained was analyzed based on the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. Statistical analysis of data includes;
 - The data obtained was planned to analyze in term's of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.
 - The plan of data analysis developed accordingly
 - The collected data was coded and transformed to master sheet for statistical analysis.
 - Frequency and percentage assessing demographic variable.
 - Mean percentage and standard deviation for assessing knowledge and attitude regarding foreign body aspiration in under five children .

RESULTS

The data were tabulated in the master sheet and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

1. To assess the knowledge and attitude regarding foreign body aspiration in under five children .
2. To assess the source of information regarding foreign body aspiration in under five children

This study was conducted in selected areas of Terdal district. Knowledge and attitude was assessed through structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire on foreign body aspiration. The present study shows that the majority (48.33%) of mothers was in the age group of 26-30 years and (43.33 %) were in the age group of 20-25 years. 41.66% of mothers had high school education and 30% had PUC as their educational background. 31.66% of mothers were house wife whereas 21.66% were agriculture. Majority of mothers (50%) had two children and 23.33% had single child. 45% of mothers belonged to joint family and 43.33% of them had nuclear family. Majority of mothers (86.66%) were Hindus and 11.66% were Muslims. 16.66% of mothers had early information on foreign body aspiration. 50% of mothers got information from their friends and 30% from their relatives

• ORGANIZATION OF FINDINGS

The data collected from the student girls were organized in master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing and is presented under the following section.

- **PART-01:**Demographic variables (Table 1)
- **PART-02:** Foreign body aspiration measured by Likert scale.
- Distribution of subject according to the level of knowledge and attitude on foreign body aspiration (Table 2)(Table 3).

- **PART-03:**Comparison of Attitude and Knowledge regarding (FBA) Scores (Table-4)

TABLE 1: FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS
N=60

SLNo.	Variables	Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years	20-25	26	43.33%
		26-30	29	48.33%
		31-35 Above	05	8.34%
2	Education	Primary/ High school	31	51.68%
		PUC	18	30%
		Graduate	04	6.66%
		Post graduate	01	1.66%
		Non formal education	06	10%
3	Occupation	Housewife	19	31.66%
		Agriculture /Coolie	26	43.35%
		Business	08	13.33%
		Professional	07	11.66%
4	Religion	Hindu	52	86.66%
		Muslim	07	11.86%
		Christian	01	1.66%
5	Type of house	Kuccha	40	66.67%
		Pucca	20	33.33%
6	Type of family	Nuclear	31	51.67%
		Joint	45	45%
		Extended	02	3.33%
7	Number of children	One	14	23.33%
		Two	30	50%
		Above Three	16	26.66%
8	Family income	5000-10000	24	40%
		10001-15000	27	45%
		15001 and above	09	15%
9	Source of information	Health personnel	01	10%
		Friends	05	50%
		Mass media	01	10%
		Relatives	03	30%
10	Early information	Yes	10	16.66%
		No	50	83.33%

Table 2: Distribution of subject according to the level of knowledge on foreign body aspiration
N = 60

SL. No	Grading for Level of knowledge	Knowledge Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor	0-7	-	-
2	Good	8-14	31	51.6%
3	Excellent	15-21	29	48.3%

Maximum score = 21

Table -3 Distribution of subject according to the level of attitude on foreign body aspiration
N = 60

SL. No	Grading for Level of attitude	Attitude Score	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor	15-25	-	-
2	Good	26-50	-	-
3	Excellent	51-75	60	100%

Maximum score = 75

Table-4: Comparison of Attitude and Knowledge regarding (FBA) Scores (N=60)

Test	Mean Score	Standard Deviation(SD)	t-value	p-value	Interpretation
Knowledge	13.85	2.5169	1.67	< 0.05	Excellent in the knowledge and attitude
Attitude	50.68	3.3284			

DISCUSSION

This study was conducted in selected areas of Terdal. Knowledge and attitude was assessed through structured knowledge and attitude questionnaire on foreign body aspiration. The present study measurement of mean and standard deviation of knowledge has 13.85 ± 2.5169 and 50.68 ± 3.3284 had in the present study. The mothers are having 100% very good attitude on foreign body aspiration. There is a significant correlation between knowledge and attitude score. A study on knowledge regarding foreign body aspiration among mothers of under-five children in a selected rural community in Mangalore with a view to give health education by Ms. Stella Mathew in Mangalore. It showed that majority of mothers age (32%) is 26- 30 years while 41% of them had secondary education and 61% were house- wives. The study finding reveal that the majority of the mothers 51.6% had good knowledge, 48.3% had excellent knowledge. The findings of the present study is similar with a study done to evaluate the level of awareness of foreign body aspiration in selected area of Terdal.¹² The study finding reveals that the majority of the mothers, 100% had excellent knowledge of preventing and having attitude also about foreign body aspiration among mothers of under- five children. A descriptive study was conducted in 2010 to assess the effectiveness of training program on first aid measures for common childhood accidents such as burns, falls, foreign body aspiration, poisoning and animal bite at Mugalur village, Bangalore. The knowledge of the 140 mothers of children <15 years was assessed using a scoring system. Majority 72% of mothers had children 6-15 years of age and 28% of mothers had children less than five years of age. Though a large proportion of the 140 mothers included in the study, only 56 mothers attended the training programmer on first aid. There mean pre training score was 2.34 ± 1.98 which increased to 11.64 ± 1.27 immediately following training. The study recommended that caregivers of young children need to be educated on first aid.²⁵

CONCLUSION: This study has conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude in mother for foreign body aspiration in under five children. To prevent FBA and to make timely diagnoses in parents, especially mothers with children younger than 6 month and mothers with a first child should be given adequate information regarding FBA. By health care workers should educate about FBA by pediatric physicians and family physicians, and training of the families is very important. The awareness on foreign body aspiration, needs to be enhanced by training the society, especially the mothers in order to reduce mortality and prevent complications. The target population should be the women primarily.

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