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A Cross-Sectional Analytic Study To Asses The Knowledge, Attitude And Practice Regarding Prevention And Control Of Worm Infestataion Among Mother Of Under Five Children In Urban And Rural Area Of District Hisar, Haryana.

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Intestinal parasites are a major public health problem in several developing countries. It accounts for 1.5 billion infections with one or more intestinal parasitic agents. Intestinal parasitic diseases are one of the general medical conditions in numerous networks, especially among youngsters in country spaces of agricultural nations. Helminthes infection rates in grade three children are used as proxy indicators of community infection status and to guide treatment strategies in endemic areas .However knowledge, attitudes and practices of this target age group (8-10 years) in relation to schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminthiasis and malaria is not known at a time when integrated plasmodium - helminthes control strategies are being advocated.

Material and methods: The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach and design was cross sectional analytic design. The study was conducted at urban and rural area of district Hisar, Haryana. A total of 100 mothers were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The tool used for the data collection consisted of selected variables, checklist and rating scale knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding prevention and control of worm infestation among mothers of under five children

Result: The major findings revealed that the data shows that regarding knowledge, practice & Attitude the Urban Mothers of under five children have more knowledge level, Practice score & attitude level than the rural mothers of under five children regarding worm infestation. The Urban Mothers of under five have Chi-Square value is more than 16.92 @ Degree of freedom 9 & 07.82 @ Degree of freedom 3.So only 2

socio demographical data that is Age & Diet pattern were found Not Significant. The Rural Mothers of under five year have Chi-Square value is more than 16.92 @ Degree of freedom 9 & 07.82 @ Degree of freedom 3 there are lesser values .so all demographic data was found not Significant.

Conclusion: The finding of the study shown that majority of the mothers has excellent knowledge, attitude and practice about worm infestation.

Keywords: Knowledge, attitude, practice, mother's, under five, worm infestation, urban and rural area.

INTRODUCTION

Children are the future of our society. They are the ones who will inherit our world and shape it to be what it will be in the future .This is why as parents, we need to take care of them and provide them with everything they need for a healthy childhood This include love care, attention, education, food and shelter. But also the mental health should not be neglected because it just as important as physical health.Worm infestation is one of the major causes of childhood malnutrion, anemia stunted physical and mental growth, psycho-social problems and this along with repeated gastrointestinal and upper respiratory tract infection contributes to high morbidity in children and remains a major cause of high infant and child mortality in our country. Intestinal parasites (IP) are a major public health problem in several developing countries. It accounts for 1.5billion infection with one or more intestinal parasitic agent. Of these, 700 million people were infected with hookworm and 807 million people were infected with Ascariasis and other types of worm infestation.[1]

More than a billion people worldwide are infected with at least one species of intestinal parasites. Of particular worldwide importance are the helminthes like round worms (Ascaris lumbricoides) million, and hook worms. In developing countries like India, the helminthes are among the most common infections seen in school age children causing morbidity. Such children suffer from malnutrition, growth retardation, and intellectual retardation, cognitive and educational defi cits. Estimates of annual deaths from soil transmitted helminthes infection vary widely from 12,000 to as many as 1,35,000.3 Pin worms causes loss of appetite, loss of weight, irritability, emotional instability, insomnia, enuresis and pruritus, which is most troublesome at night.Round worm infection, in an early pulmonary phase is characterized by fever, cough, dyspnea, wheeze, eosinophilic leukocytosis and migratory pulmonary infiltrates may occur. Intestinal manifestations results in abdominal pain, volvulus, intussusception,acute appendicular colic, biliary colic, cholecystitis, cholangitis, pancreatitis and hepatic abscess. Ascariasis has been associated with mild to moderate malabsorption of fat, protein, carbohydrate, vitamin A and possibly other nutrients. So people defecate on the road side, open field, lodging facilities.This could bedueto illiteracy, lack of awareness of environmental sanitation or inadequate sanitary facilities which result in greater possibility of worm infection. This study aims to assess the nutritional status and the prevalence of worm infection and to evaluate the effectiveness of deworming, iron supplementation and health education among fourth grade elementary school children[5].

Material and methods: The research approach adopted for the study was quantitative research approach and design was cross sectional analytic design. The study was conducted at urban and rural area of district Hisar, Haryana. A total of 100 mothers were selected by using simple random sampling technique. The tool used for the data collection consisted of selected variables, checklist and rating scale knowledge, attitude, and practice regarding prevention and control of worm infestation among mothers of under five children.

Description of study subjects by Socio-Demographic characteristics using frequency and percentage distribution at urban & rural area.

Inthissectionresearcher analyzed and categorizedthe studysubjectsofstudy, intovarious groups based on the socio-demographic variables.

N=100

S.N.	Variables	URBAN Freq. (50)	%	RURAL Freq.(50)	%
	AGE				
1	19– 22 years	11	22%	13	26%
2	23– 25 years	13	26%	12	24%
3	25– 30 years	12	24%	14	28%
4	>30years	14	28%	11	22%
	EDUCATION				
1	Uneducated	9	18%	13	26%
2	Sr.Secondary	13	26%	17	34%
3	Graduate	12	24%	11	22%
4	PostGraduate	16	32%	9	18%
	OCCUPATION				
1	Un-Employed	7	14%	22	44%
	PrivateEmployee	14	28%	10	20%
3	Government	17	34%	8	16%
4	Others	12	24%	10	20%

	FAMILY INCOME PER MONTH				
1	<10000 Rs.	9	18%	14	28%
	10001–15000 Rs.	14	28%	17	34%
3	15001–20,000 Rs	8	16%	10	20%
4	>20,000Rs.	19	38%	9	18%
	TYPEFAMILY				
1	NuclearFamily	24	48%	18	36%
	Joint Family	26	52%	32	64%
	DIETPATTERN				
1	Vegetarian	24	48%	28	56%
2	Non- Vegetarian	26	52%	22	44%
	TOILET				
1	Opendefecation	22	44%	27	54%
2	Closed defecation	28	56%	23	46%
	CHILDREN				
1	1	17	34%	18	36%
2	2	15	30%	13	26%
3	3	10	20%	10	20%
4	>3	8	16%	9	18%

Comparative Description of knowledge, attitude, practice towards Prevention and control of worm infestation of mothers of under five children year using mean distribution at urban & ruralarea of Hisar.

Table4.2:Knowledgelevelofmothersregardingworminfestation

N=100

	U. Freq.	**%**	**Mean**	**S.D**	**Ru. Freq.**	**%**	**Mean**	**S.D**
Excellent	21	42.00%	16.10	04.13	14	28.00%	14.15	03.69
Good	23	46.00%	13.95	03.58	22	44.00%	10.78	03.18
Average	06	12.00%	07.17	02.69	08	16.00%	06.20	02.58
Poor	00	00.00	00.00	0.00	06	12.00%	02.87	01.09
	Total =50				Total =50			

MaximumScore=20

Table4.3Practicelevelofanmothersregardingworminfestation

N=100

	U. Freq.	**%**	**Mean**	**S.D**	**Ru. Freq.**	**%**	**Mean**	**S.D**
Excellent	18	36.00%	26.23	06.11	13	26.00%	19.16	03.98
Good	24	48.00%	23.17	05.98	18	36.00%	16.83	04.13
Average	06	12.00%	11.31	03.51	12	24.00%	09.63	03.17
Poor	02	04.00%	09.84	01.59	07	14.00%	07.69	02.84
	Total =50				Total =50			

MaximumScore=3

Table4.4:Attitudelevelofanmothersregardingworminfestation

N=100

	U. Freq.	**%**	**Mean**	**S.D**	**Ru Freq.**	**%**	**Mean**	**S.D**
Excellent	18	36.00%	15.89	04.84	14	28.00%	16.87	04.13
Good	14	28.00%	13.68	04.12	20	40.00%	17.22.	03.89
Average	12	24.00%	11..87	03.21	07	14.00%	09.13	02.52
Poor	06	12.00%	10.85	02.13	09	18.00%	07.24	02.57
	Total =50				Total =50			

MaximumScore=20

Association of knowledge, attitude, practice of mothers of under five year children withdemographic variables using Chi- Square at urban area of Hisar

TABLE4.5

N=50

S.N.	Variables	Chi- Square	Degree of freedom	Results
	AGE			
1	19– 22 years	13.24	09	NS
2	23– 25 years			
3	25– 30 years			
4	>30years			
	EDUCATION			
1	Uneducated	17.32	09	S
2	Sr.Secondary			
3	Graduate			
4	PostGraduate			
	OCCUPATION			
1	Un-Employed	12.39	09	S
2	PrivateEmployee			
3	Government			
4	Others			

	FAMILY INCOME PER MONTH			
1	<10000 Rs.	17.31	09	S
	10001–15000 Rs.			
3	15001–20,000 Rs			
4	>20,000Rs.			
	TYPEFAMILY			
1	NuclearFamily	08.04	03	S
	Joint Family			
	DIETPATTERN			
1	Vegetarian	06.13	03	NS
2	Non- Vegetarian			
	TOILET			
1	Opendefecation	08.13	03	S
2	Closed defecation			
	CHILDREN			
1	1	18.31	09	S
2	2			
3	3			
4	>3			

RESULT:

Urban group, the majority 14 (28%) were in the age group of >30 years, 13(26%) were in the age group of 23-25 years respectively.. Regarding education majority 16(32%) were in Post-graduate. and 09(18%) were in Un-educated. Regarding occupation majority 17 (34%) were government employee and 07(14%) were Un- employed. Regarding monthly family income majority 19(38%) were earning >20000 &, 08(16%) were earning 15001- 20000 respectively. Regarding Type of family majority 26 (52%) were from Joint

family and 24(48%) were from Nuclear Family. Regarding Toilet pattern majority 28(56%) were Using Closed Toilet and 22(44%) was Using Open Toilet. Regarding Type Dietary pattern majority 26 (52%) were Non-Vegetarian and 24(48%) were Vegetarian. Regarding no. Of children majority 17 (34%) were Non- Having 1 child and 08(16%) were having >3 child. Urban Mothers of under five year have Chi-Square value is more than 16.92 @ Degree of freedom 9 & 07.82 @ Degree of freedom 3 there are higher values show in the table so Only 2 socio demographical data that is Age & Diet pattern were found Not Significant. The data shows that regarding knowledge, practice & Attitude Rural group, the majority 14(28%) were in the age group of >25-30 years, 11(22%) were in the age group of >30 years respectively.. Regarding education majority 17(34%) were in Sr. sec. and 09(18%) were in Post-Graduate. Regarding occupation majority 22 (44%) were Un- employed and 08(16%) was government employee. Regarding monthly family income majority 17(34%) were earning 10001-15000 &, 09(18%) were earning >20000 respectively. Regarding Type of family majority 32 (64%) were from Nuclear Family and 18(36%) were from Joint family. Regarding Toilet pattern majority 27(54%) were Using Open Toilet and 23(46%) was Using Closed Toilet. Regarding Type Dietary pattern majority 28 (56%) were Vegetarian. and 22(44%) were Non-Vegetarian. Regarding no. Of children majority 18(36%) were Non-Having 1 child and 09(18%) were having >3 child. The data shows that regarding knowledge, practice & Attitude The The Rural Mothers of under five year have Chi-Square value is more than 16.92 @ Degree of freedom 9 & 07.82 @ Degree of freedom 3 there are lesser values shown in the table so all demographic data was found Not Significant.

Conclusion

The finding of the study shown that majority of the mothers of under five children faced health problems and routine imbalance in worm infestation.

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