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## Knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children admitted in Pediatric ward at NMCH in Nellore

**Bhavani S, Latha P and Dr. Indira Arumugam**

### Abstract

**Background:** Communicable diseases is a disease that spreads from one person to another. Communicable disease are diseases that we can catch from someone or something else, some people may we words, but it may spread through contagious or infections one. It is a very common, some of them cause death and disability, most of cause epidemics most of them are preventable fairly with simple intervention and many of them affect infants and children.

**Aim:** The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge management of communicable diseases.

**Objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children admitted in Pediatric ward at NMCH in Nellore. 2. To find out the association between knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children with selected socio demographic variables.

**Methodology:** 100 mothers of children admitted in Pediatric ward at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore were selected by using Non-probability convenience sampling technique method.

**Results:** Regarding the level of knowledge among 100 mothers, 23(23%) had poor knowledge, 71(71%) had average knowledge and 6(6%) had good knowledge on management of communicable diseases.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, management, communicable diseases, mothers of children

### Introduction

“Germs” are tiny organisms that may cause disease. Germs are so small and sneaky that they are creep into our body without being noticed. In fact, the germs are so tiny that need to use a microscope to see them. It is difficult to diagnose till it show the symptoms (running nose, sore throat, fever) etc. Communicable diseases is a disease that spreads from one person to another. Communicable disease are diseases that we can catch from someone or something else, some people may we words, but it may spread through contagious or infections one<sup>[1]</sup>.

It is a very common, some of them cause death and disability, most of cause epidemics most of them are preventable fairly with simple intervention and many of them affect infants and children. The communicable diseases can be classified as contact diseases such as scabies, pediculosis bed bugs, fleas, flies, fungal skin infections. Trachoma, acute bacterial conductivities. Sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as schistosomiasis, draculosis, leishmaniosis and malaria<sup>[2]</sup>.

Disease caused by faeco-oral contaminations such as acute gastro enteritis, cholera, enteric fever, heminthic diseases such as ascariasis. Enterobiasis, Hookworm, Taeniasis, Air borne disease such as acute respiratory infections meningitis, Tuberculosis and leprosy, zoonotic diseases such as Antrax, brucellosis, Rabies, Hydatidosis, Tetanus<sup>[3]</sup>.

Mode of transmission through the direct context, vectors like mosquitoes faeco-oral route, Air borne, trans placental route, blood context, contact animals, immunosuppressive illness. The primary prevention is most common problem for Childrens especially in communicable disease. This level is targets at the pre pathogenesis period or the period before the disease infects the individual. The interventions are generated mainly includes health educate safety measures and healthy behavior. Specific measures it includes vaccination, prophylaxis medication<sup>[4]</sup>.

The secondary prevention occurred as during the early stages of disease process. The purpose is to prevent further damage to host cells and tissues and this avoid disease complications. Measure would include early diagnosis, screening and prompt treatment.

The tertiary prevention takes place due to the advanced stages of the disease progression to minimize the complications or reverses the effects. Main interventions are rehabilitative in nature and include physical therapy, occupational therapy, psychotherapy, corrective rehabilitative therapy<sup>[5]</sup>.

### Need for the study

The distribution of communicable diseases globally and in the south East Asia region conforms roughly to the distribution of poverty. In the world and in the region. South East Asia region suffers heavily from instance, the region was 50 percent of global leprosy burden, 35% of tuberculosis and the high rate of drug resistant malaria an estimated 35 million deaths in the region are caused by infectious and parasitic diseases and estimated 89% million disability adjusted life years (DALYS) are lost as a result<sup>[6]</sup>. According to WHO stated that the communicable diseases contribute slightly high in total disability. Adjusted life years (DALYS) cost in the region 42% before, but how the world is reduced to 40% low include countries currently have a relatively high share of deaths from HIV infection, TB and malaria and other infectious diseases, maternal, perinatal and nutritional cases compare with combined possess a lesser burden than non-communicable diseases. The mortality in the next year (25 years) in low income countries<sup>[7]</sup>.

WHO estimated that the region contributed a higher share of region countries 27% of the global burden of infectious and parasitic diseases. 33% of maternal conditions, 37% perinatal conditions. 35% nutritional deficiencies are presents<sup>[8]</sup>.

It includes under the communicable diseases burden is disproportionately high. Diarrheal diseases in the region and account for 26% of all deaths from infectious and parasitic diseases. TB, childhood cluster diseases, HIV infections, AIDS and meningitis are the other four major causes of death in region, diseases are labeled world, accordingly to global defense against the infectious diseases threat (2003). These disabilities include impaired congenital development, retarded mental growth, deformed limbs and enrage faces (by Leprosy) as well as many other related physical problems<sup>[9]</sup>.

The communicable diseases is in national higher than the average regional wise is (Approximately 30%). In Bangladesh (48%), India and Bhutan (44%) East Myanmar (46%), Nepal (49%) and Timor-Leste (88%) in contrast this is lower than the regional average in Sri Lanka (15%). Similar to it in the democratic people republic of Korea, Indonesia, Maldives and Thailand<sup>[10]</sup>.

The communicable diseases are affected in the Andhra Pradesh is 85% and in Nellore District is 61% people are affected with communicable diseases. Some of the highest annual incidence in worldwide diarrheal diseases, lower respiratory infections, malaria, measles and dengue. Appear in the region. The percentage of the world's disease burden contributed by countries of regions 64 for measles 36 for TB 33 for dengue 28 for diarrheal diseases<sup>[11]</sup>.

A study was conducted among mothers of children admitted in Mullarga National Hospital, Jamaica. The objectives of the study was to assess the knowledge of malarial control. The method employed is a cross sectional design with structured questionnaire consisting items to collect the data from 350 mothers of children. IT was concluded that about

30% of mothers are aware of the risk of malarial transmission. However few mothers about 5% followed by precaution. It was concluded that improvement in knowledge and clear guidelines are needed and a programme to educate the mothers of children for the malarial transmission precaution is required<sup>[12]</sup>.

### Statement of the problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children admitted in Pediatric ward at NMCH in Nellore.

### Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children admitted in Pediatric ward at NMCH in Nellore.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children with selected socio demographic variables.

### Delimitations

- Mothers of children admitted in Pediatric ward at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.
- Mothers of children willing to participate in the study
- Sample size of 100.

### Methodology

#### Research Approach

A quantitative approach was adopted to determine the research study.

#### Research design

The present study was conducted by using descriptive research design.

#### Setting of the Study

The study was conducted at Pediatric ward in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

#### Target population

The target population for the present study was mothers of children.

#### Accessible population

The accessible population for the present study was mothers of children in Pediatric ward at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore and who fulfilled the inclusion criteria.

#### Sample size

The samples consist of 100 mothers of children.

#### Sampling technique

Non-probability convenience sampling technique was adapted for the study.

#### Criteria for sampling selection

##### Inclusion criteria

- Mothers of children in Pediatric ward at Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.
- Mothers of children willing to participate in the study.

##### Exclusion criteria

- Mothers of children who are not willing to participate

in the study.

- Mothers of children who are critically ill.

**Description of the tool**

- Part-I:** Socio demographic variables: It includes Age, Religion, Educational Qualification, Source of Information, Food Pattern and Family Income.
- Part-II:** This consists of 14 interview based questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children admitted in pediatric ward at NMCH, Nellore.

**Variables**

**Research variable**

Knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases.

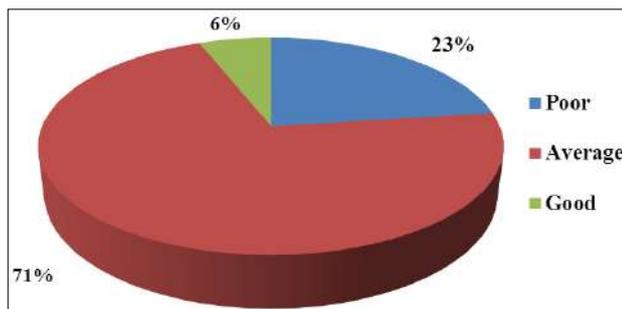
**Demographic variables**

Age, educational qualification, family income, type of family, residence and source of information.

**Data analysis and Discussion**

**Table 1:** Frequency distribution of level of knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children (N=100)

Level of knowledge	F	%
Poor knowledge	23	23
Average knowledge	71	71
Good knowledge	6	6
Total	100	100



**Fig 1:** Percentage distribution of level of knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases among mothers of children

**Table 2:** Mean and standard deviation of knowledge score among mothers of children. (N=100)

Level of knowledge	Mean	SD
Mothers of children	14.61	3.24

**Major findings of the study**

- Regarding level of knowledge among 100 mothers, 23(23%) had poor knowledge, 71(71%) had average knowledge and 6(6%) had good knowledge on management of communicable diseases.
- The mean knowledge score of mothers of children was 14.61 and standard deviation was 3.24.
- Regarding association, age, education, type of family, family income and source of information had significant association with level of knowledge at  $P < 0.05$  level.

**Conclusion**

The study concluded that majority of mothers of children, 71(71%) had average knowledge regarding management of communicable diseases.

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