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## A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme On Knowledge and Practice Of Diaper Hygiene And Dermatitis In Infant (1 Month -1 Year) Among Mothers Of Infants

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### Abstract

Diaper dermatitis is one of the most common skin conditions in neonates and infants. In infants diaper dermatitis is one of the leading causes of stress and discomfort. Physicians and parents and the care givers of the infants do not report many cases of diaper dermatitis because they resolve after a few days without the need for medical treatment. Inflammation caused by diapers is one of the most common skin diseases in infants and children all over the world. Among the current therapies, modern chemical medicines are the most common ways of therapy despite their potential risks. In the present study, a variety of available chemical and complementary therapies are presented to facilitate the selection or further research on the range of available treatments with no or fewer side effects.

**Keywords:** Effectiveness, diaper hygiene and dermatitis, mother of infants



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### Introduction

Diaper dermatitis also known as diaper rash, is one of the most common skin disorders in infants and toddlers. It is commonly caused by irritation in the diaper area. The rash is usually evident in the abdomen, genitalia and inside the skin folds of the thighs and buttocks and affects infants between the ages of 4 and 15 months. The severity can be mild to extreme, in some cases containing open sores or a secondary infection. Inflammation occurs as a result of prolonged exposure to irritants such as urine, stool and chemicals.

Diaper Dermatitis has been wrongfully labeled as a sign of poor parental skills and child neglect. This explains the blushes and desperation in parents whenever a child suffers from diaper dermatitis. This misunderstanding around Diaper Rash has led to ill-advised mothers combing through lists of purported remedies with little success. Treatment failure is common because the effective management of Diaper Rash requires the recognition and control of predisposing factors. The use of medical remedies has little chance of success without concomitant control of predisposing factors.

### OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the pre-test level of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.)
2. To compare the pre and post-test level of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.)
3. To compare the effectiveness of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.)
4. To find the association between pre -test level of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in district hospital



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of rajnandgaon (c.g.)

### **HYPOTHESIS**

The hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance.

**H1** – There is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test level of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.)

**H2** - There is a significant association between pre-test level of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.)

**H01** – There will be no significant difference between the pre-test and post-test level of effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infant in experimental group and control group in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.)

### **METHOD**

The study was True experimental study with a post evaluative approach. The study was conducted in district hospital of rajnandgaon (c.g.) Data collection period was one month. Population was hospitalized children. Samples were children admitted in Paediatric ward aged under 1 month to 1 year of infants' children. Randomized sampling technique was used to allocate children into experimental and control group. Sample size was 60 (30children in each experimental and control group). The tools used for data collection were demographic variables, check list to assess the practice regarding diaper rash/dermatitis and self -structured questionnaire.



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## SCORING KEY

The score indicates,

0 mark - No

1 mark - yes

## Grading of the scores

The level of knowledge will be identified through following scoring criteria;

Good - 21-30

Average - 11-20

Poor - 0-10

## VARIABLES

A variable is a phenomenon or characteristic or attribute that changes. Variables are measurable characteristics of a concept and consist of a logical group of attributes (Talbot. A, 1995).

### Independent variable

These are variables that is varied or manipulated by the researcher and it is the presumed cause, or the inputs and it is the antecedent (Basavanthappa. B.T 2003).

In present study, the independent variable was “**Structured teaching programme**”.

### Dependent variable

The dependent variable is the response that is measured and it is the presumed effect or outputs and it is the consequent (Bassvanthappa. B.T, 2008).

In the present study, the dependent variable was Knowledge and practice on diaper hygiene and dermatitis.

### Demographic variable



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It is the variable that is used to assess the characteristics of the sample (**Kothari.C.R, 2006**).

The demographic variable in this study were of age, type of family, area of residence, education of mother, religion, do you have previous knowledge regarding diaper hygiene and dermatitis, source of information.

### RESULTS

- reveals that there is a association between pre-test of experimental group in occupation of mother is ( $P < 0.05$ ) significant and age in year, type of family, religion, education of mother, area of residence, previous knowledge, source of information is ( $P > 0.05$ ) Not significant.
- reveals that There is a association between pre-test of control group in occupation of mother, age in year, type of family, religion, education of mother, area of residence, previous knowledge, source of information is ( $P > 0.05$ ) Not significant.

### NURSING ADMINISTRATION

1. The nurse administer should take active part of policy making related to effectiveness of structured teaching programme.
2. A hospital policy should be adopted to application of musical toys on the children admitted in paediatric ward and hospital.

### NURSING RESEARCH

1. The study can be published in journal to assess knowledge regarding effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge and practice of diaper hygiene and dermatitis in infant among mothers of infants in experimental group and control group in government medical college hospital of Raipur (C.G.) .The finding of the study serve as a basis for the nursing professionals and the student to conduct



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further studies in different aspect of effectiveness of structured teaching programme among under 1 month – 1 year of children's.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A similar study can be replicated on large sample to make generalizability.
2. A similar study can be done in a hospital set-up.
3. A similar study can be conducted among infancy stage of children.
4. A experimental study can be conducted among urban and rural children.
5. A similar study can be conducted with different study design.

### CONCLUSION

The study findings reveal that structured teaching programme on diaper maintain hygiene and dermatitis helps to mothers in doing procedure. It helps to give knowledge to mother how to use of diaper and maintain hygiene and how to control infection.

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