

Appraise The Efficacy of Standardized on Well-Informed of Anticipation of Pneumonia in Youngster Among Caregivers Take Part in Paediatric Unit at Government Civil Hospital in Sanwer Dist. Indore. (Mp)

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Abstract:

Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs. The lungs are made up of small sacs called alveoli, which fill with air when a healthy person breathes. When an individual has pneumonia, the alveoli are filled with pus and fluid, which makes breathing painful and limits oxygen intake. The viruses and bacteria that are commonly found in a child's nose or throat, can infect the lungs if they are inhaled. They may also spread via air-borne droplets from a cough or sneeze. In addition, pneumonia may spread through blood, especially during and shortly after birth. More research needs to be done on the different pathogens causing pneumonia and the ways they are transmitted, as this is of critical importance for treatment and prevention.

KEYWORDS: **Appraise** - To judge the quality, success, or needs of someone or something, **Efficacy** - The ability to produce a desired or intended result, **Standardized** - A process to ensure that terms conform to specific standards, **Well-Informed** - Having or showing much knowledge about a wide range of subjects, or about one particular subject, **Anticipation** - It refers to the feeling of looking forward to something that is expected to happen, often with excitement, pleasure, or a mixture of both. It can also involve the act of predicting or preparing for an upcoming event, **Pneumonia** - It is an infection of one or both of the lungs caused by bacteria, viruses, or fungi. It is a serious infection in which the air sacs fill with pus and other liquid. Lobar pneumonia affects one or more sections (lobes) of the lungs, **Youngster** - It is a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence, **Caregivers** - A person who gives care to people who need help taking care of themselves.

INTRODUCTION

Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection that affects the lungs. The lungs are made up of small sacs called alveoli, which fill with air when a healthy person breathes. When an individual has pneumonia, the alveoli are filled with pus and fluid, which makes breathing painful and limits oxygen intake. The viruses and bacteria that are commonly found in a child's nose or throat, can infect the lungs if they are inhaled. They may also spread via air-borne droplets from a cough or sneeze. In addition, pneumonia may spread through blood, especially during and shortly after birth. More research needs to be done on the different pathogens causing pneumonia and the ways they are transmitted, as this is of critical importance for treatment and prevention.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Pneumonia remains the leading cause of death in children outside the neonatal period, despite advances in prevention and management. Over the last 20 years, there has been a substantial decrease in the incidence of childhood pneumonia and pneumonia-associated mortality. New conjugate vaccines against haemophilic influenza type b and Streptococcus pneumonia have contributed to decreases in radiologic, clinical and complicated pneumonia cases and have reduced hospitalization and mortality. The importance of co-infections with multiple pathogens and the predominance of viral-associated disease are emerging.

OBJECTIVE

1. To appraise the pre-test knowledge score of the parents regarding prevention of pneumonia in toddlers
2. To appraise the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of pneumonia in toddlers
3. To appraise the post-test knowledge score of the parents regarding prevention of pneumonia in toddlers
4. To find out the association of the pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variable.

METHOD

The present study was aimed at developing and determining the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge of prevention of pneumonia in toddlers among Parents. The research method adopted for the study was an evaluative approach. The research design selected for this study was pre experimental one group pre-test –post-test design. Samples were selected using purposive sampling technique.

RESULT

Most of the samples falls under the age group of 31-40 yrs. ie 32 (53.3%)

- Half of the samples, 38(63.4%) were female and 22 (36.6%) were males
- Most of the samples has acquired knowledge, 28 (46.7%) had higher secondary
- Majority of the samples suffers from cough 31 (51.7%)
- One fourth sample depicts that they had 42 (70%) had one child.
- Most of the samples, 47 (78.3%) verbalizes that they do not have intact knowledge regarding prevention from pneumonia.
- Out of 11, 8 (72.7%) were having through mass media

CONCLUSION

The pre-test score of sample show that majority 30(50%) in average range, follow by 28 (46.7%) sample who had a poor and only 02 (3.3%) sample had a good score. After the video assisted teaching programme was given to the parents then again Pre-test was conducted with the same knowledge questionnaire, it can be clearly seen that 3(5%) sample had poor, 8 (13.3%) average score, 28(46.7%) were in good score and 21 (35%) parents is excellent score. It was shown that t value was 21.126 and p value was 0.0001 which clearly show that video assisted teaching programme was very effective in increasing the knowledge of parents. Eventually, the video assisted teaching program on knowledge among found to be very effective protocol in improving knowledge and which confirms the objectivity of the present research study.

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