



BISHOP BENZIGER COLLEGE OF NURSING, KOLLAM

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A Study to assess the prevalence of Nomophobia among Nursing Students in Kollam

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Title: A Study to assess the prevalence of Nomophobia among Nursing Students in Kollam

Objectives

- To assess the prevalence of Nomophobia among Nursing Students at kollam.
- To assess the association between Nomophobia among Nursing Students and selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Approach: Quantitative Approach

Design: Descriptive Cross sessional Design

Population: Private College Nursing Students

Sample: Private College Nursing Students in Kollam

Sampling Technique: Purposive Sampling Technique

Setting: Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Upasana College of Nursing, VNSS college of Nursing and Holy Cross College of Nursing in Kollam, Kerala.

Data Collection method: Using Self-reported Questionnaire through Google Form.

Data collection Process:

The data was collected after communicated the purpose and significance of the study to the participants through the college authority in advance and the data collection process was scheduled. Data were collected through Google Form.

Result

The study was conducted at Bishop Benziger college of Nursing, Upasana College of nursing, VNSS College of nursing and Holy Cross College of nursing, Kollam, Kerala . A Total of 643 nursing students participated in this study. The mean age of the participants was 21 years. 29 % of students belonged to Ist year BSc Nursing and 27% were from IV Year BSc Nursing. Nearly equal percentages of participation from each area of living like rural, urban and semi urban. The smartphone use duration per day of participants was 1 to 2 hours for 33% of participants. Only 13 % of the participants used using smart phone for less than 1 hour, Totally 42 % nursing students had the habit of checking the smart phone about 10 times per day. But 9% of the participants had the habit of checking phone more than 30 times a day. Nursing students affected by severe nomophobia was very minimal that was only 3%. (moderate 33%, mild 54% and no nomophobia 11%). More than 50% of the nursing students use smart phone for about 5 hours daily. Prevalence rate of nomophobia among private college nursing students was 34.84%. Nomophobia is associated with level of study, smartphone use duration per day, frequency of times of checking phones and frequency of checking phone episodes at 0.05 level of level of significance.

Conclusion

Smart phone addiction is a growing phenomenon in the current world. Online classes are influencing duration of smart phone use. More than 50% of the Private College Nursing Students are having Mild Nomophobia.

A descriptive Study to assess the Generalized Anxiety among Nursing Students in Kollam

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Title: A descriptive Study to assess the Generalized Anxiety among Nursing Students in Kollam

Objectives

- To assess the level of Generalized Anxiety among Nursing Students at Kollam.
- To assess the association between Generalized Anxiety among Nursing Students and selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methods

Approach: Quantitative Approach

Design: Descriptive Design

Population: Private College Nursing Students, Kollam, Kerala

Sample: Nursing students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam

Sampling Technique: Purposive Sampling Technique

Setting: Bishop Benziger College of Nursing in Kollam, Kerala.

Data Collection method: Using Self-reported Questionnaire through Google Form.

Tool

Section A- Demographic Proforma: It included information regarding demographic variables such as Age, Present Stay, Place of Living

Section B- Standardized Anxiety Self-Rating Scale

Data collection Process:

The data was collected after communicating the purpose and significance of the study to the participants in advance and the data collection

process was scheduled. Data were collected through Google Form. The study was conducted at Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam, Kerala. Fifty students of third year BSc Nursing students participated in the study. All were between the age group of 20 to 22 years. More than 50 percent of the students are staying in Hostel. Students belonged to rural, semi-urban, and urban areas were selected for the study. 50% of students were from rural communities and only 32% belonged to urban community. 48% of the samples had minimal anxiety. No severe and extreme anxiety were reported. The second largest generalized anxiety category was mild anxiety (40%). No significant association was found between generalized anxiety of students and place of present stay of the participants. The results showed that there was no significant association between generalized anxiety with place of living as well as present stay.

Conclusion

The present study was aimed to assess the level of generalized anxiety among nursing students. The data revealed that the majority of the students had minimal anxiety and no severe and extreme anxiety were reported.

A study to assess the knowledge regarding oral cancer among high school students (13-18yrs) in Kollam with a view to develop a self instructional module

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Title

A study to assess the knowledge regarding oral cancer among high school students (13-18yrs) in Kollam with a view to develop an instructional module.

Objectives of The Study

- To assess the knowledge regarding oral cancer among high school students.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding oral cancer among high school students and selected socio-demographic variables.
- To develop an instructional module regarding oral cancer.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis was tested at 0.05 level of significance

H1: There will be significant association between the knowledge score with selected socio demographic variables

Material And Methods

Research approach: Quantitative Research

Research design: Non Experimental (Descriptive) Design.

Sample: High school students (13-18yrs) studying in SNSM Higher Secondary School, Kollam.

Sample size: 200 High School Students in SNSM Higher Secondary School, Kollam

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique

Data Collection Process

The research design adopted for this study was quantitative research design. The study was conducted among 200 high school students selected in SNSM Higher Secondary School Kollam. Purposive sampling technique was used in this study. The tool used for data collection consisted of demographic proforma and structured questionnaire.

Result

The study showed that 10% of high school students had good knowledge, 41% had average knowledge, 32% had poor knowledge and 17% had very poor knowledge regarding oral cancer. The association was computed by the chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed that there was no significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables like sex, family, occupation of parents, income of parents, and lifestyle of students, and there was significant association between knowledge and selected demographic variables like age, religion, living area, education of parents and previous knowledge of oral cancer.

Conclusion

The present study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge regarding oral cancer among high school students (13-18yrs) in Kollam. The result of the study showed that 41% had average knowledge, 32% had poor knowledge,

17% had very poor knowledge and 10% of high school students had good knowledge regarding oral cancer. The study result revealed that a self instructional module would definitely enhance the knowledge level of students regarding oral cancer.

A study to assess the knowledge on dash diet among pre hypertensive patients in selected hospital at Kollam

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Title

A study to assess the knowledge on DASH DIET among prehypertensive patients in selected hospitals at Kollam.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge on DASH diet among prehypertensive patients in selected hospitals at Kollam.
- To find out the association between knowledge of prehypertensive patients and the selected demographic variables such as age, sex, food habit ,education ,occupation, ill-habit and family type.

Hypothesis

H1 – There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score and demographic variables.

Material and Methods:

Research approach: In this study, a quantitative research approach was used.

Research design : In this descriptive study, the survey research design was used.

Sampling technique: Samples were selected by convenience sampling.

Samples :Patients who were in the age group of 20-35 years in outpatient department of selected hospitals at Kollam.

Tools:

Tool 1 : Demographic proforma.

Tool 2 : structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of DASH diet among prehypertensive patients.

Data collection process:

Data were collected after obtaining prior administrative permission and informed consent from prehypertensive patients in the age group of 20-35 years. The tools for data collection were Demographic Proforma including age, sex, occupation, family type, ill habit and health condition and a structured questionnaire for assessing the knowledge on DASH diet among prehypertensive patients.

Result

In the present study, the demographic data revealed that 45.5% patients had poor knowledge, 42% patients had moderate knowledge and 12.5% patients had good knowledge regarding DASH diet. The association between knowledge regarding DASH diet and demographic variables was found out by chi square test. Association between knowledge and selective demographic variables showed that age, food habit, occupation, ill habit, family type had no significant association with knowledge. But sex and education showed significant association with knowledge of hypertensive patients regarding DASH diet.

Conclusion

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge on DASH diet among prehypertensive patients in selected hospitals at Kollam. The study results showed that 45.5% of patient had poor knowledge on DASH diet. It also showed significant association between knowledge and education, knowledge and sex of participants.

A study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding first aid management of ill or injured children in Kerala

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Title:

A study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding first aid management of ill or injured children in Kerala.

Objectives:

The objectives of the study are to:

- To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding first aid management of ill or injured children.
- To find out the association between knowledge score of mothers with their selected demographic variables.

Materials And Methods

Research approach: Quantitative approach.

Research design : Non- experimental descriptive design was used.

Research variable: Knowledge of mothers regarding first aid management of ill or injured children.

Setting of the study: Virtual platform through Google forms.

Population: Mothers of children in Kerala under 12 years of age who have internet accessibility.

Sample: Mothers of children under 12 years of age in Kerala.

Sample Size: 70 mothers of children under 12 years of age.

Sampling Technique: Convenience sampling technique

Inclusion Criteria

- Mothers not attended any teaching programme related to first aid management of ill or injured children
- Mothers available during the time of data collection

Exclusion Criteria

- Mothers who are health care professionals

Tool:

Section A: Demographic Variables

Section B: Structured Knowledge questionnaire regarding first aid management of ill or injured children.

Data Collection Process:

Ethical Consideration – The researcher ensured to follow the ethical principles. Ethical Clearance had been obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing.

Informed Consent – The researcher gave brief description about the study. Participation consent was obtained from all the participants.

Collection of Data – Data was collected virtually through Google forms.

Results :

- Most of the samples (60%) were in the age group of 30 - 40 years and 30% of samples belonged to the age group of 20-30 years.
- Majority of the samples (57%) belongs to Hindu religion, 37% of samples belongs to Christian religion and 20 % belongs to Muslim religion.
- Majority of the samples (53%) lives in rural area and remaining 47% lives in urban area.
- With regard to educational status, 55 % of the mothers are graduates, 43% are post-graduates and 12% have SSLC / plus two qualification.
- The occupational status of mothers showed that homemakers (37%), self employee (5.7%), private employee (43%) and professionals (14%).
- The family income highlighted that less than Rs.20000 (14%), Rs.20000 - 40,000 (27%), Rs.20000 -40000 (27%), and more than Rs.60000 (31%).
- Most of the mothers have two children (49%), 46% of mothers have one child, 4% of them have 3 children and only one 1% have more than three children.
- The samples belong to nuclear family (51 %), joint family (46%) and extended family (3%).

-
- Majority of the samples (77 %) have no previous knowledge while 23 % have previous knowledge regarding the topic.
 - 16 % of mothers had good knowledge, 67 % had average knowledge and 17 % had poor knowledge regarding first aid management of ill or injured children.
 - The calculated chi-square value for age (14.32) is greater than the table value, hence there is a significant association between knowledge score and age whereas there is no association between knowledge and other demographical variables.

Conclusion

The present study was undertaken by the researchers to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding first aid management of ill or injured children in Kerala. A sample of 70 mothers were selected by using convenience sampling technique. Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding first aid management of ill or injured children was used as tool for assessing the knowledge of mothers of under 12 children regarding first aid management of ill or injured children. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics and interpreted using tables and graphs. The findings of the study shows that 16 % of mothers had good knowledge, 67 % had average knowledge and 17 % had poor knowledge regarding first aid management of ill or injured children. The calculated chi-square value for age (14.32) was found to be greater than the table value, hence there was a significant association between knowledge score and age whereas there was no significant association between knowledge and other demographical variables.

Effectiveness of interventional programs on knowledge and practice regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam.

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Title:

A study to assess the effectiveness of interventional programs on knowledge and practice regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam.

Objectives

- To assess the effectiveness of interventional program on knowledge regarding WASH interventions among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam
- To assess the effectiveness of interventional program on practice regarding WASH interventions among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam.
- To find out the association between pretest knowledge score among school age children with selected demographic variables
- To find out the association between pretest practice score among school age children and selected demographic variables.
- To find out the correlation between knowledge and practice score on WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam

Hypotheses

All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance

H₁: There will be significant difference between mean pretest and posttest knowledge score regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam

H₂: There will be significant difference between mean pretest and posttest practice score regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas, Kollam

H₃: There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score among school age children and selected demographic variables.

H₄: There will be significant association between pretest practice score among school age children and selected demographic variables.

H₅: There will be positive correlation between knowledge and practice score on WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas Kollam.

Materials and methods

The research design adopted for this study was preexperimental one group pretest posttest design. In this study, the sample consisted of 100 children studying in 4th standard and residing at Eravipuram and Pallithottam areas who met the inclusion criteria. Convenient sampling technique was used in this study.

The data were analysed under following headings.

Section A: Baseline characteristics were analysed by frequency and

percentage.

Section B: Description of knowledge score

Mean, mean difference and standard deviation were used to analyse the pretest knowledge score of children in selected areas of Kollam

Section C: Description of practice score

Mean, mean difference and standard deviation were used to analyse the pretest practice score of children in selected areas of Kollam

Section D: Effectiveness of interventional program on knowledge regarding WASH intervention.

Paired 't' test was used to find out the effectiveness of interventional program on knowledge regarding WASH intervention among children at selected areas of Kollam

Section E: Effectiveness of interventional program on practice regarding WASH intervention

Paired t test was used to find out the effectiveness of interventional program on practice regarding WASH intervention among children at selected areas of Kollam.

Section F: Chi –square test was used to find out the association between pretest level of knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

Section G: Chi- square test was used to find out the association between pretest practice score and selected demographic variables.

Section H: Correlation coefficient r was used to find out the correlation between pretest knowledge and pretest practice score on WASH intervention

Result

Section A: Description of sample characteristics.

Description of demographic variables under study

This section dealt with result of the sample characteristics under study. It included age, gender, type of family, type of house, source of income, source of water supply and type of latrine used. The demographic characteristics of selected samples were analysed by using descriptive statistics including frequency and percentage distribution

Demographic Data

- The percentage wise distribution of the sample according to age showed that more than half of the samples (55%) were in the age group of 8-9 years, and 45% were in the age group of 10-11 years.
- Majority (65%) of the sample were females and the remaining were males (35%).
- Half of the sample (50%) lives in joint family, and 39% in nuclear family and the remaining 11% lives in extended family.
- The Data shows that 56% of the participants, father is the only breadwinner in the family and for 11% of the participants mother is the only breadwinner in the family. For 32% of the respondents both father and mother earn money to meet the expenses. Among the sample, only 1 of the respondent (1%) the care taker is the breadwinner in the family.
- 38% of the sample lives in terraced houses and 22% of the sample lives in cabined houses and 40% lives in asbestos houses.

- 66% of the samples uses pipe water, 22% of the samples uses well water, 8% uses delivered water and 4% uses packaged water for their daily house hold activities.
- 68% of the sample uses European closet type of latrine and 32% of the sample uses Indian style closet for defecation.

Section B: Description of knowledge score

Description of pretest and posttest knowledge scores

The findings of the study showed that in pretest, 25% of the samples possessed good level of knowledge and 57% of the samples possessed average and remaining 18% possessed poor level of knowledge. In the posttest, 20% of the samples had excellent and 75% had good level of knowledge and remaining 5% had average level of knowledge.

Mean, standard deviation and mean difference between pretest and posttest knowledge score

The pretest knowledge score was 11.26 and posttest knowledge score was 19.32. The mean difference was 8.06. It shows that there is difference in mean pretest (11.26) and posttest (19.32) score on knowledge regarding WASH intervention among school age children after interventional program.

Section C: Description of practice score

Description of pretest and posttest practice score

The findings of the study showed that in the pretest most of the samples (69%) had good level of wash practices, 27% had average level of hand wash practices and 4% had poor level of wash practices. In the posttest,

majority of the samples (99%) had good level of wash practices and remaining 1% had average level of wash practices.

Mean, standard deviation and mean difference between pretest and posttest practice score

The pretest practice score was 12.13 and posttest practice score was 15.53. The mean difference was 3.4. It shows that there is difference in mean pretest and posttest practice score regarding WASH intervention among school age children after interventional program.

Section D: Effectiveness of interventional programs on knowledge regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected areas of Kollam

Paired 't' test was used to find out the effectiveness of interventional program on knowledge regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected areas of Kollam

Mean, Standard Deviation, 't' value of pretest and posttest knowledge score

The mean pretest knowledge score of selected samples was 11.26 with standard deviation of 3.09 and the mean posttest score was 19.32 with standard deviation of 4.45 and the calculated 't' value was 17.49. Since the calculated 't' value (17.49) is greater than table value (2.260), at 0.05 level of significance. There was statistically significant difference in mean pretest and posttest knowledge scores.

Section E: Effectiveness of interventional programs on practice regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected

areas of Kollam

Paired 't' test was used to find out the effectiveness of interventional program on practice regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected areas of Kollam

Mean, standard deviation, 't' value of pretest and posttest practice score

The mean pretest practice score was 12.13 with standard deviation of 2.49 and the mean posttest value was 15.53 with standard deviation 1.15 and the calculated 't' value was 13.90. The findings of the study showed that there is significant difference in pretest and posttest mean practice score, since the calculated 't' value is greater than table value (2.260), at 0.05 level of significance.

Section F: Association between pretest level of knowledge score and selected demographic variables

Chi square was test used to find the association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age of the children, sex, family, breadwinner of the family, type of house, source of water supply, and types of latrine used.

Association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables

There was a significant association between pretest level of knowledge score and type of latrine used, as the calculated chi square value (6.22) is greater than the table value (5.991) at 0.05 level of significance.

There was no significant association between pretest knowledge score and the other demographic variables. The calculated chi square value for Age

[table value-5.99 χ^2 -1.96], gender [table value-5.99 χ^2 -2.74], Type of family [table value-9.48 χ^2 -3.34], Type of house[table value-9.48 χ^2 -3.7], breadwinner of the family[table value-12.59 χ^2 -4.9], and Source of water [table value-9.48 χ^2 -7.46]regarding WASH practices among children.

Section G: Association between pretest level of practice and selected demographic variables

Chi square test was used to find the association between practice score and selected demographic variables.

Association between pretest level of practice and selected demographic variables

The calculated chi square values were less than table value in all the demographic variables except breadwinner of the family and source of water used. There is significant association between practice score with source of water used and source of income, because the calculated chi square values were greater than the table value at 0.05 level of significance. The calculated chi square value for Age, gender, Type of family, Type of house, Type of latrine used regarding WASH practices among children were lesser than the table value.

Section H: Correlation between knowledge and practice score on WASH intervention among school age children

In order to find the relationship between knowledge and practice regarding wash intervention among school age children, Karl Pearson correlation coefficient formula was used.

Correlation between pretest knowledge and practice score

The calculated 'r' value for pretest knowledge and practice score was 0.21. The findings of the study revealed that there is weak positive correlation between pretest knowledge and pretest practice score regarding WASH intervention among school age children.

Correlation between posttest knowledge and practice score

The calculated 'r' value for posttest knowledge and practice score was 0.09. The findings of the study revealed that there is very weak positive correlation between posttest knowledge and posttest practice score regarding WASH intervention among school age children.

Conclusion

The present study was done to assess the effectiveness of an interventional programs on knowledge and practice regarding WASH intervention among school age children at selected community areas Kollam. The study result revealed that the mean pretest knowledge score was 11.26 with standard deviation of 3.09 and the mean posttest value was 19.32 with standard deviation 4.45 and 't' value is 17.49. This indicated that there was a significant difference in pretest and posttest knowledge score of school children regarding WASH intervention. The present study proved that WASH intervention was effective in improving the knowledge regarding WASH intervention among school age children.

The findings of the study showed that the mean pretest practice score was 12.13 with standard deviation of 2.49 and the mean posttest value was 15.53 with standard deviation 1.15 and 't' value is 13.90. This indicated that there was a significant difference in pretest and posttest practice score of school children regarding WASH intervention. The present study proved that WASH intervention was effective in improving knowledge and practice

regarding WASH intervention among school age children.

The present study also indicated that there was statistically significant association between pretest knowledge score and demographic variable such as type of latrine used and pretest practice score with source of water used and source of income.

A Study to assess the effectiveness of an interventional package on knowledge and practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children at out Patient department of selected hospitals, Kollam.

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Title:

A Study to assess the effectiveness of an interventional package on knowledge and practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children at out Patient department of selected hospitals, Kollam.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.
- To assess the practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.

- To assess the effectiveness of interventional package on knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.
- To assess the effectiveness of interventional package on practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.
- To find the association between pretest knowledge score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables such as age, religion, education, occupation, type of family and number of children.
- To find the association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables such as age, religion, education, occupation, type of family and number of children.

Hypotheses:

The following hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance.

H1: There will be significant difference between mean pretest and post test score on knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children in experimental group.

H2: There will be significant difference between mean pretest and post test score on practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children in experimental group.

H3: There will be significant difference between mean posttest score on knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among

mothers of under five children in experimental and control group.

H4: There will be significant difference between mean posttest score on practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children in experimental and control group.

H5: There will be significant association between pretest knowledge score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables.

H6: There will be significant association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables.

Material and Methods:

Research approach: In this study, a quantitative research approach was adopted to assess the effectiveness of interventional package on knowledge and practice regarding administration of paediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.

Research design: The research design adopted for this study was quasi experimental pretest posttest control group design.

Sampling technique: In this study, convenient sampling technique was adopted by researcher. It is a type of non-probability sampling.

Samples: In this study, sample consisted of 60 mothers of underfive children. (Experimental group 30 and Control group 30) from Out Patient Department of Bishop Benziger and NS Hospitals, Kollam.

Tool/instruments: The tools consisted of 4 sections: -

Section A: - Demographic proforma

Section B: -Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding administration of paediatric medication.

Section C: -Instructional module.

Section D: - Performance assessment Checklist to assess the practice regarding administration of paediatric medication.

Data collection process

The main study was conducted at Bishop Benziger and NS hospital, Kollam. The data collection period was from 21-12-2020 to 21-01-2021. Ethical clearance certificate was obtained from the Institutional Ethics Committee of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. A formal written permission was obtained from the concerned authorities in Bishop Benziger and NS Hospital, Kollam. The researcher introduced herself to the subjects and provided a brief introduction about research. Also informed consent from OPD staff members was collected. Sample was collected from the hospital OPD sections by using convenient sampling technique. Informed consent was taken from the selected participants and brief description of the study was given to them.

The subjects (60 samples) were selected and they were divided into two groups, each group having a total of thirty mothers of underfive children. First group was named as experimental group and second group as control group, making a total of 60 mothers of underfive children. 30 sample in the experimental group was divided into 3 groups, each group with 10 samples.

On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd day at Bishop Benziger hospital, pre-tests were conducted using self-structured knowledge questionnaire and practice checklist for the experimental group, followed by interventional package. On 4th, 5th and 6th day pre-tests were conducted for the control group at NS Hospital using self-structured questionnaire and practice checklist. Post test was conducted to the experimental group on 8th, 9th and 10th using the same self-structured knowledge questionnaire and practice checklist. For the

control group at NS Hospital post tests were conducted on 11th, 12th and 13th using the same tool.

Results:

Section- A Part 1: Description of sample characteristics.

The demographic proforma included age of the mother, religion, education, occupation, type of family, number of children. The demographic variables of the selected samples were analysed using descriptive statistics including frequency and percentage.

Percentage distribution of the sample according to age showed that in experimental group, 50% of the sample belongs to the age group 20-25 years, 26.67% belongs to the age group 26-35 years, 23.33% belongs to 36 -45 years of age. In control group, 33.33% belongs to the age group 20-25 years, 43.33 % belongs to the age group 26-35 years, 23.34 % belongs to 36-45 years of age.

Percentage distribution according to the educational status showed that, in the experimental group, 40% sample had education up to school level, 50 % of sample had degree or diploma education and 10% of sample had post graduate degree. In control group 56.66% had school level education, 26.67% had degree or diploma education and 16.67% of sample had post graduate degree.

Percentage distribution according to religion showed in experimental group, 33.33% of the sample belongs to Christian family, 50% belongs to Hindu family, and 16.67% of sample belongs to Muslim family. In control group, 36.67% belongs Christian family, 33.33% belongs to Hindu family and 30% belongs to Muslim family.

Percentage distribution according to field of occupation showed that, in the experimental group, 40% of sample were housewives, 16.66% of

sample were private employees 26.67% of sample were Government employees and 16.67% of sample were self employed. In control group, 33.33% of sample were housewives, 16.67% sample were private employees, 13.33% of sample were Government employees and 36.67% of sample were self-employed.

Percentage wise distribution according to the type of family showed that in experimental group 66.67% of sample belongs to nuclear family and 33.33% of sample belongs to Joint family. In control group, 60% of sample belongs to nuclear family and 40% of sample belongs to joint family.

Percentage wise distribution according to number of children showed that, in experimental group 36.67% sample had single child, 50% sample had two children and 13.33% of sample had more than two children. In control group 33.33% of sample had single child, 50% of sample had two children and 16.67% of sample had more than two children.

Section B: Effectiveness of interventional package on knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.

Description of pretest knowledge score regarding administration of paediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental and control group.

The results showed that in experimental group 13.33% of sample had inadequate knowledge, 80% of sample had moderate knowledge and 6.67 % of sample had adequate knowledge regarding administration of paediatric medication in pretest. In control group 3.33% of sample had inadequate knowledge, 83.33% of sample had moderate knowledge and 13.34 % of sample had adequate knowledge regarding administration of paediatric

medication among mothers of underfive children in pretest.

Mean, SD, t value of pretest knowledge score of mothers of under five children regarding administration of paediatric medication in experimental and control group.

The results showed that the mean pretest knowledge score was 15.93 and standard deviation was 2.51 in experimental group. In control group, mean pretest knowledge score was 15.66 and standard deviation was 3.45. The calculated 't' value (0.35) is less than table 't' value (2.00) at 0.05 level of significance, so there was no significant difference in pretest knowledge scores between experimental and control group.

Hence it can be concluded that mothers of underfive children selected in experimental and control group had homogeneity in terms of their pretest knowledge score.

Mean, SD and t value of pretest and posttest knowledge score of mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental group.

The results showed that, the mean pretest knowledge score was 15.93 with standard deviation 2.51 and posttest knowledge score was 23.90 with standard deviation 2.79 in experimental group. The calculated 't' value (5.26) is greater than table t value (2.05) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence hypotheses

H1: which states that there will be significant difference between mean pretest and post test score on knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental group-was accepted.

Mean, SD, t value of posttest knowledge score of mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental and control group.

The results showed that in experimental group, mean posttest knowledge score was 23.90 and standard deviation was 2.79. In control group, mean posttest knowledge score was 16.13 and standard deviation was 3.24. Since the calculated t value (14.10) is greater than the table value (2.00) at 0.05 level of significance. Hence hypothesis

H2: which states that there will be significant difference between mean post test score on knowledge among mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental and control group -was accepted.

Section C: Effectiveness of interventional package on practice regarding administration of pediatric medication, among mothers of underfive children.

Description of pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental and control group.

The results showed that 13.33% of sample had satisfactory practice and 86.67 % of sample had good practice in experimental group. In Control group, 16.66% of sample had satisfactory practice, 76.67% of sample had good practice and 6.67% of sample had excellent practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.

Mean, SD, t value of pretest practice score of mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental and control group.

The results showed that, in experimental group mean pretest practice score was 14.51 and standard deviation was 3.09. In control group mean pretest practice score was 16.06 and standard deviation was 3.24. Since the calculated 't' value (0.65) is less than the table value (2.00), there is no significant difference between pretest practice scores in experimental and control group.

Hence it can be concluded that mothers of underfive children selected in experimental and control group had homogeneity in terms of their pretest practice score.

Mean, SD and t value of pretest and posttest practice scores of mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental group.

The results showed that, in experimental group the mean pretest practice score was 14.51 with standard deviation 3.09 and mean posttest practice score was 20.21 with standard deviation 2.92. The calculated 't' value (7.35) is greater than the table value (2.07) at 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, hypotheses

H3: which states that there will be significant difference between mean pretest and posttest score practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental group-was accepted.

Mean, SD and t value of posttest practice scores regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental and control group.

The results showed that, in experimental group, mean posttest practice score was 20.21 with standard deviation 2 .92. In control group, mean posttest practice score was 17.76 and standard deviation was 3.03. Since the calculated' value (2.94) is greater than the table value (2.00) at 0.05 level of significance .Hence hypotheses **H4:** which states that there will be significant difference between mean posttest score on practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental and control group- was accepted.

Section D: Association between pretest knowledge score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables.

Association between pretest knowledge scores with selected demographic variables such as Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Type of family, Number of children regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children.

The association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables was assessed using chi-square test. The results showed that, the calculated chi-square values of all demographic variables except 'education' were less than table value at 0.05 level of significance. There was no significant association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, religion, occupation, type of family and number of children. There was significant association between pretest knowledge score and the demographic variable 'education'. Hence hypotheses **H5:** which states that there will be significant association between

the pretest knowledge score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variable was partially accepted.

Section E: Association between pretest practice score regarding administration of paediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables.

Association between pretest practice scores with selected demographic variables such as Age, Religion, Education, Occupation, Type of family and Number of children regarding administration of paediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.

The association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children and selected demographic variables was tested using chi-square test. The results showed that, the calculated chi-square values of all demographic variables except occupation and number of children were less than table value at 0.05 level of significance. It showed that there was no significant association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables such as age, religion, education, and type of family. There was significant association between the pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication and demographic variables such as occupation and number of children. Hence hypotheses

H6: which states that there will be significant association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables- was partially accepted.

Conclusion:

The results showed that, in experimental group 13.33% of sample had inadequate knowledge, 80% of sample had moderate knowledge and 6.67 % of sample had adequate knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication in pretest. In control group 3.33% of sample had inadequate knowledge, 83.33% of sample had moderate knowledge and 13.34 % of sample had adequate knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in pretest.

The results showed that mothers of underfive children selected in experimental and control group had homogeneity in terms of their pretest knowledge score.

There was significant difference between mean pretest and post test score on knowledge regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children in experimental group.

There was significant difference between mean post test score on knowledge among mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental and control group.

The results showed that 13.33% of sample had satisfactory practice and 86.67 % of sample had good practice in experimental group. In Control group, 16.66% of sample had satisfactory practice ,76.67 of sample had good practice and 6.67% of sample had excellent practice regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children.

Mothers of underfive children selected in experimental and control group had homogeneity in terms of pretest score.

There was significant difference between mean pretest and post test

score on practice among mothers of underfive children regarding administration of pediatric medication experimental group.

There was significant difference between mean posttest score on practice among underfive mothers regarding administration of pediatric medication in experimental and control group.

The association between pretest knowledge score with selected demographic variables was assessed using chi-square test. The results showed that, there was no significant association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables such as age, religion, occupation, type of family, number of children. There was significant association between pretest knowledge score and the demographic variable 'education'.

The association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of under five children and selected demographic variables were tested using chi-square test. The results showed that, there was no significant association between pretest practice score regarding administration of pediatric medication among mothers of underfive children and selected demographic variables such as age, religion, education, type of family, and there was significant association between pretest practice score and demographic variable like occupation and number of children.

Effectiveness of instructional programme on knowledge regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers in selected schools, Kollam.

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Title

A study to assess the effectiveness of instructional programme on knowledge regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers in selected schools, Kollam.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers.
- To assess the effectiveness of instructional programme on knowledge regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers.
- To determine the association between pre-test knowledge score regarding selected learning disabilities among lower primary school teachers with their selected demographic variables such as age in years, gender, education, years of experience in teaching and any previous experience in identification of children with learning disabilities.

Hypotheses

(All hypotheses were tested at 0.05 level of significance)

H₁: There will be significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding selected learning disabilities of children

among lower primary school teachers in selected schools.

H₂: There will be significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers with their selected demographic variables such as age in years, gender, education, years of experience in teaching and any previous experience in identification of children with learning disabilities.

Materials and Methods

Research approach: Quantitative research approach.

Research design: Pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used in this study.

Samples: The sample consisted of 100 lower primary school teachers from Trinity Lyceum, Infant Jesus Anglo Indian School, Mount Carmel Convent Anglo Indian School and Vimala Hridaya ISC School, Kollam.

Tools

Section A: Demographic Proforma

Section B: Self-structured knowledge questionnaire regarding learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers.

Data collection process

The data were collected after obtaining prior permission from the concerned administrative authority and informed consent from the teachers.

The study was conducted in four ICSE schools situated in Kollam city. Subjects were selected according to the purposive sampling technique based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Before collecting data from sample, a brief introduction was given about the study and purpose of data collection was explained and consent was taken from the teachers. Pre-test was conducted and instructional programme as intervention was administered on the same day. Post-test was given on the 10th day of pre-test.

Results

The result of the study revealed that, pre-test knowledge score of selected sample was 16.57, post-test knowledge score was 24.47 and the calculated 't' value (21.39) was greater than the table 't' value (1.98) at 0.05 level of significance. So, there was significant difference between mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers in selected schools. The association of pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables like age in years, gender, education, years of experience in teaching and any previous experience in identification of children with learning disabilities was computed using chi square test. The calculated chi square value for age (6.97), gender (0.39), education (12.4), years of experience in teaching (1.02) and any previous experience in identification of children with learning disabilities (4.25). The table values for the above mentioned variables were higher except for education. So, there was significant association between knowledge score and education and no association with age in years, gender, years of experience in teaching and any previous experience in identification of children with learning disabilities.

Conclusion

The following conclusions are made from the findings of the study;

Instructional programme was found to be effective in improving knowledge regarding selected learning disabilities of children among lower primary school teachers in selected schools, Kollam.

There was significant association between knowledge score and education and no association with age in years, gender, years of experience in teaching and any previous experience in identification of children with learning disabilities.

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding preventive measures of 5F's disease transmission among mothers of under five children in Pallithottam costal community area, Kollam.

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Title:

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding the preventive measures of 5F's disease transmission among mothers of under five children in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Objectives:

The objectives of the study were

- To find out the knowledge regarding 5F's (Food, Finger, Fluid, Flies, Feces) disease transmission.
- To find out the attitude towards Five F's (Food, Finger, Fluid, Flies, Feces) disease transmission.
- To find out the association between the knowledge regarding the 5F's disease transmission and socio-demographic variables such as age of the mother, age of the child, education, occupation, type of family.
- To find out the association between attitude regarding the 5F's disease transmission and socio- demographic variables such as age of the mother, age of the child, education, occupation, type of family.

Materials and methods:

Research approach : In this study quantitative research approach was used.

Research design : Non experimental research design.

Sampling technique: In this study convenient sampling technique was .

Sample : The sample consisted of 150 mothers of adolescents girls in coastal community area, Kollam.

Tool : self structured questionnaire with three sections

Section A : Socio demographic profoma

Section B : Structured knowledge questionnaire

Section C : Attitude scale

Data collection process :

Data were collected after obtaining prior administrative permission and informed consent from mothers of underfive children , The tools for data collection were demographic proforma including age, educational status, occupation, type of family and a structured questionnaire for assessing knowledge regarding preventive measures of 5F' s disease, an attitude scale to assss the attitude of mothers of under five children regrding preventive measures of 5F's disease transmission.

Result :

The study revealed that 38.3% of mothers had adequate knowledge, 58.3% had moderate knowledge and 3.4% had inadequate knowledge regarding prevetive measures of 5F's disease transmission. The association between knowledge regarding preventive measures of 5F's disease and socio demographic variables was found out by chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed significant association between knowledge and demographic variable education. No significant association was found between knowledge and demographic variables such as age of mother, age of child ,occupation and type of family . The present study also revealed that 58.3% mothers of adolescent girls had highly positive attitude, 35% had a positive attitude, 3.4% had neutral attitude and 3.4% had negative atitude. The association between Attitude regarding preventive measures of 5F's disease and socio demographic variables was found out by chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed no significant association between attitude and socio-demographic variables.

Conclusion :

The following are made from th findings of the study:

The study revealed that 38.3% of mothers had adequate knowledge, 58.3% had moderate knowledge and 3.4% had inadequate knowledge regarding prevetive measures of 5F's disease transmission.

It was inferred that the present study showed only a significant association between knowledge and education. No other demographic variables had significant association with knowledge.

The present study also revealed that 58.3% mothers of underfive children had highly positive attitude, 35% had a positive attitude, 3.4% had neutral attitude and 3.4% had negative attitude regarding preventive measures of 5F disease transmission.

It was inferred that the present study showed no significant association between attitude and socio-demographic variables.

A descriptive study to assess the attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after covid -19 outbreak in selected community area at Kollam

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Title

A descriptive study to assess the attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after covid -19 outbreak in selected community area at Kollam

Objectives:

The objectives of the study were

- To assess the attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after COVID-19 outbreak.

- To find out the association between attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after COVID-19 outbreak with selected demographic variables.

Assumption

- The parents may have a positive attitude towards school absenteeism of their children after COVID-19 outbreak .
- There may be certain demographic factors which influence the attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after COVID-19 outbreak.

Materials And Methods

Research approach: In this study quantitative research approach was used

Research design: Non- experimental research design

Sampling technique: In this study convenient sampling technique was used

Sample: The sample consisted of 60 parents of children under the age of 17 at Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Tools

Tool 1: Socio demographic proforma

Tool 2: Attitude scale to assess attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after covid -19 outbreak.

Data Collection Process

The investigators obtained approval from the concerned authorities. The setting of the study was at Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam. Data was collected from 60 parents of children under 17 years from 29/08/22 to 31/08/22. The Sample was selected through convenience sampling technique. After explaining the purpose of the study and ensuring confidentiality, a written informed consent was obtained from the subjects

fulfilling the inclusion criteria. Further data was collected through administration of attitude scale.

Result

The present study revealed that 63.3% of parents had a positive attitude, 33.3% of parents have a neutral attitude, 3.3% of parents have a negative attitude towards school absenteeism. The association was found by using chi square test. . Regarding age the calculated value (20.11) is greater than the table value (15.5) at 0.05 level of significance . Regarding gender the calculated value (5.49) is less than the table value (9.49) at 0.05 level of significance . Regarding education of children the calculated value (10.07) is less than the table value (21.03) at 0.05 level of significance . Regarding number of children the calculated value (1.32) is less than the table value (15.51) at 0.05 level of significance . Regarding socioeconomic status the calculated value (13.40) is greater than the table value (9.49) at 0.05 level of significance . In short demographic variables such as the age, gender, education of children, number of children found no significant association with attitude and socio-economic status found significant association with attitude.

Conclusion

The present study revealed that 63.3% of parents had a positive attitude, 33.3% of parents have a neutral attitude, 3.3% of parents have a negative attitude towards school absenteeism of their children after Covid-19 outbreak. There was significant association between attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after COVID-19 outbreak with the variable socio-economic status. There was no significant association between attitude of parents towards school absenteeism of their children after COVID-19 outbreak with demographic variables such as age, gender, education of children, number of children.

A study to assess knowledge regarding pocso act among mothers of adolescents in selected areas at pallithottam kollam district with a view to develop a self instructional module.

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Title

A study to assess the knowledge regarding POCSO act among mothers of adolescents in selected community area at Pallithottam, with a view to develop information booklet.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge regarding POCSO act among mothers of adolescents.
- To find the association between knowledge regarding POCSO act among mothers of adolescents and selected demographic variables.
- To develop an information booklet regarding POCSO act.

Assumptions

- The mothers of adolescents may have some knowledge regarding POCSO Act.
- There may be association between the knowledge regarding POCSO Act among mothers of adolescence and selected demographic variables.

Material and methods:

Research approach: in this study quantitative research approach was used

Research design: Non-experimental research design

Sampling techniques: Convenient sample technique was used

Samples: The samples consisted of 60 mothers of adolescent from selected community area pallihottam.

Tools:

Tool 1: Section A: Socio demographic Proforma

Tool 2: Self-structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge among mothers of adolescent regarding POSCO act

Data collection process:

Data was collected after obtaining prior administrative permission and informed consent from mothers of adolescents. The tools for data collection were Demographic Proforma including Age of mothers, Educational status of mothers, Occupation of mothers, Number of adolescents, gender of adolescents, Age of adolescents, Educational status of adolescents, Type of family and Economic status and Self-structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge among mothers of adolescent regarding POSCO act .

Result

The study showed that out of 60 samples, 18.3% of the mothers had good knowledge, 55% had average knowledge and 26.7% of the mothers had poor knowledge regarding POSCO act. The association between knowledge regarding POSCO act and demographic variables was found out by chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed significant association between knowledge of adolescent mothers regarding POSCO act and demographic variables such as age of mothers, education of mothers, occupation of mothers, age of adolescent and type of family. No significant association was found between knowledge of adolescent mothers regarding POSCO act and demographic variables such as number of adolescents, gender of adolescent, education of adolescent and economic status.

Conclusion

The following conclusions are made from the findings of the study. The study shows that 18.3% of samples had good knowledge, 55% had average knowledge, 26.7% had poor knowledge regarding POSCO act. The study found that there was a significant association between knowledge of adolescent mothers regarding POSCO act and demographic variables such as age of mothers, education of mothers, occupation of mothers, age of the adolescent and type of family. There was no significant association between knowledge of adolescent mothers regarding POSCO act and demographic variables such as number of adolescent child, gender of adolescent, education of adolescent and economic status.

**A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude
among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education
at Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam with a view
to develop an instructional module**

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Title

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education at Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam with a view to develop an instructional module

Objectives

The objectives of the study were

- To assess the knowledge among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education.
- To assess the attitude among the mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education.
- To find the association between knowledge among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education with selected socio - demographic variables.
- To find the association between attitude among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education with selected socio -demographic variables.
- To develop an instructional module for mothers regarding sex education of their adolescent girls.

Assumptions

- Mothers of adolescent girls may have some knowledge regarding sex education through experience and education.
- Mothers of adolescent girls may have a mixed attitude regarding sex education.

Materials and methods

Research approach : In this study quantitative research approach was used.

Research design : Non – experimental research design

Sampling technique : In this study convenient sampling technique was used.

Samples : The sample consisted of 150 mothers of adolescent girls in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Tools

Tool 1 - Socio demographic proforma

Tool 2 – Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education.

Tool 3 – Attitude scale to assess the attitude among mothers of adolescent girls regarding sex education.

Data collection process

The investigators obtained approval from the concerned authorities. The setting of the study was at Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam. Data was collected from 150 mothers of adolescent girls during the data collection period. Sample was selected through convenient sampling technique. After explaining the purpose of the study and ensuring confidentiality, a written informed consent was obtained from the subjects who fulfilled the inclusion criteria. Further data was collected through administration of structured knowledge questionnaire and attitude scale.

Result

The study revealed that 29.3% mothers had adequate knowledge, 62.6% had moderately adequate knowledge and 8% had inadequate knowledge. Significant Association was between knowledge regarding sex education among mothers of adolescent girls and demographic variables such as age, education and type of family (calculated values were greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance) and no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as religion, occupation and income (calculated values were lesser than table value at 0.05 level of significance). The present study revealed that 38% mothers of adolescent girls had a highly positive attitude, 34% had positive attitude, 27.3% had neutral attitude and 0.6% had a negative attitude towards sex education. There was no significant association between attitude of mothers and demographic variables such as age, religion education, occupation, income and type of family (calculated values are less than table value at 0.05 level of significance).

Conclusion

The following conclusions are made from the findings of the study;

The study revealed that 29.3% mothers of adolescent girls had adequate knowledge, 62.6% had moderately adequate knowledge and 8% had inadequate knowledge regarding sex education. There was association between knowledge regarding sex education among mothers of adolescent girls and demographic variables such as age, education and type of family. There was no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as religion, occupation and income. The present study revealed that 38% mothers of adolescent girls had a highly positive attitude, 34% had positive attitude, 27.3% had neutral attitude and 0.6% had a negative attitude towards sex education. There was no significant association between attitude of mothers of adolescent girls and demographic variables.

A study to assess the knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID-19 in children in selected hospital at Kollam district.

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Title:

A study to assess the knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID -19 in children in selected hospital at Kollam district.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID- 19 in children.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding prevention and management of COVID-19 in children with selected demographic variables.
- To develop an informational booklet regarding prevention and management of COVID-19 in children.

Assumption: Mothers, who have children below 12 years old, may have some knowledge regarding prevention and management of COVID-19 in children.

Material and Methods:

Research Approach: In this study quantitative research design was adopted to assess the knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID -19 in children in selected hospital at Kollam district.

Research Design: In this study non experimental descriptive research design was used

Sampling Technique: In this study convenient sampling technique was used

Sample: In this study sample consisted of 200 mothers of children below 12 years of age visiting Out-patient departments and pediatric wards Of Bishop Benziger hospital, Kollam.

Tools:

Tool 1 - Socio Demographic Proforma

Tool 2 – Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and management of COVID -19 in Children.

Data Collection Process:

After getting approval from the institutional ethics committee, data were collected from 200 mothers visiting out - patient department and pediatric ward of Bishop Benziger Hospital, Kollam. The purpose of the study was explained to the mothers and informed consent was obtained. Questionnaire was distributed to assess the knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID -19 in children. The study was carried out for a period of four weeks.

Result:

The study showed that 9% had adequate knowledge, 47.5% had moderate knowledge, and 43.5% had inadequate knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID-19 in children. There was significant association between knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID 19 in children and the demographic variable 'previous knowledge' (Calculated value was greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance). There was no significant association between knowledge and the demographic variables such as age, gender of child, education, income, number of children, occupation, type of family (Calculated value were less than table value at 0.05 level of significance)

Conclusion:

The study showed that 9% had adequate knowledge, 47.5% had moderate knowledge, and 43.5% had inadequate knowledge among mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID-19 in children.

There was significant association between knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and management of COVID 19 in children and the demographic variable previous knowledge and there was no significant association between knowledge and the demographic variables such as age, gender of child, education, income, and number of children, occupation, and type of family.

A study to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen in the pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

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Title:

A study to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen in the Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam
- To find out the association between knowledge among fishermen in selected community areas with selected demographic variables.

Assumption:

- Fishermen in the community area may have some knowledge regarding dermatitis through experience.

Materials and Methods:

Research Approach: In this study, the quantitative research design was adopted to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Research Design: In this study, non-experimental descriptive research design was used.

Sampling Technique: In this study, a non-probability convenient sampling technique was used.

Sample: In this study, the sample consisted of fishermen between the age of 20 – 60 years in Pallithottam coastal community area, Kollam.

Tools:

Tool 1 - Socio-Demographic Profoma

Tool 2 – Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management among fishermen.

Data Collection Process:

After getting permission from the Director of Bishop Benziger Hospital Kollam, data collection was done on 14.02.2022 – 18 .02.2022. The researchers introduced themselves to the subjects and the purpose of the

study was explained to them. Confidentiality was assured and verbal consent was obtained. The sample for the study was selected by convenient sampling method. Structured questionnaire was given to 100 fishermen in the Pallithottam Coastal community area of Kollam who fulfilled the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The completed questionnaires were collected for analysis.

Result:

The result showed 37% of fishermen had adequate knowledge, 54% had moderately adequate knowledge and 9% had inadequate knowledge regarding dermatitis and its management. The association was computed by using the chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed a significant association between knowledge and demographic variables like education, and income. Regarding education, the calculated value (20.30) is greater than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance. Regarding income, the calculated value (18.65) is greater than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance. There was no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables like age, type of family and source of information. Regarding age, the calculated value (12.59) is less than the table value (25.60) at 0.05 level of significance. Regarding the type of family the calculated value (3.46) is less than the table value (9.49) at 0.05 level of significance. Regarding the source of information, the calculated value (9.85) is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance. In short significant association was found between knowledge and demographic variables like education, and income (calculated values were greater than table value at 0.05 level of significance). No significant association was found between knowledge and demographic variables such as age, type of family and source of information (calculated values were lesser than table value at 0.05 level of significance).

Conclusion:

The following conclusions are made from the findings of the study ;

The study revealed that the majority (54%) of fishermen had moderately adequate knowledge regarding dermatitis. It was inferred that the present study showed a significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as education, and income and no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as age, type of family and source of information.

**A study to assess the knowledge regarding source
reduction of mosquito control Among adults in selected
areas of Pallithottam**

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Title:

A study to assess the knowledge regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults in selected areas of Pallithottam.

Objectives :

- To assess the knowledge regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults in selected areas of Pallithottam.
- To assess the attitude regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults in selected areas of Pallithottam.

- To find out the association between pretest knowledge score regarding source reduction and selected demographic variables.

Assumptions:

The study assumes that

- Subjects may have inadequate knowledge regarding source reduction of mosquito control.
- Subjects are likely to be interested in knowing more about source reduction of mosquito control.
- Subjects may have doubts regarding source reduction of mosquito control.

Materials and methods:

Research Approach: In this study quantitative research approach was used.

Research design: Non-Experimental descriptive research design.

Sampling technique: In this study convenience sampling technique was used.

Samples: The sample consisted of 60 adults between the age of 35 – 55 years from Snehatheeram Nagar and Sangamam Nagar in Pallithottam, Kollam.

Tools :

Tool 1 – Demographic proforma.

Tool 2 – Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults in selected areas of Pallithottam.

Tool 3 – Attitude scale.

Data collection process:

Data collection is the process of acquiring and collection of information needed for the study. The study was conducted in pallithottam area within the period of one week from 11/07/22 to 14/07/22. Prior to data collection formal permission was obtained from principal of Bishop Benziger College Of Nursing, Kollam. The researchers introduced themselves and a brief introduction of the study was given to the subjects. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 samples from selected areas of Pallithottam informed consent was obtained from them The tool was administered to the participants and 30 minutes was given for answering the questions, scores of each participant was recorded individually in master sheet.

The results were computed under sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Description of knowledge regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults

The present study revealed that 20% participants had good knowledge, 28.33% had average knowledge, and 51.67% had poor knowledge.

2. Description of attitude regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults

The present study revealed that 5% of adults had highly positive attitude, 51.67% had positive attitude, 35% had neutral attitude and 8.33% had negative attitude.

3. Description of the association between pretest knowledge score and selected demographic variables.

The association was computed by chi square test. In the case of age of adults the calculated chi square value is 3.07 which is greater than table value [2.45] at 0.05 level of significance. In the case of gender the chisquare value is 4.1 which is less than the table value of 4.3 at 0.05 level of significance,. In the case of type of family the chi square value is 2.06 which is less than the

table value of 2.78 at 0.05 level of significance, In case of waste disposal, the chi square value is 4.47 which is greater than the table value of 2.78 at 0.05 level of significance, In case of water supply the chi square value is 2.54 which is less than the table value of 2.78 at 0.05 level of significant, In case of drainage the chi square value is 2.86 which is less than the table value of 4.30 at 0.05 level of significance, in case of stagnation of water chi-square value is 6.23 which is greater than the table value of 4.30 at 0.05 level of significant, In case of previous knowledge the chi square value is 0.68 which is less than the table value of 4.30 at 0.05 level of significance

The study found that there was significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as age, gender, waste disposal and stagnation of water. No significant association was found between knowledge and demographic variables like type of family, water supply, drainage and previous knowledge.

Conclusion:

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding source reduction of mosquito control among adults in selected areas of Pallithottam. The study result showed that 51.66% of participants had poor knowledge on source reduction only 5% had highly positive attitude towards source reduction of mosquito control. It shows source reduction is needed to control mosquito borne diseases in Pallithottam area.

A study to assess the knowledge on ill effects of digital media usage among mothers of under-five children in kerala, with a view to prepare a pamphlet

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Title

A study to assess the knowledge on ill effects of digital media usage among mothers of under five children in Kerala, with a view to prepare a pamphlet.

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding ill effects of digital media usage among their children.
- To find out the association between the level of knowledge of mothers regarding ill effects of digital media among under five children and selected demographic variables.
- To develop a health information pamphlet on ill effects of digital media usage for mothers of under five children.

Material and Methods

Research Approach : In this study quantitative research approach was used. **Research design :** Non - experimental research design.

Sample technique : In this study convenience sampling was used.

Samples : The sample selected for this study was 80 mothers of under five children in Kerala.

Tools :

Tool 1: Socio-demographic profile

Tool 2: Self-structured questionnaire

Data collection procedure

After getting approval from Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, researchers selected the setting for study. Consent was obtained from mothers of under five children in Kerala. Then the researcher selected the 80 mothers of under five children according to the sampling criteria using convenience sampling and also explained the study to them. A questionnaire to assess the knowledge on ill effects of digital media usage was used for collecting data. 30 minutes was given to complete the questionnaire.

Results

The study revealed that 25% of mothers had adequate knowledge, 33% of mothers had moderate knowledge and 22% of mothers had inadequate knowledge regarding ill effects of digital media. So the study highlighted the importance of an informative pamphlet for upgrading their knowledge.

Conclusion

It was realized that there is a significant need for an informative pamphlet regarding the harmful effect of digital media and its prevention. On computing the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables it was found that there was no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables like educational status of spouse, educational status of mother, occupation of spouse, occupation of mother and screen time of children.

A study to assess the knowledge regarding hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus among college students in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam with a view to conduct an educational program.

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Title:

A study to assess the knowledge regarding hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus among students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam with a view to conduct an educational program.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus among students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam.
- To find out the association between knowledge regarding hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus and selected demographic variables.
- To conduct an educational program regarding the hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus.

Hypothesis:

H1: There will be a significant association between the knowledge with selected demographic variable of nursing students.

Material and Methods:

Research approach: The approach used in the study was quantitative approach.

Research design: The research design adopted in this study was Descriptive design.

Sampling technique: Purposive sampling technique was used to select the subjects for the present study.

Sample: In this study the sample consisted of 204 students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. Tools:

Section A: Socio demographic proforma: Age, gender, education, family type, education of parents, area of living.

Section B: Structured knowledge questionnaire: Knowledge Questionnaire consisted of 30 multiple choice questions.

Data collection process:

The data for the present project was collected from students of Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam from 27/05/2021 to 29/05/2021, after obtaining permission from Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. The data collection was conducted in three sections from 28/05/2021 to 29/05/2021 through the online Zoom platform. The pre-test and online teaching programmes were conducted through the Zoom platform for two batches on 28/05/2021 at 2:00 – 4:00 pm and on 29/05/2021 at 10:00-12:00 am. The time duration taken for the pre-test was 30 minutes and the online teaching programme took 45 minutes. The

informed consent and demographic data were collected from students and the knowledge of students was assessed using structured knowledge questionnaire.

Result:

The association was found out by using Chi square test. It is referred that the present study has not showed no association between knowledge and demographic variables such as age, gender, type of family, educational level of students, education of parents and area of living. In case of age, the chi square value was 4.74 which is less than the table value (12.59) at 0.05 level of significance hence there was no significant association between age and knowledge among students. In the case of Gender, the chi square value was 2.22 which is less than the table value (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between gender and knowledge among students. In the case of family type, the chi square value was 3.11 which is lesser than the table value (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between family type and knowledge among students. In the case of education, the chi square value was 7.24 which is greater than the table value (18.31) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between education and knowledge among students. In the case of the education of parents, the chi square value was 2.3 which is less than the table value (9.49) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between the education of parents and knowledge among students. In the case of area of living, the chi square value was 0.98 which is less than the table value (5.99) at 0.05 level of significance, hence there was no significant association between area of living and knowledge among students.

Conclusion:

The present study aimed to assess the knowledge regarding

hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus among college students in Bishop Benziger College of Nursing, Kollam. A structured knowledge questionnaire regarding plastic hazards and plastic free campus was given to nursing students. After that, an educational program was conducted for the students, teaching staff and non-teaching staff. The present study revealed that out of 204 samples, none of the students had good knowledge, 66.17% of them had average knowledge and 33.83% of them had poor knowledge about the hazards of plastic materials and plastic free campus. The association was computed by using the chi square test. The study revealed that there was no significant association between knowledge and demographic variables like age, gender, education of students, education of parents, type of family and area of living. The study showed that nearly 34% of students had poor knowledge which emphasizes the need to create awareness regarding the health hazards of plastic use among nursing students through interventional strategies.

Knowledge and attitude among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training at selected hospital, Kollam.

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Title:

A study to assess the knowledge and attitude among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training at selected hospital, Kollam.

Objectives:

- To assess the knowledge regarding toilet training of children among the mothers.
- To assess the attitude towards toilet training of children among the mothers.
- To find the association between knowledge regarding toilet training of children and selected socio-demographic variables among mothers.
- To find the association between attitudes regarding toilet training of children and sociodemographic variables among mothers.

Material and Methods:

Research approach: In this study quantitative research approach was used.

Research design: Non-experimental descriptive research design.

Sampling technique: Convenience sample technique was used

Samples: Samples consisted of 200 mothers of toddlers

Tools:

Tool 1 - Socio demographic Proforma

Tool 2 - Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training.

Tool 3 - Attitude scale to assess the attitude among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training.

Data collection process:

Data were collected after obtaining prior administrative permission and informed consent from mothers of adolescents. The tools of data collection were demographic perform including age, gender, monthly income, educational

status, occupation, type of family and number of children. Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training and Attitude scales to assess the attitude among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training.

Result:

The association between knowledge regarding toilet training and demographic variables are found by the chi square test. Also, the association between attitude regarding toilet training and demographic variables are found by chi square test. It was inferred that the present study showed significant association between knowledge and demographic variables such as the number of children, age of the child, type of family and income of the family. No significant association was found between knowledge and demographic variables like age of mother, education of mother, occupation of mother and gender of child and the study found that there was significant association between attitude and demographic variables such as age of mother, education of mother, number of child, gender of child and income of family. No significant association was found between attitude and demographic variables like occupation of the mother, age of the child and type of family. The study was effective in increasing knowledge and attitude among mothers of toddlers regarding toilet training.

Conclusion:

The present study revealed that 43% of mothers had poor knowledge, 42% had average knowledge, and 15 % of mothers had good knowledge regarding toilet training of toddlers. Proper education must be given to mothers to maintain healthy practices in children. Mothers should make sure that their children acquire proper toilet training .

Submission Guidelines

- The editorial board invites contributions from all the PG, M.phil, and Ph.D scholars in nursing.
- Articles should be prepared on MS Word in Times New Roman font style, font size (Heading 14 and content 12) with 1.5 line spacing on standard paper size.
- All contributions submitted will be subjected to peer review.
- The content should include: Heading, Authors name and designation in Vancouver's Style of referencing, title of the problem, objectives, materials and methods, result and conclusion. If published, specify in Vancouver's style of referencing.
- Articles may be sent to bbconnursingenquete@gmail.com

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