

EFFECTIVENESS OF SELECTIVE INTERVENTIONS AMONG CHILDREN WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVE DISORDER: A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

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Introduction

In India prevalence of Attention deficit hyperactive disorder is about 12,921,812. One- to two-thirds of all children with Attention deficit hyperactive disorder, continue to have symptoms when they grow up. A diagnosis can be controversial, since there are no lab tests for Attention deficit hyperactive disorder, and no objective way to measure a child's behaviour. There is no best way to treat Attention deficit hyperactive disorder; however, experts agree that taking action early can improve a child's educational and social development. The 21st century promises remarkable progress that will no doubt alter the way people view, diagnose, and treat

Attention deficit hyperactive disorder. Our understanding of genetics is growing by leaps and bounds and impressive developments in technology will produce more discoveries by offering a window into the brain. Half of the children with Attention deficit hyperactive disorder continue to experience disruptive or distressing symptoms. Nearly a third fulfil criteria for an antisocial disorder, and two-thirds become known to the criminal justice system. So there is a need to improve the behavioural pattern of the children in the earliest. Hence the investigator has chosen this study to assess the effectiveness of selective nursing measures among children with attention deficit hyperactive disorder.

Methodology

A Quasi experimental research approach with one group Pre-and Post test design was selected and used to attain the objectives of the study. This study was conducted at selected villages in Dehradun, the sample size of the study was 20, which was selected through non-probability convenient sampling method.

The instruments used for the study were demographic variables and a rating scale. After carried out the pilot study, the data collection for main study was done. Pre assessment was done for the children with Attention deficit hyperactive disorder then followed by the selective nursing measures such teaching parents, diet modification, deep breathing exercise, massage therapy, sensory integration and motor activities, reinforcement and time out techniques for a period of six weeks and then the post-test was conducted. The collected data were tabulated and analysed by using descriptive

and inferential statistics, frequency and percentage were completed to summarise the sample characteristics, mean and standard deviation was calculated to compare the Pre-test and Post test score, paired t-test was calculated to find out the improvement score between pre-test and post test, chi-square test was done to find out the association between the effectiveness of selective nursing measures with demographic variables among children with Attention deficit hyperactive disorder

FINDINGS

The statistical analysis shows that on the day of Pre-test the Mean was 50.01 with the Standard deviation of 11.861 and on the day of Post-test the Mean was 42.02 with the standard deviation of 08.53. The improvements mean score was 7.99 with the standard deviation of 4.27 and the paired "t" test value was 11.48 with the 'p'

value of <0.05 which was highly significant. There was significant association between educational status of the parents and usage of medications for Attention deficit hyperactive disorder with the effectiveness of selective nursing measures, and other selected demographic variables showed no significant association with the effectiveness of selective nursing measures among children with Attention deficit hyperactive disorder.

Conclusion

The present study provides additional evidence with respect and makes several noteworthy contributions about the several behavioural treatments for Attention deficit hyperactive disorder. This study also facilitated the parents to care their children effectively and guide the children to regulate their behavior and improve their daily functions. The present study was conducted at selected villagess in Dehradun, with the 20 children with Attention deficit hyperactive disorder. The selective measures made considerable changes in the behavioural pattern of the children and the parents gave their feedback regarding the selective measures

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