

# EFFICACY OF TEACHING PROGRAMME ON MANAGEMENT OF DIARRHOEA AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN AT SELECTED VILLAGES IN MAHARASHTRA.

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## Introduction

The wealth of a country is dependent on the health of its population, including children of all ages. When a healthy baby is born, a healthy adult follows. Every society's health depends on the well-being of its children, who are the world's most important natural resource. critical and high-risk phases of infancy in large families. Mortality and morbidity are common occurrences in the world. For children under the age of five, diarrhoeal disease is a major public health issue in India. According to the Voluntary Health Association of India (2007), diarrhoea is more common and more hazardous among young individuals. Between the ages of six months and two years, there are approximately 6,000 severely malnourished young children. There is no longer any water in their tanks, and 60-70 percent of the children perish as a result. 17.4 percent of those with acute gastroenteritis went untreated, according to the WHO. Ignorance about medical needs and treatment during disease is a major factor contributing to the increased rates of death and morbidity in this population.

Diarrhoea is the leading cause of death in the world. From 4.4 million in 1980 to 3.3 million in 2015, the number of children under the age of five has steadily decreased. There were 2.7 million instances in 2000 and 1.7 million in 2001. In 2005, there were 1.9 million cases, and in 2016, there were 1.9 million.

The Cholera and Enteric Diseases National Institute (2006) Diarrhoeal disorders are said to be the second most common cause of death worldwide. Viruses and other infectious diseases claim the lives of most children under the age of five. Everywhere 1.5 billion episodes occur each year, with an average of 2-3 occurrences per child per year worldwide. To tackle diarrheal infections, the World Health Organization has lately started a new campaign. Diarrhoea-related deaths claimed the lives of 4.6 million children annually during the 1980 birth control programme.

This year, diarrhoea deaths totaled 1.8 million people. Managing diarrhoea is something most mothers haven't had much experience with. It doesn't matter what I'm teaching. Although the programme was run by the government, mothers still lack expertise at home. As a result, it is imperative to conduct an evaluation of diarrhoea management expertise. As a result, the researcher has decided to do a study on this topic.

## Methodology

The study's goal was to determine the effect of a teaching programme on the treatment of diarrhoea. A total of 200 samples were chosen for analysis. The setting was selected villages in Maharashtra state

Multiple-choice questionnaires were used to administer the pre-test in this study. After that, a 30-minute training session on how to conduct a pretest was provided. by utilising visual aids such as posters and flyers. After a week, post test was conducted. It was the same set of multiple-choice questions that were used for both tests. Study outcomes, objectives, conceptual framework, and associated literature were all considered while analysing the findings.

## Results

The initial goal of the study was to examine the mothers' knowledge of how to treat diarrhoea in children under the age of five. Multiple-choice questions are used to gather data. More than half of moms (67%) had insufficient information, while (53%) had just a moderate degree of knowledge, and none of the mothers had adequate

knowledge. The mothers were well-versed in the meanings and expectations, so there was no room for error. It shows that most mothers lack adequate understanding of how to deal with diarrhoea in their children. Researcher prepared flashcards, charts, and handouts, which were distributed to educate them on diarrhoea management. to be given to each mother in turn. Various aspects of diarrhoea were explained, including its origins, susceptibility factors, and modes of transmission.

Preventive and corrective measures Instruction time ranges between 30 and 35 minutes. It's a show called All of the moms seemed to be enjoying the classes.

In the second part of the trial, researchers aimed to examine the efficiency of a teaching programme on diarrhoea management for mothers with children under the age of five.

The knowledge score on knowledge of diarrhoea improved by 10.11 points on average, with a standard deviation of 6.02 points. At the P 0.05 level of significance, the paired "t" test value is highly significant

.Objective number three was to examine how mothers' knowledge of diarrhoea management correlated with demographic characteristics. There is a correlation between various determinants of health. It depends on the number of children and the type of family, as well as the type of waste disposal used and how human excrement is disposed of. These demographic characteristics, such as occupation, education, kind of dwelling, and water supply, do not have any effect on each other.

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