

A study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding the use of spacer among parents of Bronchial Asthmatic children admitted in the Pediatric wards in Different Hospitals, Dehradun, Uttarakhand



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Abstract

Introduction: Use of spacer among bronchial asthmatic children presents a different set of challenges for their parents. Use of spacer in asthmatic children consider being successful, it requires an accurate understanding by the parents of asthmatic children admitted in the pediatric ward to have adequate skills regarding the use of a spacer.

Objective: The study was adopted to assess the knowledge level of parents regarding the use of spacer for Asthmatic children before and after an intervention. The Second Objective evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on the use of a spacer among parents of bronchial asthmatic children by comparing pre and post-test knowledge score. Another objective of the current study is to find out the association between post-test knowledge scores of parents with their selected demographic variables (such as Age of child, Age of mother and father, Parent's education, Type of family, Occupational status of the father, Area of living, Source of information and knowledge regarding the use of a spacer).

Methods: The nature of the study was pre-experimental. The study was conducted in Different Hospitals, Patel Nagar, and Dehradun Uttarakhand. The conceptual framework used for this study is based on King's theory of goal attainment model proposed by Imogene King in the year 1989. The research design used for the study was one group pre-test and one group post-test design. Data collected using non-probability convenient sampling. The pilot study was conducted with a constructed tool with which it as found reliable respectively. The data were collected to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding the use of spacer among 30 parents of bronchial asthmatic children.

Result: There is the highest percentage of children 53.3% in the age group of more than 14 years. The education of parents reveals that the highest percentage of 33.3% of mothers and 40% of fathers had secondary education. Pre-test analysis revealed that 90% of parents are having inadequate knowledge and 10% of the parents are having moderate knowledge regarding the use of spacer and that can cause the problems of an asthma attack in children.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that pre-test knowledge score was less among parents on asthmatic children. After implementing a structured teaching program, the knowledge score was increased. So, it was effective in increasing knowledge

Biography:

Midhu Kurian working as Associate professor in Nursing EduTech Institute at Durgapur, West Bengal, India. Also Completed Master of Science in Pediatric Nursing at Rajiv Gandhi university of Health Sciences, Bangalore.



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