**A QUASI EXPERIMENTAL STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF
STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING
WORM INFESTATION AMONG MOTHER OF UNDER-FIVE AGE CHILDREN
RESIDING IN SELECTED RURAL AREA OF DISTRICT FATHEGARH SAHIB,
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ABSTRACT

Introduction: According to WHO estimates every year 1,500 million children; world-wide are infected with worms. Globally there are 1221-1472 million cases of Ascariasis 740-1300 million cases of hookworm infection are reported. Intestinal parasitic infection

Material and Methods: Researcher adopted quantitative research approach. the research design used was quasi experimental pre-test post-test design, and the population of the study was mothers of under-five age children residing in selected village of Fathagarh Sahib Punjab. Total of 60 participants recruited with non-probability purposive sampling technique.

Result: The mean score of both groups has increased which gives clear interpretation that in both the group the knowledge level increased. In experimental group the pre-test mean and standard deviation is 34.90 ± 3.70 and in post-test it was 46.73 ± 4.60 and the mean difference of pre-test post-test is 11.83. In control group the pre-test mean and standard deviation is 34.00 ± 2.78 and in post-test it was 39.03 ± 3.74 and the mean difference of pre-test post-test is 5.03.

Conclusion: This study concluded by stating that the designed structured teaching program is an effective method to improve the knowledge of mothers of under-five age children in regard to worm infestation, which will help the children to stay away from worm infestations.

Keywords: Assess, Structured teaching program, Knowledge, Worm infestation Mothers of Under-five age children.

INTRODUCTION: As mentioned due to below five year children have immature physiological parameter and more prone for risk of infection again due to immature immune system of body, so it become very important that their health will be minutely observed by family members and especially by mothers. So, it become an essential part that mothers should have adequate knowledge about healthy habits of their child.

There is no secondary opinion that children are the future of any nation. It is the present age which can feel free to improve the world a spot. We can learn, we can cause others to learn. The under-five age children are powerless or unique danger bunch in any populace meriting uncommon medical care in light of their adolescence and the different phases of development and improvement. The under-five age children are more inclined to procure some disease which isn't found in grown-up clinical consideration through their life expectancy. All children are most weak gathering in the general public, certain malady influence them, and result in expanded dreariness and death rates. These sicknesses incorporate looseness of the bowels, vector borne illnesses, Worm infestation, alludes to the intrusion of worm. Worms are parasites which swarm to continue living with the host with negligible or even

with no manifestations or objections. Worm pervasion is regular in children everywhere on the world. Worms might be of numerous sizes and shapes from tiny Pin worm to Tape worm that are a few feet in length. These worms live in the digestive tract. Children, who eat without washing their hands, move the unsafe eggs, stick to their nails, into their stomach where they become completely evolved worms. Unwashed hands and utilizing others' towels, tissue and so on, spread worm pervasion. Eating unwashed crude vegetables and drinking defiled water are causes the worm pervasion. Worm invasion is a main source of children mortality in non-industrial nations of jungles and subtropics. In India 22 stations are known to be endemic for worm invasion and 553 million individuals are in danger of contamination with 27 million parasites transporter and 21 million with filariasis.

WHO announced that the general commonness of parasites was 91% trailed by Ascariasis (5.28%), Ancylostoma duodenae (37.6%). Worm invasion is one of the most well-known medical conditions experienced in agricultural nations particularly among under-five age children. India is an Agriculture driven country. WHO prescribed that pervasiveness rate should be diminished by 10% consistently to improve the wellbeing financial aspects of the non-industrial nations.

It is the obligations of the medical services proficient to satisfy the objective of the WHO.

UNICEF stated that worm pervasion establishes a significant constraint on development and advancement of children. In children with fringe healthful status, worms can accelerate dietary disappointment. Knowing size, state of worms, hatchlings and eggs was significant when treatment for each worm was extraordinary. With accessibility of wide range anthelmintic drugs, it isn't fundamental that one should know morphology in subtleties. Rather we should focus on the clinical example and medication subtleties. Information on breaking the existence cycle is significant from avoidance perspective.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pretest knowledge score regarding worm infestation among mother of under-five age children in experimental and control group.
2. To assess the posttest knowledge score regarding worm infestation among mother of under-five age children in experimental and control group.
3. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge score regarding worm

infestation, among mother of under-five age children.

4. To find out the association between posttest knowledge score of experimental group with their selected socio-demographic variable.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Researcher adopted quantitative research approach to undertake this study, the research design used was quasi experimental pre-test post-test design, and the population of the study was mothers of under-five age children residing in selected village of Fathagarh Sahib Punjab. Total of 60 participants recruited with non-probability purposive sampling technique whose were randomly allocated to both experimental and control group by using simple random lottery method. To gather the data researcher prepared Socio-demographic variable and structured knowledge questionnaire tool. Experimental group were exposed to structured teaching program on worm infestation whereas control group exposed with no intervention.

RESULTS:

Table-4 Comparison between experimental and control group based on unpaired "t" test in regard to effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge score of mothers of under-five children regarding worm infestation:

N-60

Group	Pre-test					Post-test				
	Mean	SD	t	p	S/NS	Mean	SD	t	p	S/NS
Experimental N=30	34.90	3.699	1.066	0.291	NS	46.73	4.601	7.115	<0.001	S
Control N=30	34.00	2.779				39.03	3.737			

Table-4 has shown that in experimental group the pre-test mean and standard deviation is 34.90 ± 3.699 and in control group the pre-test mean and standard deviation is 34.00 ± 2.78 . the unpaired t test got t value 1.066 and calculated p value is 0.291 which is higher than the pre-determined value of $p < 0.05$, so the pre-test knowledge score in between experimental and control group found non-significant. While in post-test the mean and standard deviation in experimental group is 46.73 ± 4.60 and in control group it is 39.03 ± 3.74 and the t value found 7.115 which got calculated p value < 0.001 which is lesser than identified level of significance of $p < 0.05$, hence it found significant effectiveness found in post-test.

The mean difference of both groups and unpaired test “t” test values are suggesting that knowledge level of participants has increased as the pre-test t test value suggested non-significant result which turns to significant in post-test t test result, it suggested that the implemented intervention,

the structured teaching program (STP) is effective to improve knowledge score of participants. With this we reject the null hypothesis H_{01} and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

Table-5 Comparison between experimental and control group in regard to knowledge score of mothers of under-five children in regard to worm infestation (Paired Statistic):

Table 5 stated that both groups are found significantly effective to improve the knowledge score of mothers of under-five

Group		Mean	Std. Deviation	t	p	Sig/Non Sig
Experimental	Pre-test Knowledge	34.90	3.699	10.854	<0.001	S
	Post-test Knowledge	46.73	4.601			
Control	Pre-test Knowledge	34.00	2.779	6.191	<0.001	S
	Post-test Knowledge	39.03	3.737			

children at level of significance of $p < 0.05$.

CONCLUSION:

This study concluded by stating that the designed structured teaching program is an effective method to improve the knowledge of mothers of under-five age children in regard to worm infestation, which will help the children to stay away from worm infestations.

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