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Assess the knowledge regarding enuresis among mothers

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Abstract

Enuresis is regular issue that can be disturbing for kids and their families. Nocturnal enuresis is otherwise called bedwetting as it occurs during the night while the kid is dozing "enuresis is the loss of bladder control that prompts arrival of pee". This is expected to evaluate the information with respect to enuresis among the moms of school age kids. Objective of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding nocturnal enuresis among children. A descriptive study was conducted in Saveetha medical college and hospital with 50 samples by non probability Convenience sampling technique. The Data was gathered by using structured questionnaires. Confidentiality was maintained throughout the procedure. The Collected data were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The Result is among 50 samples, out of 20 mothers (40%) have inadequate knowledge 17 mothers (34%) had moderate knowledge, 13 mothers (26%) have adequate knowledge regarding enuresis.

Keywords: Assess, enuresis, knowledge, mothers

Introduction

Children are members of families, communities' population and over all society. They are important asset of nation. Their well being is inextricable linked to the great role in rearing their children however child rearing is not an easy task. It represents both changes in new parents and seasoned parents with the society changing role. There is a little stability for traditional role and time. As a result parents look professional for guidance and hence they need to be updated with adequate knowledge about rearing the children.

Enuresis is regular issue that can be disturbing for kids and their families. Nocturnal enuresis is otherwise called bedwetting as it occurs during the night while the kid is dozing "enuresis is the loss of bladder control that prompts arrival of pee". There are a few types of enuresis. Primary nocturnal enuresis comprises of failing to have built up urinary self-restraint around evening time, while secondary enuresis alludes to the advancement of enuresis after a significant stretch of set up urinary self-restraint.

Nocturnal enuresis is common problem Indian families. Each morning an expected 5 to 7 million youngsters wake up in a wet bed because of primary nocturnal enuresis. Shockingly just around 33% of the groups of kids with this alarming issue look for help from a doctor.

Nocturnal enuresis is one of the major problems in children in developing countries like India. In India, an estimated 14% of children in 6-12 age groups have nocturnal enuresis in the year 2014.

Reluctance of parents to seek intervention in developing countries like India is through to a reason for increased number of cases. Lack of awareness and education programme add up this problem. As a rule guardians isn't completely mindful of their Childs day by day voiding propensities. They don't know about truth that night-time enuresis may negatively affect the Childs confidence and cause conduct issue.

Nocturnal enuresis is basic youth issue everywhere throughout the world. The predominance is accounted for as 9,7and 21% individually in 7, 9 and multi year old urban Malaysian youngsters. These rates are strikingly like from other Asian and western nations Kanaheshwari. Y Malaysia, conducted cross sectional study on nocturnal enuresis in children of age group 6-12 years on found that by a large reaction pace of 73.8% nocturnal enuresis was accounted for in 8% of youngsters 87% of them had not looked for any type of treatment in spite of 74% confessed to being humiliated elements associated with nocturnal enuresis.

The worldwide prevalence of enuresis among children aged 6–12 years is 1.4%-28%. Indian data on incidence and prevalence are very limited. In general, prevalence of nocturnal enuresis is higher among male children than female children. The prevalence in India is 7.61%–16.3%. [8- 11] The prevalence is highest in children aged 5–8 years (and 6–8 years) and lowest in children aged.

Tenzin chonyi and teril sabu (2016) conducted the study on to assess the knowledge regarding nocturnal enuresis among the mothers of children admitted in selected hospitals, belagavi Karnataka. The total number of sample is 60 mothers. The finding of study shows that majority of mothers 36(60%) had average knowledge, 11(18.33%) had good knowledge and 13(21.67%) had poor knowledge.

Nocturnal enuresis has been reported in 18.4% of children with sleep problems from a single center in India in the year 2016. As nocturnal enuresis is a serious problem among children so the investigators found it interested to do a study.

Methods and Material

The Descriptive research design was chosen to assess the knowledge regarding enuresis among mothers school. The study was conducted in Saveetha medical college and hospital (SMCH) Thandalam. The sample size comprised of 50 mothers of school age children those who fulfil the inclusion criteria. Non-probability, Convenience sampling technique was used to collect the data from the sample. The inclusion criteria were the mothers who are ready to take an interest and who can comprehend both English and tamil and mother who were not accessible at the hour of the examination and mother who are not ready to partake were barred. Mothers doubts were clarified about the examination and educated assent was acquired from the samples. The Data was collected by structured questionnaire. The Collected data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographical Variables among Mother of School Age Children

	Demographic variables	Frequency(f)	Percentage%
1.	Age in year		
a	21-30 years	13	26%
b	31-40 years	21	42%
c	41-50 years	16	32%
d	51-60year	0	0
2	Occupation		
a	Home maker	21	42%
b	Working women	29	58%
3	Education	0	0
a	Illiterate	15	30%
b	Primary education	18	
c	Secondary education	17	36%
d	Degree		34%
4	No. of children		
a	1	7	14%
b	2	33	66%
c	3	6	12%
d	Above 3	4	8%

The data collected were analyzed therefore the result indicated the demographical variables of 50 samples, among 13 samples (26%) were in the age group of 21-30 year,21 samples (42%) were in the age group of 31-40,16 samples (32%).occupation of the mother 21 samples(42%) were home makers and 29 samples (58%). Education qualification of mothers 15 samples (30%) were in the group of primary education, 18 samples (36%) were in the group of secondary education, 17 samples (34%) were in the group of degree qualified. Number of children 7 samples (14%) were having only one children, 33samples (66%) were have 2 children, 6 samples (12%) were having 3children, 4 samples (8%) having above three children. The types of family 37 samples (37%) were in nuclear family and 13 samples (13%) were in joint family.

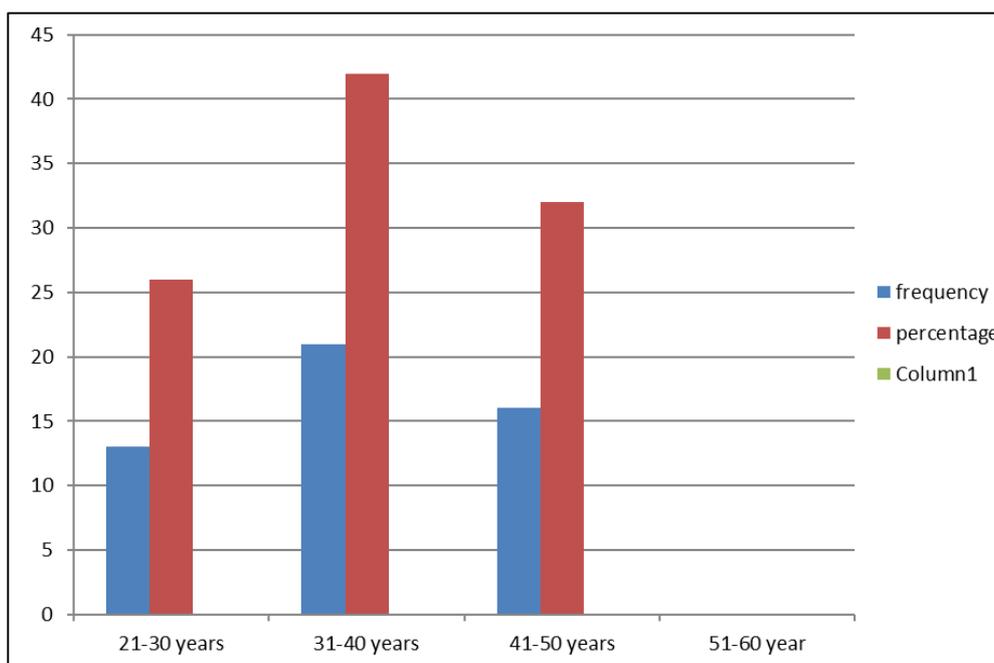


Fig 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographical variables of age of school age mothers

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution to assess the regarding enuresis among the mothers of school age children

Knowledge regarding enuresis among the mothers of school age children	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
	20	40%	17	34%	13	26%

Table-2 Shows that 20(40%) had in-adequate knowledge, 17(34%) had Moderate knowledge, 13(26%) had a adequate knowledge regarding enuresis.

Figure 2: Assess the Knowledge Regarding Enuresis among the Mothers of School Age Children

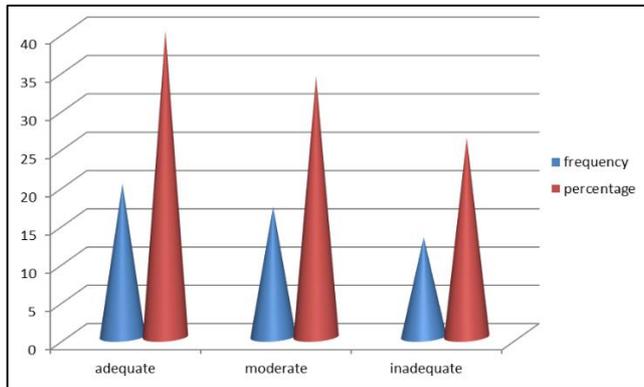


Fig 2: Shows that 20(40%) had in-adequate knowledge, 17(34%) had Moderate knowledge, 13(26%) had a adequate knowledge regarding enuresis.

Discussion

The main focus of the study is to assess the knowledge regarding enuresis among school age mothers

The first objective of study is to assess the demographical variables among mothers of school age children

Table 1: Shows that out of 50 samples, among 13 samples (26%) were in the age group of 21-30 year, 21 samples (42%) were in the age group of 31-40, 16 samples (32%) occupation of the mother 21 samples(42%) were home makers and 29 samples (58%). Education qualification of mothers 15 samples (30%) were in the group of primary education, 18 samples (36%) were in the group of secondary education, 17 samples (34%) were in the group of degree qualified. Number of children 7 samples (14%) were having only one children, 33samples (66%) were have 2 children, 6 samples (12%) were having 3children, 4 samples (8%) having above three children. The types of family 37 samples (37%) were in nuclear family and 13 samples (13%) were in joint family

The second objective is assess the knowledge regarding enuresis among mothers of school age children

Table-2 Shows that 20(40%) had in-adequate knowledge, 17(34%) had Moderate knowledge, 13(26%) had adequate knowledge regarding enuresis. Jagadeesh hubballi and Ms Tenzin Chonyi (2016) conducted a study on knowledge regarding nocturnal enuresis among mothers of children admitted in selected hospital, belagavi Karnataka, view to develop self instructional module. Descriptive survey research was used. Pre test level of knowledge reveals that the majority of mothers 36 (60%) had average knowledge, 11 (18.33) had good knowledge and 13 (21.67%) had poor knowledge.

Conclusion

This investigation prescribes that the mothers should refresh information in regards to social issue and propelling innovation in the human services for their kids and early guiding ought to be coordinated to moms in regards to can preparing, particularly for families with positive history of enuresis among their individuals.

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