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A study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of diaper dermatitis among the mothers of infants (6 to 12 months) at Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital Chennai

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Abstract

Diaper dermatitis is most common in infants and children. A number of factors have been found to worsen diaper rash, including early introduction of cereals in the baby's diet and putting the baby to sleep on his or her back. The purpose of the study was to assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among mothers of infants and to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding diaper dermatitis among the mothers of infants and to assess the association between pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among the mothers of infant of with selected demographic variables. The study methodology was Evaluative research approach and pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used. Non randomized purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. The total study sample consisted of 30 mothers of infants. The result of the study concluded that the comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre-test and post-test knowledge and paired 't' test value regarding diaper dermatitis. The pre-test knowledge score is 11.83 and post test score is 23.87 and the obtained t value 16.70 statistically significant at 0.001***. This indicates that the mean difference of 12.04 it is hypothesized that as there is significant in effectiveness in structured teaching programme among mothers of infants.

Keywords: Diaper dermatitis, Diaper rash, Infant, pre experimental one group pre test post test design

1. Introduction

Diaper dermatitis is one of the most common skin disorders of infants and children. The reported incidence and age of onset vary worldwide, related to differences in diaper use, toilet training, hygiene and child-rearing practices in different countries Researchers have conducted over 300 studies to get to the bottom of diaper rash, also known as diaper dermatitis. Many of the studies simply confirm common sense: the wetter the diaper, the worsens the diaper rash. A number of factors have been found to worsen diaper rash, including early introduction of cereals in the baby's diet and putting the baby to sleep on his or her back.

2. Objectives

To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among mothers of infants. To assess the post-test knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among mothers of infants. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding diaper dermatitis among the mothers of infants. To find out the association between pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among the mothers of infant of with selected demographic variables.

3. Methodology

Evaluative research approach and pre experimental one group pre test post test design was used. Non randomized purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample of the study. The total study sample consisted of 30 mothers of infants

4. Results

The comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre test and post test knowledge and paired ‘t’ test value regarding diaper dermatitis. The pre test knowledge score is 11.83 and post test score is 23.87 and the obtained t value 16.70 statistically significant at 0.001***. This indicates that the mean difference of 12.04 it is hypothesized that as there is significant in effectiveness in structured teaching programme among mothers of infants. The mean and SD of pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding diaper dermatitis among mothers of infants

Over all knowledge	Mean	Mean Difference	SD	‘t’ value	DF	‘p’ value
Pre test	11.83	12.04	3.38	16.70	29	0.001***
Post test	23.87		1.59			

5. Conclusion

The following conclusion are drawn from the finding of the study. The mothers of infants had in adequate knowledge about diaper dermatitis on pre test. The structured teaching programme is found to be effective in terms of gain in knowledge and the post test score was improved. So the structured teaching programme is effective in improving the knowledge of mothers of infants.

6. Reference

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