

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program (PTP) on Knowledge Regarding Diaper Rashes among Infant's Mother in Selected Urban Areas of Indore City

Mrs. Jyoti Dongre¹, Prerna Pandey², Manoj Swarnkar³

¹MSc Nursing Student, ²Principal, ³HOD & Associate Professor, Child Health Nursing,
^{1, 2, 3}Sri Aurobindo Medical Sciences College of Nursing, Indore, Madhya Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The diaper rashes are uncomfortable and painful for child; diaper rashes are a common form of irritated skin (dermatitis) that looks like patches of inflamed skin on baby's buttocks. It's often related to wet or infrequently changed diapers, skin sensitivity. Diaper dermatitis is an irritating condition that develops on the skin, that is covered by a diaper which causes discomfort to infants and anxiety to parents and caregivers. Diaper dermatitis is the most common inflammatory skin eruption within the diaper area in infants and toddlers. Although it rarely causes problems for prolonged periods of time, it causes considerable distress for both infants and parents. Diapered skin is exposed to friction, excessive hydration, varying pH, and is in constant contact with urine and faeces, both of which are highly irritant to the skin. In this study an evaluatory pre-experimental research approach and Pre experimental one group pretest – Post-test design. was used to find out the effectiveness of PTP on diaper rashes among infant's mother. The sample consists of 60 Infant's mothers. They were chosen by convenient purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in selected urban areas of Indore city. The data was collected prior and after the planned teaching programme through structured questionnaires. The knowledge gained through the planned teaching program was good and significant difference ($t = 40.694$, $p 0.001$ two tailed) between the mean post-test ($X_2 = 15.82$) and pretest knowledge score ($X_1 = 4.97$).

KEYWORDS: Diaper rashes, Infant's Mothers, Planned teaching program, Knowledge

INTRODUCTION

A diaper or a nappy is a type of underwear that allows the wearer to urinate or defecate without using a toilet, by absorbing or containing waste products to prevent soiling of outer clothing or the external environment. Diapers are made of clothes or synthetic disposable materials. Cloth diapers are composed of layers of fabric such as cotton, hemp, bamboo, microfiber, or even plastic fibers such as polylactic acid or polyurethane, and can be washed and reused multiple times. Disposable diapers contain absorbent chemicals and are thrown away after use.

Use of disposable diapers by parents for their children has grown in last few decades. Although, most of the time diaper rash is not life threatening but it is a concern for the parents.

It usually affects babies, though anyone who wears a diaper regularly can develop the condition. The use of diapers for babies has been practicing since decades to prevent soiling and for social convenience.

Background of the study:

Use of disposable diapers by parents for their children has grown in last few decades. Although, most of the time diaper rash is not life threatening but it is a concern for the parents. The diaper rashes are uncomfortable and painful for child; diaper rashes are a common form of irritated skin (dermatitis) that looks like patches of inflamed skin on baby's buttocks. It's often related to wet or infrequently changed diapers, skin sensitivity. This study will be carried to find out awareness about diaper rash among

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infant's mother in selected urban area of Indore (M.P.). Some of infant's mothers don't change the diapers frequently due to their own personal reasons. These infant's mother may not be aware regarding diaper rashes. This study aims to provide awareness among infant's mother about diaper rashes that can protect the infant from complications.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

“A study to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program (PTP) on knowledge regarding diaper rashes among infant's mother in selected urban areas of Indore city.”

Objectives of the study:

1. To assess the pretest knowledge regarding diaper rashes among infant's mother in selected urban areas of Indore city.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Program (PTP) on knowledge regarding diaper rash among infant's mothers in selected urban areas of Indore city
3. To find out association between pretest knowledge score regarding diaper rashes among infant's mothers in selected urban areas of Indore city.

Methods:

In this study an evaluatory pre-experimental research approach and Pre experimental one group pretest –

post-test design. was used to find out the effectiveness of PTP on diaper rashes among infant's mother. The sample consists of 60 Infant's mothers. They were chosen by convenient purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted in selected urban areas of Indore city. The data was collected prior and after the planned teaching programme through structured questionnaires.

Results:

The data was analysed through the descriptive and inferential statistics. The knowledge gained through the planned teaching program was good and significant difference ($t = 40.694$, $p 0.001$ two tailed) between the mean post-test ($X_2 = 15.82$) and pretest knowledge score ($X_1 = 4.97$). There was not significant association between the pre-test score and all selected demographic variables like age of mother, age of infant (in days), religion of mother, family income, occupation, educational status, grvida.

Interpretation and Conclusion:

The planned teaching program delivered through audio - visual material was found to be an effective strategy for providing information and for improving the knowledge of mothers. It was well appreciated and accepted by the mothers. The more researchers on diaper rashes in infant's mothers will find better outcome for community.