

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN PRE-SCHOOLER'S AMONG MOTHERS AT SELECTED VILLAGES OF ALWAR, RAJASTHAN

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ABSTRACT

Recent evidence of WHO indicates that by 2020 childhood Neuropsychiatric disorders will rise proportionately by over 55% and would be the 5th most common cause of morbidity, mortality and disability among children. The main causes of ADHD are minimal brain damage, malnutrition, genetic factor, early developmental psychodynamic factors etc. The structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the pre test knowledge level of mothers regarding ADHD. The structured teaching program was administered. The post test was conducted on 8th day after administering of STP, by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire.

Education of Nursing and public health professionals should include the practice aspect of education of mothers. To enhance the knowledge level on early identification & prevention of ADHD among pre schoolers in an aspect of basic education programme in Nursing. The primary task of nursing education would be intervening in school health programme.

Keywords: Hyperactivity disorder, attention deficit, childhood.

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INTRODUCTION

Today's children are tomorrow's responsible citizens of the world. There is a great emphasis on children these days because a very substantial proportion of world's population, 45-50% consists of young children.

Recent evidence of WHO indicates that by 2020 childhood Neuropsychiatric disorders will rise proportionately by over 55% and would be the 5th most common cause of morbidity, mortality and disability among children.

ADHD is a chronic behavioral disorder characterized by persistent hyperactivity, impulsivity and inattention that impairs educational achievement and social functioning.

ADHD was described by Dr. Hoffman in 1845.

The main causes of ADHD are minimal brain damage, malnutrition, genetic factor, early developmental psychodynamic factors etc.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The three main behavioral characteristics commonly associated with ADHD are inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness. Approximately 5-15% of all preschoolers worldwide have ADHD.

WHO had declared since 1 in 5 children in the world have handicap, 9% of children are diagnosed with ADHD. The national survey of Children health had declared that, the diagnosis rate of ADHD in India is 13.2%. The children mothers spend most of their time with children under 5 years of age group. Therefore they are the ideal personnel who will be in the position to identify, reduce the risk of ADHD in children.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) To assess the level of knowledge of mothers regarding ADHD.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of STP on ADHD in pre-scholars' among mothers.
- 3) To find the association between pre test level of ADHD in pre-scholars' among mothers and selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Evaluative approach

Research design: Pre experimental single group pre-test post-test design

Setting of the study: Selected mothers at Alwar, Rajasthan.

Population: mothers at selected villages of Alwar.

Sample size: 80 mothers in Selected villages at Alwar.

Sampling technique: Non probability convenient sampling technique.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion criteria

- 1) Who were willing to participate in the study
- 2) Who were present at the time of data collection

Exclusion criteria

- 1) Who had been previously sensitized with a similar study for past 2 months
- 2) Who were physically or mentally ill during the time of data collection

Development of the tool:

The development of tool had two parts.

Section A: Demographic data: The tool consisted of ten items for obtaining information about the selected background factors.

Section B: Structured knowledge questionnaire: Questionnaire to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding ADHD in pre-schoolers

Ethical consideration: Permission was obtained from head of the family member who are willing to participate in the study at selected villages of Alwar, Rajasthan

Data collection

The researcher met the mothers and explained the purpose of study. The structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the pre test knowledge level of mothers regarding ADHD. The structured teaching program

was administered. The post test was conducted on 8th day after administering of STP, by using the same structured knowledge questionnaire.

Data analysis: The data obtained was analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical tests, frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation.

RESULT

Section I: frequency and percentage distribution of selected socio demographical variables

Among 80 respondents, 28 (35%) of them were 21-30 years, 32 (40%) of them were 31-40 yrs. old. 72 (90%) belong to Hindu and 6 (7%) Muslims and 2 (3%) The monthly income of 60(75%) respondent were \leq 10000 per month. 48 (60%) had higher secondary education. 36 (45%) belong to nuclear family. 73.66 (92%) belong to urban area. With regard to information 52(65%) of them had knowledge about ADHD and 28 (35%) of them got information from mass media.

Section II: Level of knowledge among mothers

The pre test level of knowledge shows that 2.24 (2.8%) of them were good knowledge, 60 (75%) of them having average and 17.76 (22.2%) of them having poor knowledge whereas in the post test 64 (80%) of them having good knowledge, 14.8 (18.5%) of them having average and 1.2 (1.5%) of them having poor knowledge.

General comparison between pre test and post test

Group observation	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean percentage
Pre-test	15.96	3.15	53.22
Post-test	23.30	2.43	77.67

Section III: Effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding ADHD among mothers

The finding of study show that overall mean % of pre test level of knowledge was 15.96 with mean and SD 3.15, which was lower than the mean % of post test 23.30 with mean and SD 2.43. The calculated t value 19.33 at 0.05 level of significance shows that there was significant difference between pre test and post test level of knowledge. This shows STP was effective.

Section IV: Association between pre test levels of knowledge with their selected demographic variables

The present study shows that there was no significant association between pre test level of knowledge and selected demographic variables.

Limitations

- 1) The study was limited to only 80 samples.
- 2) The study did not have a control group.
- 3) The study was limited to only mothers in selected villages.
- 4) Sampling technique used was non probability convenient sampling technique. Hence representation was limited.

Recommendations

- 1) The present study was conducted on a small sample. A more extensive study on large sample is recommended.
- 2) It would be immense value to conduct a study in different settings.
- 3) A follow up study is needed to be conducted to find out effectiveness in terms of retention of knowledge and to reinforce health promotion behavior.
- 4) Teaching & demonstration material regarding ADHD can be demonstrated in home only.

CONCLUSION

Education of Nursing and public health professionals should include the practice aspect of education of mothers. To enhance the knowledge level on early identification & prevention of ADHD among preschoolers in an aspect of basic education programme in Nursing. The primary task of nursing education would be intervening in school health programme.

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