ARTICLES

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CARE OF ANAEMIC CHILDREN AMONG PARENTS IN SELECTED PAEDIATRICS HOSPITALS OF BANGALORE, KARNATAKA

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ABSTRACT

Anemia is defined as a low number of red blood cells. In a routine blood test, anemia is reported as a low hemoglobin or hematocrit. Hemoglobin is the main protein in the red blood cells. It carries oxygen and delivers throughout the body**.** Anemia is one of the most common blood conditions in the world. It affects almost 60% of the total population of the world. Women, young children and people with long term diseases are more likely to have anemia.

Aim: A study to assess the knowledge regarding care of anemic children among parents.

Settings and Design: A pre experimental approach was used with one group pretest post test research design was chosen for the study. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 100 parents of Aneamic children admitted in selected hospitals.

Results: In the Knowledge group, 14 were found Below Average, 83 were Averageand 3 were Good. The Mean was 43.31 and Standard Deviation was 1.04. 81% were considering diarrhea as cause of anemia, Maximum were not aware about signs and symptoms of anemia, 85% had no knowledge regarding risk factors of anemia, Maximum 83% had no knowledge regarding prevention of anemia.

Keywords: Anemia, hematocrit, hemoglobin, red blood cells,

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INTRODUCTION

Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age (% of women ages 15-49) in India was 51.40 as of 2016. Its highest value over the past 26 years was 55.40 in 1990; while its lowest value was 51.10 in 2014**. State. Steketee RW. (2003). Hashizume M, Kunii O, Sasaki S, Shimoda T, Wakai S, Mazhitova Z, et al. (2003)**, If the anemia is severe or is unresponsive to iron therapy, the patient should be evaluated for gastrointestinal blood loss.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that globally 1.62 billion people are anemic, with the highest prevalence of anemia (47.4%) among preschool-aged children; of these 293 million children, 89 million live in India. **The third National Family Health Survey (NFHS) 2005-2006 revealed that at least 80% of Indian children aged 12-23 months are anemic. Stoltzfus R. (2001).** Anemia is defined as a hemoglobin (Hb) level of less than the 5th percentile for age. Causes vary by age. The primary care physicians are the first persons who come across children with wide variety of health problems. Most children with anemia are asymptomatic but have atypical presentations, and the condition is detected on screening laboratory evaluation. Mild microcytic anemia may be treated presumptively with oral iron therapy in children 6-36 months of age, who have risk factors for iron deficiency anemia. **Saunders, Carina et al (2016**). Red blood cell transfusion can improve but also might temporarily reduce the microcirculation. we consider several Supreme Court cases introducing this right and later restricting its scope because of its inevitable conflict with another idea: children are human beings who are always in custody of their parents, of the school they attend, or ultimately of the **State. Steketee RW. (2003).**

Gbotosho, Grace & Sowunmi, Akintunde & Dokunmu, Titilope & Happi, Christian & Michael, Obaro & Folarin, Onikepe & Adewoye, Elsie. (2011). Anaemia in falciparum malaria is associated with an increased risk of gametocyte carriage, but its effects on transmission have not been extensively evaluated in malarious children. In the initially detected gametocytes, the proportion of children with a male-biased SR (MBSR) (> 0.5) was significantly higher in anaemic children (6/7 vs. 3/10, p = 0.027). **Aneta & Gyrczuk, E. & Zycińska, K. &Wardyn, K.A. (2013)**. Common children's diseases and health problems of severe character or accompanied by complications are the main medical conditions requiring hospitalization in children.

OBJECTIVE

1. To assess the knowledge regarding care of anaemic children among parents.
2. To develop self-instructional module on care of anaemic children.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A pre experimental study was conducted on the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge and attitude of adolescent girls in prevention of iron and folic acid deficiency anemia at a selected corporation school, Coimbatore. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge and att+itude of adolescent girls, administer structured teaching program and re assess the knowledge and attitude. The sample consisted of 60 adolescents selected by stratified random sampling technique. Major findings of the study revealed that during pretest 90% of them were has inadequate knowledge and 65% of them have unfavorable attitude towards iron and folic acid deficiency anemia. After the structured teaching program the knowledge and attitude was improved (73% had adequate knowledge and 79% of them had most favorable attitude). Karkada S. (2010)

The mean pretest knowledge score was 16.87 and after teaching programme the mean post test knowledge score was 22.43. **Canga, Mimozaet al. (2020)** the pediatric hospital is an environment with a high level of stress for most parents. The study concluded that the teaching programme brought about a significant change in the level of knowledge and attitude of parent regarding care of mentally challenged children. Rani, Vijay & Prabhuswamy, Mukesh & Nagarajaiah, & Balamurugan,G.. (2013).

Study subjects included 200 anaemic children aged 1-5 years attending paediatric OPD or admittedin IPD of paediatrics department of SGRDIMSAR, Amritsar. Serum folate, vitamin B12 levels were measured in 200 enrolled anaemic children and their correlation with sociodemographic parameters and clinicohaematological profile was studied. Results: Isolated vitamin B12 deficiency was present in 22 (11%), folate deficiency in 28 (14%) and combined deficiency was present in 10 (5%) cases. Isolated vitamin B12 deficiency was more prevalent in 1-2-year age group 10 (45.5%) cases, isolated folate deficiency in 2-3 years age group 12 (42.9%) cases whereas combined deficiency was more prevalent in 4-5 years age group 6 cases (60%). Statistically significant correlation was observed between severity of anaemia and poor socio-economic status, nutritional status, rural background. Sanyaolu, Adekunle & Orish, Verner & Ilechie, Alex & Combey, Theophilus & Onyeabor, Sunny & Okorie, Chuku. (2016). There was statistically significant association between vitamin B12 deficiency and poor socioeconomic status.

METHODOLOGY

The research method adopted for this study was quantitative approach which was comparative cum

descriptive in nature. The present study adopts descriptive research design. The study was conducted at selected Shishuka Children's Multi-specialty Hospital , Banglore and Rainbow Children's Hospital. Non-probability convenient Sampling Technique was used. The sample of the study consists of 100 parents of anaemic children .Self structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. Collected dada was tabulated and analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics
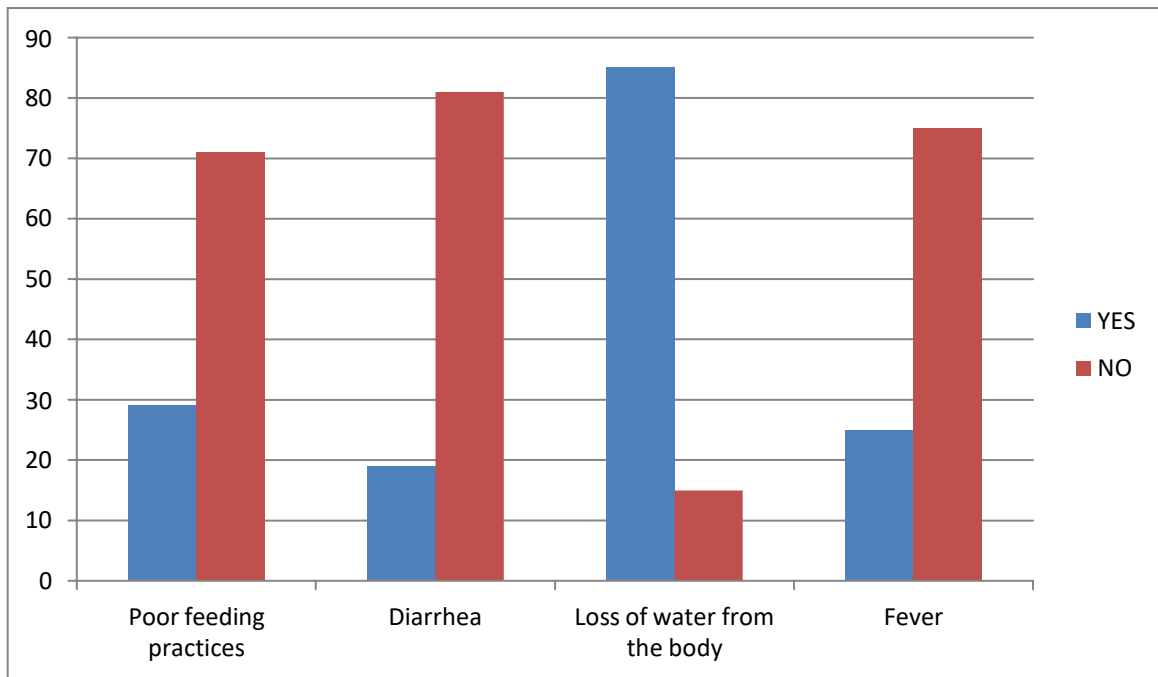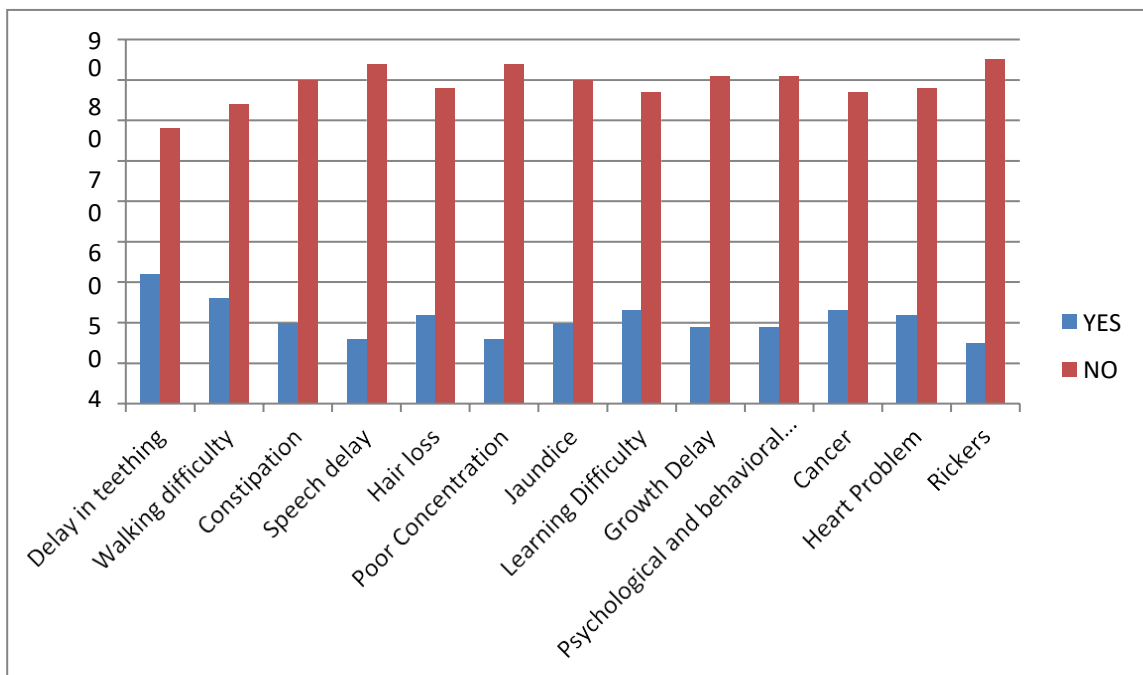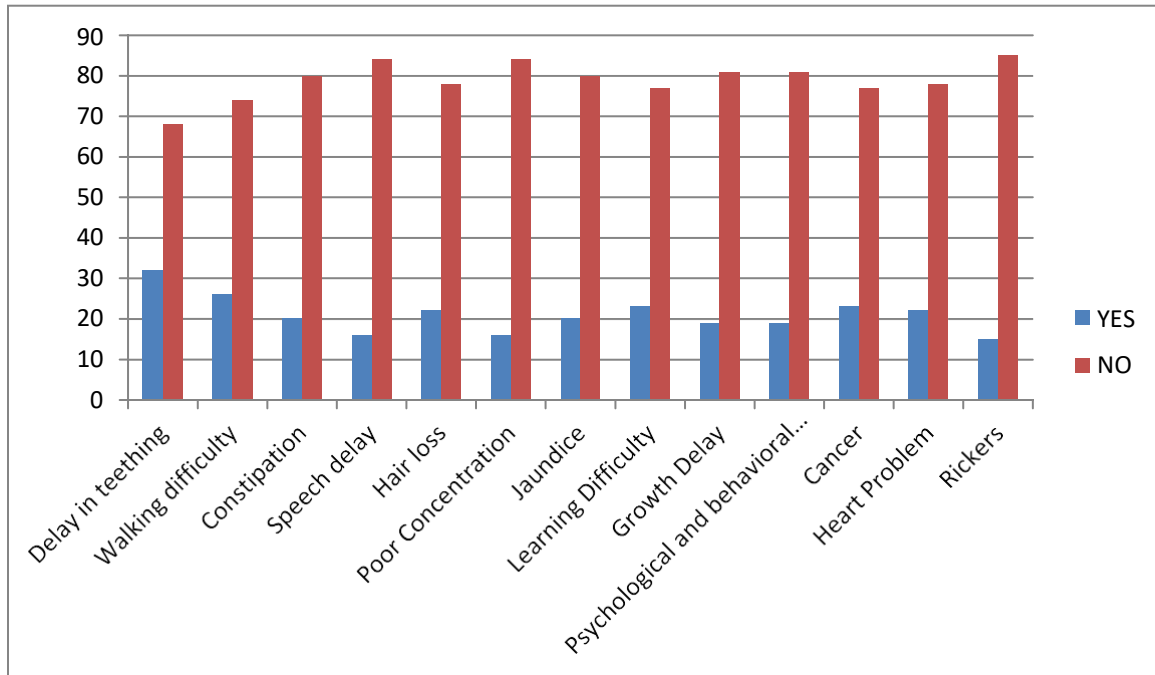
RESULTS

MEANING OF ANAEMIA
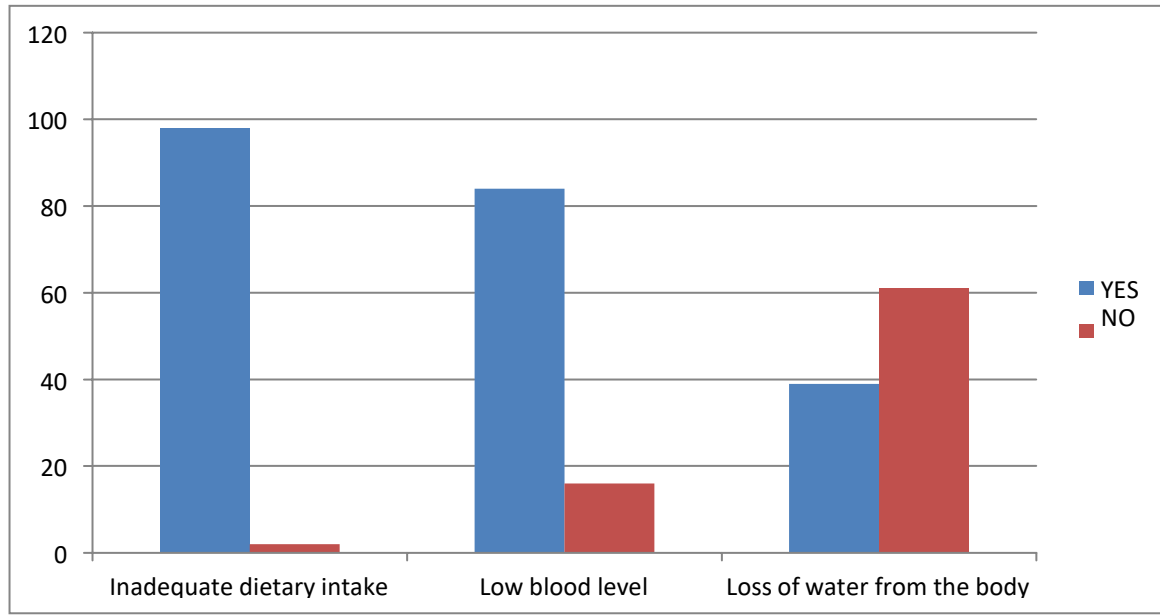
CAUSES OF ANAEMIA
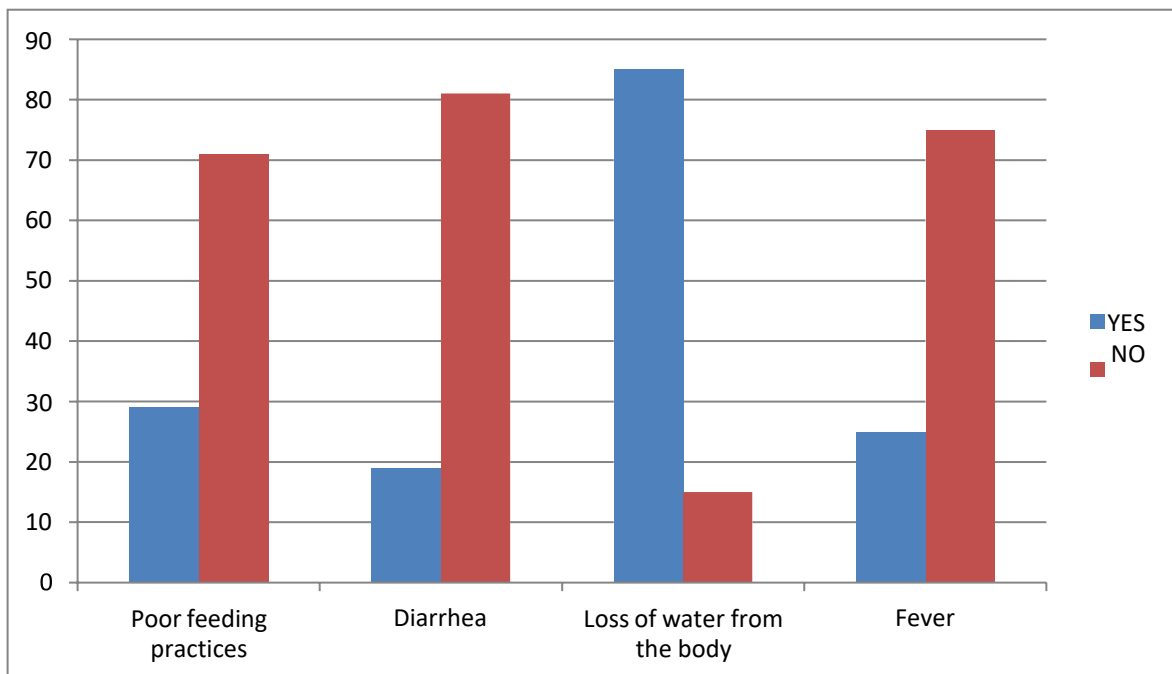
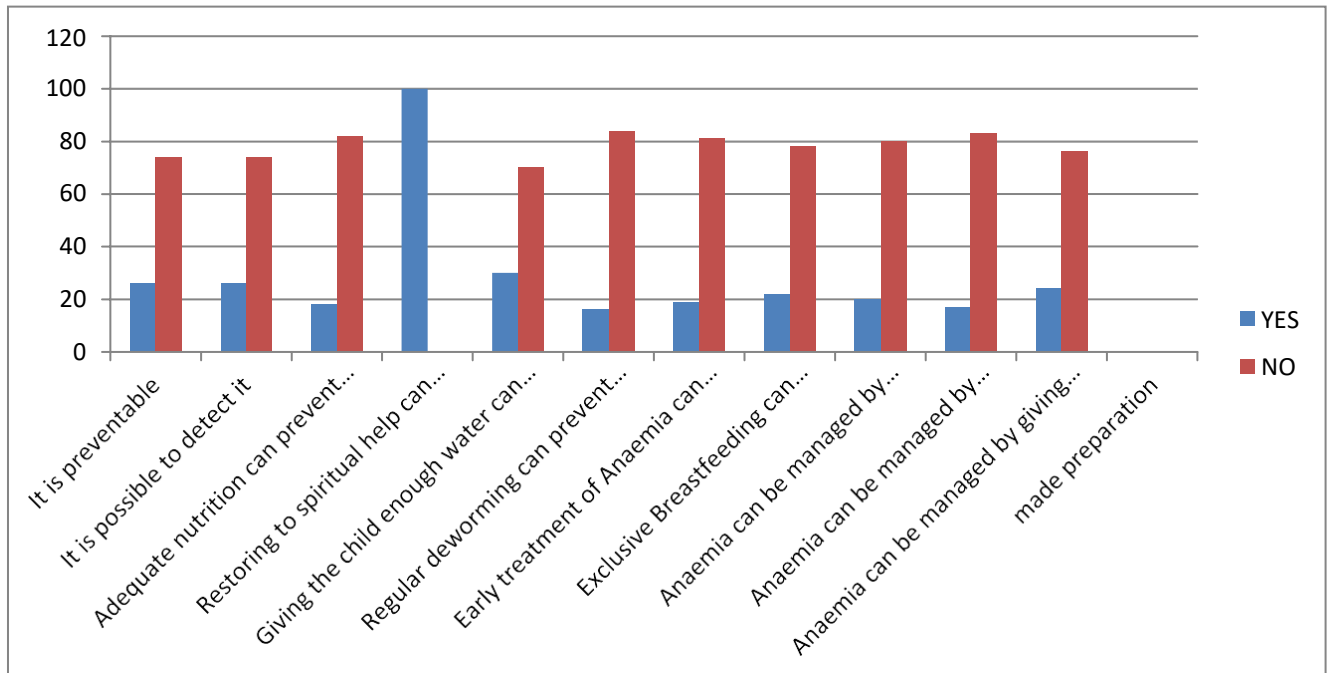**SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ANAEMIA**

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RISK FACTORS OF ANAEMIA

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PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF ANAEMIA

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