

“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Video Assisted Teaching On Knowledge Among Mothers Of Preschool Children On Vitamin A Deficiency In A Selected Area, At Kolar.”

1. Assistant Professor Mrs.K.Niranjani (Child health Nursing, Sri vikas college of Nursing, Dr.YSR University of health Sciences, India)
2. Professor Mrs.P.Lavanya (Obstetrics & Gynaecological Nursing , Sri vikas college of Nursing, Dr.YSR University of health Sciences, India)
3. Associate Professor Mrs.K.Lavanya Kumari (Community Health Nursing , Sri vikas college of Nursing, Dr.YSR University of health Sciences, India)

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Background of the study

Health care of under five children has been markedly changed in developed countries. there is a change in the view of children from, “miniature adults” to “unique individual” with special needs and qualities, the under five children has prime importance, as the mortality and morbidity are higher in this group, due to vitamin deficiency disorders. under five children focus on important segment of the indian population. they contribute to the vital human potential and impart strength to the national economy and development.¹

The objectives were

1. To explore the knowledge among mothers of pre-school children regarding prevention of vitamin A deficiency in selected areas.
2. To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge on prevention of vitamin A deficiency.
3. To compare the level of knowledge on prevention of vitamin A deficiency among mothers of preschool children.
4. To associate the pre-test knowledge on prevention of vitamin A deficiency among mothers of preschool children with their selected demographical variables

Recommendations

- A similar study which includes attitude and practice can be undertaken
- A similar study can be conducted for a larger group
- This study can be conducted to find the factors responsible life style modification among mothers.
- Similar study can be conducted with the posttest after the month and one year, to see the update of knowledge.
- A similar study can be conducted with different structured teaching programme.

A comparative study can also be done between effectiveness of learning module and structured teaching programme

Keywords: Assess, Effectiveness, Iodine deficiency disorder, middle aged preschool children, and structured teaching programme.

Major findings of the study:

Regarding age majority of this in this study 29% of preschool children belong to the age group of 3 years and 19% of the children belong to 2 years of age and 24% belong to 1 years of age. 28% of preschool children belong to the age group of 2 years

. With regards to gender, 30 boys and 30 girls are of preschool children

✚ The family income of preschool parents were 3000-6000 rupees and 1.5% of the family's income was lesser than 3000. the majority of family that is 71 % income was >9000 per month.

✚ Regarding the highest percentage 78% of preschool children parent's education were graduate. only 2% of the parents do not have any formal education.

✚ The majority of the occupation of preschool children was skilled worker (60%). 40% are semi-skilled in this study only 2% of the parents were unemployed.

✚ The majority of 94% of preschool children belong to nuclear family. Among 60 children only 1% live in an extended family. 6% are joint family

. The first objective was to assess the existing knowledge regarding prevention vitamin A deficiency mothers of preschool children in selected areas at kolar.

The overall pretest knowledge score regarding prevention vitamin A deficiency mothers of preschool children 76.7% of the are having inadequate knowledge scores ,23.3% of them are having moderate level of knowledge score and none of them are having adequate knowledge.

This video assisted teaching programme, studies provide information on vitamin A deficiency and its prevention and to prevent many problems in future.

The second objective was to determine the effectiveness of video assisted teaching program on knowledge among mothers of preschool children on prevention of vitamin A deficiency in selected areas at kolar.

In the present study, the mean posttest knowledge score was (22.0) which is apparently higher than the mean pretest knowledge scores (10.27) and the mean difference was 12.93. the calculated paired t test value ($t_{59} = 22.41, p < 0.05$) is greater, in pretest 76.7% inadequate level knowledge score, 23.3% of them are having moderate level of knowledge scores & none of them have adequate knowledge.

The posttest assessment by level of general knowledge and knowledge on practice reveals that 49(81.7%) mothers 's has adequate knowledge and have moderately 11(18.3%) adequate knowledge and none of them had inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of vitamin A deficiency among mothers of preschool children. This study shows that the video assisted teaching program is effective. Hence the researcher accepted the hypothesis.

The third objective was to compare the mean difference in knowledge of mothers of preschool children regarding prevention of vitamin A deficiency between pretest and posttest In pretest, 76.7% of the mothers are having inadequate level of knowledge score, 23.3% of them are having moderate level of knowledge score and none of them are having adequate level of knowledge score.

In posttest, none of the mothers of preschool children are having inadequate level of knowledge score, 18.3% of them are having moderate level of knowledge score and 81.7% of them are having adequate level of knowledge score. There is a significant difference between pretest knowledge score and posttest knowledge score. Statistical significance was confirmed using Extended McNemar's test

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