

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme On Prevention of Rheumatic Fever Among Mothers and Children in Urban Community Centre at Gauttam Buddh Nagar U.P.

Manju Kumari

Assistant Professor at Ch. Kehar Singh Institute Of Paramedical Sciences Baraut ,Baghpat

**Corresponding Author:** Manju Kumari, Assistant Professor at Ch. Kehar Singh Institute Of Paramedical Sciences Baraut ,Baghpat

**E-mail:** [kumarimanju6322@gmail.com](mailto:kumarimanju6322@gmail.com)

## Abstract

**Introduction:** Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease continue to ravage millions of people around the world. Children and adolescents of the developing countries are especially susceptible to this disease.

**Materials and Methods:** In this study Quantitative research approach and Pre -Experimental research design should used.60 samples of mothers and children are used with Non probability purposive sampling technique in Urban Community Centre At Gauttam Buddhism Nagar U.P.

**Results:** Regarding the prevention of rheumatic fever, the pretest and post test Mean are 4.58, 8.75 with SD 0.869, 0.773 and the mean percentages are 41.6 and 79.5 respectively. When considering the overall knowledge scores, the Pre and Posttest Mean are 10.05, 19.25 with SD 1.443, 1.457 and the Mean percentages are 40.2 and 77 respectively.

**Conclusions:** -This chapter deals with the discussion, based on the objectives of the study and hypothesis. Pre Experimental design with one group Pretest - Posttest design was used to assess the knowledge of 60 Mothers of children regarding Prevention of rheumatic fever. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data from subjects. Pretest was done on first day for the Mothers of children. On the same day STP on Prevention of rheumatic fever was conducted. Post test was conducted on the seventh day to evaluate the effectiveness of STP on Prevention of rheumatic fever.

**Keywords:** Structure Teaching Programme; Rheumatic Fever; Effectiveness; Evaluate; Knowledge; Mothers and Children; Prevention.

SDES- International Journal of Interdisciplinary Research is a journal of Open access. In this journal, we allow all types of articles to be distributed freely and accessible under the terms of the creative common attribution- non-commercial share. This allows the authors, readers and all scholars and general community to understand, use and to develop non-commercially work, as long as appropriate credit is given and the newly developed work are licensed with similar terms.

**How to cite this article:** Kumari M. A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme On Prevention of Rheumatic Fever Among Mothers and Children in Urban Community Centre at Gauttam Buddh Nagar U.P. SDDES-IJIR; 2025; 6-2: 936-939

**Submitted:** 21-April-2025; **Accepted:** 25-April-2025; **Published:** 08-May-2025

## Introduction

The birth of a child is the most precious of experiences in one's life. The ultimate gift one can be blessed with, not all are so fortunate to receive such a blessing. Therefore, we must protect and cherish each and every one. In contrast the loss of a child is the most heart wrenching tragic experience one can suffer through. What's worse is when it comes as the result of severe neglect or abuse. This is certainly unforgivable. These are our babies, so

delicate, pure, innocent and helplessly dependent upon us as parents. They are vulnerable and defenseless, which makes them such easy prey for the many evil minds roaming this great planet that we call home.

Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease continue to ravage millions of people around the world. Children and adolescents of the developing countries are especially susceptible to this disease. Overcrowding, poor socioeconomic status and illiteracy contribute to the high prevalence.

### Objectives

1. To assess the pre test knowledge on prevention of rheumatic fever among mothers and children.
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of rheumatic fever among mothers of children.
3. To find out the association between post test knowledge on prevention of rheumatic fever among mothers and children and their selected demographic variables.

### Hypotheses

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant difference in pre and posttest knowledge of mothers and children regarding prevention of rheumatic fever.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There is a significant association between posttest knowledge on prevention of rheumatic fever among mothers and children and their selected demographic variables.

### Materials and Methods:

**Research Approach:** Quantitative research approach.

**Research Design:** Pre -Experimental research design.

**Variables Under Study:** Variables in study knowledge of mothers and children on prevention of rheumatic fever dependent variable

**Setting of The Study:** This study was conducted in Urban Community Centre at GauttamBuddh Nagar U.P.

**Population Under Study:** mothers and children in Urban Community Centre at Gauttam Buddhism Nagar U.P.

**Sample :**60 samples of mothers and children.

**Sampling Technique:** Non probability purposive sampling technique.

### Criteria for selection of samples:

**1. Inclusive criteria:** Mothers and children who are available at the time of data collection are willing to participate in the study.

**2. Exclusive criteria:** Mothers and children, who do not know, understand and speak or English

**Data Collection Tools and Techniques:** Structured knowledge questionnaire and 9 tools was used.

### Results

**Table 1:** Aspect wise Frequency and Percentage distribution of Pre Test Knowledge scores of Mothers and children.

n = 60

S.No	Aspects	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Meaning, etiology and risk factors	60	100	-	-	-	-
2	Manifestations, diagnosis and management	55	91.7	5	8.3	-	-
3	Prevention	52	86.7	8	13.3	-	-

**Table 2: Aspect wise Frequency and Percentage distribution of Post test Knowledge scores of Mothers and children.**

n = 60

S.No	Aspects	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate	
		F	%	F	%	F	%
1	Meaning, etiology and risk factors	1	1.7	41	68.3	18	30
2	Manifestations, diagnosis and management	3	5.0	24	40	33	55
3	Prevention	-	-	19	31.7	41	68.3

**Table 3: Aspect wise Pre test and Post test Mean, Standard Deviation and Mean Percentage of Mothers and children.**

n = 60

S.No	Aspects	Maximum Score	Pre test		Post test		Mean %	
			Mean	S.D	Mean	S.D	Pre test	Post test
1.	Meaning, etiology and risk factors	08	2.88	0.691	6.00	0.803	36	75
2.	Manifestations, diagnosis and management	06	2.58	0.696	4.50	0.597	43	75
3.	Prevention	11	4.58	0.869	8.75	0.773	41.6	79.5
4.	Overall score	25	10.05	1.443	19.25	1.457	40.2	77

**Major findings:** The data were analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives formulated descriptive and inferential statistics were used for the data analysis. **Age in years:-** 10% of the samples belonged to the age group 31-35 years of age, 33.3 of the samples belonged to the age group 26-30 years of age, 50% of the samples group of age. **Education of parents:-** 20% of the samples were no formal education, 20% of the samples were primary education, 20% of the samples were secondary education, 20% of the sample were higher secondary education and remaining 20% of the samples were graduate and above. **Occupation of parents:-**50% of the samples were health professional workers, 50% of the samples were GNM, 20% of the non – health professional workers. **Religion:-**30 % majority of the samples belonged to Hindu religion, 20% of the samples belonged to Muslim religion, 30% of the samples belonged to Christian religion and remaining 20 % of the samples belonged to other religion.

### Discussion

This chapter deals with the discussion, based on the objectives of the study and hypothesis. The present study aimed “to evaluate the effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Prevention of Rheumatic Fever among Mothers of Children in Selected Urban Community at Gautam Buddh Nagar, Noida U.P .” Pre

Experimental design with one group Pre test – Post test design was used to assess the knowledge of 60 Mothers and children regarding Prevention of rheumatic fever. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data from subjects. Pretest was done on first day for the Mothers of children. On the same day STP on Prevention of rheumatic fever was conducted. Post test was conducted on the seventh day to evaluate the effectiveness of STP on Prevention of rheumatic fever.

### Conclusions

1. This chapter deals with the conclusion of the study "Evaluate the effectiveness of structural teaching programme on prevention of rheumatic fever among mothers and children in selected urban community area Gauttam Budh Nagar, Noida U.P.
2. Statistical analysis shows that the pretest mean percentages are 10.05, 19.25 with SD 1.443, 1.457 respectively, with the mean difference 9.200. The obtained 't' value is 33.843. As the calculated value is greater than table value, a significant difference in pre and post test knowledge on prevention of rheumatic fever is accepted at  $p < 0.001$ .
3. On the basis of findings, the investigation concluded that the structured teaching programme has improved the knowledge of the mothers and children on prevention of rheumatic fever.
4. Every effort must be made to reduce the morbidity with the most severe cases. While using traditional health education as a means to reduce the incidence of health problems or to change parenting behaviour, especially among high-risk groups, new methodology particularly the use of motivational interviewing and the use of community development approaches for health promotion show promise or should be explored. Mothers, thus, can contribute effectively in prevention of rheumatic fever.
5. Being a good parent is one of the most important responsibilities that we incur in life, with the distinct possibility of truly satisfying rewards. By our godly example and positive teaching, we can influence the lives of our sons and daughters for the good.

### Recommendations:

- A similar study can be conducted for a larger group.
- A comparative study can be done to assess the knowledge between Mothers of children and school teachers.
- The study can be replicated with the samples being school teachers.
- An interventional study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of selected strategies in Prevention of rheumatic fever.

**Financial support and sponsorship:** Nil

**Conflicts of interests:** There is no conflict of interest

### References

1. <http://www.reocities.com>.
2. TK Mishra. Acute Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Heart Disease: Current Scenario. *JACM* 2007; 8(4):324-30.
3. Statistics about rheumatic fever. Available from: URL: <http://www.wrongdiagnosis.com/rheumatic-fever/stats.htm>
4. Steven J Parrillo, Catherine V Parrillo. Rheumatic Fever in Emergency Medicine. *eMedicine* Mar 23, 2010.
5. Sharma M, Saxena A, Kothari SS. Acute rheumatic fever in children: experience from a cardiac centre. *Indian Heart J* 2002; 51: 652.
6. Sainani GS, Sainani AR. Rheumatic fever - how relevant in India today? *JAPI* 2006; 54 (Suppl): 42-7.