

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF FEBRILE SEIZURE AMONG THE MOTHERS IN GOVERNMENT HEAD QUARTERS HOSPITAL, CUDDALORE.

ABSTRACT

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of Educational Booklet on knowledge regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Cuddalore.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the existing Knowledge of Mothers regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Educational Booklet on Management of Febrile Seizure among the Mothers.
3. To associate the pre-test level of knowledge on management of Febrile Seizure with selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, Occupation, age of Children's and History of Previous illness.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A one group pretest-post test design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Educational Booklet on knowledge regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers of children's who were admitted in Paediatric ward at Government Head Quarters Hospital, Cuddalore.

Keywords: Knowledge, Effectiveness, Febrile Seizure, Educational Booklet.

METHOD

A sample of 40 mothers was selected by convenience sampling technique. A

closed ended structured questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge in the pre-test. Educational booklet was given. After 3 days a post-test was conducted by using

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thesamequestionnaire.The data were analyzed by using the descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS

Descriptive statistics like percentage, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistics like paired 't' test, kruskal wallis test was used to analyze the data. The result showed that in pre-test 19 (47.5%) of the mother had inadequate knowledge, 14 (35%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 7 (17.5%) had adequate knowledge. In post test 5 (12.5%) of the women had inadequate knowledge, 20 (50%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 15 (37.5%) had adequate knowledge. It shows that the Educational Booklet was effective in improving the knowledge level of mothers.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge about the Management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers of children's who were admitted in Paediatric ward at Government Head Quarters Hospital, Cuddalore was assessed using closed ended structured questionnaire. The study revealed that Educational booklet was effective in improving the knowledge among mothers regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure. The Formulated hypothesis was supported.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

“LORDALMIGHTYISTHECREATOROF ALL”

Febrile seizure are the most common childhood seizure, affecting 2% to 5% of children, they are considered benign and self-limiting :however, a febrile is a terrifying event for most parents, and is one of the most common causes of trips to the emergency room, a febrile is ‘ an event in infancy or childhood, usually occurring between 3 months and 5 years of age, associated with fever but without evidence of intracranial infections are defined cause, this definition excludes seizure with fever children who have had a prior a febrile seizure.

In 2011, the American academy of paediatrics (AAP) published a clinical practice guidelines defining a febrile seizure as “a seizure accompanied by fever (Temperature $>100^{\circ}\text{F}$ or 38° (by any method) . Without central nervous system infection, that occurs in infants and children 6 through 60 months of age. Febrile seizure is further classified as simple or complex. This article reviews the evaluation, management, and prognosis of simple and complex seizure, including febrile status epilepticus.

DEFINITION

“ Febrile seizure is a seizure accompanied by fever (38°C) without CNS infection of defined cause in infants and children 3 months to 6 years of age [Age 18-

22 months] . The ACON guidelines published in 2021 defined FS and seizure accompanied by fever (Temperature 38.4°C) without CNS infection or metabolic disturbance or a history of a febrile seizure or any acute neurological insult (severe electrolyte imbalance, meningitis, trauma) in children aged six months to six years

SFS are defined as FS without a focal component, which last less than 15min, and do not recur within 24 hours, whereas CFS are defined as FS that are focal and/or prolonged for more than 15 minutes and/or recur within 24 hours.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Peak of incidence of febrile seizure starts from 3 months and it is disappearing after five years of age. Many parents still have inadequate knowledge and negative attitude about febrile seizure. Some of them feel it is contagious. Hence during hyperthermia, the children are not given any assistance or care. The parents should involve themselves in matters concerning their child's with hyperthermia and its management. It is important for to reduce the chance of getting febrile seizure in under five children.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the effectiveness of Educational Booklet on knowledge regarding the management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers in Government Head Quarters Hospital, Cuddalore.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the existing Knowledge of Mothers regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure.
2. To assess the effectiveness of Educational Booklet on management of Febrile Seizure among the Mothers.
3. To associate the post test level of knowledge on management of Febrile Seizure with selected demographic variables such as age, educational status, age of Children's, History of Previous illness.

HYPOTHESES

There will be a significant increase in the level of Knowledge regarding the management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers after using the Educational Booklet

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Assess

It refers to judgement and the worth of educational booklet on Knowledge regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure

Effectiveness

It refers to determine the extent to which structured-teaching programme has achieved the desired results and is measured in terms of significant gain in the posttest knowledge of the students.

Knowledge

It refers to the understanding and awareness of Mothers about management of Febrile Seizure and measured by using response to structured Questionnaire.

EDUCATIONAL BOOKLET

Educational Booklet refers to an informative material that helps the mother to know about the management of Febrile Seizure.

FEBRILE SEIZURE

A febrile seizure is a seizure caused by a fever in healthy infants and young children.

ASSUMPTIONS

- Educational Booklet will help the mother to have better knowledge regarding the management of Febrile Seizure.
- Mothers will be interested to learn from educational Booklet.

DELIMITATIONS

1. Mothers with Children less than 6 years are only included.
2. Mothers whose children were admitted in paediatric Ward at Cuddalore Govt. Hospital are included.
3. Duration of the data collection was only 3 days.
4. The Study was limited only for the assessment of knowledge regarding management of febrile seizure.

CONCEPTUALFRAMEWORK

Modified general system theory developed by **LUDWING VON BERTALANFFY'S (1968)** offers a perspective for looking at man and nature as interacting wholes with integrated sets of properties and relationship.

Conceptualframeworkmeans“interrelated conceptsorabstractions”

All the living system are open, in that there is a continuous exchange ofmatter,energyandinformation,opensystemhaveavaryingdegreeofinteractionwith environment from which the system receives input and gives throughput actions and output in the form of matter energy and information.

Input

A system imports products in a process known as input. In this study, input is assessing the knowledge regarding managementOF Febrile seizure using closed ended structured questionnaire.

Throughput

A system transforms, creates and organizes the process known as throughput, which results after issuing the Educational Booklet, a change that takes among the mothersregarding knowledge about management of Febrile Seizure..

Output

The information was continuously processed through the system and released as output in an altered state i.e., post- test assessment indicating change in knowledge regarding management of Febrile Seizure after issuing the Educational Booklet . The output was measured by using a structured questionnaire.

Feedback

Feedback emphasizes to strengthen the input and throughput if there is any inadequacy in output. In this study feedback is needed for adequate, moderately adequate and inadequate knowledge regarding the management of Febrile Seizure.

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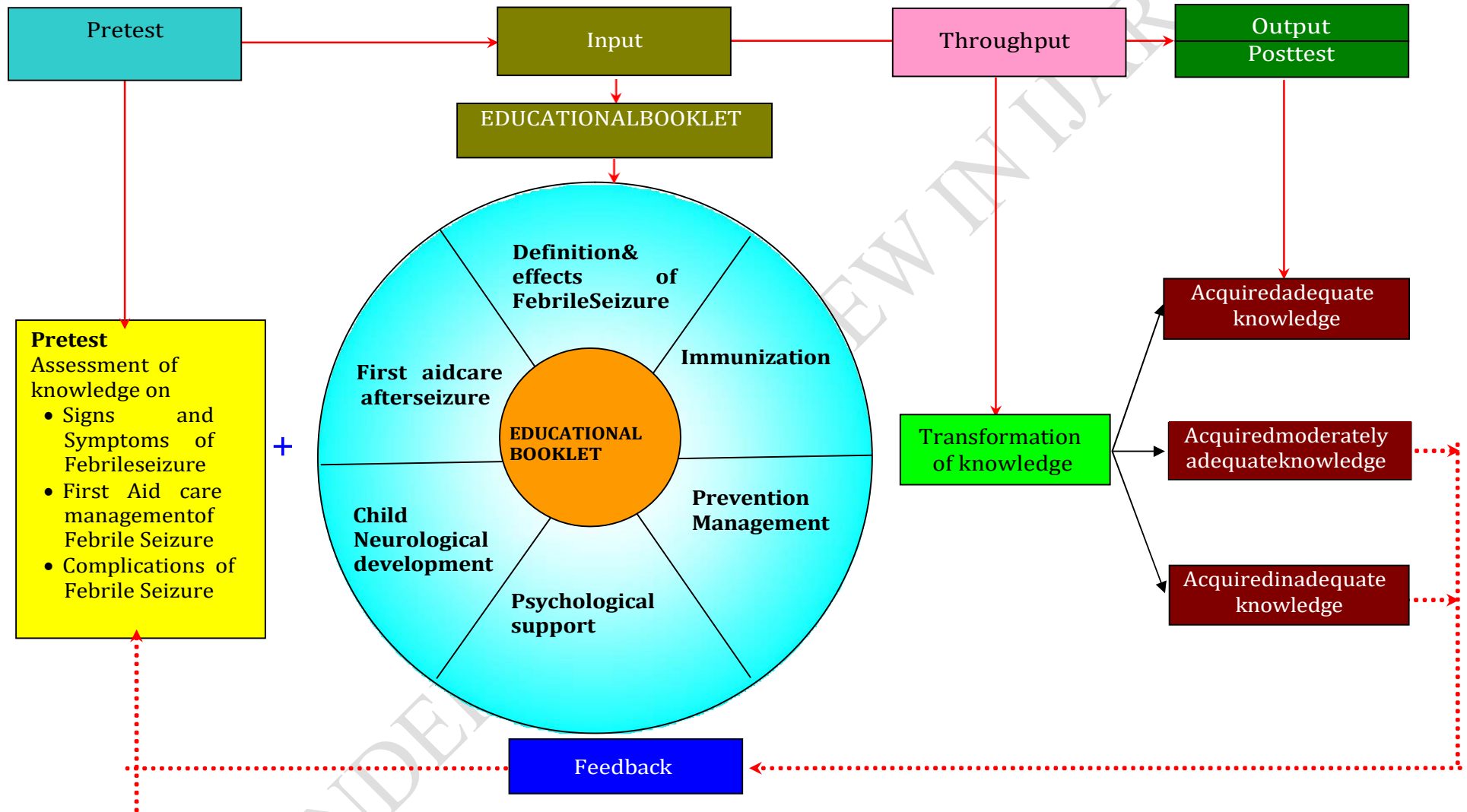


FIGURE-1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK BASED ON GENERAL SYSTEMS MODEL (LUDWING VON BERTALANFFY'S (1968) MODIFIED)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is a systematic search of published work to gain information about a research topic.

Kothandaraman.T, et.al 2021 has conducted “A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Teaching Program On Knowledge Recording Febrile Seizure Among Mother Of Under Five Children”. The Research design chosen for the A study was Quasi-Experimental one group pretest and post-test design. The population of the study was mother of under five children. The total number of sample size was 100 mothers of under five children. The result revealed that the pre-test mean score of knowledge among mothers of under five children was 36.09 ± 1.81 and the post-test mean score was 48.35 ± 0.78 the calculated paired test value of $t = 67.640$. It was found to be statistically highly significant at $P < 0.001$ level. This study clearly infers that educational program on knowledge regarding febrile seizure imparted to the mother of under five children was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge.

Ms. Sharaddha Kamble, et.al ,2024 has conducted Study “ Effectiveness Of Self Instructional Module On Knowledge Recording Prevention Of Febrile Convulsions Among Mother Of Under Five Children”. The research design chosen for the study was the Quasi-Experimental pretest and post-test design. The population of the study was all mothers of under five children. The total number of sample was 90 mothers of under five children. The educational interventions self-instructional module helped the mother of under five children to increase knowledge regarding prevention of febrile convulsion. The result reveals mean pre-test knowledge score 9.51 ± 4.40 and the mean post-test knowledge score was 21.45 ± 3.28 . The calculated value 19.96 is greater than the tabulated value 1.98 at 0.05 level of significance.

Bushra Mashtaq. et.al, 2021 has conducted “ A Study to Assess The Knowledge Regarding Management Of febrile Convulsions Among Mothers of Under five children”. The research design selected for this was Descriptive Survey design. The population of the study was all mothers of under five children Admitted in paediatric wards. The total number of sample were 100 Mother's of under five children. In this study it is find that 20%, were having inadequate, 57% were having moderate and 23%, were having adequate knowledge regarding

Management of febrile Convulsions. And also means score was 40.62 median was 33.00, standard deviation was 8.1. The findings revealed that majority of mother of under five children were having moderate knowledge, So they need to be educated and informed about management of febrile convulsions.

Archana Singh Yadav . et.al ,2022 has conducted “ A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Febrile Seizure Among Mother Of Under Five Children In Selected Hospital At Lucknow”. The research design was the preexperimental one group pre-test and post-tests design. The population of the study was mother of under five children. The total number of sample size were 60 mother of under five children. sample were selected then pre-test was taken by administering structured questionnaire after that Structured teaching Program was given to mother of under five children then post test was conducted. Result the post-test mean knowledge score of Nursing mother regarding febrile seizure has revealed that score was found higher mean (24.03) S.D (2.2).

Arash Najimi.et.al 2013 has Conducted “The Effect of Educational Program On Knowledge, Attitude and practice of Mother Regarding Prevention of febrile seizure in Children”. In this clinical trial study. The population of Study was mother of under five children. The Total of sample size 88 mother were chosen. The intervention consisted of Three educational sessions, N each one lasting for 60 min. Data were analysed using chi-Square ,t-test and paired t-test. the results showed a significant increase in the knowledge ($p < 0.001$), attitude ($p = 0.04$) and practice ($p = 0.01$) in the intervention group 1 month after intervention compared with that before intervention, while such an increase was not seen in the control group.

Geetha Chockalingam. 2020 has conducted “Effectiveness of Video - Assisted Teaching On Knowledge Regarding Management And Prevention Of Febrile Seizure Among Mothers Of Children Aged Under Five Years”. The research design was preexperimental, a one group pre-test and post-tests design was used for the study. The population of Study was mother of under five children. A sample was 100 mother's children aged under five .The study Results show that video assisted Teaching on Febrile Seizure Among mother's of children aged under five was statistically highly significant at P value < 0.001 level.

Haseena Naz. et.al, 2022 has conducted “Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Of Mothers of Under Five Children Regarding Management Of Febrile Convulsions”. The research design was pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test design was used. The population of Study was mother of under five children. A sample size was 50 mothers at SKIMS, Soura, srinagar. The Assessment of knowledge was done by using a self - structured interview schedule. The result of study showed that the mean knowledge score in pre-test was 34.62 and SD was 7.19 and in post-test mean was 41.82 and SD 6.59. so it is evident that means post-test knowledge scores of mother under five children regarding Management of febrile convulsions were significantly greater than their mean pretest knowledge score at $P \leq 0.05$ level significance.

Jyothy George. et. al, 2013 has conducted “ A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Knowledge On Management Of Febrile Convulsion Among Mothers Of Under Five Children”. The research design pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test was used to conduct the study. The population of Study was mother of under five children. The total numbers of sample were 60 mothers of under five children. The study was conducted in Rajarajeshwari General Hospital, Bangalore. The result of the study showed that the mean knowledge score in pre-test was 11.5 and SD was 3.2. So it is evident the mean post-test knowledge score ‘t’=37.6 significant at $P < 0.01$ level.

Afzal Ahmed .et.al, 2024 has conducted “ A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structured Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Febrile Convulsion Among Mothers Of Under Five Children Visiting Paediatric OPD”. The research design pre -experimental one group pre-test and post-test was conducted Government Hospital Kota. The total sample size was 60 mothers. The findings revealed that, in the post test majority of them had 45(75%) adequate knowledge, 15(25%) moderate and no one having inadequate knowledge regarding febrile convulsion. In post-test mean is 24.41, SD 3.2 and mean percentage is 81.37. The Overall mean knowledge score 11.5 in the pre-test with the improvement score is 12.86. There was Significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score with the t value of 37.6 found to be significant at $P < 0.001$ level.

E.Srignana Soundari. et.al , 2014 has conducted “A To Assess The Effectiveness Of Educational Intervention On Knowledge And Attitude Of Mother Regarding Care Of Children With Convulsion Disorder”. The research design is Quasi-Experimental design was used to conduct the study. The population of Study was mother of under five children. The total number of samples were 150 mothers. Educational Intervention was given to all the participants. The findings revealed that pre-test 126(84%) mother had moderately adequate knowledge. In attitude pre-test 120(80%) had poor attitude and 30(20%) had fair attitude. In post-test 126(84%) had good attitude and 20 (13.33%) had fair attitude about mother regarding care of children with Convulsion Disorder.

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CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

Research method is a systematic way to solve a research problem. The methodology of research indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure of gathering valid and reliable data for the problem under investigation (Kothari-1996).

This chapter highlights the research methodology adopted for the study which includes, description of research design, research approach, setting of the study population, sample, sample size, sampling technique, inclusion and exclusion criteria, development and description of the instrument, data collection procedure and the plan for data analysis.

RESEARCH APPROACH

Research approach is the most significant part of any research work. The appropriate choice of the research approach depends upon the purpose of the research study undertaken. The quantitative approach was used in this study to assess the effectiveness of educational booklet on knowledge regarding management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers.

RESEARCH DESIGN

Polit (2004) stated that the research design is the researcher's over all plan for obtaining answers to the research question or testing the research hypothesis was referred as research design. The research design employed for this study was quasi experimental design. Schematic representation of research design is shown in figure-2

One group pretest and posttest design

O₁ X O₂

O₁-Pretest

X-Intervention O₂

–Post-test

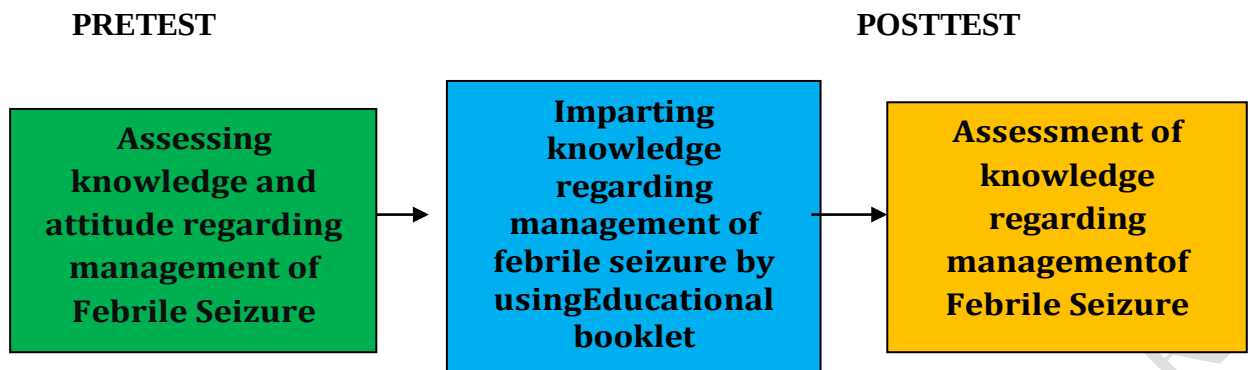
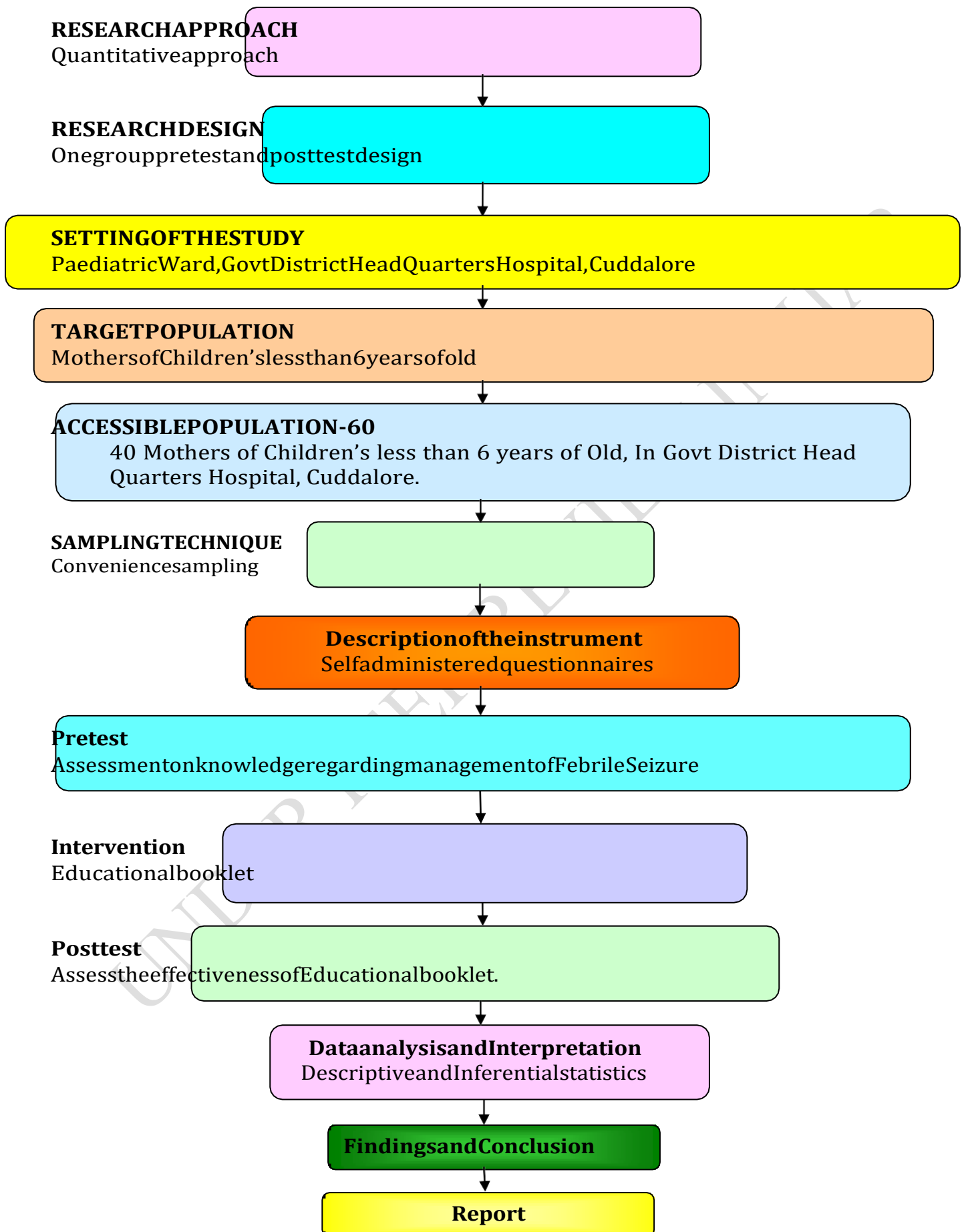


FIG2:SCHEMATICREPRESENTATIONOFTHERESEARCH DESIGN

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY

The **Dependent variable** of this study is knowledge regarding the management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers.

The **Independent variable** of this study is the educational booklet.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

The study has been conducted in the District Head Quarters Government Hospital at Cuddalore, Cuddalore District. It is located 23 kilometers from Villianur Bus stand. The rationale for selecting this hospital was the availability of adequate sample. The hospital is 680 bedded hospital, which has adequate infrastructure in Paediatric ward.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The study was conducted after obtaining ethical clearance from the institutional Human Ethical Committee. Permission was also obtained from the Medical Superintendent, District Head Quarters, Government Hospital, Cuddalore. All the participants were informed about the study and a written consent was obtained from each of the participant.

POPULATION

Population is a well defined set that has certain specified properties. In this study the Mothers make the population for the study.

SAMPLE

Mothers of Children's who got admitted in Paediatric ward District Head Quarters, Government Hospital, Cuddalore.

SAMPLE SIZE

The sample comprised of 40 mothers who met with the inclusion criteria.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

The researcher adopted convenience sampling technique – a type of non-probability sampling method in which the researcher selected participants according to the convenience of the researcher. The entire available sample, that fulfilled the inclusion criteria, was selected.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

Inclusion criteria

The Mothers

- of Children's less than 6 years old
- able to understand and write Tamil & English
- willing to participate

Exclusion criteria

- Mothers of Children's more than 6 years old
- Illiterate Mothers
- Not willing to participate

DESCRIPTION OF THE INTERVENTION

The investigator prepared educational booklet in local language (Tamil). The booklet contained the meaning and management of Febrile Seizure. The samples were instructed to sit in a separate room then a pretest was conducted and a booklet was given to the mothers. The booklet was read by the mothers and clarifications were given and then a posttest was to be conducted after three days. The effectiveness of booklet was assessed by the post test.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

The research tool was developed by doing extensive literature review. The primary and secondary sources of literature were reviewed to develop an appropriate tool.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENT

The tool used for data collection was self-administered questionnaire method.

It was organized in three parts

Section A: Demographic variables

Section B: Knowledge regarding management of Febrile Seizure.

Section A: Demographic variables

It consists of demographic variables such as age, educational status of the husbands, occupation, religion, type of family, family income, residence, Number of children, type of Delivery, etc.

Section B: Knowledge regarding vasectomy questions

Part 1: It consists of 25 closed-ended questions regarding knowledge on management of Febrile Seizure .

SCORE INTERPRETATION

Section B:

Consists of 25 closed-ended (Question No. 1 to 25) knowledge questions. The correct answers were scored - '1' mark and the wrong answers were scored '0' mark.

The total score was 25, the score were interpreted as below.

S.No	Level of knowledge	Score
1	Inadequate	$\leq 50\%$
2	Moderately Adequate	51 – 74%
3	Adequate	75 – 100%

CONTENT VALIDITY

Content validity of the tool and the educational booklet was established in consultation with the guide and three experts from the field of OG and Pediatric department with simplification of language, grammatical correction and modification of certain questions. Appropriate modifications were made, accordingly and the tool was finalized.

PILOT STUDY REPORT

Pilot study is a trial run for major study to trust reliability, practicability, and the feasibility of the study as well as the tool. After getting formal permission, from the Principal of PKBCON and the Medical Superintendent of District Head Quarters, Govt. Hospital, Cuddalore, the investigator conducted a pilot study for two weeks from 13.08.2024 to 20.08.2024 in the District Head Quarters, Govt. Hospital, Cuddalore. The researcher selected 6 eligible mothers from Pediatrics ward in District head quarters, Govt. Hospital, Cuddalore by using convenience sampling technique.

A self-administered questionnaire method was used to collect the data from the mothers. The time taken for data collection was 20 minutes for each sample. A pretest was conducted and the intervention educational booklet was given to the samples and then a posttest was conducted after 3 days from the intervention.

During the pilot study the practicability and feasibility of the data was assessed and no difficulty was found. The samples taken for the pilot study were excluded for the main study. The data were analyzed and the percentage of mean and standard deviation were calculated and compared. The reliability of the tool was established in the pilot-study.

RELIABILITY

The reliability of the tool was done by the test retest method using co-relation co-efficient method. The reliability regarding knowledge ($r: 0.7$) and reliability regarding attitude ($r: 0.9$) was found to be significant.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Written permission was obtained from the Medical Superintendent of the government hospital at Cuddalore. The doctors and staff nurse in-charge were made aware of the nature of the study and were assured that the study would not affect their daily routine. The data collection was done for 4 weeks from 05.09.2024 to 03.10.2024. Mothers, who fulfilled the criteria, were selected by the convenience sampling technique. The researcher introduced herself to the subjects and developed a good rapport with them. Informed consent was obtained and the researcher assured the participants of the confidentiality of their responses.

The samples were instructed to sit in a separate room then a pretest was conducted by using a self-administered questionnaire prepared on knowledge regarding management of febrile seizure among the mothers. The data were collected from an average of 6 mothers in a day. The time given for pretest was 20 minutes. After the pretest the investigator gave an educational booklet to the mothers and 30 minutes was given for reading the booklet. The evaluation was done by conducting posttest after 3 days of distributing the educational booklet. Again the posttest was conducted

for the same samples by using a self-administered questionnaire method with 20 minutes.

PLAN FOR DATA ANALYSIS

Data analysis enables the research to organize, summarize, evaluate and compute the numerical information.

The data were analyzed based on the objectives of the study by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

- Frequency and percentage were used to summarize the sample characteristics and item-wise analysis.
- Mean and SD will be used to calculate the level of knowledge.
- Comparison between pretest and posttest, paired 't' test will be used.
- Computing Kruskal Wallis test/Mann Whitney 'U' test to determine the association between selected demographic variables with knowledge and attitude.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with statistical analysis and interpretation of the data collected from the mothers regarding their knowledge on Management of febrile Seizure in District Head Quarters, Government Hospital, Cuddalore.

The eligible mothers knowledge and attitude were tabulated, analyzed and tested for their significance. The descriptive and inferential statistics were used for analyzing data based on the objectives of the study.

THE DATA ORGANIZES AND PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS

Section-I: Demographic characteristics of the mothers.

Section –II: Level of pre and post-test knowledge of mothers regarding management of febrile seizure.

Section-III: Comparison of mean knowledge between pre and posttest regarding management of febrile seizure.

Section-IV: Association of pretest level of mean knowledge score of the eligible mothers with respect to their demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, income, type of family, residence and number of children.

SECTION-I

**TABLE1:DISTRIBUTIONOFDEMOGRAPHICVARIABLESOFTHE
MOTHERS**

N= 40

S.No	Demographicvariables		No.	%
1	Ageofchild	a)6month to 1years	8	20%
		b)1yearto2years	6	15%
		c)2yearto3years	10	25%
		d)3yearto5years	16	40%
2	Education	a)illiterate	-	
		b)primaryeducation	22	55%
		c)Graduate	18	45%
3	Typeofdelivery	a)normalvaginal delivery	28	70%
		b)forcepsventouse delivery	-	
		c)lowersegmentcesareansection	12	30%
4	New born vaccinatedafter birth	a)yes	40	100%
		b)no	-	-
5	Residence	a)rural	21	52.5%
		b)urban	19	47.5%
6	Typeofmarriage	a)consanguineous	9	22.5%
		b)nonconsanguineous	31	77.5%
7	Sexof the child	a)male	28	70%
		b)female	12	30%

Table 1 shows the distribution of demographic variables of this studythe most of the (16=40%) were in the age group of 3-5 years. most of them70% are male child. majority of them (52.5%) were residing in rural areas and total of 100% getvaccinated after birth.

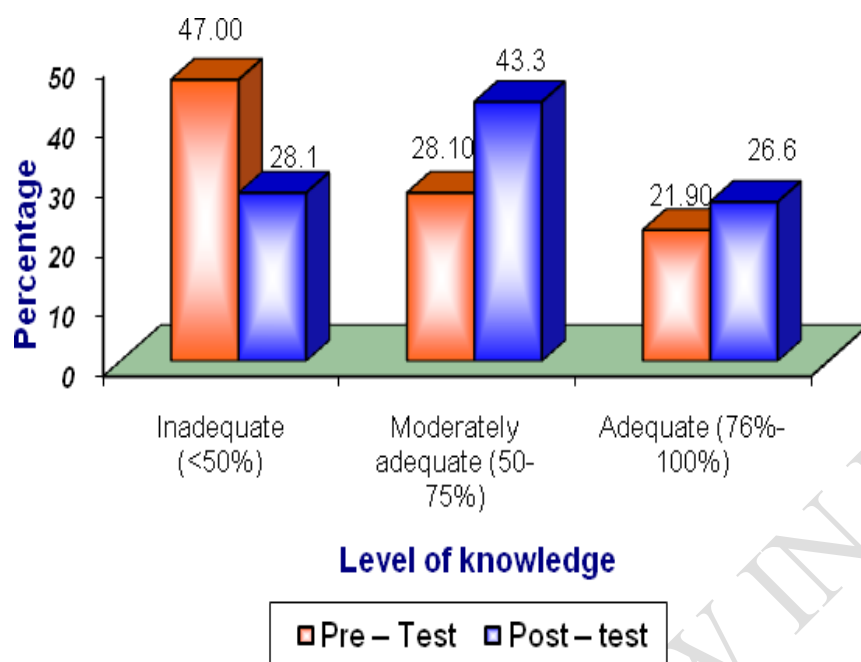
SECTION-II

**TABLE2:DISTRIBUTIONOFKNOWLEDGELEVELOFTHE MOTHERS
ON MANAGEMENT OF FEBRILE SEIZURE
INPREANDPOST TEST**

N= 40

S.No	Levelof Knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-test	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Inadequate(<50%)	19	47.5	5	12.5
2	Moderatelyadequate (51-75%)	14	35	20	50
3	Adequate(76-100%)	7	17.5	15	37.5

Table 2 shows the distribution of level of knowledge on vasectomy in pre and post-test .The result showed that in pre-test 19 (47.5%) of the mother had inadequate knowledge, 14 (35%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 7 (17.5%) had adequateknowledge.Inposttest5(12.5%)ofthewomenhadinadequateknowledge, 20 (50%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 15 (37.5%) had adequate knowledge.



**TABLE:3COMPARISONOFMEANKNOWLEDGESCOREOF
MOTHERS BETWEEN PRE AND
POST-TESTONMANAGEMENTOFFEBRILESEIZURE**

Variables	NO.	Mean	Mean difference	Standard deviation	Paired t'test	'p' value
Pre-test	40	0.800	0.633	0.714	4.829	0.000 (S)
Post-test	40	1.433		0.568		

N= 40

S – Significant

Table-3showsthatpretestandposttestknowledgeonmanagementofFebrile

Seizure, Total score was 25 the mean score obtained by mother was 0.800. After giving the Educational bookletthe mean score was 1.433. The improvement was statistically tested by paired 't' test. The results found were statistically significant ($p<0.001$). It indicated the Educational booklet was effective in improving the knowledge level of the mothers on management of Febrile Seizure.

SECTION-IV

**TABLE7:ASSOCIATIONOFMEANKNOWLEDGESCOREOFTHE
MOTHERS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR
DEMOGRAPHICVARIABLES**

N=40

S.No.	Variables	Frequency	Mean	SD	Mann whitney/ krushkall	'p' value
1	Ageofchild a.6 month-1years b.1year-2years c.2year -3years d.3year-5years	8 6 10 16	7.722 5.400 9.000 7.000	2.782 1.506 1.414 1223	7.461	0.024 (NS)
2	Educational qualifications a. illiterate b. Primaryeducation c. Graduate	- 22 18	 6.786 7.564	 2.694 2.595	124.000	0.615 (NS)
3	Typeofdelivery a.normalvaginal delivery b. forceps ventouse delivery c. lowersegmentcesarean section	28 - 12	7.767 7.250	3.189 3.768	49.000	0.229 (NS)
4	New born vaccinated after birth a)yes b)no	40 -	7.167 7.000	3.869 3.256	72.500	0.979 (NS)
5	Typeofmarriage a)consanguineous b)nonconsanguineous	9 31	6.704 10.000	2.350 3.464	16.000	0.088 (NS)

NS–Nonsignificant

Table 4 shows that association of mean knowledge score of the eligible mothers with respect to their demographic variables. The study revealed that there was no significant association between pre-test knowledge of the eligible mothers regarding febrile seizure children with selected demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, income, type of family, residence and the number of children.

Even though there was no significant in all demographic variables, the graduate and post graduate mothers had better knowledge than the mothers with primary and secondary education.

**TABLE8:ASSOCIATIONOFMEANATTITUDESCOREOFTHE
MOTHERS WITH RESPECT TO THEIR DEMOGRAPHIC
VARIABLES.**

N= 60

S. No	Demographicvariable		No.	Mean	SD	Krus kal Wali s test	P Value
1	Agein child	a)6month-1years	8	33.250	4.173	7.548	0.056 (NS)
		b)1year-2years	6	30.150	3.689		
		c)2year-3years	10	33.333	3.985		
		d)3year-5years	16	32.375	3.462		
2	Education	a)illiterate	-			1.224	0.747 (NS)
		b)primaryeducation	22	32.000	3.852		
		c)Graduate	18	32.917	2.065		
3	Typeof delivery	a)normalvaginal delivery	28	32.500	3.536	7.059	0.133 (NS)
		b)forcepsventous delivery	-				
		c)lower segment cesareansection	12	32.462	4.169		
4	New born vaccinated after birth	a)yes	40	32.250	4.789	0.258	0.968 (NS)
		b)no	-				
		b)no	-				
5	Type of marriage	a)consanguineous	9	31.353	3.498	343.000 (Mann- Whiting U - Test)	0.138 (NS)
		b)nonconsanguineous	31	33.154	4.628		
6	Residence	a)Rural	21	31.636	3.836	24.000 (Mann- Whiting U - Test)	0.002 (S)
		b)Urban	19	37.600	2.702		
7	Sexofthe child	a)male	28	34.125	4.015	6.514	0.039 (S)
		b)female	12	31.132	3.707		

NS–Nonsignificant

S– Significant

Table 8 shows that association of mean attitude score of the eligible mothers' with respect to their demographic variables. The study revealed that there was a significant association between pre-test attitude of the eligible mothers regarding febrile seizure with selected demographic variables.

The mothers residing in urban had better attitude compare to the mothers in the rural area with "p" value of 0.002 which is less than 0.05. Mothers, who have one child, had better attitude level compared to the mothers who had more than one child with "p" value of 0.039 which is less than 0.05.

Whereas the study revealed that there was no significant association in other demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, income, type of family.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This chapter deals about the discussion of the study with appropriate literature review, statistical analysis and the findings of the study was based on the study objectives. The aim of the present study was to assess the knowledge level of mothers regarding

and to test the effectiveness of educational booklet on management.

A total of 40 mothers of children with febrile seizure were selected for the study in , using convenience sampling technique. The consent of the mother were obtained. Demographic data were collected from each mother. Pretest was conducted using closed ended structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was issued by the investigator. After three days the posttest was conducted using the same questionnaire. Results of the mother were discussed based on the study objectives.

The first objective of this study was to assess the existing knowledge of the mothers regarding the management of febrile seizure.

Table 1 shows the distribution of demographic variables of this study the most of the (16=40%) were in the age group of 3-5 years. most of them 70% are male child. majority of them (52.5%) were residing in rural areas and total of 100% get vaccinated after birth.

This finding was supported by the following study

Kothandaraman.T, et.al 2021 has conducted “A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Teaching Program On Knowledge Recording Febrile Seizure Among Mother Of Under Five Children”. The Research design chosen for the A study was Quasi-Experimental one group pretest and post-test design. The population of the study was mother of under five children. The total number of sample size was 100 mothers of under five children. The result revealed that the pre-

test mean score of knowledge among mothers of under five children was 36.09 ± 1.81 and the post-test mean score was 48.35 ± 0.78 the calculated paired test value of $t=67.640$. It was found to be statistically highly significant at $P < 0.001$ level. This study clearly infers that educational program on knowledge regarding febrile seizure imparted to the mother of under five children was found to be effective in improving the level of knowledge.

The second objective of this study was to find out effectiveness of educational booklet on management of febrile seizure among the mothers

Table 2 shows the distribution of level of knowledge on vasectomy in pre and post-test. The result showed that in pre-test 19 (47.5%) of the mother had inadequate knowledge, 14 (35%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 7 (17.5%) had adequate knowledge. In post-test 5 (12.5%) of the women had inadequate knowledge, 20 (50%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 15 (37.5%) had adequate knowledge.

This finding was supported by the following study

Archana Singh Yadav . et.al ,2022 has conducted “ A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structed Teaching Programme On Febrile Seizure Among Mother Of Under Five Children In Selected Hospital At Lucknow”. The research design was the preexperimental one group pre-test and post-tests design. The population of the study was mother of under five children. The total number of sample size were 60 mother of under five children. sample were selected then pre-test was taken by administering structured questionnaire after that Structed teaching Program was given to mother of under five children then post test was conducted. Result the post-test mean knowledge score of Nursing mother regarding febrile seizure has revealed that score was found higher mean (24.03) S.D (2.2).

The third objective of this study was to associate the pretest knowledge on home care management with selected demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, type of family and previous experience with surgery.

Table 4 shows that association of mean knowledge score of the eligible mothers with respect to their demographic variables. The study revealed that there was no significant association between pre-test knowledge of the eligible mothers regarding febrile seizure children with selected demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, income, type of family, residence and the number of children.

Even though there was no significant in all demographic variables, the graduate and post graduate mothers had better knowledge than the mothers with primary and secondary education.

This finding was supported by the following study

Geetha Chockalingam. 2020 has conducted “Effectiveness of Video - Assisted Teaching On Knowledge Regarding Management And Prevention Of Febrile Seizure Among Mothers Of Children Aged Under Five Years”. The research design was preexperimental, a one group pre-test and post-test design was used for the study. The population of study was mother of under five children. A sample was 100 mother's children aged under five. The study Results show that video assisted Teaching on Febrile Seizure Among mother's of children aged under five was statistically highly significant at P value <0.001 level.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with the summary conclusion, implication and recommendation of the study. It includes implications for nursing service, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

SUMMARY

The investigator conducted a study to assess the effectiveness of Educational Booklet on management of Febrile Seizure among women who have ad. Ludwig Von Bertalanffy's General system model theory was adopted for conceptual framework. Quasi experimental design was selected for the study. Pilot study was conducted for two weeks to assess the reliability and feasibility of the tool.

The main study was conducted for a period of 4 weeks from 05.09.2024 to 03.10.2024. Women were selected using convenience sampling technique. The consent of the mother was obtained. A sample of 40 mothers of children with febrile seizure were selected. The data were collected in pre and posttest by using closed ended structured questionnaire method. The investigator applied both descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the collected data, regarding demographic variables and effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

THE MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data. The results revealed the following findings

- The result showed that in pre-test 19 (47.5%) of the mother had inadequate knowledge, 14 (35%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 7 (17.5%) had adequate knowledge.
- In posttest 5 (12.5%) of the women had inadequate knowledge, 20 (50%) had moderately adequate knowledge and 15 (37.5%) had adequate knowledge.
- Educational Booklet on management of Febrile Seizure was very effective, as shown by improvement in knowledge score, it was statistically tested by paired 't' value and the result was found to be significant at $p > 0.00$.
- There was no significant association between pretest knowledge on home care management and selected demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, type of Delivery and weight of baby.

CONCLUSION

The knowledge about the Management of Febrile Seizure among the mothers of children's who were admitted in Paediatric ward at Government Head Quarters Hospital, Cuddalore was assessed using closed ended structured questionnaire. The study revealed that Educational booklet was effective in improving the knowledge among mothers regarding the Management of Febrile Seizure. The Formulated hypothesis was supported.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

The investigator has drawn the following implications from the study which is of vital concern to the field of nursing service, nursing education, nursing research and nursing administration.

Nursing service

- Nurses play an important role in preventive, promotive, curative aspects.

Nurses should render structured teaching programme on management of Febrile Seizure in the hospital and community.

- Nurses should make the mother to become aware of home care through planned and effective teaching programme.

Nursing education

- Nursing curriculum need to be strengthened to enable nursing students to know about current knowledge on febrile Seizure and utilize evidence based findings (structured teaching programme).
- Nursing curriculum should provide clinical experience in conducting STP in various settings.

Nursing research

- The study findings may help the professional nurses to get interested to teach about home care on Febrile seizure.
- Generalization of the study result may be done by replication of this study on large samples.

Nursing administration

- The nurse administrator in the hospital should develop guideline for conducting structured teaching programme among mothers on management of Febrile Seizure and encourage practice of the guideline by nurses in the ward to prevent complication.
- The nurse administrator should organize in- service education programme for all nurses to update their knowledge on Management of Febrile Seizure.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

- A similar study can be undertaken with large sample.
- A similar study can be done as comparative study between educated and illiterate people.
- Knowledge, attitude, and practice study on Febrile seizure can be done.

- A similar study can be conducted for an extended period of time.
- An experimental study can be conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme.

UNDER PEER REVIEW IN IJAR