

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTOR OF DIAPER RASHES AND THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURES TEACHING PROGRAMME ON DIAP

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 06th February, 2019

Received in revised form 14th

March, 2019

Accepted 23rd April, 2019

Published online 28th May, 2019

Key words:

Diaper rashes

ABSTRACT

New-born period comprise the first four weeks of extra uterine life. Newly born infants have distinctive skin structure, physiology so that the skin easily break, hence skin cleansing is essential to maintain good skin integrity of the new-born. Diapers have been used for care of babies since decades to prevent diaper area soiling and for social convenience. The diaper poses a risk of developing diaper rash. The microorganism mainly associated with severe instance of diaper rash is by *Candida albino*s. Diaper dermatitis is one of the widespread skin problems in new-born often caused by irritant that promote skin breakdown, such as moisture and fecal enzymes. It is reported that in tropics the incidence of diaper rash is higher as the region is hot To assess the pre-test knowledge of mothers of infants on diaper rash. Evaluative research approach and pre experimental one group pre- test and post- test was adopted for the study. The research setting was Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chrompet, Chennai-44 and sample size was 30 infants mothers are selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique. In pre- test majority of the infants mothers reveals 15(50%) have inadequate knowledge, 9(30%) moderately adequate, 6(20%) adequate knowledge about diaper rashes. Reveals the post-test assessment score of the infants mother after the structure teaching programme on the diaper rashes. Regarding the post-test assessment, majority of the infants mother 3(10%) inadequate knowledge, 9(30%) gained moderately adequate, 18(60)% gained adequate knowledge. The pre-test mean score was 5.7 with standard deviation 2.95, and the post-test mean score was 15.2 with standard deviation 3.66 the obtained paired 't' value 16.07 which reveals there was statistically highly significant difference between the pre-test and post-test at $P < 0.03$

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INTRODUCTION

New-born period comprise the first four weeks of extra uterine life. Newly born infants have distinctive skin structure, physiology so that the skin easily break, hence skin cleansing is essential to maintain good skin integrity of the new-born. Diapers have been used for care of babies since decades to prevent diaper area soiling and for social convenience. The diaper poses a risk of developing diaper rash. The microorganism mainly associated with severe instance of diaper rash is by *Candida albino*s. Diaper dermatitis is one of the widespread skin problems in new-born often caused by irritant that promote skin breakdown, such as moisture and fecal enzymes. It is reported that in tropics the incidence of diaper rash is higher as the region is hot. Diaper dermatitis is one of the most common skin disorders of infants and children. The reported incidence and age of onset vary worldwide, related to differences in diaper use, toilet training, hygiene and child-rearing practices in different countries Researchers have conducted over 300 studies to get to the bottom of diaper rash, also known as diaper dermatitis. Many of the studies simply confirm common sense: the wetter the diaper, the worsens the

diaper rash. A number of factors have been found to worsen diaper rash, Including early introduction of cereals in the baby's diet and putting the baby to sleep on hisor her back.

Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge of mothers of infants on diaper rash.
2. To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on diaper rash among Mothers of infants.
3. To find out the association between the post-test knowledge score on diaper rash and selected Demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY

Evaluative research approach and pre experimental one group pre- test and post- test was adopted for the study. The research setting was Sree Balaji Medical College and Hospital, Chrompet, Chennai-44 and sample size was 30 infants mothers are selected by non-probability convenient sampling technique.

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RESULT

In pre- test majority of the infants mothers reveals 15(50%) have inadequate knowledge, 9(30%) moderately adequate, 6(20%) adequate knowledge about diaper rashes. Reveals the post-test assessment score of the infants mother after the structure teaching programme on the diaper rashes. Regarding the post-test assessment, majority of the infants mother 3(10%) inadequate knowledge, 9(30%) gained moderately adequate knowledge , 18(60)% gained adequate knowledge. The pre-test mean score was 5.7 with standard deviation 2.95, and the post-test mean score was 15.2 with standard deviation 3.66 the obtained paired 't' value 16.07 which reveals there was statistically highly significant difference between the pre-test and post-test at P<0.03

Table 1 Level of knowledge among infants mother

Knowledge	No (n=30)	Percentage %
Adequate	18	60%
Moderate adequate	9	30%
Inadequate	3	10%

Table 1: shows that 3(10%) of infants mother had inadequate knowledge, 9(30%) of infants mother had moderately adequate knowledge, 18(60)% of infants mother had adequate knowledge about diaper rashes.

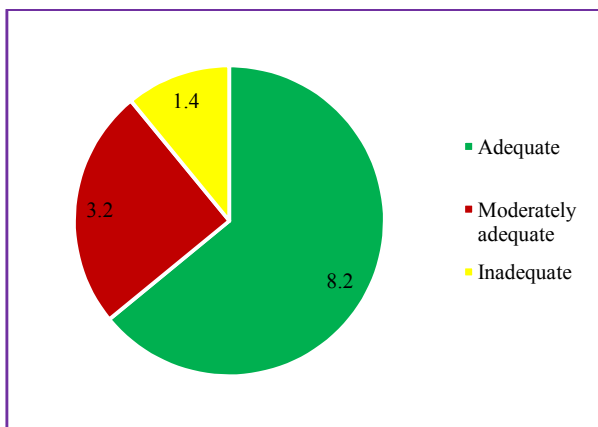


Figure 1 Percentage distribution on level of knowledge among infants mother on diaper rashes

Here the structure teaching programme regarding diaper rashes among infants mother is found effective

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that majority of the infants mother gained adequate knowledge on diaper rashes. Furthermore the teaching programme was found to be effective as it has not only imparted knowledge but skills on how to perform diaper rashes.

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How to cite this article:

Dr. V. Hemavathy, Dr. Sathyalatha Sarathy, and A. Subbulakshmi, (2019) ' A Study to Assess the Prevalence and Risk Factor of Diaper Rashes and the Effectiveness of Structures Teaching Programme on Diap', *International Journal of Current Medical And Pharmaceutical Research*, 05(05), pp 4221-4222.
