



zenodo



“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Demonstration On Knowledge Of Practice Regarding Oral Hygiene Among Mother Of 4-6 Year Of Age Children In Selected Rural Area Of Jabalpur (M.P.)”

Priyanka Patel¹, Anshu Ladiy², Deepti Kosta³, Manshi Yadav⁴, Pooja Giri⁵, Sakshi Patel⁶, Shivangi Sahu⁷

¹Asst. Professor

¹⁻⁸Regional Institute of Nursing, Jabalpur (M.P), India

Date of Publication: 19/05/2026

Abstract: WHO's oral health work is focused on strengthening cost effectiveness population wide oral health promotion and oral health care within the primary care system particularly among population where access to oral health care is most limited. The WHO oral program is currently implementing a three-year roadmap (2019-2021) comprising a mix of normative work and practical support to countries through five priority activity. A top priority is the development of the WHO Global Oral Health Report, due to be launched in the second quarter of 2021. Targeting policy and decision makers, the report will describe the burden, challenges and priority actions to renew global commitment to improve oral health with in the noncommunicable disease and universal health coverage agendas. In India dental caries how been consistently increasing in prevalence and severity over the last two decades, about 80 % of children and 60% of adult suffer from dental caries.

Keywords: Children, age, knowledge, oral hygiene, demonstration.

INTRODUCTION

Oral health is now recognized as equally important in relation to general health good oral health in essential for improving ever orally health and wellbeing. Dental caries is a speech, self-esteem and daily routine activity. Early detection of thin and prompt disease progression. Dental caries and periodontal disease are the and 2 formed oral pathologies that reminds widely prevent and effect all populations throughout the life span.

OBJECTIVES-

- ❖ To assess the knowledge among mother of 4- 6-year child regarding oral hygiene before Video and demonstration-based teaching program.
- ❖ To assess the knowledge among mother regarding oral hygiene often video and demonstration-based teaching program.
- ❖ To compare the pre-test and post-test knowledge of mothers

HYPOTHESES-

H1- There will be gain in the knowledge score after the administration of demonstration-based teaching program.

H2- There will be a significant association of pre-test knowledge with selected socio demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Assess - The process of evaluating or estimating the nature, ability or quality of study regarding oral hygiene before and after the implanting of demonstration teaching program me.

EFFECTIVENESS In the study effectiveness refers to the extent to which the demonstration teaching program on oral hygiene will achieve the desire effect in terms of gain in mean post-test knowledge score.

DEMOSTRATION TEACHING PROGRAM- It is an intervention which will guide self-direction, learning to extend the knowledge of mothers of children regarding oral hygiene.

MOTHER- In this study the samples are the mothers with children 4-6 years living in rural area.

ORAL HYGIENE- Oral hygiene is the practices that the preschool children's practices to keep one self-health.

KNOWLEDGE – It refers to the current responses given by the mothers regarding oral hygiene which is elicited through structured multiple-choice questionnaire.

CHILDREN -Rural areas children between the age group 4-6 years.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: - In this study pre- experimental research approach was used.

Research Design: - This study was quasi experiment one group per test, post-test research design

The setting: - The present study was conducted at urban area (Binaki) Jabalpur city with 30 mother having children of age group 4-6 years.



Population:- Urban areas (Binaki) of Jabalpur city M.P.

Target population:- In the present study of the Target population was mother of Jabalpur city.

Accessible population:- children of age group 4-6 years

Sample & Sampling technique:-

Purposive sampling technique

FINDINGS/ DISCUSSION -

ORGANIZATION AND STUDY FINDINGS-

The analysis is described in following sections-

SECTION-1

Socio demographic variables of the mothers.

SECTION-2

Per-test knowledge score of mothers.

SECTION-3

Effectiveness of demonstration-based teaching on knowledge of mothers.

SECTION-1

Socio demographic variables of the mothers.

Association of pre-test knowledge of mothers with selected demographic variables.

Distribution of subjects according to age of child

Above data given in Table no.-03 shows that all the 60 subjects in the sample size, 24 (40%) children were between the age of 3-4 years, 21 (34%) children were between the age of 4-5 years, 15 (25%) children were between the age of 5-6 years.

Distribution of subjects according to sex of children

The data given in Table no.03, all the subjects in the sample size, 34(56.67%) were male child and 26(43.33%) were female child.

Distribution of subjects according to age of mother-

Above data given in Table no.04 shows that all the 60 subjects in the sample size, 14 (23,33%) mothers were between the age of 18-22 years, 25(41.67%) mothers were between the of 23-27 years, 21(35%) mothers were between the age group of 28-32 years.

Distribution of subjects according to educational status of mother

Above data given in Table no.05 shows that all the 60 subjects in the sample size, 13(21.67%) were illiterate, 20(33.33%) had education, 23(38.33%) had high school education, 4(6.67%) had graduation.

Distribution of subjects according to family type of mothers-

Above data given in Table no.06 shows that in studied 60 samples only mothers 35(58.33%) were from unclear family and 25(41.67%) mothers were from joint family.

Distribution of subjects according to type of religion

Above data given in Table no.-07 shows that the 60 subjects in the sample size, 43(71.67%) were from Hindu religion, 15 (25%) mothers were from Muslim religion, 2(3.33%) mothers were from Christian religion, no mothers were from Sikh religion.

Distribution of subjects according to occupation of family

Above data given in Table no. -08 shows that all the 60 subjects in the sample size, 6(10%) family were in government job, 43(71.67) family were in private job, 6(15%) were family in business, 2(3.33%) were family in agriculture.

Distribution of subjects according to income of family

Above data given in Table no.-09 shows that the 60 subjects in the sample size, 26(43.33%) family were below 5000 Rs. Monthly income, 21(35%) family were between 5001-7000 rupees monthly income, 10(16.67) family were between 7001-10,000 rupees monthly income, 3(5%) were above 10,000 rupees monthly income.

Distribution of subjects according to total no. of children in family

Above data given in Table no.-10 shows that the 60 subjects in the sample size, 18(30%) mothers were having one child, 28(46.67%) mothers were having two child, 12(20%) mothers were having three child, 2(3.33%) mothers were having more than three children.

Distribution of subjects according to information about oral hygiene

Above data given in Table no.-11 shows that the 60 subjects in the sample size, 2(3.33%) mothers had information through healthy person, 38(63.33%) mothers had information through Media, 12(20%) mothers had information through relatives and media, 8(13.33%) mothers had no information about oral hygiene.

SECTION-2

PRE-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF MOTHERS.

Assessment of pre-test knowledge mothers(N=60)

The data presented in the table no.12 fulfill the objective (1) clearly indicates that 55 mothers have poor knowledge regarding oral hygiene. The mean 9.3 & SD 1.86 also justify the knowledge of mothers.

SECTION-3

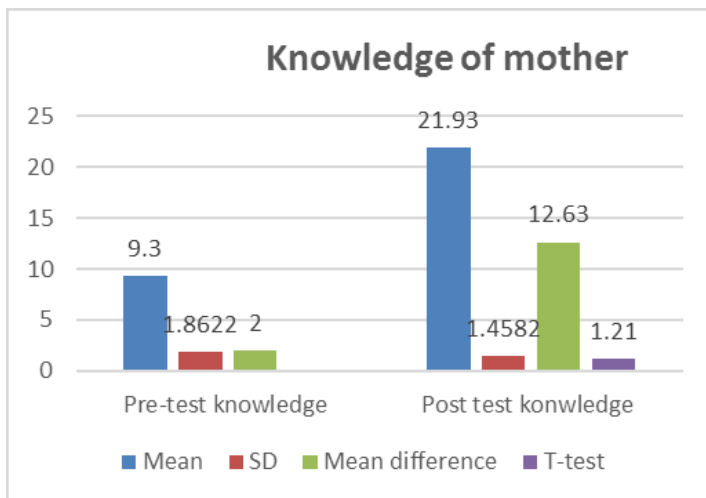
EFFECTIVENESS OF DEMONSTRATION-BASED TEACHING ON KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS.

TABLE NO.1

Effectiveness of demonstration-based teaching program on knowledge of mothers

S.NO	DESCRIPTION	MEAN	SD	MEAN DIFFERENCE	T-TEST
1.	Pre-test knowledge	9.3	1.8622	12.63	1.21
2.	Post-test knowledge	21.93	1.4582		

full fills the objective No-02. The effectiveness of demonstration-based teaching program between pre and post knowledge made by t-test. The pre-test and post-test knowledge was statistically tested by applying t-test method at the level of 0.05%. In this case the calculated value of t is less than the table value (2.326), the hypothesis is accepted.



ASSOCIATION OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF MOTHERS WITH

Association of pre-test knowledge of mother with selected demographic variables (N=60)

The association between knowledge regarding oral hygiene age 4-6 years children among mother with selected demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi-square test. The variable age of the mother was found most significant. The variables age of the child, family type, occupation and information about oral hygiene was found significant. Other variables were not found significant.

LIMITATION

1. The study can be replicated using a large sample there by findings can be generalized to a large population.
2. The study could be conducted in the hospital settings so that wider area will be helpful in propagating oral hygiene.
3. Comparative study could be conducted between urban and rural and also between literate to non-literate, to know the knowledge and practice between both the group.
4. An experimental study could be conducted by interviewing only children with dental decay and dental cavity.
5. The mothers should be given a demonstration class about brush technique.
6. Educational programs could be designed to create awareness among the students and also to educate the mothers about oral hygiene. This also helps to current the wrong practices practiced by mothers about brush technique.

ETHICAL GUIDELINES

- Permission was obtained from the hospital authority.
- Informed consent was taken from participants.
- Confidentiality of participants' information was maintained.

- Participants were allowed to withdraw from the study at any time.

IMPLICATIONS

Every person has the right to health by law. Attainment of health is very is every one's responsibility. Such person should seek knowledge regarding health within his or her reach capacity, pace and interest. Necessary knowledge gained at the right time ensure positive attitude and knowledge gained at the right time ensures positive attitude and practices.

The present study findings have implications for nursing practices, nursing education, nursing administration, nursing research and community education.

CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion- the pre-test knowledge of mothers of children between 4-6 years regarding oral hygiene was poor. Demonstration based teaching program was effective in order to improve the knowledge of mothers of children between 4-6 years.

The mean pre-test score was 9.3. The post-test score of samples was 21.93. This means that demonstration-based teaching program was effective in order to improve the knowledge of mothers of children between 4-6 years.

It also indicated that good results were obtained after administration of demonstration-based teaching program.

REFERENCE

- ❖ Adele P."CHILD HEALTH NURSING CARE OF CHILD AND FAMILY " 1st edition 2010,new York Lippincott publication .
- ❖ Basavanthappa B.T ,NURSING RESEARCH new delhi ,jaypee brothers medical publishing 1st edition 2013.
- ❖ Gupta suraj ,THE SHORT TEXT BOOK OF PEDIATRICS New delhi ,jaypee brothers 10 edition 2011