

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and practice of mothers of infants regarding sensory stimulation with a view to develop an information module in selected hospital, Hyderabad, Telangana

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ABSTRACT

Infancy is the earliest stage of life, spanning from birth to one year old. The term infant derived from Latin word “in-fans” meaning unable to speak. So the infants mainly interact with others through their senses and respond to basic communication cues. The study was done with 30 samples. Majority 12 (40%) were with the age of 0-3 months. Regard gender among subject’s majority 18(60%) were females and 12(40%) were males. Regard to education among subjects 20 (66.7%) were primary educated. Regard occupation among subject majority 18 (60%) were private employees. Regard to type of family among subjects 18(60%) were with nuclear family and 18(60%) were with joint family. Regard to marriage among subjects majority 22(73.6%). Regard to type of delivery among subjects majority 18(60%) and regarding immunization majority 20 (66.6%) were immunized.

Keywords: Descriptive, Knowledge, Practice, Mothers of Infants, Sensory Stimulation, Information Module.

INTRODUCTION

Infant stimulation is a process of providing supplemental sensory stimulation in any or all of the sensory modalities (visual, auditory, tactile, vestibular, olfactory, gustatory) to an infant as a therapeutic intervention. Sensory development is a complex process involving both morphological and neurological component. Sensory stimulation is the input and sensation you receive when one or more of your senses are activated. The basic physical structure of the sensory receptors develops early in pregnancy, however most development of the senses occurs during the last 16-20 weeks of gestation in response to in uteri stimuli. So, the sensory development in infants begins at birth because they are born with functional sensory system. The sensory system mature rapidly in the first year of life and continue to mature with time, experience and brain maturation.

Objectives of the Study

- To assess the knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among mothers of infants.
- To assess the practice regarding sensory stimulation among mothers of infants.
- To determine the association between knowledge and practice regarding sensory stimulation among mothers of infants with selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses

H1: There is a significant association between post test knowledge scores regarding knowledge and practice of mothers of infants regarding sensory stimulation among mothers of infants with selected demographic variables

Assumptions

- Mothers may not have knowledge and practice of mothers of infants regarding sensory stimulation. .
- Information module may have some impact on knowledge for infant mothers regarding sensory stimulation.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Quantitative research approach was used for the study.

Research design: Non experimental descriptive research design is adapted for the present study

Variables:

- **Independent variable:** The independent variable in the study was Information Module. regarding sensory stimulation mothers of Infants.
- **Dependent variable:** The dependent variable is level of knowledge mothers of Infants regarding sensory stimulation

Setting: The study was conducted in Kamineni Hospital, L B Nagar, Hyderabad.

Population: The population for the study included the mothers of Infants who were admitted in Kamineni Hospital, L B Nagar, Hyderabad.

Sample and sample size: The samples were selected conveniently from the mothers of Infants who were admitted in Kamineni Hospital, L B Nagar, Hyderabad. and the sample size consisted of 30 mothers of mothers of Infants.

Sampling technique: Non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted for the selection of samples.

Sampling criteria:

Inclusion criteria:

- Mothers who were having Infants and admitted in the hospital.
- Mothers who were in the age group of 20-40 years.
- Mothers who were willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers who were able to speak and understand English and Telugu.

Exclusion criteria:

- Mothers who were not having Infants and not admitted in the hospital
- Mothers who were in the age group of below 20 and above 40 years.
- Mothers who were not willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers who were not able to speak and understand English and Telugu.

Description of the tool: The tool used in this study had three parts: Part- A deals Demographic variables and Knowledge questionnaire which consisted of 25 multiple choice questions to assess the knowledge regarding knowledge on sensory stimulation among mother's of Infants. The total score allotted for the Part-B was 25. Part- C is consists of modified sensory checklist.

Data collection procedure: The investigator collected data with knowledge questionnaire and sensory check list and after that Information booklet given to all Mothers of Infants

Plan for data analysis: The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The demographic variables were analyzed by using frequency and percentage. Mean and standard deviation was used to analyze the knowledge regarding knowledge and practice among mothers of infants regarding sensory stimuli.

RESULTS

The data was organized under the following headings:

Section-A Deals with distribution of samples based on demographic variables.

The demographic characteristics of sample shows that 30 samples. Majority 12 (40%) were with the age of 0-3 months. Regard gender among subject's majority 18(60%) were females and 12(40%) were males. Regard to education among

subjects 20 (66.7%) were primary educated. Regard occupation among subject majority 18 (60%) were private employees. Regard to type of family among subjects 18(60%) were with nuclear family and 18(60%) were with joint family. Regard to marriage among subjects majority 22(73.6%). Regard to type of delivery among subjects majority 18(60%) and regarding immunization majority 20 (66.6%) were immunized.

Section- B Deals with knowledge on the knowledge regarding knowledge and practice among mothers of infants regarding sensory stimuli

Frequency and percentage of distribution of knowledge mothers of infants regarding sensory stimuli

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	6	20%
Average	11	36.7%
Adequate	13	43.3%

The above data reveals that majority 13(43.3%) of mothers are having below average knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among infants, 11(36.7%) are having average knowledge and 6 (20%) are having above average knowledge.

Mean, mean percentage, standard deviation of mothers regarding sensory stimulation among infants.

Maximum Score	Mean Score	Mean Percentage	Standard Deviation
25	11.87	42.3	3.88

Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers regarding practice of sensory stimulation among mothers of infants

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate	4	13.4%
Average	10	33.3%
Adequate	16	53.3%

The above data reveals that majority 16(53.3%) are having adequate practice in sensory stimulation in infants, 10(33.3%) are having average practice and 4(13.4%) are having inadequate practice

Section-C Association between the knowledge levels with selected demographic variables of mothers of Infants

The chi square analysis at 0.05 level of significance computed between knowledge and practice of sensory stimulation in infants with their selected Background variables.

There was a Significant association related to age and gender in sensory stimulation in infants Where there was no significant as type of family variable in sensory stimulation in infants type of marriage, Education and Occupation of mother variable in sensory stimulation in infants. And there is no significant association related to immunization.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the present study revealed that, the demographic characteristics of sample shows that 30 samples. Majority 12 (40%) were with the age of 0-3 months. Regard gender among subject’s majority 18(60%) were females and 12(40%) were males. Regard to education among subjects 20 (66.7%) were primary educated. Regard occupation among subject majority 18 (60%) were private employees. Regard to type of family among subjects 18(60%) were with nuclear family and 18(60%) were with joint family. Regard to marriage among subjects majority 22(73.6%). Regard to type of delivery among subjects majority 18(60%) and regarding immunization majority 20 (66.6%) were immunized.

Knowledge on the knowledge regarding knowledge and practice among mothers of infants regarding sensory stimuli the data reveals that majority 13(43.3%) of mothers are having below average knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among infants, 11(36.7%) are having average knowledge and 6 (20%) are having above average knowledge

Practice on the knowledge regarding knowledge and practice among mothers of infants regarding sensory stimuli reveals that majority 16(53.3%) are having adequate practice in sensory stimulation in infants, 10(33.3%) are having average practice and 4(13.4%) are having inadequate practice

There was a Significant association related to age and gender in sensory stimulation in infants Where there was no significant as type of family variable in sensory stimulation in infants type of marriage, Education and Occupation of mother variable in sensory stimulation in infants. And there is no significant association related to immunization

CONCLUSION

The present study was carried out to assess the effectiveness of information module regarding sensory stimulation among infants in Kamineni Hospital. The study findings revealed that majority of the women had below average knowledge regarding sensory stimulation.

The information module was developed, validated and distributed. The result of the study may provide important baseline information about awareness on sensory stimulation among infants. The study result shows that the association between the knowledge and practice regarding sensory stimulation among mothers of infants with selected demographic variables.

There was a need to increase the level of knowledge and practice on sensory stimulation among infants. Therefore, health care professional should develop various effective programmes to help the mothers of infants to acquire above average knowledge for providing the better sensory stimulation practices.

IMPLICATIONS

Implications of the Study

The investigator has drawn the following from the study that is vital concern for nursing services, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research.

Nursing Practice

- The mother's need to have adequate knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among infants. The findings imply that there is a need for regular health education programmes to be carried out by nurses.
- The study throw light on the areas where women lacks in knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among infants, this will help in the nursing practice to identify the lacunae in the knowledge possessed by the women who reside at rural as well urban. The health professionals have primary responsibility to provide health.

Nursing Education

- An awareness need to be created among women regarding sensory stimulation among infants.
- Nurse educators need to organize regular short-term training programmes, workshops etc.
- Nurse education programmes help the mothers to practice the effective sensory stimulation practices for infants and thereby prevent the neurological problems in infants.

Nursing Research

- .There is need for extended and intensive research in the area of educating the staff nurses about sensory stimulation among infants.
- Research can help and increase the body of nursing knowledge, which improves the care provided.
- Although actual performance is important, use of observation to explore nurse performance is limited in clinical setting. "The potential of observation in research in this nature has yet to be fully exploited."

Nursing Administration

- Nurses as an administrator can plan and organize educational programs. Nurse administrator can organize in service education programme for the nurses to increase their knowledge regarding sensory stimulation among infants .
- Nurses need to involve more actively in the preventive, educating, and giving more education programmes.
- Nurse administrator should encourage nurse to involve themselves in preventive programmes at Urban, rural and Town.
- Nurse administrator should also plan for continuing nursing education programmes on various aspects of sensory stimulation techniques, which will help the nurses to take care of infants with behavioural and neurological problems and complications.

Recommendations:

- The study can be repeated on the large sample for better generalization of the findings.
- A similar study may also be conducted in other setting made for future research.
- A comparative study can be conducted with rural and urban area.
- The similar study can be done to test the effectiveness of various teaching aids in imparting knowledge on sensory stimulation among mother's of infants.
- An experimental study can be done to test the effectiveness of knowledge and practice regarding sensory stimulation among mother's of infants.

Limitations:

- This study was confined to only 30 mother's of infants who were admitted in the Kamineni Hospital.
- The study was limited with fewer samples.
- The generalization of the study findings limited to the sample studied.

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