Summary

Nearly half of the subjects (54%) were able to identify normal child temperature, but they had bad knowledge about tool, site and time required to measure body temperature.

The study also revealed that majority of the subjects were not able to define fever correctly (87%), its causes (60%), manifestation (54%) and complication (79%).

The study revealed that majority of the subjects were able to identify the right time to seek medical help when their children had fever (44%) and right person to give care (81%).

As regards mothers practices when fever occurs (44% & 26%) of subjects used to manage a feverish condition by application of cold compresses and by given antipyretics respectively. While one third of them follow the right procedure to reduce body temperature by applied compresses with tepid water.

Regard clothing for feverish children. Only (14%) of subjects used to dress their children the light clothes which is a good habit. While (86%) keep them in the usual clothes.

In relation to feeding the feverish children. The majority of the subjects continue following the usual feeding pattern wether milk or food and some of them gave fluids
and light food. While nearly third of the subjects stop milk and gave fluids.

For the attitude of the subjects toward bathing the feverish children. Majority of them so strict to give bath (21%) may be fear of respiratory complication. While (29%) of them used to give a bath either complete or partial.

The present study showed that the highest percent reported for the subjects source of information about fever was personal experience followed by governmental hospitals and health units.

As regards relation between mothers education and their Knowledge about care of feverish children. The result revealed that education seem to be a significant factor affecting mothers Knowledge. Educated mothers knew more about fever. No relation was found between mothers education, causes and associated manifestation of fever. However, significant differences was found between mothers education and their Knowledge about definition, complication of fever and right time to seek medical help. Educated mothers reported more correct answers as compared to illiterate mothers.

Also the result revealed that educated mothers had good practices related to compresses, clothing, diet and bathing for feverish children as compared to illiterate ones.
No relation was found between mothers educations and their practices related to diet and bathing. However significant differences was found between mothers education and their practices about compresses and clothing.

The results of the study revealed that there was a significant relation between mothers age and their Knowledge, practices about care of feverish children. Where the younger mothers reported more correct answers as compared to older mothers.

As far as the relation of mothers number of children and their Knowledge about fever. The present study revealed that mothers have 3 children knew more about fever. No relation was found between mothers number of children and Knowledge about cause, manifestation and right tine to seek medical help. However significant difference were found between mothers number of children and definition, complication and right person who give care to feverish child.

Also the present study showed that there was a significant statistically difference between mothers number of children and practices about care of feverish child.