

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

INTRODUCTION :

Gastroenteritis remains one of the leading causes of child hood morbidity and mortality in developing nations with an estimated 3 to 5 billion cases per year world wide, 5 to 18 million deaths each year are attributable to gastroenteritis, these deaths may be either to a cute dehydration or to the vicious cycle of diarrhea and malnutrition (*Rudolf and Levene 1999*).

AIM OF THE WORK :

- * Assess mother's knowledge and practice about care of their children suffering from gastroenteritis.
- * Design and implement an teaching program according to mother's deficit needs.
- * Evaluate the effect of the program on the mothers knowledge and practice.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS :

SETTING :

- The program was implemented in the pediatric medical department at Benha university Hospital .

SUBJECTS :

- A systematic random sample of 50 mothers had been chosen, whose children suffering from gastroenteritis with dehydration.

TOOLS :

- Two tools were used in this study :
 - A) -A presided questionnaire schedule which covered data about :
 - Mothers age, education level, employment.
 - Children age, Sex, the child's ranking and pattern of feeding.

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- Mothers knowledge about gastroenteritis, Dehydration, feeding, prevention and control of gastroenteritis.

B- Observation sheet was designed to assess mothers practice during the performance of some skills necessary for caring of their children :

Such as :

- Hand washing
- ORS preparation
- Rate of administration of ORS.
- Breast care
- Bottle care
- Diaper care

EXPLORATORY PHASE :

A pilot study was carried out on ten mothers. According to the results obtained from this study, the necessary modification in the study tools and contents was done.

EDUCATION PROGRAM :

According to the finding of the exploratory phase, the mothers needs were determined. So, general and specific objectives of the program were stated. Program content as well as teaching strategies was prepared.

EVALUATION :

The same tools used for the assessment (questionnaire sheet and observation sheet) were used to evaluate the immediate effect of the program and also after six months.

RESULTS :

- Lack of mothers knowledge and practice regarding care of their children suffering from gastroenteritis before the program implementation.

- Improvement of total mothers knowledge and practice regarding their children especially immediately after the program implementation.
- Knowledge and practice that has been taught during the program was retained by the mothers after six months (in the follow up phase), it was still better than that before the program.
- A significant difference was found between pre and post-test program . also between the post test and follow up phase .

FROM THE PRESENT STUDY WE COULD CONCLUDE THAT :

- * The majority of mothers had lack knowledge and practice about the care of their children suffering from gastroenteritis before the program.
- * After program implementation mothers had good knowledge and consequently improved their practice toward care and prevention of gastroenteritis.
- * The result of this study have generally put into evidence, the beneficial effect of the health teaching program as it had a positive impact on the gain of knowledge and lead to better practice of mothers.