

Summary

Introduction:

Mothers and children constitute the majority of the population and can be considered vulnerable populations. Nurse should help the mother to increase competence in caring for her baby. Every child has physiological needs that must be met. Mothers achieve needs, which are usually psychological and educational, moreover, mothers need to learn about their babies for loving care, nutrition, safety, cleanliness, clothing and health care.

This study conducted to assess mothers' health promotive needs (knowledge and practice) of their children care within the first two years of life , plan and implement of health promotion program based on the previously detected needs of mothers' toward care of their children and Evaluate the degree of the mothers' improvement (knowledge and practice) toward health promotion of their children within the first two years of life.

The program was implemented in two MCH centers Damlo and Moshtohor in Kalyobia . A systematic random sample of 100 mothers had been chosen, those had healthy children within the first two years.

-Three tools were used in this study A- an interviewing questionnaire to cover the following main areas: , sociodemographic characteristics of mothers regarding age, educational level, employment, family size, monthly income , marital status, number of living children ,Children age and Mothers knowledge about growth

and development, breast and bottle feeding, weaning, hygiene, immunization play, sheep, common childhood problems and accident prevention. B- observation checklist was designed to assess mothers practice during the performance of some skills necessary for caring of their children such as breast feeding, bottle feeding, preparation of food, stump care, bathing , diaper care, dressing, immunization and safety measures. C- home environment assessment for environmental safety of the child, such as housing condition ventilation, illumination, water source, sewage disposal, refuse collection kitchen, accidents potentials and hazards for electricity, drug storage , fire sources and windows.

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.

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 methods was prepared.

The same tools used for the assessment (questionnaire sheet, observation sheet) were used to evaluate the immediate effect of the program.

The main Results of this study

- Lack of mothers knowledge and practice regarding care of their children.
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- Improvement of total mothers knowledge and practice regarding their children especially immediately after the program implementation.
- A significant difference was found between pre and post-test program.

From the present study we could conclude that:

- The most of mothers had inadequate knowledge and practice about the care of their children is related to the mother's education, occupation etc.....
 - After program implementation mothers improved knowledge and consequently improved their practice toward their children care.
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