

## **A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TOMATO FLU AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE YEAR CHILDREN AT SELECTED RURAL AREA OF KANPUR,UTTAR PRADESH.**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Tomato Flu, also known as Hand Foot and Mouth disease the red, painful blisters that appear all over the body and grow over time until they resemble tomatoes gave the illness its name. These blisters mimic those that young people who have the monkeypox virus experience. Along with tomato flu, skin rashes that irritate the skin also develop. Additional signs and symptoms of dengue are similar to those of other viral illnesses, such as fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, dehydration, swelling of the joints, and body aches. The therapy for tomato flu is similar to that for chikungunya, dengue, and hand, foot, and mouth disease because these illnesses have similarities with each other, including isolation, rest, plenty of fluids, and the use of a hot water sponge to relieve itching and rashes. It is necessary to use paracetamol as supportive therapy for fever, body aches, and other symptoms.

A total of 60 mothers of under five year children were selected. According to their age group, (55%) mothers of under five year children age group of (18-25year), (30%) mothers of under five year children age group of (26-30years) of age, (15%) mothers of under five year children age group of (31-35year) of age, (00.0%) mothers of under five year children age group of (36-40year) of age. According to their religion, about (61.66%) were Hindu, (20%) were from Muslim, (10%) were Christian, (8.33%) were others. According to marital status, about (71.66%) were married, (13.33%) were divorce and (15%) were widow. According to their educational status, about (18.33%) were from primary school education, (53.33%) were from intermediate, (21.66%) were from graduated, (6.77%) were from post-graduate. According to source of income, majority (60%) were self, (40%) were husband. According to occupation, majority (55%) was from Housewife, (45%) was working women. According to previous knowledge regarding tomato flu, about (90%) was no knowledge and (10%) had knowledge regarding tomato flu. According to family history of tomato flu, about (18%) was no knowledge and (82%) had knowledge regarding tomato flu. Overall majority of (18.34%) had moderate knowledge, (81.66%) have inadequate knowledge and (0.00%) had adequate knowledge in pre- test. Overall majority of (51.67%) had adequate knowledge, (48.33%) had moderate knowledge and (0.00%) had inadequate knowledge in post-test. The pre-test Score was (0.64) and post-test score was (0.32) suggesting that the informational booklet was effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers of under five year children. Demographic variable like age, gender, socio economic status, educational level, marital status of mother, source of income, occupation, Family History of tomato flu, previous knowledge

regarding tomato flu and source of information were found non-significant at  $<0.05$  level of significance.

**Keywords:** Tomato Flu, Mother's of under five year children.

## INTRODUCTION:

A pathogenic microbial agent, such as pathogenic viruses, pathogenic bacteria, fungi, or protozoa: multicellular parasites, must exist for an infectious disease to manifest clinically. It has been suggested that the history of infectious diseases mirrors the history of the human species. Humans have been exposed to a wide variety of contagious diseases over the years, including AIDS, typhoid, fever, cholera, malaria, and the black death from the plague, among others.

Tomato Flu, a normally benign viral infection of children, was made in 1948. In the Kollam district of Kerala, India, in May 2022, an infectious viral illness with an unidentified etiologic agent first appeared. This illness had the typical flu symptoms, including fever, tiredness, and body aches. It was distinguished by the appearance of red, uncomfortable blisters the size of tomatoes, which gave it the nickname "Tomato Flu." This illness was rapidly spreading among young children, much like the conventional hand food mouth diseases. The two main viruses causing Tomato Flu are coxsackievirus A16 (CV-A16) and human enterovirus 71 (EV-A71) of Tomato Flu did not attract much attention for a long time since the infection was thought to be a minor viral infection with self-limiting clinical symptoms that went away in 5 to 7 days. More than 82 children under the age of five who have the infection have been recorded by the local government hospitals as of July 26, 2022.<sup>6</sup> Anchal, Aryankavu, and Neduvathur are the other Keralan regions that have been impacted. The red, painful blisters that appear all over the body and grow over time until they resemble tomatoes gave the illness its name. These blisters mimic those that young people who have the monkeypox virus experience. Along with tomato flu, skin rashes that irritate the skin also develop. Additional signs and symptoms of dengue are similar to those of other viral illnesses, such as fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, fever, dehydration, swelling of the joints, and body aches.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY:

One of the main objectives in the field of disease prevention and promotion. The goal of prevention is to discover illness-related risk factors so that people can be informed about them and utilise that knowledge to alter their behaviour and reduce their risk of contracting the disease. Seasonal influenza, commonly referred to as tomato flu, is an infectious viral disease that annually affects millions of people worldwide, especially kids under the age of five. The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that seasonal influenza causes 3-5 million serious disease cases and 290,000–650,000 fatalities globally each year.

Due to inadequate reporting and surveillance systems, particularly in rural regions, the impact of influenza in India is not fully understood. However, research indicates that influenza is a major factor in both hospitalisation and respiratory illness in young children. Mothers are extremely important to their children's health and wellbeing, especially in rural settings. They are in charge

of giving care, supplying food, and enforcing sanitary standards that can stop the spread of contagious diseases. However, young children may be at danger due to a lack of understanding and awareness about the transmission, prevention, and treatment of tomato flucervicalgia, as well as improved productivity and quality of life for those who are affected.

### **PROBLEM STATEMENT:**

“A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Information Booklet on knowledge regarding Tomato Flu among Mothers of Under Five Year Children at Selected Rural Area of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.”

### **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:**

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding Tomato Flu among mothers of under five year children at selected rural area of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet on knowledge regarding Tomato Flu among mothers of under five year children at selected rural area of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
3. To find out the association between the level of knowledge regarding Tomato Flu among mothers of under five year children pre-test score with their selected socio demographic variables.

### **HYPOTHESIS:**

- ❖ **H<sub>01</sub>**- There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding Tomato Flu among Mothers of Under Five Year Children.
- ❖ **H<sub>02</sub>**- There is no significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding Tomato Flu among Mothers of Under Five Year Children with their selected socio demographic variable.
- ❖ **H<sub>1</sub>**- There is significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding Tomato Flu among Mothers of Under Five Year Children.
- ❖ **H<sub>2</sub>** - There is significant association between pre-test knowledge score regarding Tomato Flu among Mothers of Under Five Year Children with their selected socio demographic variable.

### **METHODS AND MATERIALS:**

**Research Approach:** The quantitative research approach was used in the current study.

**Research Design:** The design selected for the present study was quasi-experimental, one group pre-test & post-test research design was used in the current study.

### **VARAIBLES:**

#### **Independent Variable:**

The independent variable in this study was information booklet on Tomato Flu provided to the mothers of under five-year children.

#### **Dependent Variable:**

In the present study, dependent variable in the study is the level of knowledge regarding Tomato Flu among mothers of under five-year children.

## **POPULATION:**

The population for the study was mothers of under five year children at rural area.

## **TARGET POPULATION:**

The population of present study consist of Mothers of under five year children in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

## **ACCESSIBLE POPULATION:**

The population of present study consist of Mothers of under five year children in Shadipur, Mandhana, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

## **SAMPLE**

In this study the sample was Mothers Of Under Five Year Children at selected rural area of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

## **SAMPLE SIZE**

In this study, sample size was 60. The study was limited to a specific number of mothers of under five year children at selected rural area of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

## **SAMPLING TECHNIQUES**

A non-probability convenience sampling technique was used to select the subject for the study.

## **FOR SELECTING CRITERIA SAMPLE:**

### **Inclusive Criteria:**

The inclusive criteria for this study include:

1. Mothers of children under the age of five years.
2. Mothers who understood and communicated in the language(s) used in the information booklet and study materials.

### **Exclusive Criteria:**

The exclusion criteria for this study include the following:

1. Mothers with children older than five years.
2. Mothers who do not understood or communicated in the language(s) used in the information booklet and study materials.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL:**

### **Section A: Socio-demographic variables**

A Self Structured knowledge questionnaire consists of demographic data of the subjects. It consists of socio-demographic information such as age, religion, marital status, educational qualifications, source of income, occupation, previous knowledge regarding Tomato flu, family history of Tomato Flu.

### **Section B: Self-structured knowledge questionnaire.**

This section includes 25 multiple choice question regarding Tomato Flu.

## **RESULTS AND FINDINGS:**

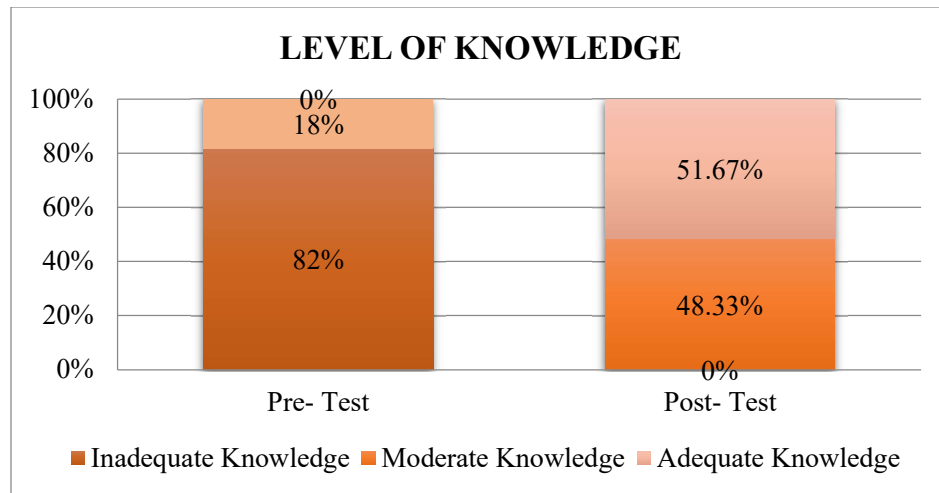
**Section A:** The major findings of the present study were:

- ❖ The majority 55% of mothers of under five year children were in the age group of 18-25 years and least 0% of mothers of under five year children in the age group of 36-40 years.
- ❖ The majority 100% of mothers of under five year children were females and least 00.0% of workers were males.
- ❖ The majority 61.66% of Religion status are Hindu among mothers of under five year children and least 8.33% are belongs to other religion.
- ❖ The majority 71.66% of married mothers of under five year children and least 15% were widow mothers of under five year children.
- ❖ The majority 53.33% of educational qualification of mothers of under five year children were intermediate and least 6.66% were post graduated.
- ❖ The majority 60% of source of income of mothers of under five year children were self and least 40% were husband.
- ❖ The majority 55% of occupation of mothers of under five year children were Housewife and least 45% were working women.
- ❖ The majority 90% of mothers of under five year children have no previous knowledge regarding tomato flu and least 10% were yes.
- ❖ The majority 82% of mothers of under five year children had family history of tomato flu and least 18% were no.

**Section B:**

**Table 1: Distribution of mothers of under five year children according to the pre-test and post-test level of knowledge on tomato flu.**  
n=60

S. No	Level Of Knowledge	Pre-Test		Post-Test	
		F	%	F	%
1.	Inadequate knowledge (0-08)	49	81.66%	00	00%
2.	Moderate knowledge (09-18)	11	18.34%	29	48.33%
3.	Adequate knowledge (19-25)	00	00%	31	51.67%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>100%</b>



### Section C:

Comparison of pre-test and post-test level of knowledge regarding tomato flu among mothers of under five year children.

Mean of pre-test (7.05) and post-test (18.51) and mean difference of pre-test, post-test (11.46) and standard deviation of pre-test (0.64) and post-test (0.32).

### Section D:

## EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATION BOOKLET ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING TOMATO FLU AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE YEAR CHILDREN.

**Table 2: Frequency, Mean, mean difference, paired “t” test of structured questionnaire.**

S.NO	Level of knowledge	Mean	Mean difference	SD	't' Value
1.	Pre-test	7.05	11.46	0.64	4.1
2.	Post-test	18.51		0.32	

Therefore, the findings implied that the information booklet had significant effect in the improvement of Mothers of Under Five Year Children regarding Tomato Flu. Hence, the formulated research **hypothesis H<sub>1</sub>** was accepted because there were significant differences between the Pre-test and Post-test knowledge regarding Tomato Flu.

### NURSING IMPLICATION:

- Location of the study can be seen in the area of nursing services, nursing education, nursing administration, and nursing research, community health nursing.

### Nursing services

- The implication of nursing services that the nurses play an important role in the awareness informational booklet help the mothers of under five year children to update their knowledge.
- The finding of the study can be disseminated to motivate nurses to awareness program.

### **Nursing Education**

- The nurse educators can recommend this topic to the student for health education activities of Community to increase the knowledge level of mothers of under five year children regarding tomato flu.
- The findings will help the nursing students to understand the need to be equipped with adequate knowledge.

### **Nursing Administration**

- The findings of the study help the nurse administrators to take appropriate measures about providing knowledge to mothers of under five year children regarding tomato flu.
- Continuous quality assessment can be done to assist the quality of education provided to the mothers of under five year children regarding tomato flu.

### **Nursing Research**

- Nursing practice need to be based on scientific knowledge because nurses are facing lots of challenges while delivering health service the people.
- That has to encourage further study regarding tomato flu.
- The study finding help to motivate and initiate for the research related to the effectiveness of the awareness informational booklet regarding tomato flu.

### **Community Health Nursing**

- Nurses have expanded and extended role of promotion prevention, curative and rehabilitation of individual family and community level.
- Nurses can provide centralize approach regarding tomato flu by taking action to impart knowledge to the committee people.

### **Recommendation**

- On the basis of the findings of the study following recommendations put forward for further research.
- A similar study can be replicated on large samples to generalize the findings
- A similar study can be conducted loaded by including additional or different demography.
- A similar study can be conducted by using true experimental approach.
- Can be better to have as experimental study.

### **Limitations:**

- The sample for the study was limited to 60 samples.

- The study was limited to mothers of under five year children.
- Duration of the data collection process was 2 weeks only.

## CONCLUSION:

The present study was aimed at assess the effectiveness of **Information Booklet on knowledge regarding Tomato Flu among Mothers of Under Five Year Children** the recent data was collected and analysed statically based on selected rural area of Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh. On basis of findings of the study following conclusion were drawn: In the pre-test knowledge based on selected areas Kanpur Uttar Pradesh regarding tomato flu so that among 60 mothers of under five year children 11(18.34%) had moderate knowledge and 49 (81.66%) has inadequate knowledge and 0 (00.0%) had adequate knowledge in pre-test and 31 (51.67 %) had adequate knowledge 29 (48.33%) had moderate knowledge and no one had inadequate knowledge in post-test. It was inferred that, most of the mothers had moderate knowledge in pre- test & most of had adequate knowledge in post-test.

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