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Afr. J. Biomed. Res. Vol. 27(4s) (November 2024); 1293-1296

Research Article

“A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Dental Hygiene Among Parents Of Disabled Child In Selected Hospitals Of Pune City”

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Abstract

Introduction: Children with special health care needs are those who need extra care due to the disability they have. The disability may be in the form of physical, medical or intellectual (that is mental, communication, developmental, neurological or learning) disorders. The overall prevalence of disability in India based on secondary data analysis of the NFHS-5 survey (2019–2021) was 0.93% and 5.11% of households have one or more Disability. Locomotor disabilities accounted for 44.73% of all disabilities, followed by mental and speech disabilities. Oral health is an integral part of any individual's overall well-being. The importance of oral hygiene care is supreme, especially in disabled children. Parents of such children are more focused on dealing with urgent medical issues, oral health becomes neglected. It is important to maintain a balance between physical and oral health to maintain the well-being of the child.

Title- “A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding dental hygiene among parents of disabled child in selected hospitals of Pune city.”

Objectives:- 1.To assess knowledge regarding dental hygiene among parents of disabled child. 2. To associate the knowledge findings with selected demographic variables.

Materials and Methodology: Non experimental descriptive research design was adopted. The approach of this research was quantitative. The sample size was 200. The sampling technique was non-probability purposive sampling technique. The inclusion criteria for the research include parents of disabled child whose age between the 6 to 14 years. Parents who can read Marathi, Hindi and English Exclusion criteria include parents who were not available at the time of data collection. Samples were compiled from selected urban areas of Pune city. A self- constructed questionnaire involving demographic variables and a set of 24 questions were provided to each sample.

Result: Majority of sample 139 (69.5 %) had average knowledge, 57 (28.5%) sample had poor knowledge and only 4 (2%) samples had good knowledge regarding dental hygiene among parents of disabled child. Mean value computed as 12.89 and S.D as 3.98. Chi-square test was used to find out the association with demographic variables. There is no statistically significantly association was found with the selected demographic variables as the obtained p values were greater than 0.05.

Conclusion: Analysis revealed that the parents of disabled child had average knowledge regarding dental hygiene.

Keywords: Assess, Knowledge, Dental hygiene, Parents of disabled child.

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Received: 19/10/2024

Acceptance: 06/11/2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53555/AJBR.v27i4S.3789>

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Afr. J. Biomed. Res. Vol. 27, No.4s (November) 2024

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Introduction

It is observed that poor dental health knowledge plays a major role in the prevalence of dental diseases. Our society in its attitude towards dental health has been giving it less importance as compared to general health. Disabled children are at a greater risk of dental problems. The child may not be able to brush by himself/herself so the parent or caregiver must assist in teeth brushing twice daily and develop a routine. It is important to instill the importance of dental hygiene in the child's mind from the very beginning. They usually have limitations on daily activities, and require more extensive dental and medical services. Oral health is an integral part of any individual's overall well-being. The importance of oral hygiene care is supreme, especially in disabled children. Parents of such children are more focused on dealing with urgent medical issues, oral health becomes neglected. It is important to maintain a balance between physical and oral health to maintain the well-being of the child. Around 7.62 percent of India's total population with disability was children, at approximately 2.04 million children out of 26.8 million of disabled people. Meanwhile, the disabled children in Bihar and Meghalaya accounted for respectively around 12.48 percent and 11.41 percent of the total disabled population in these regions. In comparison, just over 3.4 percent of disabled people in Sikkim and in Kerala were children.

Aim of study: The aim of this study is to assess the knowledge regarding dental hygiene among parents of disabled child in selected hospitals of Pune city.

Objectives:- 1. To assess knowledge regarding dental hygiene among parents of disabled child. 2. To associate the knowledge findings with selected demographic variables.

Research methodology: Non-experimental descriptive research design was implemented. A total of 200 among

parents of disabled child were selected using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Reliability of this study was done using test-retest method and 'r' value interpreted as 0.79. Later on, pilot study was conducted with 20 samples which revealed that the study was feasible.

Data analysis and interpretation:

1. The data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.
2. Frequency and percentage distribution to assess socio-demographic characteristics of among parents of disabled child
3. Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score among parents of disabled child regarding dental hygiene.
4. Mean, median and standard deviation in terms of knowledge score of children regarding dental hygiene.
5. Chi square test to establish association between the knowledge regarding dental hygiene among children and demographic variables.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Section-1: Demographic data- majority 124 (62%) belonged to the 23-30 year of age group of parent, majority 109 (54.5%) belonged to the female child, Findings also depict that Majority of participants 115 (57.5%) were from private service, regarding education of parent, 148 (74%) the participants were with secondary, In further income of family per month majority of participant were 133 (44.3%) were have between the range of 200001-30000/-, The data shown that, regarding type of family majority of the participant were 175 (58.4%) from nuclear family, Place of residence, majority 147 (73.5%) of the parents were from urban area, around 159 (79.5%) mother is taking care of disabled child.

Section-2: Knowledge Score

Table.1: Distribution of frequency and percentage with respect to knowledge score. (n=200)

KNOWLEDGE SCORE			MEAN	S.D
CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE		
POOR	57	28.5%	12.89	3.98
AVERAGE	139	69.5%		
GOOD	4	2%		

Findings:-Table shows that

- Majority **139 (69.5%)** of parents of disabled child have **Average knowledge** about dental hygiene.
- **57 (28.5%)** have **Poor knowledge** about dental hygiene.
- **4 (2%)** only have **Good knowledge** about dental hygiene
- Mean was calculated as 12.89 and Standard Deviation (S.D) as 3.98.

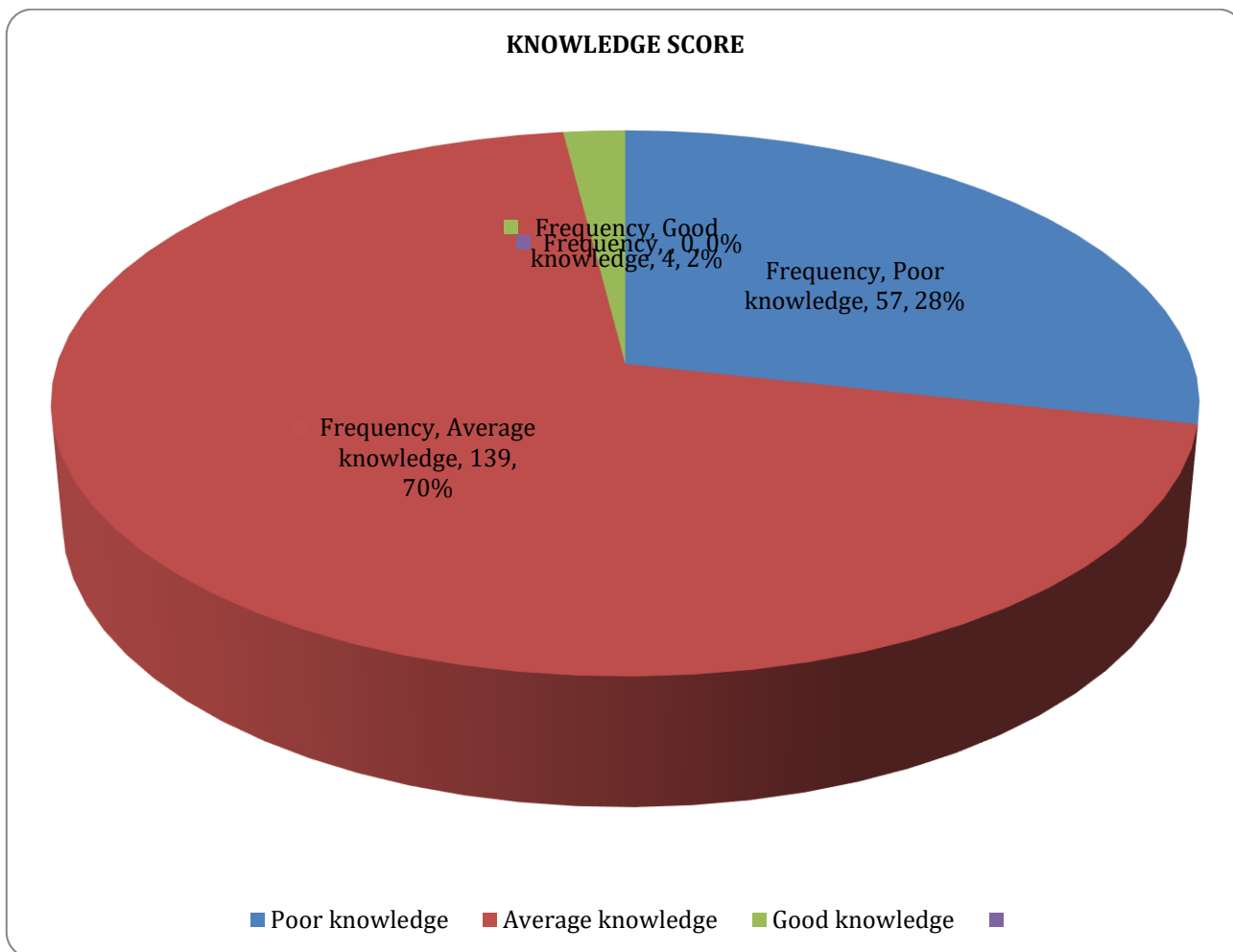


Fig.no.1:- Distribution of frequency and percentage in knowledge.

Section-3:-Analysis related to association of demographic variables with knowledge score.

Chi-Square test for the association of knowledge with demographic variables of dental hygiene among parents of disabled child

Findings: - As the p-values interpreted using Chi-square test are greater than 0.05, there is no significant association between age group of parent, Gender of child, education, occupation, type of family, income of family and taking care of disabled child.

Discussion:-

The study might be compared to a descriptive study of a similar nature conducted by Ms. Mala, Ms. Suparna Mill on A study to assess the knowledge regarding dental hygiene among school going children in a selected school of Delhi. A sample of 100 students, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected using simple random sampling method. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge on dental hygiene among school students. Data was collected from 8th and 9th class students attending a selected school of Delhi. The data analysis and interpretation was done using descriptive and inferential statistics. This study reveal that of the 100 samples selected 12% have good knowledge score, 83% have average knowledge score

and 5% have poor knowledge score regarding dental hygiene and association between occupation of mother and knowledge of school going children is present at $p \leq 0.05$ level of significance. This also revealed that basic oral hygiene knowledge and practice of the studied participants were good and study suggested improving advance knowledge in children. The study result reveals that basic oral hygiene knowledge and practice of the studied participants were good and study suggested improving advanced knowledge in children. As compared to present study Majority 139 (69.5%) of parents of disabled child have Average knowledge about dental hygiene, 57 (28.5%) have Poor knowledge about dental hygiene, 4 (2%) only have Good knowledge about dental hygiene.

Recommendation:

The recommendations for upcoming research are given below:-

- Along with knowledge, attitude parents of disabled child regarding dental hygiene can be evaluated.
- An identical study can probably conduct on large number of samples.
- This same study can perform on multiple hospitals urban and suburban areas.
- A study can identically conduct among school going children.

Conclusion:

The current study was focused on knowledge regarding dental hygiene parents of disabled child Majority 139 (69.5%) of parents of disabled child have Average knowledge about dental hygiene, 57 (28.5%) have Poor knowledge about dental hygiene, 4 (2%) only have Good knowledge about dental hygiene

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