



## A Study to Assess Knowledge and Practices of Mothers about Management of Children with Enuresis Residing in Mana Raipur

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### Abstract

**Title:** A study to assess knowledge and practices of mothers about management of children with Enuresis residing in Mana Raipur. **Objectives:** (a) To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding management of children with Enuresis.(b) To assess the practices of mothers regarding management of children with Enuresis (c)To correlate knowledge and practices in mothers about management of Enuresis in children with selected demographic variables. **Research Design:** Descriptive research design **Material:** Self administered structured questionnaire prepared by the investigators. **Sample:** 50 mothers who were having Enuretic children. **Sampling technique:** A non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for selecting 50 mothers who met the designated set of criteria during the period of data collection. **Results:** The knowledge of adolescent girls in urban area regarding Anorexia Nervosa was significantly higher as compared to the adolescent girls of rural area. **Conclusion:** The mothers had very less knowledge about the meaning of Enuresis than the management of Enuresis. Only 52% of the mothers follow good practices about management of children with Enuresis. The level of knowledge is independent of the selected demographic variables.

**Keywords:** Enuresis.

### Introduction

Glazener and Evans (2002)[1] said that Nocturnal Enuresis (bed-wetting) is a socially disruptive and stressful condition which affects around 15-20% of five year olds. Cher, Lin, and Hsu (2002)[2], have identified a number of acute and chronic family stressors such as parental separation, suboptimal parenting, birth of a sibling, family disorganisation, poor quality of home care, non-supportive environment, faulty parental attitudes, etc., and also demographic factors such as family size, birth order, and parental education as risk factors which may precipitate or maintain Enuresis .

Ahuja (2002)[3], defined Enuresis “as repetitive voiding of urine, either during the day or night, at inappropriate places. These state affairs in normal in infancy. Technically, Enuresis is diagnosed only

after 5 years of age. The most common cause is psychological stress, e.g. emotional disturbances, insecurity, sibling rivalry, death of parents.”

### *Problem statement*

A study to assess knowledge and practices of mothers about management of children with Enuresis residing in Mana Raipur.

### Objectives

- 1) To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding management of children with Enuresis.
- 2) To assess the practices of mothers regarding management of children with Enuresis.
- 3) To correlate knowledge and practices in mothers about management of Enuresis in children with selected demographic variables.

### Research Methodology

The researcher has adopted an exploratory survey

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method to assess the knowledge and practices of mothers about management of children with Enuresis. A non-probability convenient sampling technique was used for selecting the mothers. Data was collected from 50 mothers who were having Enuretic children. The duration of data collection for each participant was 30-40 minutes and the subject herself administered structured questionnaire.

*Major Findings*

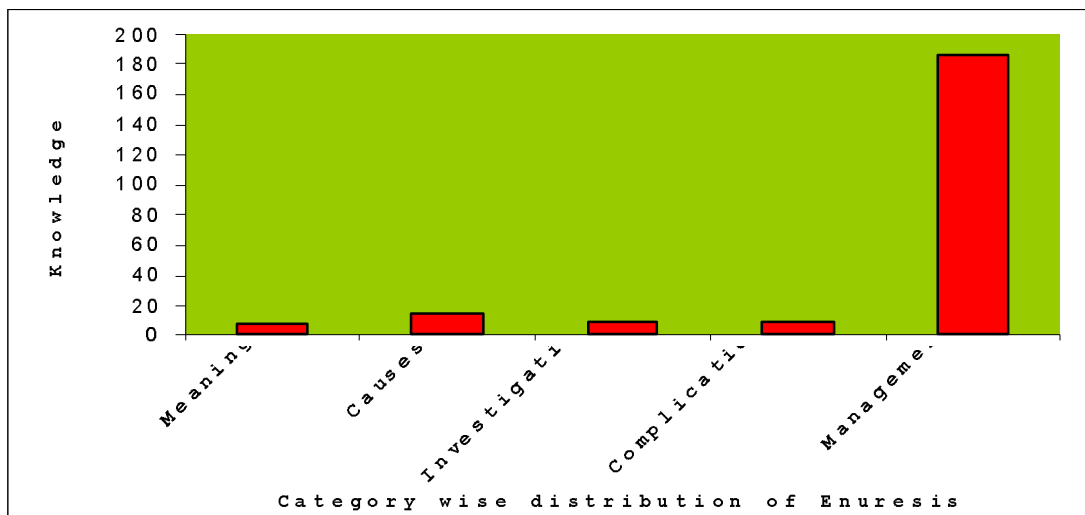
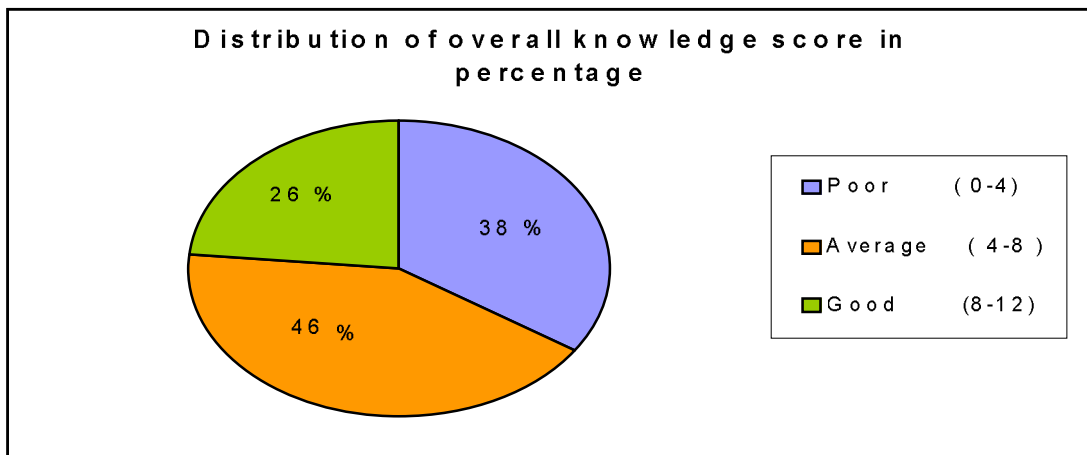
- Mothers knowledge obtained indicates that the highest percentage score i.e. (37.2%) in the area of management of Enuresis and lowest percentage score in the meaning of Enuresis (0.08%) . Thus mothers had very less knowledge about the meaning of Enuresis than the management of Enuresis
- The score range 40 – 60 shows the better management practices i.e. 48% mothers follow better practices to manage the child with

Enuresis. The score range 20 – 40 shows the good practices and score 0 – 20 shows poor practices as such 52% of the mothers follow good practices about management of children with Enuresis.

- The findings on relationship between the knowledge and practices with selected demographic variables of mothers having children with Enuresis shows that there was no association between the knowledge and practices with the age of children , age of mother, mother’s education, working and non working mother, type of family and number of children. Thus the level of knowledge is independent of the selected demographic variables.

**Conclusion**

Among the psychological problems, Enuresis is



one of the most prominent problems seen in children. Psychosocial environmental factors have a major modulator effect on Enuresis. Parents sometimes avoid seeking help due to feelings of shame or embarrassment, or because they believe that nothing can be done and they must wait for their child to “grow out of it”. The researchers’ main aims of the study are to provide support and to encourage families to come forward to discuss the problem.

The investigator felt that this study would help in developing a better understanding and provide base line of data on the management of children with Enuresis.

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