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Analyze the mother's knowledge and actions in relation to infant worm infection.

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Introduction

The best possible results may be achieved through preventative initiatives and early interventions. This will only be feasible with increasing community engagement, mobilisation of community resources, and use of suitable technology. The worldwide policy of "health for all" is reorienting itself toward primary health care in order to cut childhood death and morbidity rates. In particular, infections caused by round worms are highly stressful on the fast-developing newborn, and this is especially true when considering the context of starvation and sickness. Parents and children in India have a limited understanding of the effects that parasite infections have on one's health as well as the processes that are responsible for their transmission. If children are educated about the significance of maintaining proper personal cleanliness and taking precautions to avoid contracting an intestinal parasite infection, it is likely that the negative effects on their health will be mitigated.

The primary objective of the research was to conduct a survey among mothers of school-aged children living in Indore, Madhya Pradesh, to determine the level of their knowledge with regard to worm prevention and treatment methods, as well as the frequency with which they implemented such methods. The researchers provided the participants with a list of questions and recommendations to follow when filling out the surveys. The health belief model served as the basis for this research's theoretical framework. To be more specific, "convenience sampling" was the method that was used to choose the samples. In this study, a type of research known as descriptive research that did not include experiments was employed. The total number of participants in the sample was 200, all of whom were mothers of children of school age. These children will be raised by moms who hail from the city of Indore in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. The information was gathered by means of an interview questionnaire that had been prepared in advance. It is possible to separate it into these three parts: The demographic information pertaining to the whole population may be found in Section A. In Section B, we used a 30-item structured interview schedule to get a sense of how knowledgeable the respondents were about worm infestations in general. An agenda for a 10-point, organised interview on various worm infestation techniques (Section C).

Inferential statistics, such as variance, correlation, and regression, as well as descriptive statistics, such as frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation, were used in the process of conducting data analysis and determining the validity of our hypothesis (chi-square).
The results showed that around 37% of moms were between the ages of 31 and 35.
46 percent of the moms in the sample had at least a high school diploma, making them the most educated group. More than fifty-eight percent (58%) of the 200 mothers were stay-at-home moms.
More than half of moms who had children who are school-aged reported having two children, and nearly half of mothers said that their monthly income fell somewhere in the range of 1,001 to 5,000 rupees. It was stated that 58% of the population frequently consumes meat. This is about half of the population. At least 73 percent of households make use of an adjacent field as their toilet. In this part of the country, just 19% of households have dogs.
The media was the source of information for more than 45 percent of moms who learned about the worm outbreak.
Forty percent of the mothers who were questioned had a level of knowledge regarding worm infestations among schoolchildren that was considered to be pretty sufficient, twenty percent of the mothers had a level of knowledge that was suitable, and the remaining forty percent of the mothers had an insufficient level of knowledge. The average grade for level of awareness was 13.12. 35% of mothers of school-aged children reported having worm prevention practises that were subpar, whereas 30% reported having acceptable procedures, and 30% reported having exceptional worm prevention practices. The variance of correct replies during practise was 2.35 times the standard deviation (mean: 6.33).
There is a strong positive association between being aware of worm infestations and making an attempt to prevent them, with r equaling 0.71. This shows that there is a considerable association between the degree to which people are aware of something and the regularity with which they put that knowledge into practise in their daily lives. There was a significant correlation between mothers' education and worm awareness (p 0.0001), as well as between worm awareness and the kind of media used to spread information (p 0.0001) (p 0.001). As a social factor that may be a predictor of worm infection, age, the mother's educational level, and the environment in which she was exposed to information about the problem all had a statistically significant association with one another .The study hypothesis that was provided needs to be confirmed.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the attitudes and reactions of mothers were analysed about the presence of worm infestations in their children's schools. According to the data, the vast majority of mothers had a good awareness of worm infestation as well

as the strategies that might be used to prevent it by applying common sense. A mother's acquaintance with worms that are common in school-aged children and her capacity to safeguard her children from catching these worms are both influenced by demographic factors. There is a correlation between a child's level of worm literacy and the level of worm prevention practises they engage in while they are in school.

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