

HEALTH EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION TO PREVENT DIARRHEAL DISEASE IN CAREGIVERS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OLD: EVIDENCE-BASED NURSING

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhea is a leading cause of death of children under-five years 'age in low to middle income countries such as Bangladesh. The purpose of this study is to analyze and synthesis current evidence related to health education intervention for caregivers regarding the prevention of diarrheal disease in children under five years old and established pliable recommendations from the evidence. The related pieces of evidence published in english were acquired from materials published from 2000 to 2014 available via electronic data based. Evidence collection was conducted using PICO (population, intervention, comparison) framework. One randomized control trial, two quasi-experimental and two systematic reviews were included in this study. The health education intervention regarding diarrheal prevention frequently delivered throughout the community. The teaching activities of the education programs were lectures, group discussions, demonstrations and home visits. The types of media utilized for the education intervention included video tapes, powerpoint presentation, flipcharts and leaflets in order to increasing mothers' knowledge and practice. The factors influencing diarrhea prevention intervention consist of environmental sanitation, uncontaminated food, purified water and personal hygiene. The research instruments included structured questionnaire, site observation and weekly home visits to count the number of diarrhea incidences that occurred amongst children. The findings from the evidence support the idea of diarrhea prevention education intervention as an effective practice for caregivers of under-five year's children in order to reduce the incidences of diarrhea in the community.

It is suggested that diarrhea prevention education program should be developed and implemented to suit the community setting in the context of Bangladesh. Further research to evaluate the effectiveness of education intervention is recommended.

KEY WORDS:CAREGIVERS / PARENTS / HEALTH EDUCATION INTERVENTION / DIARRHEA PREVENTION

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