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A study to assess the knowledge and practice among mothers of lower primary school children regarding prevention of dental caries in selected area of Mangalore

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Abstract

A descriptive study was conducted using random sampling method to assess the pattern of prevalence of dental caries in the primary dentition among five year old children in urban Pondicherry with a population of 1009 school children of both sexes. Dental caries was assessed by the Dentition Status and Treatment Need. Statistical

“A study to assess the knowledge and practice among mothers of lower primary school children regarding prevention of dental caries in selected area of Mangalore.”

Objectives of the study

1. To determine the level of knowledge on the prevention of dental caries among the mothers of lower primary school children as measured by a structured knowledge questionnaire.
2. To determine the practice of mothers on prevention of dental caries among the children as measured by a structured practice scale.

To find the correlation between knowledge and practice among mothers of lower primary school children regarding prevention of dental caries.

Keywords: Knowledge, practice, dental caries

Introduction

Hypothesis

H₁: There will be significant correlation between the knowledge and practice among mothers of lower primary school children at 0.05 level of significance.

H₂: There will be significant association between knowledge of score of mothers on prevention of dental caries and selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

H₃: There will be significant association between the practice score of mothers on prevention of dental caries and selected demographic variables at 0.05 level of significance.

Sources of Data

The data is collected from mothers of lower primary school children from the selected area at Mangalore.

Research design: A descriptive survey design is selected for the study.

Setting: This study will be conducted in the selected area of Mangalore.

Population: Mothers of lower primary school children from the selected area at Mangalore.

Method of data collection

Sampling procedure

The sample for the present study would be selected by purposive sampling technique.

Sample size: The sample for the present study would comprise 60 mothers of lower primary school children.

Inclusion criteria

1. Mothers of lower primary school children.
2. Those who know to read and write Kannada.

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Exclusion criteria

1. Not available at the time of data collection
2. Not willing to participate.

Instruments intended to be used

Instruments intended to be used in this study are:

- Structured knowledge questionnaire.
- Structured practice questionnaire.

Data collection methods

1. Prior to the data collection permission will be obtained from the authority concerned.
2. The investigator will introduce himself to the mothers and explain about the study. The investigator will assure the subjects that all the responses will be kept confidential.
3. Structured knowledge and practice questionnaire will be administered to mothers.

Conclusion

Data would be analysed using the descriptive and inferential statistics on the basis of objectives and hypothesis of the study.

- Knowledge and practice scores will be analyzed by using percentage, mean, median and SD.
- Karl Pearson correlation coefficient formula will be used to find the correlation between the knowledge and practice.
- Chi square test will be used to find the association between the knowledge score of mothers on the prevention of dental caries and selected demographic variables.
- Chi square test will be used to find the association between the practice score of mothers on the prevention of dental caries and selected demographic variables.

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