OUTCOME OF PNEUMONIA ASSOCIATED WITH TRADITIONAL CHILD REARING PRACTICES IN INFANTS

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ABSTRACT

AIM AND OBJECTIVE:
• To compare and assess the clinical features and outcome of pneumonia occurring in infants with traditional child rearing practices and in infants without traditional child rearing practices.
• To assess the influence of individual traditional child rearing practices with the outcome of pneumonia occurring in infants.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: For this study detailed clinical history was taken. Infants with clinical and radiological evidence of pneumonia were selected as per the selection criteria. Detailed questionnaires were asked to mother / caretaker which included details regarding various traditional child rearing practices.

RESULTS: On comparing and analyzing the clinical parameters and outcome of pneumonia in infants between traditional child rearing practices and without traditional child rearing practice, it is found that increased morbidity pattern of pneumonia in infants associated with traditional child rearing practices is high while comparing non traditional child rearing infants.

CONCLUSION: In my study increased morbidity in the infants is attributed to traditional child rearing practice, mortality was very less probably due to increased vaccination status and also due to increasing literacy rate in mothers.

KEYWORDS: Pneumonia, traditional child rearing practices, under 5 mortality
In this present study, pneumonia associated with traditional CRP is more commonly seen in combined families (45%) when compared with nuclear family (25%) and joint family (30%) and is statistically significant.

This might be due to traditional practices followed by the elders and the mother in the family. According to the study done by Manju Salaria, pneumonia is more common in the family with overcrowding which correlates with the present study.

### TABLE - 4: MATERNAL AGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of the mother (yrs)</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total (n=280)</th>
<th>Chi-square</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study (n=100)</td>
<td>Control (n=180)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>69(69.0)</td>
<td>127(70.5)</td>
<td>196(70.0)</td>
<td>15.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30</td>
<td>14(14.0)</td>
<td>49(27.3)</td>
<td>63(22.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;30</td>
<td>17(17.0)</td>
<td>4(2.2)</td>
<td>21(7.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100(100.0)</td>
<td>180(100.0)</td>
<td>280(100.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this study the incidence of traditional CRP is more with the mothers less than 20 (60%) followed by >30 yrs (17%) and 20-30 yrs (14%) which shows the significant difference with p value of 0.0001.

### TABLE - 5: MOTHERS EDUCATIONAL STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother's educational status</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total (n=280)</th>
<th>Chi-square</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study (n=100)</td>
<td>Control (n=180)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No school</td>
<td>52(54.0)</td>
<td>79(43.8)</td>
<td>131(46.8)</td>
<td>23.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>18(28.0)</td>
<td>54(30.0)</td>
<td>82(29.3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to +2</td>
<td>20(20.0)</td>
<td>42(23.4)</td>
<td>62(22.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>10(0)</td>
<td>52(8.0)</td>
<td>5(1.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100(100.0)</td>
<td>180(100.0)</td>
<td>280(100.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study shows mothers education plays a very important role in traditional beliefs. The incidence of traditional CRP is more in mothers who have not attended school with 52% followed by primary school with 28%, followed by mothers who attended school up to +2 with 20%, with no cases with mothers who are graduates. The above study showed that traditional beliefs are blindly followed by the mother who are very less or not education. Due to lack of exposure they believe the traditional beliefs followed by their elders. This may be attributed to the knowledge of bad child rearing practices and consequences of it are known to the mother as they get experienced with aging and with more education.

According to Ritu Gupta study the graduate mothers despite educational status are still influenced by elders, associated with religious people and quacks which is similar to the present study.

### TABLE - 6: DELIVERY CONDUCTED BY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delivered by</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total (n=280)</th>
<th>Chi-square</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study (n=100)</td>
<td>Control (n=180)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>2(2.0)</td>
<td>1(0.5)</td>
<td>3(1.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Untrained dai</td>
<td>12(12.0)</td>
<td>10(5.6)</td>
<td>22(7.9)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trained dai</td>
<td>6(6.0)</td>
<td>1(0.5)</td>
<td>7(2.5)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study shows that traditional beliefs were more prevalent in rural areas with 72% compared to urban area with 28%. Traditional beliefs are more common in rural due to lack of exposure and lack of education. The urban population is comparatively less due to education and exposure. According to the study done by JOSEPH L MATHEW, in India children in rural areas are more affected when compared to children in urban areas which is similar to the present study.

### TABLE - 3: TYPE OF FAMILY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Family</th>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Total (n=280)</th>
<th>Chi-square</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study (n=100)</td>
<td>Control (n=180)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear</td>
<td>25(25.0)</td>
<td>96(53.0)</td>
<td>121(43.2)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combined</td>
<td>45(45.0)</td>
<td>67(37.2)</td>
<td>112(40.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint</td>
<td>30(30.0)</td>
<td>17(9.8)</td>
<td>47(16.8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100(100.0)</td>
<td>180(100.0)</td>
<td>280(100.0)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The goal of parenting is comprehensive development of children and it integrates the cognitive, emotional, and spiritual components of an individual's growth. It includes both the personal and social dimensions of human growth and development.

In India approximately 75 million children did not have adequate nutrition, and shows the social differences related to discrepancies in lifestyle, including health, access to education and attitudes toward child-rearing practices.

In India mothers spend a lot of time in close physical contact with their young children. As babies, Indian children might receive a daily massage and sharing a parent's bed is quite common. For the first six months, around 90 percent of mothers in India breastfeed. Some continue to do so for up to two years. Among Kurubas and Soliga Tribes from South India, reveals that showing affection can greatly benefit a child's personality development.

Childhood clinical pneumonia is more common in India among the developing countries. The most common risk factors are low birth weight, malnourishment, lack of measles vaccination and traditional child rearing practices. Pneumonia can be prevented by administering Hib and pneumococcal vaccines.

Team approach concepts are needed and more social workers and paramedical staff should be in attendance at the out patient department to educate the mothers on various child rearing practices.

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