# A study to assess the knowledge regarding speech disorders of children among nursing students.

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**ABSTRACT**

Those children who are having speech problems they are not able to produce all types of speech sounds in words and in a single sentence. This will build the child speech strenuous effort to produce sound. This will upset the child's message in their educational area with peer group and person not getting the child with speech disorders in daily situations. Many teenagers do not know about cause and management of the speech sound disorder and do not know that how it can be treated. Some speech sound disorders can be due to gastrointestinal disorders during intrauterine development such as a cleft palate (palatoschisis), problems with the teeth, hearing loss, or difficulty controlling the movements of the mouth. Hence, it is important for nurses to improve their knowledge related to speech disorders of children among nursing students. The objectives of the study these studies are to assess the pretest level of knowledge regarding speech disorders of children among nursing students and to associate the level of knowledge regarding speech disorder of children with their selected demographic variables.

**Method:** The research approach used was descriptive research design used for this study with aim to assess the level of knowledge regarding speech disorders of children among nursing students. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample. The sample size of the study consists of 100 nursing students and data were collected by self structured knowledge questionnaire.

**Result:** The result revealed that majority of the nursing students (80.0%) had moderate knowledge and 20(20.0%) nursing students had inadequate knowledge. The chi-square value was found to be statistically non-significant at p-value.

**Conclusion:** Based on the findings of the study, the following conclusion were drawn that highest percentage of nursing students has moderate level of knowledge and lowest percentage of nursing students having inadequate knowledge. Therefore, it is important to provide them strategies to improve level of knowledge related to speech disorders of children among nursing students via patients oriented and also by organizing structured educational programmes to improve knowledge in nursing college and special primary schools. Therefore it is important for the institutions to conduct studies to analyze and improve level of knowledge among nursing students.

**Keywords:** Speech disorders, Nursing students, Knowledge level.

## 1 Introduction

Many of the children attain speech skills in a specific age according to their chronological developmental age. Those children who take delayed speech and language development they may not having proper speech skills and suffer from speech problem. Speech is vital to human practice, by speech process person gain knowledge, feelings, ideas, perceptions, and other specific inner experiences. In early childhood, achievement of communication skills begins and it is an initial to the ability to gain access to culturally transmitted awareness, to share thoughts and feelings, and to participate in social communications and connections. Speech and language capabilities

Permit a developing infant to do interactions in relations resulting from the obtaining understanding in their web. Speech capabilities are very important for the children to improve a marvelling capacity, an experience of personality, and whole involvement in society.

Many children will develop in a temporary improvement of speech due to speech therapy. In which maximum will develop speech earlier but some children hold off. Most of the children will experience temporary delay in verbal exchange improvement and most will involve in speech disease. In its newsletter speech problems are mentioned and few popular indicators related to speech problems are provided that will assist in making decision whether your infant wishes to be tested by speech language pathologist.

Problems like speech sound creation, voice production, articulation, resonance or fluency ( the glide of speech) can arise in infants having speech

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disease. Children who are suffering from speech sound disorders they are not able to produce sound in a single sentence with accurate pronunciation in words due to tis person feel difficult to understand the language of child. Person may not understand the child in daily conditions in home level and academic area. In most of the children the etiology of speech sound disease in not known and it can be recognize later that it may be linked to conditions like cleft lip and cleft palate it is due to improper intrauterine development of fetus in mother's womb, problems with the teeth, loss of hearing and problem facing in proper movement of mouth during communication.

Children having problem of voice disorders it is due to problems with tone, volume, pitch and other qualities of mouth. It occurs when air passes from the lungs and vocal folds not able to vibrate normally, it may be due to viral infection in vocal cords, vocal nodules, cysts, papilloma's, vocal paralysis .It is termed as phonation. It can be diagnosed by harsh voice, strained or choppy sound, whispery, breathy too high, tension or pain in throat when swallowing; it may check vocal cords and larynx using some test that is laryngoscopy, laryngeal EMG, stroboscopes.

Articulation disorders are founded on difficulty in learning to physically produce phonemes, also known as articulation problems. In this, omissions, additions, and substitutions can be present. It is often treated by speech therapy by teaching the child how to physically produce the sound by doing practice through speech therapist.

Disfluencies like stuttering and cluttering (rapid rate of speech) in which person repeats a word, sound or phrase. It is most common speech disorder. In this person speak in a natural glide and very fluently speak. Most of the children continue to stutter in adulthood. It is characterized by typical repetitions of words or phrases, facial tics, frustration wen attempting to communicate, hesitation to speak.

I aimed to study whether the lack of knowledge could be an explanation of the unfavorable speech disorders of children experiences frequently reported. Further, if the incorporation of emotional support could propel a client's success in speech therapy.

This study give us an insight about the necessity of knowledge of Speech sound disorders among nursing students so that they can understand and gain knowledge about speech problems of children. Hence, the aim was to assess the knowledge regarding speech disorders of children among nursing students.

## 2   Research Problem

A study to assess the knowledge regarding speech disorders of children among nursing students at selected nursing codlege, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

## 3   Objective of the study

1. To assess the pre-test level of knowledge regarding speech disorders of children among nursing students.
2. To associate the level of knowledge regarding speech disorder of children with their selected demographic variables.

## 4   Hypothesis

$H^0$- There is no significant association between knowledge regarding speech disorder of children with selected demographic variables among nursing students.

$H^1$ -There is a significant association between knowledge regarding speech disorder of children with selected demographic variables among nursing students.

## 5   Methodology

**Research approach**: A quantitative research approach was used by the investigators to assess the knowledge regarding speech disorder of children among nursing students.

**Research design:** In this descriptive research design was adopted for the study.

**Setting of the study**- In this research study the setting was conducted in Yashraj College of nursing,Tatiyaganj, Kanpur

## 6   Source of Data Collection

**Setting**: The study conducted at Yashraj College of nursing,Tatiyaganj, Kanpur,U.P.

**Population:** The population of the study was nursing students of at selected nursing college, Kanpur, U.P.

**Target population:** The target population of the present study was nursing students of Yashraj College of nursing, Tatiyaganj, Kanpur

**Accessible population:** The Accessible population of the present study was GNM Third year and B.Sc. (N) third year students of Yashraj College of nursing,Tatiyaganj, Kanpur.

## 7   Method of Data Collection

Self structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data.

**Sample:** In this study, samples were the nursing students of GNM Third year and B.Sc.(N) third year students of Yashraj College of nursing,Tatiyaganj, Kanpur .

**Sample Size:** The sample size of the study consists of 100 nursing students of Yashraj College of nursing,Tatiyaganj, Kanpur.

**Sampling Technique:** Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used to select the sample.

## 8   Criteria for Selection of the Sample

**Inclusion criteria**
- The nursing students were present at the time of data collection.
- The nursing students who were willing to participate in the study.

**Exclusion criteria**
- Nursing Students who were not willing to participate in the study.
- Nursing Students who were not present at the time of study.

## 9   Tools for Data Collection
- Ethical permission taken from the hospital.
- Consent taken from the sample.
- Self structured knowledge questionnaire given to the sample to collect the data.

## 10  Data Analysis and Interpretation

**Section A: Assessment of level of knowledge among nursing students.**

**Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution were according to level of knowledge among nursing students. N=100**

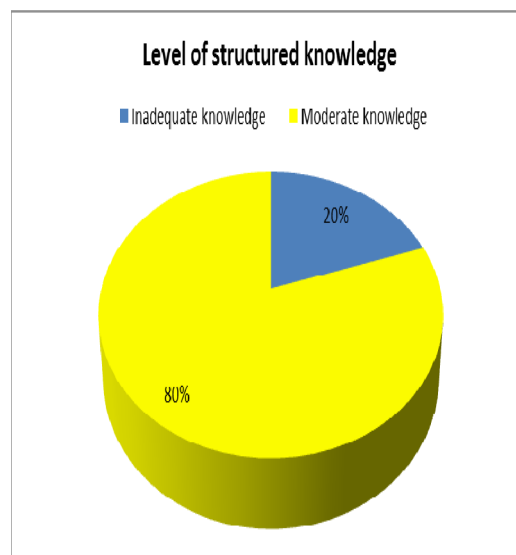| Level of structured knowledge | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Inadequate knowledge | 20 | 20.0% |
| Moderate knowledge | 80 | 80.0% |
| Total | 100 | 100.0% |



**Figure no.1: Pie diagram showing percentage wise distribution of nursing students according to level of structured knowledge.**

In this diagram , it is showing that out of 100 nursing students , the highest percentage 80(80.0%) nursing students had moderate knowledge and least percentage 20(20.0%) had inadequate knowledge.

**Section B:  Association of pre-test level of knowledge with their selected demographic variables.**

**Table no. 2: pre-test Level of knowledge among nursing students.**

| Socio-Demographic | | Level of structured knowledge | | | | $\chi^2$ value (df) | p-value | Inference |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Inadequate knowledge | | Moderate knowledge | | | | |
| | | N | % | N | % | | | |
| Age in years | 17-19 years | 8 | 40.0% | 29 | 36.2% | 0.639 (3) | 0.888 | NS |
| | 20-22 years | 1 | 5.0% | 8 | 10.0% | | | |
| | 23-25 years | 5 | 25.0% | 17 | 21.2% | | | |
| | Above 25 years | 6 | 30.0% | 26 | 32.5% | | | |
| | **Total** | **20** | 100.0% | **80** | 100.0% | | | |
| Gender | Male | 4 | 20.0% | 18 | 22.5% | 0.058 (1) | 0.809 | NS |
| | Female | 16 | 80.0% | 62 | 77.5% | | | |
| | **Total** | **20** | 100.0% | **80** | 100.0% | | | |
| Religion | Hindu | 14 | 70.0% | 60 | 75.0% | 4.79 (3) | 0.188 | NS |
| | Muslim | 6 | 30.0% | 11 | 13.8% | | | |
| | Christian | 0 | .0% | 7 | 8.8% | | | |

|  | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Other | 0 | .0% | 2 | 2.5% | | | |
| | **Total** | **20** | 100.0% | **80** | 100.0% | | | |
| **Source of previous knowledge** | Books | 19 | 95.0% | 61 | 76.2% | 3.62 (3) | 0.306 | NS |
| | internet | 1 | 5.0% | 14 | 17.5% | | | |
| | Journals | 0 | .0% | 1 | 1.2% | | | |
| | Internet | 0 | .0% | 4 | 5.0% | | | |
| | **Total** | **20** | 100.0% | **80** | 100.0% | | | |
| **Educational qualification** | GNM | 9 | 45.0% | 42 | 52.5% | 0.360 (1) | 0.548 | NS |
| | B.Sc Nursing | 11 | 55.0% | 38 | 47.5% | | | |
| | M.Sc Nursing | 0 | .0% | 0 | .0% | | | |
| | **Total** | **20** | 100.0% | **80** | 100.0% | | | |

*NS= Non Significant at the level of significance.      N=No. of samples          $X^2$=Chi square value      df= Degree of freedom

**Table no.2 shows that there is no significant association between levels of knowledge with their selected demographic variables. Hence, the research hypothesis H[1] is not accepted.**

## 11 Discussion

The present study was designed to assess the level of knowledge among nursing students studying at selected nursing colleges at Kanpur, U.P. The quantitative research approach were used, samples were selected by non- probability convenient sampling technique. Self- structured knowledge questionnaire were used to collect the data. Inferential statistics were discussed in relation to the objectives and hypothesis respectively.

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