



A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Therapeutic Play To Reduce The Anxiety Among Hospitalized Children Age Group Of 2 To 5 Years Of Deepak Hospital Jalna, Maharashtra.

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CHAPTER V

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the discussion based on objectives, study findings and conclusion by relating with the conclusion of previous studies. The present study is focused to assess the effectiveness of therapeutic play to reduce the anxiety among the hospitalized children Deepak hospital Jalna. That is the helpful for reduction of anxiety experienced by children during hospitalization. Play provides a way to get from anger, fear, jealousy and grief.

The present study was aimed to identify the level of effectiveness of therapeutic play to reduce anxiety among hospitalized children, analyze the effectiveness of therapeutic play on level of anxiety and to detect the association between effectiveness of therapeutic play on levels of anxiety among the hospitalized children with selected demographic variables of hospitalized children in Deepak Hospital, Jalna.

5.1 Demographic Profile of Hospitalized children's in Deepak Hospital for Experimental and Control group:

5.1.1 Age: Among 15 hospitalized children of experimental group. The majority of children at the age of 2 years are (5), children at the age of 4 years are (4), children at the age of 3 years are (3) and only (3) at the age of 5 years. and among 15 children in control group majority of children at the age of 3 years (6), children's at the age of 2 years (3), children's at the age of 4 years (3), and only (3) children's at the age of 5 years. **this result shows that the most of children in pre-test and post-test experimental and control group were belong to 2 -5 years of age. (Table 4.1 and figure4.1)**

5.1.2 Sex: Among 15 hospitalized children of experimental group, the majority of male children are (8). And only (7) children's are female. And among 15 children in control group the majority (9) children are female and only (6) children are male. **This result show that the most of the childrens in this study are both female children and male children. (Table 4.1 and figure 4.1.2)**

5.1.3 Date of admission: Among 15 hospitalized childrens of experiment group the majority (8) childrens was admitted on 23/11/19, (3) children was admitted on 25/11/19, (2) childrens was admitted on 26/11/19, (1) childrens was admitted on 22/11/19, (1) childrens was admitted on 24/11/19. among 15 hospitalized children of control group, the majority (7) children was admitted on 28/11/19, (3) children are admitted on 27/11/19, (2) children admitted on 26/11/19, (2) children admitted on 29/11/19, and only children admitted on 23/11/19. **This result show that most of the childrens are admitted on 23/11/2019 and 28/11/29. (Table 4.1 and figure 4.1.3)**

5.2 Clinical variables of the hospitalized children in Deepak hospital jalna experimental group and control group:

5.2.1 Experiences with hospitalization: Among the 30 hospitalized children. In experimental group (15) the majority of (11) children have the hospitalization experience, (4) children have 2 times the hospitalization experience. And in control group (15) the majority (12) children have hospitalization experience, (3) have 2 times hospitalization experiences. **This result show that the majority of the hospitalized children in experimental and control group in this study most have hospitalization experience. (Table 4.2 and figure 4.2.1)**

5.2.2 Fear of hospitals: Among the 30 hospitalized children. In experimental group (15), the majority of (4) children having the moderate fear, (7) children have extreme fear, (4) children not have fear. and in control group (15) the majority (4) children have the moderate fear, (8) children have the extreme fear, and only (3) children not have fear. **This result show that the majority of most of the hospitalized children have the moderate and extreme fear of hospitals. (table 4.2 and figure 4.2.2)**

4.3 Pre Test and Post Test Level of anxiety among hospitalized children in Deepak hospital Jalna:

5.3.1 Level of anxiety: Among 30 hospitalize children.. pre-test level of anxiety for experimental group majority (12) hospitalized children have severe anxiety, (3) have moderate anxiety, (0) not have mild anxiety. In post-test level of anxiety for experimental group (11) children have mild anxiety, (4) children have moderate anxiety and (0) children have severe anxiety. Pre and post-test level of anxiety for control group majority (14) hospitalized children have the severe anxiety, and only (1) have moderate anxiety, (0) children have mild anxiety. **This result shows that majority of the hospitalized children in pre-test and post-test experimental and control group in this study have the severe and moderate anxiety. (Pre-test Table 4.3. and figure,, 4.3.1, Post-test table 4.4 and figure 4.4.1)**

5.4 Effectiveness of therapeutic play on anxiety regarding hospitalization among 2 to 5 years children in Experimental group through paired "T" test:

The calculated value was 14.79, which was more than the tabulated value at $P < 0.05$. it indicted that there was a significant difference in the pre-test and post-test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization among 2 to 5 years children. **(Table 4.5 and figure 4.5). therefore the first hypothesis accepted**

5.5 Effectiveness of therapeutic play on anxiety regarding hospitalization among 2 to 5 years children in control group through paired “ T” test:

The calculated value was “0” which was less than the tabulated value at $P < 0.05$. It indicated that there was no significant difference in the pre-test and post-test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization among 2 to 5 years children. (Table 4.6 and figure 4.6.1)

5.6 Association of Level of pre Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization With Selected Demographic variables in experimental Group.

5.6.1 Association of Level of pre Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization with Age among hospitalized children in experimental Group: this test was used to calculate the association of pre test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with age.

The calculated χ^2 value was 4.57 which is less than tabled value at $p < 0.05$ level. This shows that there was no association between pre test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with a age of childrens in experimental group. (table 4.7.1) therefore the second hypothesis rejected.

5.6.2 Association of Level of pre Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization with Sex among hospitalized children in experimental Group: this test was used to calculate the association of pre test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with sex.

The calculated χ^2 value was 3.281 which is less than tabled value at $p < 0.05$ level. This shows that there was no association between pre test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with a sex of childrens in experimental group. (table 4.7.2)

5.6.3 Association of Level of pre Test and post Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization with age among hospitalized children in Control Group : this test was used to calculate the association of pre-test and post -test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with age.

The calculated χ^2 value was 1.862 which is less than tabled value at $p < 0.05$ level. This shows that there was no association between pre-test and post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with a age of childrens in Control group. (table 4.8.1)

5.6.4 Association of Level of pre Test and post Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization with sex among hospitalized children in Control Group : this test was used to calculate the association of pre test and post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with sex.

The calculated χ^2 value was 0.69 which is less than tabled value at $p < 0.05$ level. This shows that there was no association between pre test and post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with a sex of childrens in Control group. (table 4.8.2)

5.6.5 Association of Level of post Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization with Age among hospitalized children in experimental Group: this test was used to calculate the association of post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with age.

The calculated χ^2 value was 3.828 which is less than tabled value at $p < 0.05$ level. This shows that there was no association between post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with a age of childrens in experimental group. (table 4.9.1)

5.6.6 Association of Level of pre Test and post Test Anxiety Regarding Hospitalization with sex among hospitalized children in Control Group : this test was used to calculate the association of pre test and post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with sex.

The calculated χ^2 value was 0.69 which is less than tabled value at $p < 0.05$ level. This shows that there was no association between pre test and post test level of anxiety regarding hospitalization with a sex of childrens in Control group. (table 4.8.2) therefore the **second hypothesis rejected**.

