



**Tehran University of Medical Sciences
School of Nursing and Midwifery
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**EFFECTIVENESS OF SIMULATION-BASED EDUCATION
ON PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND
MANAGEMENT ABOUT FEVER CONTROL IN GHANA**

**A Thesis as fulfillment of the requirement for Master of Science degree in
Pediatric Nursing**

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Abstract

Background: Fever is most discomforting and usually makes parents anxious leading to unnecessary visits to pediatric centers and use of unproven methods to manage at home. Parents' lack of appropriate knowledge concerning fever must be addressed. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of simulation-based education on parental knowledge, attitude and management about fever control in Ghana.

Design and methods: A quasis-experimental study with convenient sampling of parents with children exhibiting with fever aged 3 months to 8 years and admitted at Central and West Hospitals in Tamale, Ghana. Eighty parents were equally assigned into intervention and control groups depending on predetermined education methods they were to be educated with. The intervention group was educated using simulations while the control group received routine verbal instruction on fever. Data were collected in two phases; pretest and posttest and analyzed using SPSS-version 16.

Results: There was no significant difference between the two groups in demographic variables ($p>0.05$). The average score increases in knowledge (21.63 ± 2.40 to 26.38 ± 4.36 , $p<0.05$), attitude (28.48 ± 5.98 to 39.90 ± 3.95 , $p<0.05$) and management (25.15 ± 4.23 to 32.33 ± 5.18 , $p>0.05$) after the study, were higher in the simulation group compared with the control group from baseline.

Conclusion: Both simulation-based and routine methods improved participants' knowledge, attitude and management. Simulation-based education was however more effective. Both methods are recommended for patient education depending on the objective and audience.

Key words: Simulation-Based Education, Fever, Knowledge, Attitude, Management, Parents, Ghana