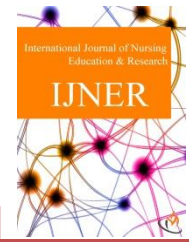




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### EFFECTIVENESS OF BREATHING EXERCISES IN IMPROVING THE BREATHING PATTERN OF ASTHMATIC CHILDREN

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#### ABSTRACT

Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by variable and recurring symptoms, reversible airflow obstruction, and bronchospasms. Asthma statistics showed that 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with 250,000 annual deaths attributed to the disease. Researcher felt that breathing exercises are more effective to improve the quality of life of asthmatic children. The objectives were; to assess the breathing pattern of asthmatic children before introducing breathing exercise in both experimental and control group, to teach techniques of breathing exercises to asthmatic children in experimental group, to assess the breathing pattern of asthmatic children in both experimental and control group for 5 days, to assess the effectiveness of breathing exercises in improving the breathing pattern of asthmatic children, compared the rate of reduction in respiratory distress between experimental and control group of asthmatic children and to find the association between the breathing pattern of asthmatic children and selected demographic variables. The study was carried out in Cheluvamba Government Hospital for Women and Children, Mysore. Data were obtained from 60 children admitted in Hospital. Three point scales for assessing respiratory pattern of asthmatic children was used for the data collection. Purposive sampling technique was used. The research design of study was time series non-equivalent control group design. The results of study revealed that total rate of reduction of respiratory distress in experimental and control group was 281 and 50 respectively where as standard deviation of experimental and control group was 4.8 and 5.1 respectively and reduction of respiratory distress after intervention with t- test was 5.4 which were higher than the table value ( $t_{58} = 1.96$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). Hence the research hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) was accepted suggesting that breathing exercises was more effective in improving the breathing pattern of asthmatic children. The chi- square test revealed that there was a significant association between home environment 41.79 and breathing pattern of children, where as there was no significant association between age and waste disposal ( $\chi^2 = 2.28, 0.54$  respectively) and breathing pattern of asthmatic children.

#### INTRODUCTION

Asthma is a common chronic inflammatory disease of the airways characterized by variable and recurring symptoms, reversible airflow obstruction, and bronchospasms. Asthma statistics showed that 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma, with 250,000 annual deaths attributed to the disease [1].

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Asthma the most common chronic disease of childhood, is the primary cause of school absence, and is responsible for a major proportion of paediatric admission to emergency departments and hospitals. The onset of asthma may occur at any age, and 80% to 90% of children have their first symptoms before 4 or 5 years of age. Boys are affected more frequently than girls until adolescence, when the trend reverses. The severity of disease varies among children and is not influenced by sex [2].

Breathing exercises are considered part of complementary and alternative medical treatments. There are many different kinds of breathing exercises ranging from ancient techniques based on yoga to modern biofeedback training systems. On the face of it, claims of improvement may seem to have a basis, because asthma is a disease of the lungs and so might respond to training in breathing [3]. Researcher felt that breathing exercises are more effective to improve the quality of life of asthmatic children.

### Statement of the problem

A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Breathing Exercises In Improving The Breathing Pattern Of Asthmatic Children Admitted In Cheluvamba Government Hospital For Women And Children, Mysore.

### The objectives of the study were to

- Assess the breathing pattern of asthmatic children before breathing exercises in both experimental and control group.
- Teach techniques of breathing exercises to asthmatic children in experimental group.
- Assess the breathing pattern of asthmatic children in both experimental and control group for 5 days.
- Assess the effectiveness of breathing exercises in improving the breathing pattern of asthmatic children.
- Compare the rate of reduction in respiratory distress between experimental and control group of asthmatic children.
- Find the association between the breathing pattern of asthmatic children and selected demographic variables. (Age, home environment, waste disposal)

## METHOD

### Setting of the study

The present study was undertaken in Cheluvamba Government Hospital for Women and Children, Mysore due to the geographical proximity, feasibility of the study and availability of the samples.

### Data collection instruments

Demographic proforma and a three point scales for assessing respiratory pattern of asthmatic children were used for the data collection.

### Sample and sampling technique

In this study the sample size will be 60 children, who are diagnosed to have asthma admitted in Cheluvamba Government Hospital for Women and Children, Mysore. Sampling technique adopted for the selection of sample is purposive sampling

### Research design

The research design of study was time series non-equivalent control group design

## RESULTS

The study revealed that total rate of reduction of respiratory distress in experimental and control group was 281 and 50 respectively where as standard deviation of experimental and control group was 4.8 and 5.1 respectively and reduction of respiratory distress after intervention with t- test was 5.4 which were higher than the table value ( $t_{58}=1.96$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). Hence the research hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) was accepted suggesting that breathing exercises was more effective in improving the breathing pattern of asthmatic children. The chi- square test revealed that there was a significant association between home environment 41.79 and breathing pattern of children, whereas there was no significant association between age and waste disposal ( $\chi^2=2.28$ , 0.54 respectively) and breathing pattern of asthmatic children.

Figure 1 reveals that home environment of the children majority 31 (51.7%) were in smoking area, 24 (40%) were Overcrowding, 5 (8.33%) were from Lack of ventilation area.

Table 2 reveals that the total rate of reduction of respiratory distress in experimental and control group was 281 and 50 respectively where as standard deviation of experimental and control group is 4.8 and 5.1 respectively and reduction of respiratory distress after intervention is 5.4 i.e. t- test value is higher than the table value ( $t_{58}=1.96$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ). Hence the research hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is accepted suggesting that breathing exercises is effective in improving the breathing pattern of asthmatic children.

Table 3 reveals that chi- square value of Home environment 41.79 which is greater than the table value was significant. Variables like age and waste disposal chi-square value was 2.28, 0.54 respectively were not significant. Hence the research hypothesis ( $H_2$ ) is rejected in relation to age and method of waste disposal.



**Table 1. Classification of respondents by frequency of asthma attack, home environment, fuel used, associated diseases and exposure to pollutants, n = 60**

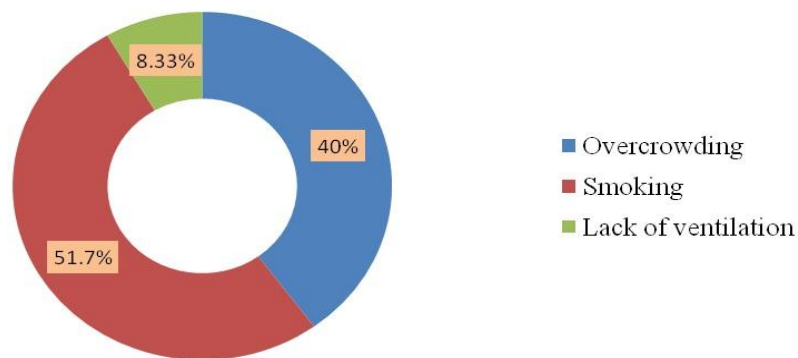
Socio Demographic data	Category	Respondent	
		Number	Percentage
Frequency of asthma attack to the child	Continuous	32	53.33%
	Intermittent	28	46.7%
	Recurrent	-	-
Home environment	Overcrowding	24	40%
	Smoking	31	51.7%
	Lack of ventilation	5	8.33%
Fuel used for cooking	Fire wood	30	50%
	Gas	18	30%
	Electricity	12	20%
Associated diseases of asthma	COPD	43	71.7%
	Hyper reactive airway diseases	6	10%
	Respiratory diseases	11	18.33%
Exposure to pollutants	Pet animals	12	20%
	Stuffed toys	15	25%
	Household dust & pollen	33	55%

**Table 2. Findings related to the effectiveness of breathing exercises in improving the breathing pattern, n =60**

Group	Total rate of reduction of respiratory distress	Mean	SD	t- Test
Experimental group	281	9.37	4.8	5.4
Control group	50	1.67	5.1	
Difference	231	7.7	-0.3	

**Table 3. Association between the selected socio demographic variables and breathing pattern of asthmatic children, n=60**

Variables	Moderate	Severe	df	table value	$\chi^2$	
Age of the child	06-08	9	24	1	3.841	2.28 NS
	08-10	12	15			
Waste Disposal	Burial	11	21	2	5.99	0.54 NS
	Dumping	10	17			
	Incineration	0	1			
Home environment	Over crowding	6	18	2	5.99	41.79*
Home environment	Over crowding	6	18	2	5.99	41.79*
	Smoking	14	17			
	Lack of ventilation	1	4			

**Fig 1. Distribution of respondents by Home environment****Home Environment**

**INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION**

The study revealed that breathing exercises was effective in improving the breathing pattern of asthmatic children thus it can be used as an effective techniques in child care settings.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Nil

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No interest

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