



Effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five years children: Literature review

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Abstract

Home accidents are the one of the leading cause of deaths and disabilities. This study assesses the existing knowledge of mothers and to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention of home accidents.

Methodology: Evaluatory approach with Non-probability simple convenient sampling technique one group Pre-test – Post-test design was used in Alwar city, Alwar

Result: The overall mean pre-test knowledge score was 13.35(SD-2.59) and Post-test knowledge score was 15.13(SD-2.29). Calculated paired 't' value was 7.86(df – 1.78) which is greater. This indicates that gain in knowledge is statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level, also this result revealed significant association between knowledge of mother and selected socio-demographic variables.

Conclusion: Mothers were lacking knowledge about accidents and its prevention. The designed health education and training program led to significant improvement in knowledge about prevention of accidents.

Keywords: Home accidents, under five children, prevention.

Introduction

Children aged between the 1-5 years are generally known as under five year children. Under five year children represent the 22% of the general population. The mortality rate is high in the under five years compare to all deaths. This age group is of high risk for many health problems. Among all the health problems one of the most important problems is home accidents among under five years children

Accidents were an unexpected and undesirable score of event; especially one's resulting in damage or harm. As per WHO, unintentional injuries are a leading cause of death among children under five years of age. The unintentional injuries comprises of accidents such as falls, burns, drowning, poisoning, and aspiration of foreign material. This challenges the children's morbidity and mortality

Since mothers are the primary caregiver of children. It is the necessary to learn more about a mother's perceptions, attitudes and behaviors towards child safety from home accident. It was found that lack of awareness or knowledge about the causes of home accidents among mother leads to more number of home accident. It was observed by investigator that home accident was preventive in under five years children by providing education to the mother about preventive aspects of home accidents of the investigator planed to a STP.

Materials and method

1. Publication analysis about a general perspective of home accidents preventive strategies.

2. Publications review concerned to common home accidents amidst children especially in less than 5 year old.

1. Publication analysis about a general perspective of home accidents preventive strategies

An examination directed to decide the information on moms of under multi year kids with respect to avoidance of mishaps in chose region of Udupi Locale. A one gathering pretest posttest structure and Non-likelihood comfort inspecting was utilized. Information was gathered from 60 examples by organized information poll. The t-test demonstrated that the posttest information mean score (31.22) were fundamentally higher than that of pretest mean scores (16.65), $t=20.35$, $t(59)=2$, $p<0.05$.

An investigation led to survey the consciousness of guardians or critical parental figures with respect to chosen youth mishaps and practices related its counteraction and the executives in chose urban territory, Thavarekere of Bangalore. The example of this examination involves 200 moms of under multi year youngsters. A deliberate arbitrary inspecting procedure was utilized. Information was gathered by a semi organized meeting plan. Larger part of families (90%) were having one kid who is between the age gathering of 0-5 years. In general familiarity with guardians was sufficient with mean score rate (75.7%) and have moderately satisfactory practices with mean scores with (34.85)^[16].

An examination was led on avoidance of youth wounds: assessment of the statewide youth injury counteraction program in the middle of September 1980 to June 1982. They assessed the adequacy of a network based injury avoidance program intended to decrease the frequency of consumes, falls in the home, engine vehicle tenant wounds, harming and suffocations among kids age 0-5 years. An expected 42% of family units with kids ages 0-5 years were presented to at least one of the mediations over the two years time frame in nine networks. They found a particular decrease in engine vehicle tenant wounds among youngsters ages 0-5 years in intercession contrasted and control networks, related with participatory presentation of about 55% of family units with kids ages 0-5 years. They have no proof that the organized mediation programs diminished the other objective wounds, despite the fact that introduction to counteraction messages was related with security practices for consumes and harming.

An investigation was led on survey the consciousness of guardians or critical parental figures with respect to chosen youth mishaps, and practices identified with its avoidance and the executives in a chose urban zone, Thavarekera, Bangalore. The research design used as descriptive study. Sample size was 200. In the presented study majority (88.5%) of the respondents were mothers, majority (77.5%) of the caregivers were aware that children are more prone to accident. While 55% of them were said that boys are more prone to accident than girls. The commonest potential mode of accidents identified by the caregivers was falls (90%). Awareness regarding causes of childhood accidents was lacking as cases ranged from 12 to 28 with mean score of (21.74+₋ 3.18), similarly practices regarding prevention and management were found to be lacking as plasticized scores ranged 12 to 34 with mean score of (24.35+₋ 4.37).

2. Publications review concerned to common home accidents amidst children especially in less than 5 year old

1. Documentation review related to falls
2. Data retrieval in concerned to Burns
3. Publication analysis concerned to Drowning
4. Information extraction concerned to Poisoning
5. Publication Review concerned to aspiration of foreign material

1. Documentation review related to falls

A study was conducted on children treated at Chicago pediatric trauma center between 1995-2002. From 90 cases 55 were males. The median age was 2 years. 98% of falls were reported to be from the 3rd floor or lower. Three patients were died. Strategies to prevent window falls should be directed to the owners and occupants of building.

An examination was directed on kids injury uncovers that falls are the main source of unexpected youngster's injury. Upper & lower limb fractures, cuts etc. are the majority of injuries related to falls. 29% of children had head injury from falls. Experimental impacts involve falling from standing height and equipment, placement of furniture. Away from windows can prevent falling out of windows and from balconies.

An investigation was directed on home related mishap during outset at Jammu& Kashmir. The example size was

200 babies. The most well-known sort of mishap watched was fall (53%) the fall was either from specialist, furniture bed steps, roof top and from orderly's lap. The outcome were around 24 newborn children who met with a mishap, 60% of babies had a place with family units in regards to instructive status, 53% mother had no training by any stretch of the imagination, while 25% small undergrad and rest were graduates 108 were working mother. The most widely recognized kind of mishap watched was fall 106 (53%) the fall was either from walker, furniture, bed, steps, rooftop and from orderly's tap.

2. Data retrieval concerned to burns

An investigation was directed on kids consume wounds identified with gas can home stockpiling. 25 patients under 5 years were chosen for study. Principle information gathered incorporated kid's age, consume physical damage, like area of burn and amount of area covered or significant consume arrangement, death rate, conditions identified with fuel and if can shut or open and fire source. Approximately 95% of victim belongs to young men. Average remain as 2.7 years of age. The wellspring of start was a pilot light in 100% cases. 44% of patients passed on. Just fumes were lighted in 56% of cases. The gas can was depicted as shut in 64% of cases. National construction laws and can detail are expected to forestall genuine injury and passing's among little youngsters.

An examination was led to decide the reason and size of consumes in offspring of under multi year years old at area medical clinic of dares salaam City, Tanzania. In this examination a sum of 204 under multi year selected. The 49% were guys while 50.5% were females. The aftereffects of this investigation shows that the greater part of the kids (54.9%) were matured between 1-2 years. 78.4% had singes while 21.6% had fire consumes. The majority of the consumes (97.5%) happened coincidentally, albeit a few (2.5%) were deliberate. 68.6% of these consume wounds happened in the kitchen.

3. Publication analysis concerned to drowning

An examination led with respect to approach suffocating was less regular and happened fundamentally in family lakes and even a container of water in chosen urban medical clinics of Agra. The example was chosen by non-likelihood purposive examining method. Information was gathered from 60 examples by organized meeting plan. The instances of suffocating were delegated wet or dry sorts and the nearness or nonattendance of indication of yearning. 71.4% cases were dry sorts and 8.8% were related with mortality.

An examination led to an assessment on interceding productivity of wellbeing training on inadvertent suffocation and suffocating of kids under age of 0-4 years in China. This examination uncovered that death pace of suffocating in kids age 1-4 years for every 100,000 has tumbled from 60.0 to 36.2. The guardians conduct that not laying down with their babies in similar beds and not binds newborn children in a support with cover, and setting up fence other than pools and streams has expanded by 75.7%, 61.5% and 61.2% individually. The investigation prescribed that wellbeing instruction to guardians is a viable interceding measure for the anticipation of unintentional suffocation and suffocating.

4. Information extraction concerned to poisoning

An investigation directed on the hazard factors adding to kids harming in Brazil. The point of the examination was to research whether the absence of information on harmful specialist's families is a hazard factor for individual unexpected kids harming. An organized survey was controlled to gather the information. It was discovered that absence of information on the poisonous activity of operator put away in family unit isn't a hazard factor for youth harming. The inferable dangers depicted in this examination demonstrated that the end of different elements, for example, interruption and capacity beneath 150cm, would prompt the counteraction of 13% and 19% of by a grown-up or restricted.

5. Publication Review concerned to aspiration of foreign material

One investigation on foreign body aspiration in children by reaching at a tertiary level teaching hospital, New Delhi. The study was done for 4 years. Results were, out of 75 children who underwent the study, 90% of cases had aspiration of foreign material. Over ¾ of the cases were below 5 years of age. Vegetative foreign bodies like pea nuts, gram nuts were common material aspirated. In conclusion, foreign body aspiration remains a common unintentional injury due to improper exposure of young children to otherwise innocuous nuts and other small objects.

An examination directed on research the recurrence and epidemiological highlights of passings because of unfamiliar body desire in youth, more than 1990-2003. Of the casualties 14 (63.6%) were male and 8 (36.4%) were females. The mean age of the casualties was 1-5 years. There were 20 (90.0%) youngsters between 1-3 years. All desire happened at home. 8 (36.4%) of the casualties were dead on appearance, 11 (half) on mediation. After confusion, food material was the most usually suctioned unfamiliar body in 81.8% of cases, nuts being the more normal (half). The lethal mishaps can be forestalled by parental instruction and early acknowledgment and the board of circumstance.

Conclusion

Various searched studies suggested that the increased level of knowledge in mothers helps to prevent home accidents in under five children.

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