



International Journal of Advance Research in Nursing

Volume 3; Issue 2; July-Dec 2020; Page No. 87-90

Received: 25-05-2020
Accepted: 08-08-2020

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected community areas of Gurugram (Haryana)

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Abstract

Accident, an unfortunate incident that happens unexpectedly and unintentionally, typically resulting in damage or injury. Accidents are the leading cause of death and disability for children over the age of one in many industrialized countries. More than 2 million children under the age of 15 experience accidents in and around the home every year, for which they are taken to accident and emergency units. Those most at risk from home accident are the 0-5years age group.

Prevention and control of home accidents among children has been recently a target and very important area for health promotion. First aid is the provision of initial care for an illness or injury, usually by a non-expert but trained person, until medical treatment can be accessed. Parent's knowledge and practice about first aid is especially important in injury care for children, as many adverse consequences of injuries can be averted if parents know what actions to take. Ignorance and negligence of the mother are the fundamental causes of accidents. So it is important to improve the mother knowledge, attitude and practice to prevent accidents at home. Education is an important nursing role and was the primary intervention strategy chosen to address and prevent childhood home injuries. The nurse will try to ensure that people know how to prevent accidents and injuries in their communities, at homes, schools and work places.

According to WHO (2001), an estimated 685,000 children under age of five were died by unintentional accidents mostly from road accidents, drowning, burns, falls and poisoning. Children under five have the highest fall, drowning mortality rate in the world. WHO reports says that in the age group of 1-4 years, the second year is the period when the young child runs the highest risk of dying.

Child Welfare Gateway, 2013 states that neglect by the parents/caregiver is the cause of highest incidence (71.4%) of under five children accidents. Other causes of under five children accidents include the mothers who are going to Job and increase eagerness in watching tele serials among the mothers especially the home makers.

Objectives:

1. To assess the knowledge of mother regarding prevention of home accidents in under 5 children.
2. To find out the association between knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home accidents with demographic variables.

Material and Methods

A descriptive research design was used to assess the knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected community areas of Gurugram. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 100 mothers of under five children of community area of Gurugram. Informed written consent was taken from each student.

Result: The mean knowledge score for sample were 13.363 and median were 14 and standard deviation were 2.7708

Conclusion: The study revealed that mothers of under five children has some knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents.

Keywords: assess, knowledge, mothers of under five children, prevention, home accidents, children

Introduction

Statement of the Problem

A descriptive study to assess knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected community areas of Gurugram.

Objectives

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Methodology

Research approach - Quantitative approach.

Research design- The research design selected for this study was Descriptive research design.

Research setting- The study was conducted at community area of Gurugram.

Population of the study- Mother of under five children.

Sample size- Sample size consists of 100 mothers.

Sampling technique- Sampling technique adopted for the study was Non-Probability Purposive sampling technique

Eligibility criteria-

Inclusive criteria for sampling:

- Mothers of under five children
- Mothers of under five children present at the time of data collection.
- Mothers of under five children those were willing to participate in research study.

Exclusion criteria for sampling:

- Mothers having children greater than five year of age.

- Mothers not having under five age group children
- Mothers who were not willing to participate.

Validity of tool-

Validity of the tool refers to the adequacy of the domain being studied. Content validity of tool was confirmed by the six nursing experts & one statistician opinion regarding the relevance of items. The structured tool consisting of questions on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among mothers of under five children circulated among experts of various field of specialization. The final tool was consisted of 2 parts after the necessary changes done. The structured questionnaire was finalized with 25 items.

Reliability of tool-

Reliability refers to the accuracy and consistency of the measuring tool. Reliability of the tool was computed by split half technique and was calculated by Karl Pearson's coefficient of co-relation formula and reliability of tool was 0.07. Hence, the tool was reliable.

Data Analysis

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic variables among mothers of under five children. N=100

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age		
	✓ 18 - 22 years	44	44%
	✓ 23 - 27 years	45	45%
	✓ 28 - 32 years	11	11%
2	Education		
	✓ Primary	46	46%
	✓ Secondary	49	49%
	✓ Graduation	5	5%
3	Family income		
	✓ Rs10 – 15 thousand	35	35%
	✓ Rs15 – 20 thousand	45	45%
	✓ >Rs 20 thousand	20	20%
4	Marital status		
	✓ Married	100	100%
	✓ Unmarried		
	✓ Divorced		
5	Community		
	✓ Urban	00	00%
	✓ Rural	100	100%
6	Number of children		
	✓ One	51	51%
	✓ Two	43	43%
	✓ More than two	6	6%
7	Previous knowledge regarding home accident		
	✓ Yes	98	98%
	✓ No	2	2%

Data presented in above Table reveals the frequency and percentage distribution of characteristics of the demographics variables among mothers of under five children.

According to Age it was revealed that 44% mothers of under five children were in age group of 18 -22 years, 45% mothers were in age group 23 - 27 years and 11% mothers were in age group of 28 - 32 years.

As per education qualification, 46% mothers of under five

children had primary education, 49% mothers had secondary education and 5% mothers were graduate.

According to family income, 35% mothers of under five children had family income of Rs10,000-15,000, 45% mothers had family income of Rs15,000-20,000 and 20% mothers had family income of more than Rs20,000.

According to marital status of mothers of under five children 100% were married.

According to community of the mothers of under five

children 100% belongs to rural community.

According to no. of children, 51% mothers had 1 child, 43% mothers had 2 child and 43% mothers had more than 3 child.

According to previous knowledge of mothers 98% had previous knowledge whereas 2% had no knowledge.

Major Findings-

- As per age, majority of mothers of under five children (45%) were in the age group of 23-27 years.
- As per stream of education, majority (49%) of mothers of under five children belonging to secondary education.
- As per family income, majority (45%) of mothers of under five children belongs to 15,000-20,000 .
- As per marital status majority (100%) of mothers of under five children were married.
- As per community majority (100%) of mothers of under five children were belongs to rural.
- As per number of children, maximum (51%) were belongs to one child.
- As per previous knowledge, majority (98%) were had previous knowledge.

Conclusion- The mean knowledge score for samples were 11.846 and median were 12 & standard deviation were 3.623.

Recommendations-

1. Similar study can be undertaken on a large sample for making a more valid generalization
2. A true experimental study can be conducted at remote areas.
3. Study may be conducted on different samples.
4. Different method of imparting the education can be used.

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