



International Journal of Advance Research in Nursing

Volume 4; Issue 1; Jan-June 2021; Page No. 243-248

Received: 13-01-2021
Accepted: 16s-03-2021

Indexed Journal
Peer Reviewed Journal

A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on the knowledge among mothers of less than five year children regarding precaution from home accident in selected area M.C.H N.S.C.B.JBP [M.P.]

Archana Peter

Principal of Government Nursing College Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College & Hospital Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, India

Abstract

A pre experimental evaluation research approach in the present study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on the knowledge among mothers of under five year children regarding precaution from home accident in selected area N.S.C.B. Medical College & Hospital Jabalpur Madhya Pradesh. Finding of the study reveals in post test in out of in 30 mothers of less than five years, total 40% (12) mothers have excellent knowledge, 60% (18) have good knowledge and no mothers of less than five years have average and poor knowledge regarding precaution of home accidents. The study conducted that planned teaching program was effective on increasing the knowledge of mother of less than five years children regarding precaution from home accident.

Keywords: planned teaching, knowledge among mothers, five year children

Introduction

Accidents occurring in & around homes are one of the major public health problem because they are frequent can lead to disability or death can be prevent. The world health organization has indicate about 95% of the injuries resulting in death take place in countries with low or moderate income level & that injuries are responsible for about 40% of child & adolescent death in these countries It is also reported that falls, burn, suffocation, & poisoning most of which occur in the home accident for approximately 25% of all the injuries. In the world & that these injuries were among the first 20 causes of death in 0-5 year age group. Accidental injuries are the most common cause of death in children over 1 year of age children under five are most at risk from an injury in the home, with boys more likely to be injured the people only relate accidents in outdoor activities. However, as a matter fact, the place where people regard as the safest at home accident is general negligence of at home this pamphlet aims at providing some measures in preventing home accident, first aid measures.

Need for the Study

“Education is the deliberate and systemic influence exerted by the mature person upon the immature person through instruction, discipline and the harmonious development of all the power of the human being”

The home school and the local community every year child accident prevention trust stated that “the home is the place where children seek comfort and today are the citizens of tomorrow. A child world centre on all over 5 million

children of age group 0 to 5 are dying mainly in the developing country about three million children are dying unintentional injuries resulting from domestic accidents falls fire drowning and poisoning Child alert (2012) reported that 500,000 under the age of 4 are injured in the home every year. Fire is the greatest cause of accidental death. 46% of fatal accidents to children are caused by fire. 39% of all children’s accidents are from falling. 12 children die each year from falling through a window or of a balcony. The largest no of accidents is caused in the lounge/living area with poisoning usually occurring from taking domestic cleaning substances. 350000 children under the age of 4 fall down the stairs each year. 3000 injuries are caused by tripping over piles of laundry /toys left on the floor. 130,000 children’s arte injured in the garden each year. 3% of toddlers die by drowning in the bath, while swimming by the sea and includes ponds in the garden. Child’s environment has also an important part to play injury causation. Social stress factor like single parents, unemployment of parent, poor education status, and size of family contribute of injury causation. Poor housekeeping and lack of awareness of safety precaution are important.

Dr. Samreen khan was conducted a study on 8 January 2019: Community base cross section study done in the peri urban areas of aligarh india mother was interviewed about any domestic accident faced by children under 5 year age in the last 1 year through a semi structural majority of respondents were in the age group 20-35 year majority of the children affected were male 35.6% and in age group of

3-<4 year 22.3% most accidents occurred inside home most commonality due to falls followed by sharp injury and burn mother education level had a significant association with the occurrence with the domestic accident.

Maddikera Chinna Devi, and all in 2018: Conducted. A Descriptive study to assess the Knowledge regarding prevention of Home Accidents among Mothers of Under five Children in Selected Areas of Guru gram, Haryana. Sample consists of 100 mothers of under-five children. Study results revealed that majority of under-five children's mothers (45%) were in the age group of 23-27 years, related to education (49%) of mothers had secondary education, 46% had primary education, 5% mothers were graduates. As per number of children, maximum (51%) have one child. Older mothers statistically found to have a better level of knowledge than young mothers (p value is 0.05). Higher educated mothers (5%) were statistically associated with a higher level of knowledge in accident prevention (p value is 0.04). Demographic variables like Age and Education showed significance. Therefore there is significant association between age of mothers of under five children and knowledge score. This study proved that 5% Of mothers had graduation education and has got impact on prevention of home accidents. Hence it is important that the interventional studies can be conducted to prevent home accidents.

F Rezapur–Shahkolai was conducted a study on (2017): this study is aimed at identify the rate of home accident [burn and falls] among children under the age of five. this is a descriptive cross section study. data was collected from 300 house hold through a questionnaire and then analyzed using the statistical package for social sciences. the rate of home accident among children under the age of 5 year 13.3% from the different investigated factor only tenure of house hold showed a significant relation a home accidents.

Dr. Shobha George was conducted a study on 2017: domestic accident is important worldwide public health problem. the study was done in kerala face to face interview with a responsible adult informant was done to collect information from 403 households consisting of 1826 individual using a semi structure questionnaire after getting consent the prevalence of domestic accident in the community was found to be 10.5% majority of the victims were females (66%). falls were the most prevalent type of domestic accident 33.5% and it was found to be significant associated with age, educational status place of occurrence and activity during accident first aid kits were available only in 38.2% of house.

Statement of Problem

“A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on the knowledge among mothers of under five year children regarding precaution from home accident in selected area M.C.H.N.S.C.B Jabalpur [M.P.]”

Objectives

- To assess the pretest knowledge of mother of under five years children.

- To assess the post test knowledge of mother of under five years children.
- To assess the difference between pretest and post test knowledge of mother of under five year children.

Hypothesis

- There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge among mothers less than five years children on child safety measures after the structured teaching program.
- There will be a significant association between the knowledge levels among mothers of under five year children as their demographic variables.

Research Methodology

- **Research approach:** In view of the objectives of the present study quantitative research approach is used.
- **Research design:** In the present study pre-experimental research design (one group pre-test post test design) is used.
- **Setting of the study:** The setting selected for the study was at, MCH N.S.C.B. JABALPUR. Feasibility and expected co-operation from the authorities was received.
- **Population of present study:** 30 mothers of less than 05 years children's at selected MCH N.S.C.B JABALPUR.
- **Sample of present study:** The sample is a subset of a population selected participates in the research study. In this study the sample compromised of 30 mothers of less than five years children.
- **Sample technique:** The sample was selected through a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is based on belief that a researcher's knowledge about the population can be used to handpick the cases to be included in the sample.

Sample Size: Sample consisted of 30 mothers of less than five children

Exclusion Criteria

- Mothers of less than five years children with mental disorders.
- Mothers of children above five years.

Variables

Independent variable: Structured teaching programmed on child safety Measures.

Dependent variables: All 30 Mothers of under five year children's.

Description of tool

The tool consists of 2 sections

Section – A: Demographic Variables of the samples such as age of the Mother, educational status, occupation, type of family, number of Children in the family, mass media.

Section – B: Consists of questions on child safety measures.

Respos

Correct: 1, Incorrect: -0

Structured Knowledge Questionnaire Schedule

Area	No. of Items	Maximum Score
Knowledge among mothers of under five year children regarding precaution from Home Accident.	30	30

Final Tools Consist of

- Demographic variables: - 5
- Questionnaire of knowledge: - 30

Criteria Measurement for Knowledge Score

- Excellent knowledge - 80% to 100%
- Good knowledge - 60% to 79%
- Average knowledge - 40% to 59%
- Poor knowledge - below 40%

Data Collection Procedure

Formal permission was sought from the Superintendent of hospital and HOD of pediatric department MCH N.S.C.B. JABALPUR to conduct the study.

The researcher met the superintendent of hospital and explained the purpose of the study to gain their co – operation. The data collection was done in hospital NSCB Jabalpur. The data collection was done from 04/09/19 to mothers of less than five year children of hospital admitted N.S.C.B.MCH JABALPUR of 30 mothers. the structural questionnaire schedule was administered to mothers of less

than five years children individually to assess their knowledge regarding precaution from home accident. Mothers were given proper instruction with an assurance of confidentiality of response.

Criteria for Rating Scale for Validating the Tools

Table 1: Allotment of Score for Assessment of Knowledge among Mothers of less than Five Year Children

S. No.	Description	Maximum score	Excellent	Good	Average	Poor
01.	knowledge	30	23-30	16-22	8-15	0-7

Description: The table no.01, indicate the assessment of knowledge by asking total 30 multiple choice questionnaires to mothers under five year children regarding precaution from home accident. score were categorized into 4 categories [excellent-23-30, good-16-22, average-8-15, and poor-

Table 2: Assessment of pretest knowledge among mothers of less than five year children

S. No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
1	excellent	0	0	
2	good	6	20%	11.6
3	average	19	68.3%	
4	poor	5	16.7%	

Description: The above table clearly indicates that 19 mothers have an average knowledge regarding precaution

from home accident that mean value 11.6 justify the knowledge.

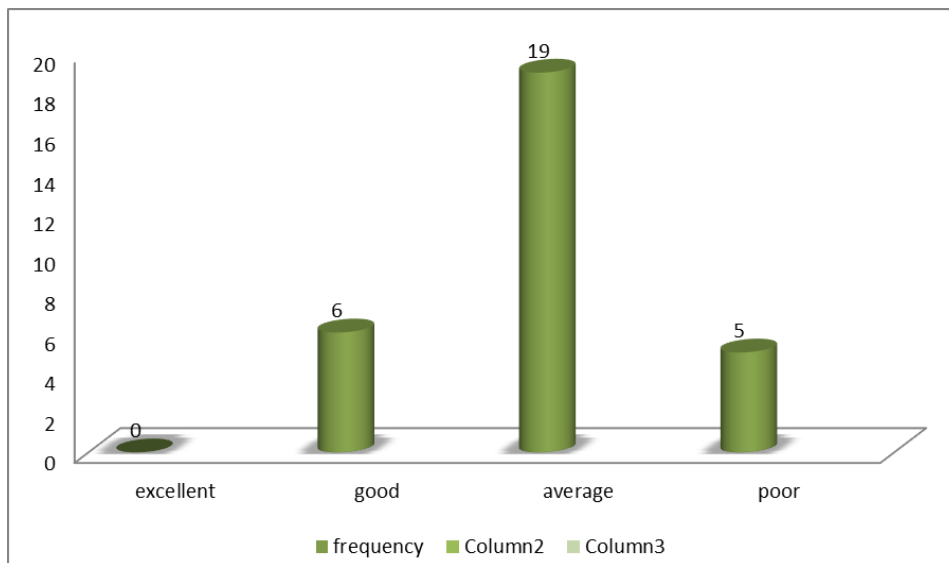


Fig 1: The bar diagram clearly indicates that, in out of total 30 samples, 19 mothers having average knowledge, 06 mothers having good knowledge, rest 05 mothers having poor knowledge regarding precaution from home accident.

Table 3: Assessment of Post Test Knowledge Among Mothers of Less Than Five Year Children

No-30				
S. No	Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage	Mean
1	excellent	12	40%	
2	good	18	60%	22.63
3	average	00	00	
4	poor	00	00	

Description: The data presented in the above table clearly indicate that 18 mothers have good knowledge regarding

precaution from home accident the mean 22.63 justify the knowledge.

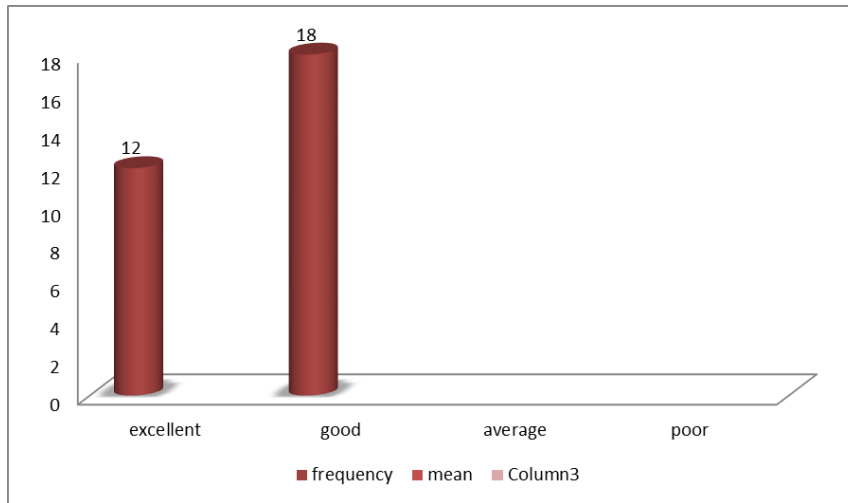


Fig 2: The Bar Diagram shows that in out of 30 mothers, Total 18 mothers have good knowledge and rest all 12 mothers having excellent knowledge regarding precaution from home accident the mean 22.63 justify the knowledge.

Table 4: Comparison between pretest and post test knowledge of mothers

N-30		
S. No.	Description	Mean
01	Pretest knowledge	11.6
02	Post test knowledge	22.63

Description: The above table shows that the mean score of pre test knowledge score is 11.6 with, and mean score of post test is 22.63.

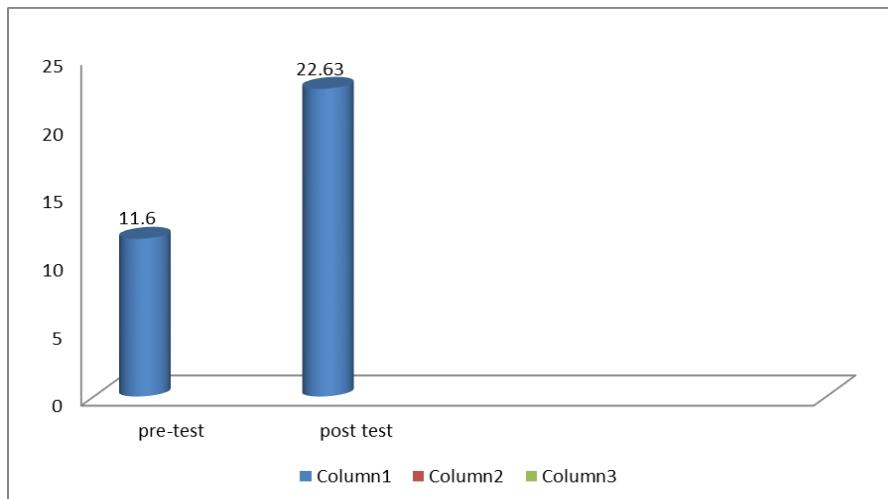


Fig 3: The bar diagram shows that the mean score of pre test knowledge score is 11.6 with, and mean score of post test is 22.63.

Table 5: Grade wise distribution of frequency percentage mean and standard deviation of knowledge score.

S. No.	Pre test	Grade	Range	Freq.	%age	Mean	Sd
1.		poor	0-7	05	16.7%	11.6	3.5
		average	8-15	19	63.3%		
		good	16-22	06	20%		
		excellent	23-30	00	0%		
	post test	poor	0-7	00	0%	22.63	11.6
		average	8-15	00	0%		
		good	16-22	18	60%		
		excellent	23-30	12	40%		

Table 6: [Association of pretest knowledge of mothers regarding precaution from home accident]

SS.no	Variables	Poor	Average	Good	Total	Df	Chi value	P value	Interference
1	age							0.99	
	18-20	1		1	2				
	21-23	1	4		5	6	10.7		
	24-26	3	5	1	9				non significant
	27 above	4	6	4	14				
2	source of knowledge							0.05	
	t.v	4	6	2	12				
	radio	2	3		5	2	3.8		significant
	new paper	4	5	4	13				
3	education							0.001	
	illiterate	1			1				
	primary	2	3	1	6				
	high school	5	13	2	20	11	29.4		most significant
	higher secondary	2	1		3				
4	occupation							0.95	
	house wife	12	5	3	20	2	3.2		non significant
	working woman	6	3	1	10				
5	no. of children							0.15	
	1	4	2	1	7				
	2	3	4	4	16	2	5.4		non significant
	more than 2	4	1	1	7				

Structured interview was applied 30 mothers of 30 questionnaires. The study was conducted pediatric ward MCH Jabalpur.

Conclusion

- 40% mothers have more knowledge.
- 60% mothers have good knowledge.

Major findings, limitation conclusion and recommendation

Major finding

Sample characteristics

- Most of mothers age were 27 year and above.
- 43.3% mothers were got experience from news paper, 40% mothers were got experience television, and 16.6% were got experience radio.
- Most of mothers were high school [10th pass].
- Most of mothers were 66.6% house wife.
- Most of 53.3% mothers have 2 children.

Knowledge of “Precaution from Home Accident

According to level of knowledge in this study shows that:

- 40% mothers have excellent knowledge [80-100%]
- 60% mothers have good knowledge [60-79%].

Conclusion: A study to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program on the knowledge among mothers of less

Descriptions: Depicts grade wise distribution of pre and post test knowledge score.

- In pre-test 20% (05) mothers of infant have good knowledge, 63.3% (19) have average knowledge and 16.7% (05) have poor knowledge regarding precaution of home accidents.
- in post test 40% (12) mothers of infant have excellent knowledge, 60% (18) have good knowledge and no mothers of infant have average and poor knowledge regarding precaution of home accidents.

than five year children regarding precaution from home accident in selected area M.C.H N.S.C.B Jabalpur [MP.]” The result of the study showed that there in out of total 30 mothers, 12 (40%) having Excellent knowledge & rest all 18 (60%) mothers having good knowledge children regarding precaution from home accident

Limitation

The Study Delimited to

- Only 30 mothers selected were participated in the study.
- Mothers who are available during the study period & willing to participated in the study.

Recommendation

A similar study may be replication on a large sample.

- A study may be undertaken to evaluate the awareness of precaution from home accident and plan teaching program for mothers under five year children.
- A study to be replicated to precaution from home accident.

What does this study Convey

Home accident prevention refers to the plans preparations and action taken to avoid or stop an accident before it happens. Home accidents can be classified as unexpected events giving risks of injury, ill health death. Through these

study researches aim to create awareness regarding measures taken in an effort to save lives, escape from injury lessen the degree of injury and moral loss of concerned organization.

Who will use these Findings

The findings of this study will serve the basis for the students nurse to conduct future qualitative and quantitative research and characterized the hazardous environment available at homes and spread the awareness, for the purpose of control mortality and morbidity rate of under five year children's.

How Can the Findings Are Put Into Practice

Clinical nurses are challenged to take steps to educate the mothers of less than five year age children's to prevent them from hazardous home accident in various field, Departments of hospitals, clinics in urban and rural settings, and also help to decrease the ratio of mortality rate of children's from home accidents.

- Dorothy M, Barbara A. Text Book of Pediatric Nursing, 6th ed. New Delhi WB Saunders; 588-906.
- Parul D. Pediatric Nursing, second edition, Jaypee brothers medical Publication, New Delhi; 2009: 134-136.
- Polit f.p.1999 nursing research principle and method 7th edition Philadelphia Lippincott page no 438-449
- Gupta P.2004 essential pediatric nursing 2nd edition new Delhi page no 608 -609.

Child and youth injury prevention: A public health approach, 1997 [cited 2019 March]. Available from: <https://www.cps.ca/en/documents/position/child-and-youth-injury-prevention>.

References

1. Basavanthappa BT. text book of nursing research 2nd edition Delhi Jaypee 1998, 222-240
2. Dorothy M, Barbara A. Text Book of Pediatric Nursing, 6th ed. New Delhi WB Saunders 588-906.
3. Parul D. Pediatric Nursing, second edition, Jaypee brothers medical Publication, New Delhi 2009, 134-136.
4. Polit FP. nursing research principle and method 7th edition Philadelphia Lippincott 1999, 438-449.
5. Gupta P. essential pediatric nursing 2nd edition new Delhi 2004, 608 -609.
6. Child and youth injury prevention: A public health approach, 1997 [cited 2019 March]. Available from: <https://www.cps.ca/en/documents/position/child-and-youth-injury-prevention>.
7. Vipul P, Choudhari Ratan K, Desai K. risk of domestic accident among under five year children. The internet journal of family practice 2009;7(1):182-189.
8. <http://nursing.journalspub.info/index.php?journal=IJPN&page=article&op=view&path%5B%5D=452> The international journal of pediatric Nursing Davi 2018, 4(1).
9. <http://www.wikihow.com>. how to prevent home accidents.
10. [http://www.hkfsd.gov.hk/safety.-Fire Safety information / pamphlet - Fire Services Department](http://www.hkfsd.gov.hk/safety.-Fire%20Safety%20information/)

11. <https://www.slideshare.net/siobhanpdst/safety-in-the-home-42697720>
12. Main causes of accident and injury | Child Accident Prevention...
13. <https://www.capt.org.uk> › safety-advice-injury-types
14. Childproofing and Preventing Household Accidents
15. <https://www.rchsd.org> › health-articles › childproofing-
16. http://repository-tnmgrmu.ac.in/6883/1/300222916pandi_meena.pdf