



Effectiveness of information booklet on prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents

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Abstract

Home Accident among children (3 to 6 years) has been identified one of the major issues in today health care despite. The aim of the study is to improve the knowledge of parents reside in Rural community area regarding prevention of home accidents.

Material and Method: Quantitative Research Approach and structured knowledge questionnaire and information booklet.

Statistical Method: Student “t” test and chi-square test used.

Result: Mean post interventional knowledge (14.06) is apparently higher than the mean pre interventional knowledge (8.08). The mean difference of pre interventional knowledge and post interventional knowledge is 5.97. Out of 7 socio demographic variables, it was observed that age, education, occupation, and previous knowledge are the only socio demographic variable found to be significant.

Keywords: Home accidents, information booklet

Introduction

Home accidents are the main cause of mortality and morbidity in early childhood and a major factor in lost productive life. The public health experts have created the term “Modern Day Epidemic” for domestic accidents. WHO calls domestic accidents as a priority problem. An infant is fragile, helpless and innocent when it enters the world. It completely dependent on its care-takers. Children are especially at risk for injury because of their normal curiosity, impulsiveness and desire to master new skills.

Need of the study

Accidents are the largest single cause of death and disability below the age of 6years and of the most serious health problem the world today is facing. So there is a need to conduct a study on the mother’s knowledge in the prevention of home accidents among children. Mothers should be motivated to have knowledge about the risk factors of child accidents and safety measures to be taken to prevent home accidents among children. Hence the researcher felt there is need to conduct a study on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents for children among mothers.

Statement of the problem

“A study to assess the effectiveness of information booklet on prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents residing in rural community area, Indore (M.P)

Objectives

1. To assess the pre-test knowledge score regarding

prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents.

2. To determine the effectiveness of information booklet on prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents.
3. To find association between pre-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents reside in rural community area with selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis

H01- There is no significant difference between pre-test – post-test knowledge score of parents regarding prevention of home accidents.

H1- There is significant difference between pre-test –post-test knowledge score of parents regarding prevention of home accidents.

H02- There is no significant association between pre-test score regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents reside in rural community area with selected demographic variables.

H2- There is significant association between pre-test score regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents reside in rural community area with selected demographic variables.

Assumptions

1. Parents have some knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents in children.
2. The information booklet will have an influence on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of home accidents in children.

Delimitations of the study

This study is delimited to:-

- Parents of 3 to 6 years of children.
- Sample size 50.
- Study is delimited to selected urban community area, Indore.

Review of literature

Asif Khaliq, *et al.* (2016): This is a cross sectional study to assess the prevention of home accidents in children less than 5 years of age was targeted. The different types of domestic accidents faced by children were fall (52%) sharp cut (36%), and burn (31%) and Temporary fever, rashes and scratches were the most common consequence of domestic accidents as experienced by 57% children. Protecting children from domestic accidents is a multi-dimensional approach.

Research methodology

Source of data: Parents of children under 3 to 6 years of age in rural community area. Data collection is done by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Pre-experimental research design is used.

Population: Parents of children under 3 to 6 years of age in rural community area.

Target Population: Parents of children under 3 to 6 years of age in rural community area.

Sample size: 50 parents of children under 3 to 6 years in rural community area.

Sampling Technique: Non probability-convenient sampling is used.

Independent Variable

In this study the independent variable was the intervention that is Information booklet regarding prevention of home accidents in children.

Dependent Variable

In this study the dependent variable was the Knowledge of parents regarding prevention of home accidents.

The sample selection criteria

The criteria for the sample selection structured by the researcher included the following two headings:

Inclusion criteria

1. Parents of 3 to 6 years of children;
2. Willing to participate in the study.
3. Available at the time of the study

Exclusion criteria

Parents who are:

1. Not present at the time of study
2. Not willing to participate.
3. Parents of Children with developmental and congenital abnormalities.

Organization and presentation of study findings

The findings of the study are organized according to sequence of the objectives of the study. The data was edited, tabulated, analyzed, interpreted and presented in the form of tables and figures. The data presented under the following headings.

Section-A: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables.

Section-B: Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-interventional knowledge of parents regarding prevention of home accidents in children.

Section-C: Frequency and percentage distribution of the post-interventional knowledge of parents regarding prevention of home accidents in children.

Section-D: Comparison of mean, mean difference, standard deviation and t- value of pre and post- interventional knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents in children.

Section-E: Association of pre-interventional knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents in children with selected socio-demographic variables.

Section A

Frequency and percentage distribution of sociodemographic variables.

Table 4.1: Frequency and percentage distribution of socio-demographic variables

S. No	Socio Demographical Variables	Particulars	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age	18-24	14	28%
		25-30	26	52%
		31- 35	8	16%
		36 Above	2	4%
2	Sex	Male	18	36%
		Female	32	64%
3	Education	0-5 class	6	12%
		6-10 class	14	28%
		11-12 class	21	42%
		Graduate	9	18%
4	Occupation	Maid	10	20%
		House wife	23	46%
		Self employed	7	14%

		Skilled worker	10	20%
5	Religion	Hindu	26	52%
		Christian	21	42%
		Muslim	2	4%
		Any other	1	2%
6	Life Style	Type of house		
		Kaccha	4	8%
		Pakka	46	92%
		Type of family		
		Joint family	13	26%
		Nuclear family	32	64%
		Extended family	3	6%
		Single parent	2	4%
		Personal habit		
		Alcoholic	7	14%
		Smoking	6	12%
		Tobacco chewing	5	10%
Nil	32	64%		
7	Previous Knowledge	T.V	16	32%
		News paper	24	48%
		Radio	7	14%
		Awareness Class	3	6%

Section B

The pre-interventional knowledge of parents residing in urban community area

Table 4.2: Frequency and percentage distribution of the pre-interventional knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents, n=50

Score	Pre-test			Mean	S D
	Grading	Frequency	Percentage (%)		
0-5	Poor knowledge.	3	6	8.08	2.10
6-10	Average knowledge.	36	72		
11-15	Good knowledge.	10	20		
16-20	Very good knowledge.	1	2		

The above table shows majority of parents 36 (72%) had average knowledge between 6-10, whereas 10 (20%) scored between 11-15 which was in the good knowledge score; and 3 (6%) had knowledge between 0-5 which was in the poor range; and only few parents 1 (2%) scored between 16-20 which was in the very good knowledge range.

Section-C

The post-interventional knowledge of parents residing in urban community area

The post interventional knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents residing in urban community area was assessed by structured knowledge questionnaire and analyzed through inferential statistics.

Table 4.3: Frequency and percentage distribution of the post intervention knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years) of parents. n=50

Score	Post-test			Mean	SD
	Grading	Frequency	Percentage (%)		
0-5	Poor knowledge.	0	0	14.06	2.17
6-10	Average knowledge.	8	16		
11-15	Good knowledge.	35	70		
16-20	Very good knowledge.	7	14		

This table shows that 35 (70%) parents residing in urban community gained knowledge at good level; 7 (14%) gained knowledge at very good level. 8 (16%) knowledge increased at average level and no one remained at poor level after reading the information booklet.

Section-D

Effectiveness of information booklet in terms of gain in knowledge score

This section deals with analysis and interpretation of the data in order to evaluate the effectiveness of information booklet in terms of gain in knowledge.

Table 4.4: Mean, standard deviation and “t” value of pre-test and post-test knowledge score, n=50

Knowledge Score	Mean	SD	Mean difference.	d.f	“t” value	
					Computed	Tabulated
Pre- test	8.08	2.10	5.97	49	38.54	2.00
Post-test	14.06	2.17				

The above table findings calculated “t” value is higher than the “p” value at 0.05 level of significance.

Data presented in the table shows that mean post interventional knowledge (14.06) is apparently higher than the mean pre interventional knowledge (8.08). The mean difference of pre interventional knowledge and post interventional knowledge is 5.97. The computed “t” value 38.54 is higher than the “p” value at 0.05 level of significance shows that there is a significant different of pre interventional knowledge and post interventional knowledge. This indicates that the information booklet regarding prevention of home accidents is effective to increase the knowledge of parents residing urban

community area, Indore. It reveals there is an enhancement of knowledge indicating the effectiveness of information booklet regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6 years).

Hence the hypothesis H1 is accepted, stating that, there is a significant difference of the pre test and post test knowledge regarding prevention of Home Accident among children (3 to 6 years) of parents, Indore. And null hypothesis H01 is rejected. (The mean post interventional knowledge is significantly higher than the mean pre interventional knowledge at 0.05 level of significance.)

Section E

Table 4.5: Association of pre interventional knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among children (3 to 6years) of parents with selected sociodemographic variables.

S. No.	Selected Sociodemographic Variables	Pretest Knowledge Score				D.F	Compu Ted X2 Value	Tabulated X2 Value
		0-05 (poor)	06-10 (average)	11-15 (good)	16-20 (very good)			
1	Age					9	22.13	16..92*
	18-24	0	9	4	1			
	25-30	0	20	6	0			
	31-35	1	7	0	0			
	36 and above	2	0	0	0			
2	Sex					3	3.09	7.82 **
	Male	2	11	5	0			
	Female	1	25	5	1			
3	Education					9	39.03	16.92*
	0-5 class	2	4	0	0			
	6-10 class	1	11	2	0			
	11-12 class	0	20	1	0			
	Graduate	0	1	7	1			
4	Occupation					9	20.02	16.92 *
	Maid	2	3	5	0			
	House Wife	1	20	2	0			
	Self employed	0	3	2	2			
	Skilled worker	0	4	5	1			
5	Religion					9	11.91	16.92*
	Hindu	2	15	9	0			
	Christian	1	19	0	1			
	Muslim	0	1	1	0			
	Any other	0	1	0	0			
6	Life Style	2	1	1	0	3	15.4	7.82**
	Type of house							
	Kaccha	1	35	9	1	9	12.06	16.92*
	Pakka	2	4	6	1	9	9.24	16.92*
	Type of family	1	27	4	0			
	Nuclear family	0	2	1	0			
	Joint family	0	2	0	0			
	Extended family	1	6	0	0			
	Single parent	1	4	1	0			
	Personal habit	0	5	0	0			
Alcoholic	1	19	9	3				
Smoking								
Tobacco chewing								
Nil								
7	Previous knowledge					9	33.15	16.92*
	T.V	2	10	4	0			

	News paper	0	21	3	0			
	Radio	1	5	1	0			
	Awareness class	0	0	2	1			

Summary

There is a significant difference of the pre and post test knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among children. Hence, H1 hypothesis is accepted, in this 't' value is statistically significant. It shows that information booklet as effective.

Hence it is concluded that respondents were lacking knowledge in the aspect of prevention of home accidents among children. The information booklet was provided to enhance their knowledge in these aspects and update their knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among children. The parents expressed that the information booklet was informative and highly useful in their daily life and it was found to be instructionally effective, appropriate and feasible.

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