



A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents among Mothers of Under Five Children at Selected Area in Visnagar

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ABSTRACT

A study titled "A study to assess the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children at selected area in Visnagar

Methods:

The research approach used for the quasi experimental with one group pre – test post – test design. Present study was undertaken at selected Aanganwadi in Visnagar. A total of 30 samples were selected by simple random sampling technique. Data were collected by using structured questionnaire method to assess knowledge among mothers of under five selected areas in Visnagar

Results

- 1) Regarding the age of sample, majority of the samples 20 (66.66%) were from age group of 26 to 30 years, 8 (26.66%) were from age group of 21 to 25 years and 2 (6.66%) samples were from age group of 31 to 35 years.
- 2) Regarding the education level, majority of the samples 14 (46.66%) were secondary educated, 13 (43.33%) samples were primary educated, 1 (3.33%) had taken higher secondary education and 1 (3.33%) samples were illiterate.
- 3) Regarding the occupation the majority of samples 24 (80%) were housewives, 4 (13.33%) samples were women doing labour work and 2 (6.67%) samples had Govt. job.
- 4) Regarding the type of family, majority of samples 19 (63.33%) lived in a joint family and 11 (36.67%) lived in nuclear family.
- 5) Regarding No. of child under five year in family samples had child, 14 (46.67%) samples had 2 child, 9 (30%) had 1 child and 7 (23.33%) samples had 3 child under five year.
- 6) The mean pre-test knowledge score of samples on prevention of home accidents was 7.866 and the mean post-test knowledge score was 15.466 with mean difference of 7.6.

Conclusion:

Mothers of under-five children gained significant increase in knowledge which showed that the structured teaching was effective. The structured teaching programme on prevention of home accidents was acceptable and useful method of teaching for mothers of under-five children.

KEYWORDS

Mothers of under five children, Knowledge, Home accident, Structured teaching programme

INTRODUCTION

Today's children are the citizens of tomorrow, they deserve to inherit a safer, fairer and healthier world. There is no task more important than safe guarding their environment. World Health Organization defines accident as an unexpected and unintended event causing physical and mental injuries. The common Pediatric

Emergencies are drowning, accidents. Foreign body Ingestion, poisoning, bites and strings etc.

A child's community includes a number of places such as play ground, garden fields, ponds river and most crucially home itself. For instance millions of children throughout the world live on the street and are vulnerable to a hazards and unintentional injuries. In 2002, WHO



took strategy as "healthy environment for children initiative "and due to increasing paediatric emergency, in 2003 WHO mainly focus on healthy environment for children.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The incidental injuries is increasing in India, especially home accidents in children, here the knowledge of mother is essential for undertaking measures to prevent them.

In (2001) WHO estimated that approximately 2, 10,000 children over age of 5 year were killed by injuries.

WHO/ UNICEF reported that every day more than 2000 children dies form unintentional injuries and maximum number of accidents occurs in second year of life.

Worldwide survey has shown about the pediatric emergencies varies from country to country. The 5 million children died from injures with a global mortality rate of 83.7 per 1 lakh per annum. A total of 2,83,000 death occurred due to falls. In year 2004 all estimated 3, 76,000 children drown approximately 97% of drowning death occurred on low and middle income countries.

UNICEF report says that globally average of under five mortality in 2002 was 82 per 1000 live birth in developing world; it was

90 per 1000 live birth. According to WHO & Global Burden of Research study suggests that un intentional injuries account for 3.9 million death worldwide. In 2004, WHO estimated about 0.8 million deaths in India were due to un intentional injuries & 0.3 in 2007.2007 unintentional injury caused 6,48,000 deaths.(7% of all death)

- Road traffic injury(1,85,000) that is 29% of all unintentional injury
- Falls (160000 deaths, 25%) and drowning (73000 deaths,11%) were the three leading cause of unintentional injury Mortality, with fire related injury causing 5% of these deaths.

Unless these issues are brought to light, remedial measures cannot be undertaken. So this study is appropriate to find out the knowledge and create awareness to mothers of under five children regarding home made accident.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of knowledge regarding the prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention home accidents among mothers of under five children
- To determine association between post test knowledge of mothers of under



five children with the selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

- H1: The mean post test knowledge scores of mothers of under five children will be significantly higher than their mean pre – test knowledge scores after the administration of a structured teaching program on prevention of home accidents as evident from the structured knowledge questionnaire at 0.05 level of significance

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research design: one group pre test and post test design

Setting: selected areas in Visnagar

Population: 30 mothers of under five children

Sampling technique: simple random

Data analysis:

The demographic variables were organized by using descriptive measures (frequency and percentage) the association between pre and post test knowledge were assessed by chi-square test.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

The data were analyzed and interpreted in the terms of objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized for the data analysis. After analysis

of the data the major findings are as follows:

7) Regarding the age of sample, majority of the samples 20 (66.66%) were from age group of 26 to 30 years, 8 (26.66%) were from age group of 21 to 25 years and 2 (6.66%) samples were from age group of 31 to 35 years.

8) Regarding the education level, majority of the samples 14 (46.66%) were secondary educated, 13 (43.33%) samples were primary educated, 1 (3.33%) had taken higher secondary education and 1 (3.33%) samples were illiterate.

9) Regarding the occupation the majority of samples 24 (80%) were housewives, 4 (13.33%) samples were women doing labour work and 2 (6.67%) samples had Govt. job.

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11) Regarding No. of child under five year in family samples had child, 14 (46.67%) samples had 2 child, 9 (30%) had 1 child and 7 (23.33%) samples had 3 child under five year.

12) The mean pre-test knowledge score of samples on prevention of home accidents was 7.866 and the mean post-test knowledge score was 15.466 with mean difference of 7.6.



CONCLUSION

Knowledge deficit existed in all the areas of prevention of home accidents. The finding indicate that the structured teaching programme was effective strategy in bringing about changes of cognitive and effective behavior of mothers of under five children in selected area of Aanganwadis of Visnagar regarding prevention of home accidents. Mothers of under five children gained significant increase In knowledge shows that the structured teaching was effective. The structured teaching programme on prevention of home accidents was acceptable and useful method of teaching for mothers of under five children



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