



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

“A Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Planned Teaching Program On Knowledge And Practice Regarding Prevention Of Home Accident Among Mother Of Under Five-Year Children In Selected Rural Area At Meerut”

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ABSTRACT: The slogan “safety first” does not mean that safety is the most important thing in life. Sometimes we take risks in our life to prevent home accidents. On the other hand, we must stay alive to have a successful and happy life. A child after one year of age walk, run, and climb up & down on his or her own. They are interested in the surrounding to explore things. As they are not aware of the danger related to their activities. Toddlers are egocentric. Their activities should be under the supervision. The stairs, gates, window should be closed or protected. The harmful objects such as medications, kerosene, chemicals, sharp instruments, hot things, stove, heater etc should be out of their reach. Home accidents are the largest single cause of mortality and disability in toddlers. In approximate order of incidence accidents include (i) drowning (ii) burns (iii) suffocation (iv) falls (v) poison.⁵

When parents understand their child’s level of growth & development, they can predict the hazardous situation and judge how much freedom their child can be permitted. Accidental burns, falls are very common when mother does the cooking or boiling or cleaning the floor with an infant crawling or walking around the place. Most accidents occur when the family lives just in one room for all purposes. Hot objects on the floor, tub with full of water may cause injury. Electric heaters, room heaters within the reach of child may cause electric shock or burn. Sometimes the toddlers fall into boiling water, oil etc. or catch the hot objects.⁶

OBJECTIVE:

- ❖ To assess the pre-test knowledge and practice regarding prevention of home accident among mother of under five-year children.
- ❖ To assess the post-test knowledge and practice regarding prevention of home accident among mother of under five-year children.
- ❖ To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding prevention of home accident.
- ❖ To find the association of post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.
- ❖ To find the association of post-test practice score with selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

One group pretest and posttest experimental design. The samples for this present study consisted of 40 mothers under five years children's selected by using Non probability convenient-sampling technique. A questionnaire and check list was used to assess the knowledge and practice.

RESULT: Inferential and Descriptive statistics were used to analyse the data. The obtained 't' value in knowledge and practice was higher than the table value. The study in pre-test, majority i.e. 20 (50%) of the Mothers of under five children had average knowledge and only 5(12.5%) had good knowledge and 15 (37.5%) of them had poor knowledge. On the other hand, post test score shows that majority of Mothers of under five children i.e 25 (62.5%) had good knowledge and only 14 (35%) of Mothers of under five children had average knowledge and 1(2.5%) was having poor knowledge regarding Home accidents among under 5 children. The study in pre-test, majority i.e. 15 (37.5%) of the Mothers of under five children had satisfactory and only 3(7.5%) had very satisfactory and 22 (55%) of them had non satisfactory. On the other hand, post test score shows that majority of Mothers of under five children i.e 22 (55%) had very satisfactory and only 16 (40%) of Mothers of under five children had satisfactory and 2(5%) was having non satisfactory regarding Home accidents among under 5 children.

CONCLUSION: Child safety is one of the most important social values that demands attention, supervision. Hence these findings call for prompt and target group interventions to overcome knowledge gap. A multi-faceted integrated preventive approach such as safety measures and Health education about the early treatment of home accidents can play important role in the prevention of home accidents among under-five.

KEYWORDS: Assess, Knowledge, practice, home accident

INTRODUCTION:

“safety first” does not mean that safety is the most important thing in life. Sometimes we take risks in our life to prevent home accidents. On the other hand, we must stay alive to have a successful and happy life. A child after one year of age walk, run, and climb up & down on his or her own. They are interested in the surrounding to explore things. As they are not aware of the danger related to their activities. Toddlers are egocentric. Their activities should be under the supervision. The stairs, gates, window should be closed or protected. The harmful objects such as medications, kerosene, chemicals, sharp instruments, hot things, stove, heater etc should be out of their reach. Home accidents are the largest single cause of mortality and disability in toddlers. In approximate order of incidence accidents include (i) drowning (ii) burns (iii) suffocation (iv) falls (v) poison.⁵

When parents understand their child's level of growth & development, they can predict the hazardous situation and judge how much freedom their child can be permitted. Accidental burns, falls are very common when mother does the cooking or boiling or cleaning the floor with an infant crawling or walking around the place. Most accidents occur when the family lives just in one room for all purposes. Hot objects on the floor, tub with full of water may cause injury. Electric heaters, room heaters within the reach of child may cause electric shock or burn. Sometimes the toddlers fall into boiling water, oil etc. or catch the hot objects.⁶

NEED FOR THE STUDY

. A child's world centres on the home, school and the community. Every child has right to grow up in a healthy environment. Developmentally, gross motor skills enable the toddler not only to move farther more quickly by walking, running, climbing, and riding a tricycle but also to pull objects around and to explore areas like pools and ponds without the immediate supervision of an adult. Accidents are undoubtedly among the chief causes of morbidity and mortality in childhood. In today's world, in the developed as well as the developing countries like India, danger prevails not only on the roads, but it also exists in the home.¹⁵

In a World Health Organization. (WHO) report, the number of deaths caused by home accidents was estimated to be 3.5 million annually. This figure corresponds to an average of 10.000 deaths per day. Intentional and unintentional home accidents are the cause of 15% of years of life lost globally which is greater than any other cause of death. The epidemiological information about domestic accidents and fatalities on a worldwide basis has been reported that in the United Kingdom (UK) more than 1 million people are affected by home accidents annually. About 47% of those affected by such injuries are boys and 53% are girls. 2023 study has shown that the predominant location of injury for USA children is the home, accounting for an average of 4.01% million emergency department visits each year for children aged under 3 year. Similarly recent studies in Israel have indicated that home accidents account for 52% of all accident related injuries among hospitalized individuals

aged under 15 years. Additionally, 34% of all unintentional hospitalized trauma cases are due to home injuries and average hospital stay is 6.2 days per patient.¹⁶

In 2021, Annamarie reported that World Health Organization (WHO) defines accident as an unexpected and an unintended event causing physical and mental injuries. Children being less aware of danger are more vulnerable to accidents are one of the five leading causes of death in developing countries yearly. Accidents are main cause of death among children aged between 1-5 years old. As children are explorative in nature a number of accidents occur in this age group. Aims of the study: To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents and to find association between the knowledge score of mothers and selected demographic variables.

In India is accounts for an estimated of 12,75,000 children are grievously injured. A total of 22,000 deaths was reported due to drowning. In Karnataka at least 30,000 children's are dying annually due to accidents, drowning and poisoning. In developing countries paediatric emergency are shown to be as numerous as in developed countries. The injury mortality estimates for the year 2000 suggest that about 9% of all deaths in India were accounted for by injuries, a share similar to the global share of deaths due to injuries.¹⁷

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM-

A study to evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program on knowledge and practice regarding prevention of home accident among mother of under five-year children in selected rural area at Meerut.

OBJECTIVES-

- ❖ To assess the pre-test knowledge and practice regarding prevention of home accident among mother of under five-year children.
- ❖ To assess the post-test knowledge and practice regarding prevention of home accident among mother of under five-year children.
- ❖ To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding prevention of home accident.
- ❖ To find the association of post-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.
- ❖ To find the association of post-test practice score with selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- **ASSESS:** To estimate the value or amount. In the study we estimate the knowledge and practice of mother regarding home accidents among under five children.
- **EFFECTIVENESS:** The degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result, success. In this study effectiveness refers to the effect of planned teaching program regarding home accidents among under five children.

- **PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAM:** The planned teaching program is defined as a teaching method to improve performance in terms of knowledge and practice regarding home accidents among under five children.
- **KNOWLEDGE:** knowledge refers to information, understanding, and skills that you have gained through learning or experience. In this study, the knowledge refers to the information gained by mothers of under 5 children regarding home accidents among under five children.
- **PRACTICE:** Practice can be define as expected way of doing something to prevent home accident among under children through mothers.
- **HOME ACCIDENTS:** A 'Home Accident' refers to incidents that occur within a household setting, involving hazards such as suffocation, fire, electrical issues, firearms, sharp objects, poisonous substances, drowning areas, and falling hazards like balconies and stairs.

HYPOTHESIS (P<0.05 level of significance)

- * **H1-**The post test knowledge score will be higher than the pre test knowledge score.
- * **H2-** The post test practice score will be higher than the pre test score.
- * **H3-** The planned teaching program will improve the knowledge and practice regarding prevention of home accident.
- * **H4-** There is a significant association between knowledge score and selected demographic variables.
- * **H5-** There is a significant association between practice score and selected demographic variables.

ASSUMPTIONS-

1. The mothers may have inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of Home accidents among under five children.
2. The mothers may have adequate practice regarding prevention of Home accidents among under five children

DELIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

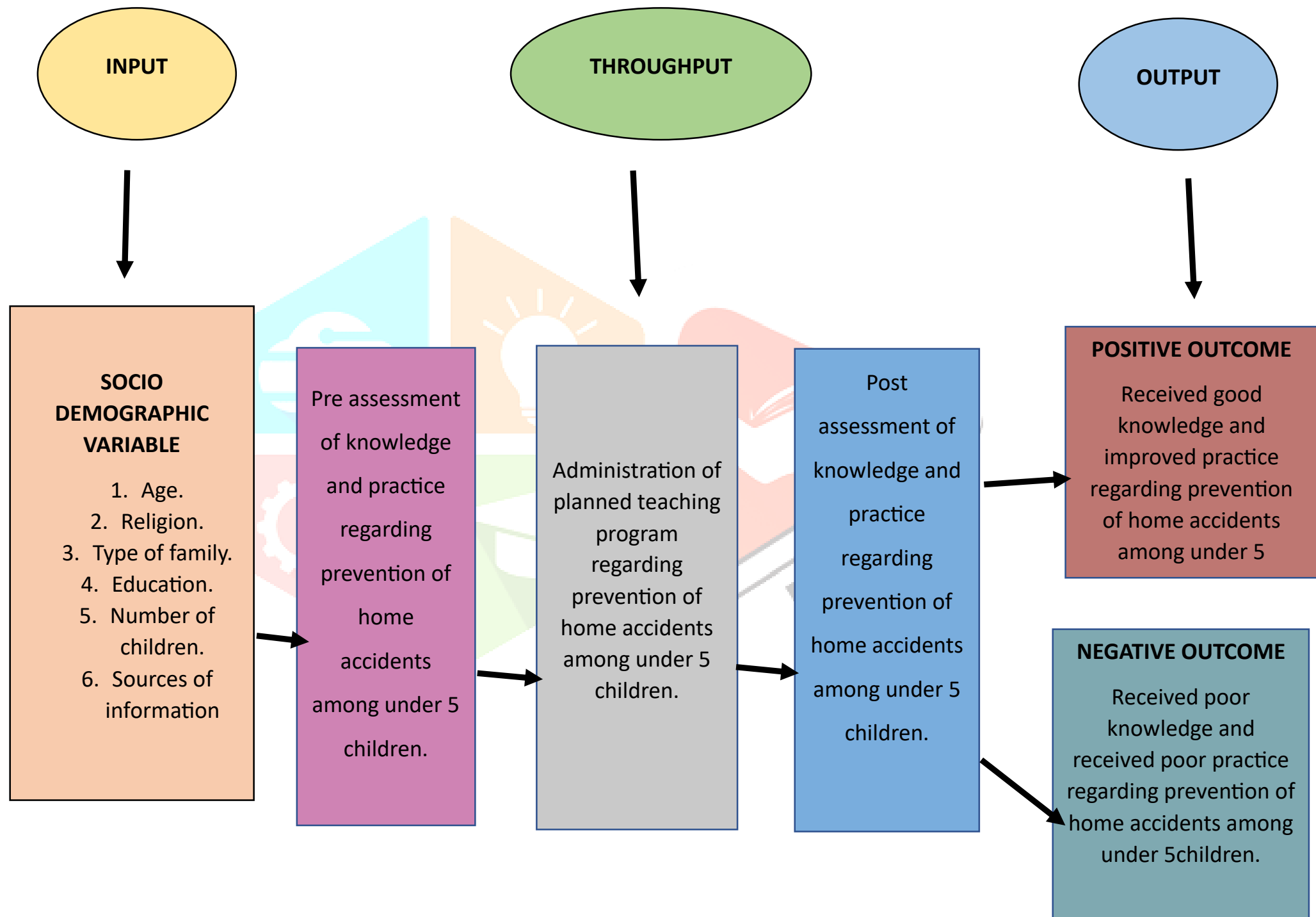
The study was delimited to –

- * Only mothers of under 5 children.
- * Single setting.

CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK-

In this study the conceptual framework for this study was derived from general system model (Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, 1968). It is regarded as a universal grand theory because of its unique relevancy and applicability. It is composed of both structural and functional components that interact within a boundary that filters the type and rate of exchange with the environment. Living system terms are open because there is an ongoing exchange of matter, energy, and information. Through the process of selecting the system which regulates the type and the amount of input through self-regulation to maintain the system equilibrium or homeostasis. Some types of input are used immediately in their original state where as the other complex transformations are continuously processed through the system and released as output.





SUMMARY

This chapter deals with the review of literature related to knowledge regarding home accidents among under 5 children and the effect of teaching program on knowledge and practise of samples. These reviews are significant for the present study as these literatures provide a base for data collection.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

Study will be conducted in selected Community Areas at Meerut.

SCHEMATIC PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH

Target Population

The target population is the Mothers of under 5 children in Meerut.

SAMPLING

Sample

a sample as a subset of the population, selected to participate in a study. The sample for this study comprised Mothers of under 5 children in selected Community area at Meerut.

Sample size

The sample size is 40.

Sampling Technique

Sample technique use for this study was non-probability purposive sampling which involves selecting participants based on their accessibility and availability to the researcher.

CRITERIA FOR SAMPLE SELECTION

INCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Mothers of under 5 children.
2. Who knows Hindi and English language?
3. Available during the data collection procedure.

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

1. Mothers other than the Mothers of under 5 children.
2. Mothers who are not willing to participate.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOOL

SECTION 1: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE:

Demographic variables for this study were Age, religion, type of family, education, number of children and sources of information are the demographic variable.

SECTION 2: SELF-STRUCTURED QUESTIONNAIRE:

It comprises of 30 questionnaires. Every favorable answer will be marked as 1 and non-favorable answer will be marked as 0.

SECTION 3:

Practice checklist the scores are divided in 1, 2, 3 as very satisfactory, satisfactory, non-satisfactory.

Table: Data collection tools and techniques

S.No.	Tool	Purpose	Data collection technique
1	Structured questionnaire Part 1 (Demographic characteristics)	1. To determine the socio-demographic data of sample.	Self-administered questionnaire (demographic data)
2	Part 2- Self-structured questionnaire	2. To assess the knowledge regarding Tuberculosis.	Self-administered questionnaire

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION -

Data presented in table depicts in the group that:-

- The data represented in shows that majority of the sample 20 (50%) were in the age group between 21 -25 years and 12(30%) were in between 26-30 years. 5(12.5%) were in age group between 31-35 years and 3(7.5%) were in age between above 30.
- As per type of family 32 (80%) samples belongs to joint family and 8 (20%) samples belongs to nuclear family.
- As per the religions 32 (80%) sample were Hindu, 02(5%) samples were Muslim, 04(10%) samples were other religion and 02 (5%) samples were Sikh.

- As per the number of children 10(25%) sample have one children, 22 (55%) have two children, 03 (7.5%) have three children and 5 (12.5%) have more than three children.
- As per the education 05 (12.5%) samples were primary education, 10 (25%) samples were high school, 15 (37.5%) samples were intermediate and 10(25%) samples were graduation.
- As per the source of information regarding Home accidents among under 5 children 30 (75%) were having information regarding book/internet and 5 (12.5%) were having information by others and 5(12.5%) were having no information regarding Home accidents among under 5 children

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY:

The findings of the study have implications in nursing service, nursing administration, nursing education, nursing administration and nursing research development cell.

NURSING IMPLICATIONS

- Nurse educator can periodically organize special training program for the mothers of under five children to improve their knowledge on prevention of home accident by conducting awareness programs, first aid management of home accidents and safety practices.
- This study will help to Prepare and distribution of manuals/ pamphlets which contains all the first aid measures to the mothers

NURSING EDUCATION

- In nursing education the study give valid information for mother of under five-year children regarding home safety measures.
- It provides opportunity to the students to organize and conduct health education program regarding home safety measures in various health setting.
- This study provides the wide knowledge about home safety measures to the mother of under five-year children. So that they are able to inculcate and deliver the excellent knowledge to the mother of under five-year children.

NURSING PRACTICE:

- The vital role of the nurse in practical implication to promote health, to prevent illness, to restore health, to rehabilitate the defects, to alleviate suffering.

- The study implicates that the existing knowledge and practice regarding home safety measures which helps to prevent the prevention of home accident among mother of under five-year children. When we create awareness among the mother of under five-year children.
- The mother of under five-year children apply their knowledge and practice and also added responsibility in home children in regard to home safety measures and help in prevention of home accident by modification of life style.

NURSING ADMINISTRATION

- Nursing administration should take foot step to create awareness about home safety measures through education program. Nursing personnel should conduct awareness program to mother of under five-year children safety measures.
- It is an important to nurse administrators to formulate adequate policy in providing mother education and also plan for manpower, money, material, method and time to conduct successful program with adequate mother educational material.

NURSING RESEARCH

- Nursing research is an important tool for developing body of professional knowledge. Nursing research could help the nurses to promote evidence based practice.
- The findings of the study can be utilized or motivating the nurse researcher to conduct further research study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on evidence based practice of home safety measures among mother of under five-year children in order to get scientific knowledge

LIMITATIONS

- ❖ . Sample size was small.
- ❖ This study is limited to a single setting

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