



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact factor: 4.295

(Volume 5, Issue 3)

Available online at: www.ijariit.com

Quasi experimental study to assess effectiveness of video teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents among mothers of under five children residing in selected villages of District. Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

*Accidents are the main cause of injury and even death in children. People only relate accidents to a traffic accident or accidents in outdoor activities. However, as a matter of fact, the place where people regard as the safest place—home—hides many “hazards”. Accidents are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in children. The largest number of accidents happen in the living/dining room. However, the most serious accidents happen in the kitchen and on the stairs. Every year more than 67,000 children experience an accident in the kitchen - 43,000 of these are aged between 0-4 years; 58,000 children have accidents on the stairs. About 90% of all accidents are preventable by safety measures. Most of these accidents are preventable through increased awareness, improvements in the home environment and greater product safety. Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of video teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents. The study adopted quasi-experimental pretest-post control group test research design and was conducted at selected villages of District Sirmour, H.P. A total of 60 mothers (30 experimental groups) (30 control group) were selected by Non-probability convenience sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents among mothers of under-five children. Data analysis was done by descriptive and inferential statistics. The study results showed that in experimental group knowledge pre-test mean \pm SD was (18.50 \pm 3.739) and post-test mean and SD was (23.87 \pm 2.177) and $p < 0.05$ level of significance i.e. (0.001**). There is a highly significant increase in knowledge of mothers of under-five children after the video teaching programme. Hence it is proved that the research hypothesis is accepted. In the control group pre-test mean and SD was (19.30 \pm 2.731) and post-test mean and SD was (20.00 \pm 2.378). By organizing and providing the educational aid session we can improve the awareness and motivation to prevent household accident among under five children.*

Keywords— Knowledge, Mothers of under-five children, Home accidents

1. INTRODUCTION

“Nothing is more frightening for a family than serious illness or accident experienced by a child”

-John Reid, Former Secretary of State for Health Fore wood, National Service Frame Work for Children

Accidents are an unplanned, unexpected and undesigned event which can occur suddenly and causes injury or damage¹. Home accidents are one of the leading causes of death which takes place in the home or its surroundings².

WHO estimates (2011) child injuries are a global public health problem and that over 630000 children under the age of 15 were killed by an injury³.

There is a need to create awareness among mothers regarding the prevention and first aid management of home accidents to decrease the incidence rate of injuries under five children by using video teaching because it will be easy to understand as compared to other methods of teaching.

2. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Unintentional injuries are the most common cause of morbidity and mortality in young children and most injuries occur at home. According to WHO report of 2008, the leading cause of childhood injury and death is road traffic accidents which kill 260,000, burns 96000, falls 47,000 occurs per year globally and injured a number of children around were 10 million. About 50,000 aged 0-14 years⁴.

There is a need to create awareness among mothers regarding the prevention and first aid management of home accidents to decrease the incidence rate of injuries under five children by using video assisted teaching because it will be easy to understand as compared to other methods of teaching.

3. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The conceptual framework selected for the study was based on Erenstine Wiedenbach “The helping Art of Clinical Nursing”. Wiedenbach’s Prescriptive Theory may be described as a system of conceptualization invented to some purpose. Prescriptive theory may be described as one that conceptualizes both the desired situation and the perception by which it is to be brought about.

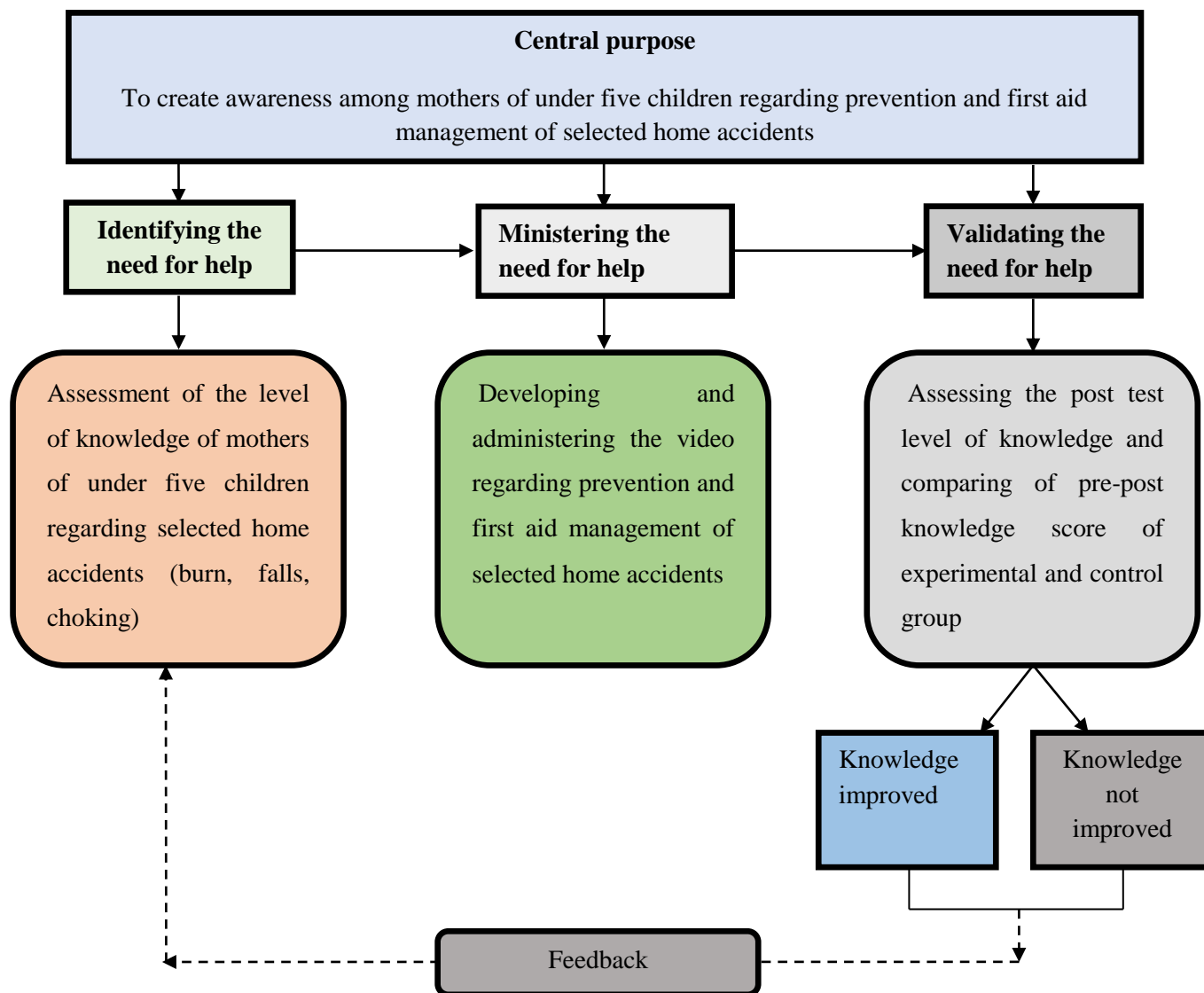


Fig. 1: Conceptual framework of Widen Bach’s helping art clinical nursing theory

4. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

It consists of three sections:

Section I: Literature related to the incidence of home accidents under five children.

Section II: Literature related to knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and first aid management of home accidents.

Section III: Literature related to the effectiveness of video teaching programme regarding prevention and first aid management of home accidents.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The tool consists of 2 sections:

Section A: Socio demographic variables by using a structured interview schedule

Section B: Structured interview schedule on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents

5.1 Reliability of tool

Cronbach's Alpha, Split-Half (odd-even) Correlation, Spearman-Brown Prophecy were used to check the reliability of the tool.

- Cronbach's Alpha- $r = 0.80$
- Split-Half (odd-even) Correlation- $r = 0.73$
- Spearman-Brown Prophecy- $r = 0.84$

5.2 Materials and Methods

The study adopted quasi-experimental pretest-post control group test research design and was conducted at selected villages of District Sirmour, H.P. A total of 60 mothers (30 experimental groups) (30 control group) were selected by Non probability convenience sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents among mothers of under five children.

6. DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with the findings of the study and based on each objective are as follows;

6.1 To assess the pre-test level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents among the experimental and control group

In present study, it was revealed that in experimental group 24(80%) of subjects had average knowledge, 6(20%) had good and none of the subjects had poor and in control group 25(83%) of subjects had average knowledge, 5(17%) had good knowledge and none of the subjects had poor knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents before the video teaching programme. The mean score knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents in the experimental group was 18.50 with 3.739 standard deviations and in control group was 19.30 with 2.731 standard deviations.

A similar study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module (SIM) on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of selected domestic accidents among the under five children in urban areas at Mumbai, Maharashtra. Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used and sample composed of 40 parents. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used. Results reveal that in pre-test most 38(95%) sample had average knowledge followed by 2(5%) with poor knowledge nil samples had good. The pretest means score and the standard deviation was 10.78 ± 1.968^5 .

6.2 To assess the post-test level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents among the experimental and control group

In present study it was revealed that in experimental group 6(20%) of subjects had average knowledge, 24(80%) had good and none of the subjects had poor knowledge and in control group 22(73%) of subjects had average knowledge, 8(27%) had good and none of the subjects had poor regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents after the video teaching programme among experimental group. The mean score knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents in the experimental group was 23.87 with 2.177 standard deviations and in control group was 20.00 with 2.378 standard deviations.

A similar study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of Self-Instructional Module (SIM) on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of selected domestic accidents among the under five children in urban areas at Mumbai, Maharashtra. Pre experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used and sample composed of 40 parents. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used. Results reveal that in post-test most 30(70%) were had excellent knowledge of 12(30%) sample had good knowledge. The posttest means score and the standard deviation was 24.68 ± 2.212^5 .

6.3 To evaluate the effectiveness of video teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents

In the present study, it was revealed that in the experimental group the knowledge post-test mean \pm SD score (**23.87 ± 2.177**) which was higher than the knowledge pre-test mean \pm SD (**18.50 ± 3.739**). Thus, the improvements mean score is 5.367. There was a highly significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score found to be significant at the level of $p < 0.05$. Hence, H_1 was accepted.

In the present study, it was revealed that the knowledge post-test mean \pm SD score (**23.87 ± 2.177**) of the experimental group which was higher than the knowledge post-test mean \pm SD (**20.00 ± 2.378**) of the control group. Thus, the improvements mean score is 3.867. There was a highly significant difference between the post-test knowledge score of the experimental and control group found to be significant at the level of $p < 0.05$. Hence, H_1 was accepted.

A similar study was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program given to mothers regarding the prevention of home accidents among under five children in Turkey. 30 randomly mothers were selected. The study result showed that there was a highly significant difference between the mean scale scores of pre education (177.53 ± 9.43) and post education (185.11 ± 6.48)⁶.

7. ADDITIONAL FINDINGS

- Depicts that in experimental group mean score and SD was (18.50 ± 3.739) median score (19), max. and min. the score was (25)(10), the range was (15) and mean % was 57.81 and in control group mean score and SD was (19.30 ± 2.731) median score (19), max. and min. the score was (25)(13), the range was (12) and mean % was 60.31 of pretest knowledge score

- Depicts that in experimental group mean score and SD was (23.87 ±2.177) median score (24), max. and min. the score was (28)(20), the range was (8) and mean % was 74.58 and in control group mean score and SD was (20.00 ±2.378) median score (20), max. and min. score was (24)(15), range was (9) and mean % was 62.50 of posttest knowledge score
- depicts that in experimental group pre-test highest mean% (67.67) of category fall and post-test highest mean% (77.00) of choking category and the overall pre-post-test mean% was(57.81)(74.58)
- depicts that in control group pre-test highest mean% (67.33) of category fall and post-test highest mean% (69.00) of choking category and the overall pre-post-test mean% was(60.21)(62.50)

8. IMPLICATIONS

The study has its implication on areas of nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education and nursing research.

8.1 Nursing Practice

Nurses can arrange some educational sessions like educational exhibition and demonstration for the mothers as well as for health workers for improving their knowledge related to selected home accidents

8.2 Nursing Education

Nursing personnel working in various health setting should be given In-service education to update the knowledge in identifying the learning needs of the mothers of under five children regarding prevention and first aid management of home accidents and planning for appropriate intervention.

8.3 Nursing Administration

- Nurse administrator should develop protocol and guidelines to be followed for prevention and first aid management of home accidents
- The present study has proven the effectiveness of video assisted teaching enhancing the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and first aid management of home accidents.

8.4 Nursing Research

- The nurse researcher may effectively use the results of various studies and recommend on the importance of prevention and first aid management of home accidents thus to reduce the mortality and morbidity associated with home accidents.
- One of the aims of nursing research is to contribute the knowledge to the mothers and to improve the quality of living. This is possible only if nurses take initiative to conduct further research.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) A similar study can be conducted in a large sample in order to assess the prevalence of home accidents among under five children.
- (b) A similar study can be conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding prevention and first aid management of all home accidents.
- (c) A comparative study can be conducted to compare the knowledge among mothers of under five children of urban and rural communities.

10. CONCLUSION

The present study was associated with the effectiveness of video teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents among the mothers of under five children residing in selected villages of dist. Sirmour, H.P. The study findings revealed that there was a significant improvement in post-test knowledge which showed the effectiveness of video teaching programme. So educating the mothers regarding prevention and first aid management of selected home accidents will definitely help to reduce the incidence of selected home accidents. It was the most effective intervention and was concerned with promoting health and preventing home accidents.

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