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A comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected urban and rural area of the city in view to prepare informational booklet.

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ABSTRACT

Children are especially at risk for injury because of their normal curiosity, impulsiveness and desire to master new skills. Also, children try to imitate adult behavior from an early age. It is important to know the pattern of trauma in children from developing countries as significant differences exist in socioeconomic pattern and government regulatory policies in comparison with the developed nations. A systematic review was conducted to evaluate cultural adaptability in interventional studies which were performed to prevent injuries caused by domestic accidents in children under five years old in all countries. Overall, 15 studies were entered in the analyses. 1. To assess the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected urban area. 2. To assess the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected rural area. 3. To compare the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of children between urban and rural area. 4. To find out significant association of knowledge score regarding home accidents and its prevention in children in selected urban area with demographic variable. 5. To find on significant association of knowledge score regarding home accidents and its prevention in children in selected rural area with demographic variable. A comparative study was conducted with 150 samples who met inclusion criteria in primary health center. the tool was used for study demographic variables and knowledge questionnaires to assess the knowledge of mother of under-five children. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used. The result that out of 150 samples of In order to compute the urban association between the level of knowledge score and demographic variables chi-square was applied and the value was observed with 5%. In order to compute the rural association between the level of knowledge score and demographic variables chi-square was applied and the value was observed with 5% significance level. the urban area mean score is 15.01 and SD is 3.08 and in rural area mean score is 12.97 and SD 3.46. The t value is 3.810 and DF is 148 and p value is <0.05 The findings of the present study indicated that maximum mothers are in moderate level of knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children in both urban and rural area. and also maximum mothers are in inadequate level of knowledge in rural area regarding home accidents and its prevention in children, so study conclude that there is difference in the level of knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children between urban and rural area.

Keywords: -Assess, Knowledge, Home Accidents, Prevention, Mothers of Under-five children's

1. INTRODUCTION

Birth of the child is significant in all family. The growth of child is always matter of great concern to the parents. Under-five children suffers a lot due to environmental hazards like unintentional injuries, like burns, drowning, falls and poisoning. Children among under-five age group are said to be always at the door step. It is a challenging time for parents and child to know each other. Under-five children are like a discovery machine because of curious in nature and hence, are most found at risk for poisoning

WHO and UNICEF issued a call for a greatly expanded global effort to prevent child injury. This was followed in 2006 by WHO's ten-year plan of action on child injury. The plan listed objectives, activities and expected outcomes on child injury and covered the fields of data, research, prevention, services, capacity building and advocacy. This joint WHO/UNICEF World report on child injury prevention brings together all that is currently known about the various types of child injuries and how to prevent them. At the same time, it recognizes that there are major gaps in knowledge.

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety. Since India's independence, continuous efforts have been made to improve the status of children. The large burden of communicable, infectious and nutritional disorders is gradually on the decline due to massive efforts and investments by successive Indian government, even though it is an unfinished agenda. Children are naturally curious.

Accidental injuries remain the leading cause of death among children aged 1 to 19 years and are the fifth leading cause of death among infants. Most injury related deaths occur in low and middle-income countries where knowledge is limited regarding injury prevention. Every year, millions of children are permanently disabled or disfigured because of accidents.

Prevention and control of home accidents among children has been recently a 15 target and very important area for health promotion. The community health nurse tries to ensure that people know how to prevent accidents. When home visiting is done accidents hazards should be identified and advice given to correct them. The dangers to young children should be pointed out, mothers and fathers must be informed of their responsibility to make their home a safe place and to teach their children how to live safely in the environment. Also community health nurse is responsible to prevent injuries in their communities, at homes, schools, and work places.

1.1 Need For The Study

In the developed world, accidents and poisoning have become a relatively more important child health problem. In developing countries accidents are shown to be as numerous as in developed countries.

Accidents are the leading cause of death of children of any age after the newborn period and infancy. Children 2 and 3 years and 5 and 6 years of age have the greatest number of accidental injuries of all children below 10-12 years of age. Younger children are most frequently injured in or around their own homes. Many accidents can be prevented by parents who are aware that young children want to explore every nook and cranny in their rapidly expanding world.

Worldwide surveys have shown that the paediatric emergency varies from country to country. The 5 million children died from injuries with a global mortality rate of 83.7 per 1,00,000 per annum. A total of 2, 83,000 deaths were reported due to falls. In the year 2004 an estimated 3, 76,000 children drowned approximately 97% of drowning deaths occurred in low and middle income countries. In India it accounts for an estimated of 12, 75,000 children are grievously injured.

A total of 22,000 deaths were 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.

WHO report says that in the age group of 1-4 years, the second year is the period when the young child runs the highest risk of dying. In the developing countries, death in the second year of life commonly accounts for 50% of all deaths between 1-4 years of age.

UNICEF report says that globally average of under-five mortality in 2002 was 82 per 1000 live births in the developing world it was 90 per 1000 live births.¹

1.2 Problem Statement

"A comparative study to assess the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected urban and rural area of the city in view to prepare informational booklet."

1.3 Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected urban area.
2. To assess the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected rural area.
3. To compare the knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under five children between urban and rural area.
4. To find out significant association of knowledge score regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under five in selected urban area with demographic variable
5. To find on significant association of knowledge score regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under five in selected rural area with demographic variable.

1.4 Assumption

1. There may be difference in the knowledge score regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children between urban and rural area of the city

1.5 Ethical Aspects

1. The proposed study was conducted after the approval of the college research and ethical clearance committee.
2. The permission to conduct study was obtained from the head of the home and assurance of confidentiality was given to the subject.
3. Confidentiality of information is maintained by using code number instead of name of subjects in group..

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach: descriptive approach

Research Design: Descriptive research design.

Setting of the Study: Study will be conducted at selected urban and rural area of the city.

Population: -

Target Population: It includes mother of under-five children from selected urban and rural area of the city.

Accessible Population: It includes the mother of under-five children present at the time of stud

Samples: Mother 's of under-five children of selected urban and rural area of the city

Sampling Technique: Non probability purposive sampling.

Sample Size: - The sample size urban (75) and rural (75) total 150.

Criteria for sample selection:

Inclusion criteria:

- Mother's willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers those children are in under-five age group.
- Mothers those know the writing and reading of Marathi language

Exclusion criteria:

Mothers who are not present at time of data collection.

Description of Tool:

The tool was based on the objectives of the study with the use of various resources, literatures and opinion from subject experts to ascertain the effectiveness and to bring out the correct items in the questionnaire. The knowledge questionnaire contained 30 questions.

The tool or the study instrument is divided into 2 parts.

Part A:-Socio-demographic variables

Part B:-Structured knowledge questionnaire.

Part A:-Socio-Demographic Variables Socio-demographic data on different variables such as age, education, classification of age, religion, occupation of mother, family income, number of family member, care taker of the child, place of residence, type of family, source of information regarding home accidents & its prevention.

Part B:-Structured Knowledge Questionnaire A knowledge questionnaire was developed for assessing the level of knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children in selected urban area.

It consists of 30 items knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children each item has four options with one most appropriate answer. The maximum score for the correct response to each item was one and for the wrong answer the score is zero. Thus for 30 items, the maximum obtainable score was 30.

1. Introduction home accidents and its prevention 2. Falls 3. Choking 4. Burns 5. Poison

Score Interpretation: Score interpretation for the knowledge questioners
TOTAL SCORE PERCENTAGE LEVEL OF SCORE
0-10 0-35% Inadequate 11-20 36-69% Moderate 21-30 70-100% Adequate

3. ORGANIZATION OF THE FINDINGS

The data analysed are presented under the following sections.

Section I: Frequency distribution of socio demographic variables among mother of under five children in urban and rural area.

Section II: Assessment of knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention among mothers of under five children in urban and rural area.

Section III: Compare the knowledge of urban and rural mothers regarding home accidents and its prevention.

Section IV: Determine the association between level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables in urban mothers of under five children.

Section IV: Determine the association between level of knowledge score with selected demographic variables in rural mothers of under five children

Table No. 1 Frequency distribution of mother of under five children according to their socio demographic characteristics
N=150(75+75)

Sr. No	Demographic Variable	Category	URBAN	%	RURAL	%
1	Age of mothers (Years)	18-22 years	15	20.00	26	34.67
		23-27 years	35	46.67	35	46.67
		28-32 years	21	28.00	13	17.33
		32 above	4	5.33	1	1.33
2	Education	Illiterate	0	0.00	10	13.33
		Primary	23	30.67	44	58.67
		Secondary	19	25.33	17	22.67
		Higher	17	22.67	3	4.00
		Graduate	12	16.00	1	1.33
		Post graduate	4	5.33	0	0.00
3	Classification of Child group	Infant	15	20.00	16	21.33
		Toddler	28	37.33	34	45.33
		Preschool	32	42.67	25	33.33
4	Religion	Hindu	61	81.33	45	60.00
		Christian	0	0.00	1	1.33
		Muslim	12	16.00	27	36.00
		Other	2	2.67	2	2.67

5	Occupation of Mother	Private Job	16	21.33	3	4.00
		Govt. Job	0	0.00	1	1.33
		House wife	51	68.00	59	78.67
		Business	8	10.67	12	16.00
6	Family Income	<5000/-	16	21.33	42	56.00
		Rs. 5000-10000	37	49.33	33	44.00
		Rs. 10001- Rs. 15000	18	24.00	0	0.00
		> Rs. 15001	5	6.67	0	0.00
7	Number of Family Member	2-4	24	32.00	11	14.67
		5-7	43	57.33	46	61.33
		7Above	8	10.67	18	24.00
8	Care taker of the Child	Mother	51	68.00	59	78.67
		Grand parents	11	14.67	5	6.67
		Relatives	12	16	11	14.67
		Baby sitter	1	1.33	0	0.00
9	Place of the Residence	Urban	75	100.00	0	0.00
		Rural	0	0.00	75	100.00
10	Type of the family	Nuclear	24	32.00	11	14.67
		Joint	43	57.33	46	61.33
		Extended	8	10.67	18	24.00
11	Source information of home accident & its prevention	Family members	45	60.00	48	64.00
		Relatives	11	14.67	11	14.67
		Friends	7	9.33	10	13.33
		Health Professionals	7	9.33	3	4.00
		Social media	5	6.67	3	4.00

12	Any previous incidence of home accidents at home	Yes	23	30.67	33	44.00
		No	52	69.33	42	56.00
12.1	If yes, please specify which type of home accident	Fall	19	82.61	30	90.91
		Chocking	1	4.35	0	0.00
		Burn	3	13.04	2	6.06
		Poison	0	0.00	1	3.03

Section II: Assessment of knowledge among urban and rural mothers of under five children regarding home accidents and its prevention.

**Table 2- Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among urban and rural mothers
N=150**

Level of knowledge with regards to home accidents and its prevention	Score	Urban		Rural	
		Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Inadequate knowledge	0-10	5	6.66	20	26.66
Moderate knowledge	11-20	68	90.66	54	72
Adequate knowledge	21-30	2	2.66	1	1.33

Section III: Compare the knowledge of urban and rural mothers regarding home accidents and its prevention

This section illustrates the comparison of knowledge of urban and rural women regarding home accidents and its prevention. To compute the data paired t test was applied.

**Table 3- Comparison between knowledge score of urban and rural mothers
N=150**

PARTICULARS	MEAN	SD	T	DF	P
Urban	15.01	3.08	3.810	148	p< 0.00001
Rural	12.97	3.46			

The table no 3 reveals that in the urban area mean score is 15.01 and SD is 3.08 and in rural area mean score is 12.97 and SD 3.46. The t value is 3.810 and DF is 148 and p value is <0.05 i.e. significant.

**Table no 5: Association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables
N=150**

Sr. NO	Demographic Variables (Rural)	Knowledge on Home Accidents & its Prevention			df	Chi square Value	P Value	Significance
		Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge				
1	Age of mothers(Years)				6	7.879	0.247	Not Significance
	18-22 years	10	16	0				
	23-27 years	8	27	0				
	28-32 years	2	10	1				
	32 above	0	1	0				
2	Education				8	76.8615	0.0000	Significance
	Illiterate	3	7	0				
	Primary	11	33	0				

	Secondary	6	11	0				
	Higher	0	3	0				
	Graduate	0	0	1				
	Post graduate	0	0	0				
3	Classification of child group							
	Infant	4	12	0	4	1.339	0.854	Not Significance
	Toddler	10	24	1				
	Preschool	6	18	0				
4	Religion							
	Hindu	14	30	1	6	2.629	0.853	Not Significance
	Christian	0	2	0				
	Muslim	6	21	0				
Other	0	1	0					
5	Occupation of Mother							
	Private Job	0	3	0	6	77.525	0.000	Significance
	Govt. Job	0	0	1				
	House wife	15	44	0				
Business	5	7	0					
6	Family Income							
	<5000/-	11	31	0	2	1.324	0.515	Not Significance
	Rs. 5000-10000	9	23	1				
	Rs. 10001- Rs. 15000	0	0	0				
> Rs. 15001	0	0	0					

7	No of family members							
	2-4	1	10	0	4	3.761	0.439	Not Significance
	5-7	12	33	1				
	above 7	7	11	0				
8	Care taker of child							
	Mother	15	44	0	4	8.999	0.611	Not Significance
	Grand parents	3	2	0				
	Relatives	2	8	1				
Baby sitter	0	0	0					
9	Type of Family							
	Nuclear	1	10	0	4	3.761	0.439	Not Significance
	Joint	12	33	1				
	Extended	7	11	0				
10	Source of information regarding home accident & its prevention							
	Family members	15	32	1	8	6.07	0.639	Not Significance
	Relatives	1	10	0				
	Friends	4	6	0				
	Health Professionals	0	3	0				
Social media	0	3	0					
11	Any previous incidence of home accidents at home							
	Yes	11	22	0	2	2.007	0.36	

	No	9	32	1				Not Significance
12	If yes, please specify which type of home accident							
	Fall	9	21	0	2	2.4	0.301	Not Significance
	Chocking	0	0	0				
	Burn	1	1	0				
	Poison	1	0	0				

The table 5 describes that, association between level of knowledge score on home accidents and its prevention among rural mother with selected demographic variables. The study demographic variables were; age, education, classification of age group , religion, occupation of mother, family income, number of children, care taker of child, type of family, Source of information regarding home accident & its prevention, any previous incidence of home accidents at home and type of home accidents. In order to compute the association between the level of knowledge score and demographic variables chi-square was applied and the value was observed with 5% significance level.

The chi square value of education was $\chi=76.86$ with degree of freedom 8 and occupation of mother was $\chi=77.52$ with degree of freedom 6 found significance association with selected demographic variable, and here was no any demographic variable found association with level knowledge on home accidents and its prevention.

Section IV: Determine the association between level of knowledge and practices with selected demographic variables

Table no 4: Association between level of knowledge with selected demographic variables N=150

Sr. NO	Demographic Variables (urban)	Knowledge on Home Accidents & its Prevention			df	Chi square Value	P Value	Significance
		Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge				
1	Age of mothers (Years)							
	18-22 years	2	13	0	6	3.845	0.698	Not Significance
	23-27 years	2	31	2				
	28-32 years	1	20	0				
	32 above	0	4	0				
2	Education							
	Illiterate	0	0	0	8	7.198	0.516	Not Significance
	Primary	2	21	0				
	Secondary	0	19	0				
	Higher	1	15	1				
	Graduate	1	10	1				
Post graduate	1	3	0					
3	Classification of age group							
	Infant	1	14	0	4	0.547	0.969	Not Significance
	Toddler	2	25	1				
	Preschool	2	29	1				
4	Religion							
	Hindu	4	55	2	4	0.668	0.955	Not Significance
	Christian	0	0	0				
	Muslim	1	11	0				
	Other	0	2	0				
5	Occupation of Mother							
	Private Job	1	15	0	4	1.428	0.839	Not Significance
	Govt. Job	0	0	0				
	House wife	3	46	2				
	Business	1	7	0				

6	Family Income				6	4.153	0.656	Not Significance
	<5000/-	2	13	1				
	Rs. 5000-10000	1	34	1				
	Rs. 10001- Rs. 15000	2	16	0				
	> Rs. 15001	0	5	0				
7	No of family member				4	1.267	0.867	Not Significance
	2-4	2	21	1				
	5-7	2	40	1				
	Above 7	1	7	0				
8	Care taker of child				6	3.776	0.707	Not Significance
	Mother	3	46	2				
	Grand parents	0	11	0				
	Relatives	2	10	0				
	Baby sitter	0	1	0				
9	Type of Family				4	1.267	0.867	Not Significance
	Nuclear	2	21	1				
	Joint	2	40	1				
	Extended	1	7	0				
10	Source of information regarding home accident & its prevention				8	22.755	0.004	Significance
	Family members	2	43	0				
	Relatives	1	10	0				
	Friends	1	6	0				
	Health Professionals	0	5	2				
	Social media	1	4	0				
11	Any previous incidence of home accidents at home				2	1.243	0.537	Not Significance
	Yes	1	22	0				
	No	4	46	2				
12	If yes, please specify which type of home accident				2	0.22	0.896	not Significance
	Fall	1	18	0				
	Chocking	0	1	0				
	Burn	0	3	0				
	Poison	0	0	0				

4. DISCUSSION

The majority of the samples 68(90.66%) from urban and 54(72%) from rural were found to have moderate level of knowledge, 5(6.66%) from urban and 20(26.66%) from rural had inadequate knowledge and 2(2.61%) from urban and 1(1.33%) from rural had adequate knowledge on home accidents and its prevention.

Findings revealed that in the urban area mean score was 15.01 and sd was 3.08, whereas in rural area mean score was 12.97 and sd was 3.46. The 't' value was 3.810 and df was 148 and p value was <0.05Significant.

Association between level of knowledge score on with selected demographic variables value was found significant. The chi square value of source of information regarding home accident & its prevention was $\chi^2=22.755$ and df was 8, found significant association with selected demographic variable, whereas no any demographic variable found association with level knowledge on home accidents and its prevention.

5 CONCLUSION

The findings of the present study indicated that maximum mothers are in moderate level of knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children in both urban and rural area. and also maximum mothers are in inadequate level of knowledge in rural area regarding home accidents and its prevention in children, so study conclude that there is difference in the level of knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention in children among mother of under-five children between urban and rural area.

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