

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Accidents of Under Five Children among Mothers Residing in Satara Village, Aurangabad

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Abstract: *Background of the study:* Today's children are tomorrow's citizens. Children are to be cared and protected from environmental hazards. Children are at the windows of vulnerability of accidents. In today's hightech world, there are dangers for children everywhere, for example, on the road, at home, at school or in the play ground. They deserve to inherit a safer, fairer and healthier world. There is no task more important than safe guarding their environment. The purpose of the study 1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children. 2. To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Keywords: accidents; Mothers of under five children

1. Introduction

“Shape the future of life; healthy environment for children”. They deserve to inherit a safer, fairer and healthier world. There is no task more important than safeguarding their environment¹. Children are one third of our population and all of our future. In order to develop a healthy society, it is important that we have healthy children.¹ The under five children are vulnerable or special risk group in any population deserving special health care because of their immaturity and the various stages of growth and development.²

Every year, 1 million children under the age of 15 are taken to accident and emergency units after accidents in the home. The most severe accidents in children's likely to experience are falls from height, or burns and scalds involving fire or hot water. Older children more often experience fractures such as a broken arm or wrist, while it is more common for younger children to go to hospital for suspected poisoning. Fragile, helpless and innocent, an infant enters the world completely dependent on the caretakers. From the moment you see her you should take steps to keep her safe. The toddler age is a troublesome age, although this can be a challenging time a parents and child as both of them learn to know each other better, ² it is extremely important period, for developmental achievement & intellectual growth.¹ Injuries are the third leading cause of death in the region as a whole after cardiovascular diseases and cancer. In spite of their magnitude and preventability, injuries receive far less attention than other diseases.

Following the WHO statistics 2002 the three leading causes of injury deaths were: self-inflicted injury, road traffic injuries and poisoning. Injuries can be categorized by intent: unintentional or ‘accidental’ and intentional. Unintentional are road traffic injuries, poisoning, drowning, falls and

burns. Injuries can also be classified by place and action the field of home accidents there is still the need for a better surveillance to make the problem and the risks more visible. The prevention in the home needs to be part of the overall injury prevention plans with involvement of multiple sectors. There is a need to demonstrate that there is evidence of the effectiveness of injuries in the home are preventable by legislation, home visitation, child proof closures, safer home environments (e.g. Use of window bars, balcony guards, stair gates, smoke alarms, and thermostats on water heaters).

Objectives

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of under five children.
- 2) To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

2. Materials and Methods

Research approach and Research design:

Research approach used in this study was evaluative in nature.

Research Setting:

The study was conducted in satara village, Aurangabad. Most of them belong to nuclear family. Majority of mothers are house wife's.

The low socio-economic status and literacy are influencing the accidents in under five children.

Sampling Technique and Sample Size:

Sampling method is the process of selecting a group of people, event, behavior or other elements that are representative of population being studied.

The Sampling technique made in this study was the non-probability convenient sampling the sample are selected as per the availability and criteria laid down for sample selection.

A Sample consists of a subset of the entities that make up the population. In this study the samples is consisted of thirty (30) mothers under five children in selected rural community at satara

3. Result

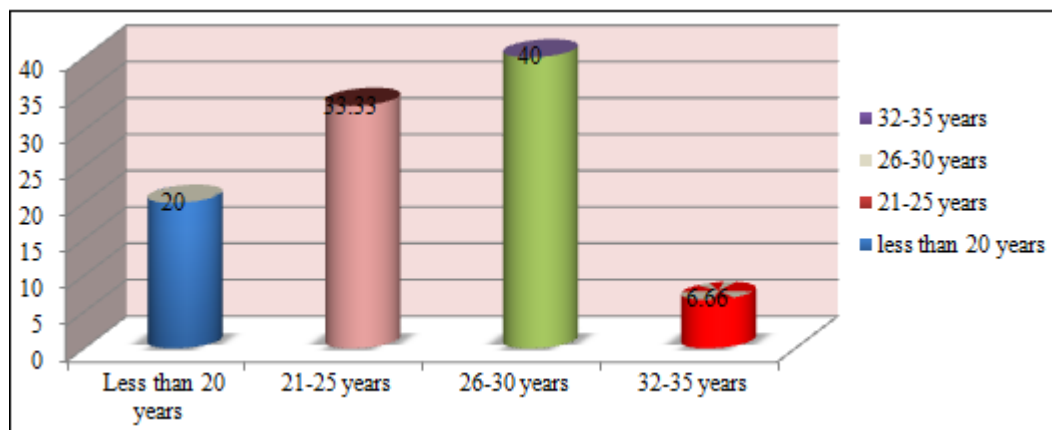
Analysis is the categorizing, ordering, manipulating and summarizing of the data to obtain answer to the research questions. This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected from 30 mothers of under five children through structured interview schedule. The data collected were tabulated, analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Analysis and interpretation of data was based on the objectives of the present study.

- 1) To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.
- 2) To find out the association between pre-test knowledge scores and selected Demographic variables.

Structured knowledge questionnaire was administered to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children. The sample consisted of 30 mothers of under five children, who are living in Satara village, Aurangabad. The sampling technique used in the study was purposive sampling. The data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

To begin with the data was entered in a master sheet, for tabulation and Statistical processing. In order to find the relationship the data was tabulated, analysed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data is presented under the following headings.



Graph 1: A cylindrical graph showing percentage distribution of the mothers by age

Age

Table V.I: Frequency and Percentage distribution of mothers of under five children according to socio demographic variables.

The above table shows that majority 12 (40%) of mothers were in the age group of 26-30 years, 06 (20%) mothers were below 20 years of age group, followed by mothers between the age group of 21-25 years constituted 10 (33.3%) and least 2 (6.6%) of mothers were between the age group of 31-35 years.

With regards to religion majority 48 (80%) of the mothers were Hindu, 10 (16.67%) were Muslims, 2 (3.33%) were Christians.

The above table shows that 30 (50%) mothers were from nuclear family and 29 (48.33%) were from joint family, remaining 1 (1.67%) from extended family

In relation to educational status of mothers maximum number 28 (46.47%) of them are high school, 24 (40%) had primary school, 8 (13.33%) had PUC & Above.

With regards to occupation of mothers, majority 51 (85%) of them were house wives, 6 (10%) were coolie, 3 (5%) were employed.

With regard to the number of under five children, majority 31 (51.67%) of them had one under five child, and rest of them 29 (48.33%) had more than one under five children.

The above table shows that majority 19 (31.67%) of mothers obtained information regarding prevention of home accidents in children from family members, 16 (26.66%) received information from health professionals, and 13 (21.67%) obtained information from others and 12 (20%) from mass media.

4. Discussion

This chapter deals with discussion part according to the results, obtained from statistical analysis based on the data of the study, the reviewed literature, hypothesis which was selected for the study. The purpose of the study, technical research effort of the investigator presented the discussion of the study that revealed the fact about knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home accidents after administering a planned teaching programme.

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, a one group pre test, design with evaluative approach was used. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples. the study was conducted in SATARA(Village), Aurangabad and data was collected from 30 mothers who had under five children.

Knowledge on prevention of accidents was assessed by structured knowledge questionnaire the findings of the study have been discussed under the following parts.

- 1) Findings related to the socio-demographic variables of mothers of under five children.
- 2) Findings related to the pre test knowledge score levels of the mothers of under five children.
- 3) Findings related to effectiveness of planned teaching programme in terms of gain in knowledge.
- 4) Findings related to the association between the pre test knowledge scores of mothers of under five children and selected socio-demographic variables.

Findings related to the socio-demographic variables of mothers of under five children

1) Age

The characteristics of the demographic variables of mothers described in terms of the frequency and percentage distribution which showed that the majority of the subjects bellow 20 years of age is 6(20%), belonged to the age group of 21-25 years is 10(33.33%), while minimum subjects 12(40%) belonged to the age group of 26-30 years and the age group of 31-35years of mothers is 2(6.6%). The above result is supported by the study carried out to determine the knowledge and practice of rural and urban primipara mothers regarding exclusive breast feeding. The results showed that 33.33% of the rural mothers belonged to the age group of 21-24 years.

2) Religion

Majority, 13 (43.3%) of the respondents were Hindus and 10 (16.67%) were Muslims. The above result coincides with the study conducted to determine the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding immunization which showed that out of 30 mothers 65% were Hindus.

3) Type of Family

With regard to the type of family, majority 10 (33.3%) of mothers was from nuclear family and 14 (46.66%) were from joint family. The above result is supported by a study done to assess the perception and preference of parents to vaccination. The result showed that 58% of the parents were from nuclear families.

4) Educational status

With regard to the education of mothers, majority 13 (43.33%) of respondents had high school education. The above result is supported by a study conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding weaning. The result showed that 57% of mothers had well educated.

5) Occupation

With regard to the occupation, out of 30 mothers majority 15 (50%) of the mothers were house wives. The finding is consistent with a study conducted to assess knowledge and

practice among mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home tragedies. The result revealed that 50% of the participants were house wife's.

6) Number of under five children

With regard to the number of under five children, majority 20 (66.66%) of mothers had one child under the age of two. The above result is supported by a study done to assess effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme Regarding Nature and Prevention of Accidents among Mothers' of Toddlers in a Selected Area of Satara Parisar Aurangabad. The result revealed that 96% of mothers had one toddler children.

7) Previous sources of information

Majority 19 (31.67%) of mothers obtained information from family members regarding prevention of home accidents in under five children

5. Conclusion

The focus of this study was to evaluate the knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among mothers of under five children living in Satara village Aurangabad. The data was collected from 60 mothers of under five children. The data collected were subjected to analysis using descriptive statistics such as frequency, mean and median, mode, standard deviation and difference.

This chapter presents the conclusions drawn, implications, limitations, suggestions and recommendations.

6. Major Findings of the Study

Majority 12(40%) of the subjects were in the age group of 26-30 years, 10(33.33%) of mothers were in the age group of 21-25years, mothers between the age group of less than 20 years constituted 06 (20%), the least 02 (6.66%) of mothers were between the age group of 31-35 years.

13(43.33%) of mothers were Hindus and 11 (36.66%) were Muslims and 04(13.33%) were Christians and remaining 02 (6.66%) mothers were belong to the other religion.

14 (46.66%) of mothers were from joint family and 10 (33.33%) from nuclear family and the remaining 06 (20%) from extended family.

13 (43.33%) of mothers had high school education, 09 (30%) had graduate Education and remaining 8 (26.66%) of mothers had primary school education.

Out of 30 mothers, 15 (50%) of mothers were house wives, 5 (16.66%) of mothers were coolie and 05 (16.66%) of mothers were employee and remaining 05(16.66) were doing any other occupation.

10 (33.33%) of mothers had one child at home, 10 (33.33%) had two child at home, 09(30%) of mothers had three child at home and 1(3.33%) of mothers having more than three child at home.

18 (60%) of mothers obtained information regarding prevention of accidents from mass media, 05 (16.66%) obtained information from health professionals, 04(13.33%) received information from others and 03 (10%) of mothers obtained information from family members.

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