



Effect of child to child approach vs researcher to child approach on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children

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ABSTRACT

A Quasi Experimental factorial research two experimental group pre and post design study was conducted at Givt. Primary school, Namakkal Dt. Tamil Nadu, which aimed to assess the effectiveness of Child to Child approach VS Researcher to Child approach on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents and its association with demographic variables and its association with knowledge regarding prevention of accidents. 50 children were fulfilling the inclusion criteria they were selected by simple random sampling technique with duration of study was 30 days which was done by structure interview method used by AV Aids to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children. The significant difference between paired 't' test value for Experimental group I and group II were 11.08 and 16.01 respectively. The Unpaired 't' test valued was 4.7. The post test score was on both experimental group I and group II was 95% and 91% respectively. No significant association between the post test scores on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children with their demographic variables. Conclusion of this study revealed that Child to Child Approach was effective than Researcher to Child Approach in prevention of accidents among children.

KEYWORDS : Child to child approach, Researcher to Child approach, school children and prevention of accidents.

Introduction

Health Education is a holistic process with intellectual, psychological and social dimension relating to activates that increase the abilities of people to make informed that affect their personal, family and community well being. It is a process which aims to their knowledge, attitude and behaviour of people. The objectives of health education are to win friends and influence people. The role of the health problems in India can be tackled with effective health education programme. Health education to school children in their formative age is the most effective method for protection and promotion of their health. The Researcher to Child approach is the transmission facts, skills, and values through mastering knowledge. In this approach, researcher try to inculcate knowledge in children and children must correctly understand researcher's lectures and content of textbooks. Child to Child approach had evolved from the recognition of the role that older children can play in caring for their younger sibling. An accident is sudden cause of death or an emergency in children. Accidents are usually related to growth and development of the children. The estimated mortality among children under five years of age in developing countries through accident was about 12.4% in the year of 1998. In India, between 1957 and 1979 in Delhi the number of deaths from accidents rose by 461 percent, while in the same period increase in population was 156 percent and the number of vehicles increased by 1677 percent. In Injury /accident is the leading cause of death in children 1-14 years of age. Almost 50% of these are cause by motor vehicles crashes. Every year over 5 million children of age group 0-14 years are dying mainly in the developing countries. Accident causes 44% of death among 4-8 years old children and 3 times more than deaths the next leading causes, congenital anomalies. In Kerala the deaths do indeed fall into the most productive years.

A survey among children admitted to hospital after accidents and found that 75% of the children were hungry or tired at the time. Illness in other members of the family, demanding much of a mother's attention was present in 35% and 44% of parent had an unstable marital relationship or were separated. The hazards, such as a busy street, a knife or a bottle of aspirin, was easily accessible in 63% and in 395 the hazard was attractive, such as candy aspirin. The review of literature in this was organized under the following headings were, studies related to child to child approach, studies related to researcher to child approach, studies related to prevention of Accidents among children which included electrical injury, burns and scalds, falls, and road traffic accidents.

Materials and methods:

The study was conducted using a quasi experimental factorial research design two experimental group pre and post-test was used. Permission was obtained from concern authority from school. For experimental group I the selected school was Govt, Primary school, Puthuplayam and the experimental group II the selected school was gov. Primary school, Pallakaplayam at Namakkal District, Tamil Nadu. The sampling techniques for the study was used as simple random sampling and sample of the study was 50 school children. The tool used for the study was a Structured Interview Method. Structure Interview method was used to assess the effectiveness of child to child approach VS researcher to child approach which included 24 questions regarding prevention of accidents. Each correct answer was given a score of 'one' and wrong answer 'zero'. The demographic characteristics were collect from both school children. Before starting the data collection, permission was obtained from Assistant educational officer and Headmistress and class teacher of 5th and 3rd standard children. Pre test and post test were conducted by using structured interview method to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children.

Result and discussion:

Age wise distribution of both experimental group I and group II school children shows that the highest percentage of children were in the age group of 8 years and 60% of children were in males in experimental group I and 56% of children were in females in experimental group II. Around 88% and 80% of parents were uneducated in both Experimental group I and group II. Most of the children had no previous knowledge 72% regarding prevention of accidents.

According to their level of knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children in the experimental group I and pre-test and post test score result was reveals that 56% of them were average knowledge in pre test, 36% of them had good knowledge and only 12% of them had poor knowledge regarding prevention of accidents. In post test all 100% of them had excellent knowledge in prevention of accidents. It shows that the CHILD TO CHILD APPROACH was effective among children. In case of Experimental group II the pre test and post test score was revealed that 52% of children had average knowledge, 40% of them had good knowledge and only 8% of them had poor knowledge regarding prevention of accidents and the post test score was shows that 100% of had excellent knowledge regarding prevention of accidents. It seems that the RESEARCHER TO CHILD APPROACH regarding

prevention of accidents was effective. Compare the effectiveness of Child to Child Approach VS Researcher to Child Approach were tested by using Paired 't' test was calculated to analyze the difference between pre test and post test score of children in both group. Table value 2.06 and the level of significant is 0.05 and Df is 24

It seems that Child to Child Approach on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children was effective. Unpaired 't' test was calculated to analyze the difference between post test score of children in both group. Table value 2.06 and the level of significant is 0.05 and Df is 24.

Table No 1: Area wise comparison of Mean, SD, and Mean percentage of Experimental group I and pre-test and post test scores of knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children.

AREA	Experimental Group I						Difference in mean (%)
	Pre Test Score			Post Test score			
	Mean	SD	Mean %	Mean	SD	Mean %	
Concept	1.44	0.50	72%	1.76	0.43	88%	16%
Electrical Injury	1.8	0.90	36%	4.88	0.33	98%	62%
Burns and Scalds	2.12	1.18	35%	5.88	0.33	98%	63%
Falls	2.16	0.79	54%	3.64	0.56	91%	37%
Road Traffic Accident	3.44	0.95	49%	6.64	0.56	95%	46%
Total	10.96	3.33	46%	22.8	0.57	95%	49%

Table 2: Area wise comparison of Mean, SD, and Mean percentage of Experimental Group II and pre test and post test scores of knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children.

AREA	Experimental Group II						Difference in mean (%)
	Pre Test Score			Post Test score			
	Mean	SD	Mean %	Mean	SD	Mean %	
Concept	0.8	0.50	40%	1.96	0.19	98%	58%
Electrical Injury	2.52	1.07	50%	4.36	0.76	87%	37%
Burns and Scalds	3.08	1.44	51%	5.92	0.39	99%	48%
Falls	1.8	0.80	45%	3.64	0.56	91%	46%
Road Traffic Accident	2.68	0.85	38%	6.08	0.55	87%	49%
Total	10.88	3.25	45%	21.96	0.69	91%	46%

Chi-Square test was revealed that was no significant association between post test score of Experimental group I and Experimental group II when compared to Age, gender, parents education and previous knowledge on prevention of accidents. It sees that prevention of accidents was highly effective to all the children irrespective of their demographic variables.

Discussion

In Experimental group I, pre test score was 56% of them were average knowledge. However, 32% of children had good knowledge and only 12% of children had poor knowledge regarding prevention of accidents and post test score of Experimental group I shows that all 100% of the children had excellent knowledge in prevention of accidents. In Experimental group II, pre test score shows that 52% of children had average knowledge regarding prevention of accidents. However, 40% of children had good knowledge and only 8% of them had poor knowledge regarding prevention of accidents. In post test score of Experimental group II it shows that 100% children had excellent

knowledge on prevention of accidents. Paired 't' test value was 11.08, in pre and post test scores of Experimental group I when compared to 't' value and Experimental group II was 16.01. The pre test and post test mean, SD, Mean percentage difference between Experimental Group I and Group II it shows that 46% and 95% and mean difference was 49% and also In Experimental group II shows that 45% and 91% and the mean difference was 46%. There was no significant association between post test score of Experimental group I and Experimental group II when compared to Age, gender, parents education and previous knowledge on prevention of accidents. It sees that prevention of accidents was highly effective to all the children irrespective of their demographic variables.

Based on the study finding the following recommendation was given for made further research purpose, the study can be conducted for the care takers of children on prevention of accidents periodically.

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