



## EVALUATE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STP ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

**Mrs.Archana.V**

M.Sc. (N), Assistant Professor, Department of Mental Health Nursing.

**Dr.Sathya Kohila Vani**

M.Sc. (N), PhD, Professor, Department of Medical Surgical Nursing.

**Mrs.Rathna.M**

M.Sc. (N), Lecturer, Department of Community Health Nursing. Jeeva College of Nursing, krishnagiri, TamilNadu, India

### ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to determine the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in a selected community area, krishnagiri. The pre-experimental (one group pre-test post-test) design were used for the study. 30 samples were selected from kurubarapalli and shoologiri community area, krishnagiri by using non probability convenient sampling technique. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 17.60.93 and in post-test it was 24.432.12 with a mean difference of 22.76.the calculated paired't' value is 9.48. Hence the study concluded that STP were effective in improving the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.

**KEYWORDS :** STP-Structured Teaching Programme

### INTRODUCTION:

Children are gift of God. They are wet clay in potter's hand. Handled with love and care, they become something beautiful or else break and are discarded. The future of nation is in their hands."  
-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Today's children are tomorrow's citizens; child hood is very special and vulnerable period of life. A bright future for an individual for a family, for a society, for a country lies in providing a safe environment for children to grow and mature. Every parent think that they are good parents and take great care in protecting children from any harm or dangers yet there is one place where the child is more a risk than anywhere else, and that is their own home. No matter how careful parents are, there will be time when child is unsupervised. It only takes a split Second for a child to swallow something and choke.

During the first year of life, accidents are a common source of injury and death because of an infant's rapid motor and sensory development, as well as their insatiable curiosity about their surroundings. The parents and other caregivers must always be on the lookout for potential hazards in the environment. The toddler with the highest curiosity to explore, investigate, and with the ability to run and walk are more prone to a variety of injuries like burns, scalds [Dorothy R. Marlow, et al., 2006]. Accidental death in children, particularly during playing, while flying kites, fall from the terrace, injury from sharp objects, injury from firecrackers particularly during the festive seasons, improper use of electrically operated toys, sharp toys, scissors, knives, blades are not uncommon [Ravinder K Gupta, 2004].

### NEED FOR THE STUDY:

In many developing countries, injuries are one of the major causes of death in children in the age group of 1-5 years. Many studies have been undertaken in different parts of the world and in India to study the epidemiology of injuries in children under 5 years of age. Most of these studies are hospital-based. This gives only a limited picture of the situation. The living condition in the rural areas as cooking over open fires leads to burns and scars badly build poor houses and poor maintenance such as they're without railing might cause falls. Accidental drinking of kerosene stored in soft drink bottle leading to poisoning of children this and all happened in the house for lack of supervision of the mothers.

In fact, children under 5 years of age home accidents account for half of unintentional deaths, because small children can

easily choke on food or other small objects. They are inclined to put their mouths common objects found around your house such as plastic shopping bags and other safe material also pose a danger burns and scalds are more serious in children than in adults.

Measures to prevent accidents at home should be targeted towards those at most risk-parents of pre-school children and the lower social class groups. So there is a need to conduct a study on the parent's knowledge in the prevention of home accidents among children. Parents should be motivated to have knowledge about the risk factors of child injuries and safety measures to be taken to prevent home accidents among children. Hence the researcher felt there is need to study on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents for children among parents

### OBJECTIVES:

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.
2. To determine the effectiveness of STP on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.
3. To find out the association between the pre-test level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children and their selected demographic variables.

### HYPOTHESIS

**H<sub>1</sub>:** There is a significant difference in the level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children before and after STP at  $P \leq 0.05$  level.

**H<sub>2</sub>:** There is a significant association between the level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children and their selected demographic variables at  $P \leq 0.05$  level.

### METHODOLOGY

**Research Approach:** A pre-experimental research design with one group pre-test post-test design was adopted.

**Population & setting:** Mothers of under five children in a selected community area kurubarapalli and shoologiri, krishnagiri.

**Sample and Sampling techniques:** 30 mothers of under five children was selected by using non probability convenient sampling techniques.

**CRITERIA FOR SELECTION**

**Inclusion Criteria:**

- Mothers,
- 1. who are having under five children.
- 2. who can able to read and write in tamil.
- 3. who are present on the day of data collection.

**Exclusion Criteria:**

- 1. who are not willing to participate in the study.
- 2. who are sick at the day of data collection time.
- 3. who are all physically challenged.

**RESEARCH TOOL**

Section-I: Demographic data

Section-II: Structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge.

**SCORE INTERPRETATION:**

**Knowledge:**

A structured close ended questionnaire consists of 48 items where each correct answer was scored as 1 and wrong answer scored as 0.

0-10 - Inadequate knowledge

11-20- Moderate adequate knowledge

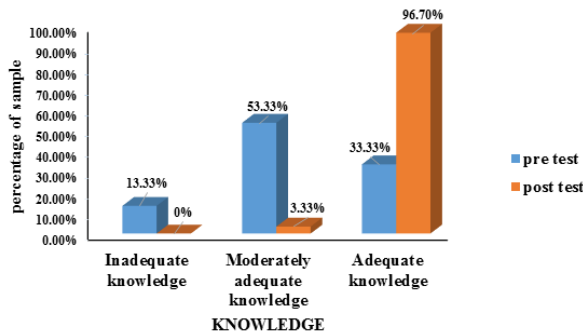
21-30- Adequate knowledge

**RELIABILITY OF THE TOOL:**

- The reliability of the tool was assessed by split half method and 'r' value was 0.90 for knowledge.

**FINDING OF THE STUDY**

- According to the age, 15(50%) samples belongs to 13-25 years, 15(50%) samples belongs to 26-35years.
- According to the education, 16(53.33%) mothers were illiterate.
- Majority of the samples, 24(80%) mothers were home makers.
- Concerning to the type of family, 17(56.7%) samples were belongs to join family.
- Relating to number of children, 13(43.3%) samples were having 2 children.
- In pre-test 16(53.33%) samples have moderately adequate knowledge, 10(33.33%) students have adequate knowledge and only 4(13.33%) sample has adequate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children. Where as in post-test, 29(96.7%) students have adequate knowledge and only 1(3.33%) students have moderately adequate knowledge. It highlights that there is a significant improvement in the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children.



- The mean pre-test score on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children was 17.60.93 and in post test score was 24.432.11 with a mean difference of 6.83 and the calculated 't' value is 9.48 which is significantly higher than the table value. Hence the research hypothesis H<sub>1</sub> is retained at P ≤ 0.05 level.
- There is a significant association found between the

knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children and the place of living and religion. Hence hypothesis H<sub>2</sub> is retained for the above mentioned demographic variable at P ≤ 0.05 level.

**CONCLUSION:**

This study concludes that STP is effective in increasing the knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children.

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