



COGNIZANCE ESTIMATION INSTRUMENT ON CHILDHOOD POISONING AMONG MOTHERS: TEST- RETEST RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Test – retest reliability and validity of knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning among mothers .The objectives were examine the validity and reliability of tool to assess the knowledge questionnaires of childhood poisoning among mothers of under-five children. Non probability convenient sampling technique with the sample of 95 mothers was included; structured interview schedule were used to assess the knowledge. The collected data was tabulated and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean value, standard deviation was 36 and 126.8 respectively. The reliability score of structured interview schedule was 0.69 and which represent the positive correlation, indicates that the tool is highly reliable, so that knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning among mothers can be used as validated tool to conduct a research project in future.

KEYWORDS:

Reliability and validity, childhood poisoning, mothers of under-five children

Introduction:

“The fate of a child is in the hands of his parents” - Unknown author

Poisoning also results in substantial numbers of hospital admissions in children and young people. In 2012/13, approximately 6500, 0–14 year olds in Tamil Nadu were admitted to hospital with actual or suspected poisoning, of which 70% were under the age of 5 years (Health and Social Care information Centre). Unintentional poisonings are a global health problem for children and young people, with an estimated 45,000 deaths in those aged 0–5 years of age in 2014. In most cases poisoning occurs in home. Personal care products e.g.; cosmetics, creams, lotion household cleaning products and chemicals (e.g. pesticides) and over- the- counter or prescription medications (e.g. pain relievers, cough and cold medicines, vitamins] are common causes for acute childhood poisoning.

Children learn about the world around them by touching and tasting so they may put anything in their mouth and this puts them at increased risk of poisoning Accidental poisoning in children is a global problem. The relative importance of poisoning as a cause of childhood morbidity and mortality increases when malnutrition and infections are brought under control. Accidental poisoning is the 12th leading cause of admissions in the pediatric wards in India and account for 1% of the hospitalized patients. Most of the accidental poisoning are preventable. Continuing morbidity and mortality due to accidental poisoning is a serious challenge to the pediatricians and public health officials

Title:

Test –retest reliability and validity of knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning among mothers of under-five children in a selected community area, Kancheepuram district, Tamilnadu, India.

Objectives:

To examine the validity and reliability of tool to assess the knowledge questionnaires of childhood poisoning among mothers of under-five children.

Methodology:

n this study we were used Test –retest reliability and validity of knowledge assessment tool with quantitative non-experimental –evaluative approach and descriptive correlational design to collect the data among the mothers who fulfills the given criteria. The sample

size was 95 calculated by using $DEFF * Np(1-p) / [d^2 / z^2 / 2 * (N-) + p(1-p)]$ with 95% Confidence level and 5% Confidence interval, Non probability- purposive sampling technique were adopted.

Sampling Criteria:

Inclusive Criteria:

- The study includes mothers who were
- having the children less than the age of 5 years.
 - able to understand Tamil or English.
 - available at the time of data collection.
 - willing to participate in the study.

Exclusive Criteria:

The study excludes mothers who were having critically ill children

Validity and Reliability:

The constructed tool was given to experts in the field of child health and community health nursing department. The validator had suggested some specific modifications in the knowledge questions and suggestions of experts were incorporated in the final preparation of the structured interview schedule on childhood poisoning among mothers of under-five.

Reliability refers to the accuracy and consistency of measuring tool. The reliability of the tool was elicited by using test –retest and split of half technique 95 mothers were selected from the pooncherry village, kanchipuram district. The structured interview schedule used for knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning. Test retest reliability done by 1 week interval and split half reliability also carried out with 14 question. These total question were divided into two groups by using x question versus y question. First half of test therefore consisted of scores on x question, and the scores on y number question. Composed the second correlation coefficients “r” and spearman “r” were used to assess the statistical reliability.

Results:

The finding of the present study reveals that the demographic tool shows that there is significant association Occupation, type of family, Number of Children's and there is no significant association, Age of the mothers, Educational, Occupation, Types of family, Number of children. This study were examined the validity and reliability of tool that assess the knowledge questionnaires of childhood poisoning,

spearman “r” were used to assess the statistical reliability. The reliability score of structured interview schedule was 0.69 and which represent the positive correlation, indicates that the tool is highly reliable.

Table:1 , Correlation of knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning among mothers of under five children

N=95

| component | X | y | 'r' value |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-----------|
| Mean | 2.43 | 2.83 | |
| Standard deviation | 126.8 | 189.9 | 0.69 |

Fig: 1, Correlation of knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning among mothers of under five children.

N=95

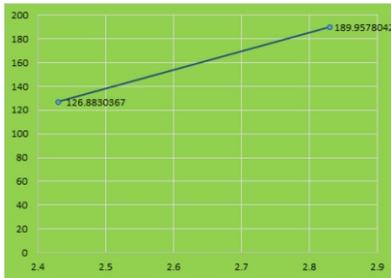


Fig: 1 shows the positive correlation the 'r' value was 0.69

Conclusion:

The reliability score of structured interview schedule was 0.69 and which represent the positive correlation, indicates that the tool is highly reliable, so that knowledge assessment tool on childhood poisoning among mothers can be used as validated tool to conduct a research project in future. Thus the mother must be aware of childhood poisoning, just because this will help the mother to protect the baby from hazard environment.

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