



TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID MANAGEMENT OF SELECTED PEDIATRIC EMERGENCIES AT HOME AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: - 1) To assess the existing knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies at home among mothers of under five children. 2) To assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies at home. 3) To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Methods and Materials: The study was an interventional analytic approach conducted among 60 mothers from selected urban area in Wardha. Self Instructional Module were used to collect the data.

Results: Pre test knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies among mothers of under five children. 9(15%) of them had poor level of knowledge score, 38(63.33%) of them had average level of knowledge score, 13(21.67%) of them had good level of knowledge score and none of them had very good level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 4 and maximum score was 17, the mean score was 9.83 ± 3.216 with a mean percentage value of 57.82%. Assessment of post test knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies among mothers of under five children. None of them had poor and average knowledge level in post test. 16(26.66%) of them had good level of knowledge score, 44(73.33%) of them had very good level of knowledge score. The minimum score in post test was 15 and maximum score was 25. The mean score was 20.37 ± 2.755 with a mean percentage score of 81.48

Conclusion: It was concluded that self instructional module on first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies at home among mothers of under five children was found effective and there were no association of knowledge with any of the demographic variables.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, First aid management, mothers of under five children

INTRODUCTION

Accidents can happen anywhere at any time. The consequence of unintentional accident can be life threatening. Unintentional accident needs immediate and appropriate life saving care before the affected person get major treatment¹. Accident is the leading cause of death and disability for children over the age of one in many industrialized countries. A child's environment plays a critical role, both in the occurrence and the severity of an injury. Most injuries take place in or near child's home where unsafe play areas and play things may often be found, as well as access to chemicals, medicines, poisons and other dangers. Age, sex and economic factors are important determinants of accident incidence and severity, not only are children particularly prone to accidents, but also the types of accident depend on age². Fewer than five children tend to be more at risk for poisoning, drowning and burns, suffocation and falls.

According to WHO, an estimated 685,000 children under age of five were died by unintentional accidents mostly from road accidents, drowning, burns, falls and poisoning. Children under five have the highest fall, drowning mortality rate in the world.

According to Chaudhari. V. et al, shows that boys were at more risk of domestic accidents comparing to girls which was higher incidence in rural slums than urban slums in a study on risk of domestic accidents among under five children³.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

To assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies at home among mothers of under five children

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the existing knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies at home among mothers of under five children.
2. To assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies at home.
3. To associate the knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

HYPOTHESIS

H₁: There will be significant difference in the pre test and post test knowledge scores regarding first aid management of Selected pediatric emergencies among mothers under five children.

H₀: There will be no significant regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies among mothers of under five children

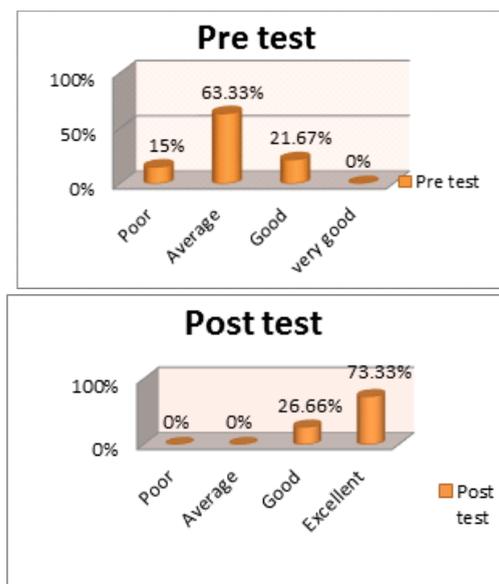
MATERIALS AND METHODS

60 samples of mothers under five children were selected by Non-Probability convenience sampling technique in selected area of Wardha. The inclusion criteria were: a) Mothers who are having under five children b) Who are willing to participate in the study c) Who are available at the time of study. The exclusion criteria are a) Mothers who are having physical or mental disability b) Who have attended programme on same topic c) Who are health personnel. The tool were self instructional module and structured questionnaire. The data gathering process began from 5th February to 12th March 2019. The investigator visited selected hospital in advance and obtained the necessary permission from the concerned authorities. Based on the objectives and the hypothesis the data were analyzed by using various statistical tests.

RESULTS

A total of sixty mothers were randomized for the test. Pre test knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies among mothers of under five children. 9(15%) of them had poor level of knowledge score, 38(63.33%) of them had average level of knowledge score, 13(21.67%) of them had good level of knowledge score and none of them had very good level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 4 and maximum score was 17, the mean score was 9.83 ± 3.216 with a mean percentage value of 57.82%. Assessment of post test knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies among mothers of under five children. None of them had poor and average knowledge level in post test. 16(26.66%) of them had good level of knowledge score, 44(73.33%) of them had very good level of knowledge score. The minimum score in post test was 15 and maximum score was 25. The mean score was 20.37 ± 2.755 with a mean percentage score of 81.48. Mean value of pre test was 9.83 and post test was 20.37 and standard deviation value of pre test is 3.216 and post test was 2.755. The t-value was 21.663 and

p – value was 0.000. Hence, it interpreted that the self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatric emergencies at home among mothers of under five children was effective. Thus, H_1 was accepted and H_0 was rejected in the study.



DISCUSSION

The findings of the study were discussed with reference to the objectives stated in chapter I and with the findings of the other studies in this section. The present study undertaken was “To assess the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among mothers under five children.”

Distribution of mothers of under five children after post test shows that 16(26.66%) were having good knowledge, 44(73.33%) had excellent knowledge. The overall mean knowledge scores of pre test and post test of general population which reveals that post test mean knowledge score was higher 20.37 with SD of ± 2.755 when compared with pre test mean knowledge score value which was 9.83 with SD of ± 3.216 . The calculated t-value is 21.663 and tabulated p-value is 0.000. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the self instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies among mothers under five children was effective. There is no significant association of knowledge with age, education, religion, type of family, number of children, personal habit, occupation, monthly income and dietary pattern.

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that self instructional module on first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies at home was found effective among mothers of under five children and there was no association of knowledge with any of the demographic variables

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