



EFFECTIVENESS OF INFORMATIONAL BOOKLET ON PREVENTION OF COMMON CHILDHOOD ACCIDENTS IN UNDER FIVE CHILDREN AMONG MOTHERS

Nursing

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ABSTRACT

As home accident becoming important cause of death in children worldwide, it can be minimized or prevented. Parents should control the environmental conditions, elimination of hazardous condition from the areas where children play and live, which can minimize the frequency of home accidents. So training should be given to parents especially to mothers on risk factors and ways to prevent home accidents so as to protect the 0-6 age group children. **Objective:** To evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet on prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children among mothers. **Methods:** A pre experimental, one group pre-test and post-test research design was used which consisted of 60 samples. Those were selected by using non-probability, purposive sampling technique. Data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire on prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children. An informational booklet was administered to the samples at the end of the pre-test and post-test was conducted 7 days after pre-test. Data was analyzed and tabulated by descriptive & inferential statistics. **Results:** The result showed, out of 60 samples in pre-test majority of participants 41 (68.33%) had average knowledge, 11 (18.33%) had good and 8 (13.33%) had poor knowledge, where as in post-test 31 (51.67%) participants had average knowledge, 24 (40%) had good and 5 (8.33%) had poor knowledge. The calculated paired 't' value ($t_{cal}=3.65$) is greater than tabulated value ($t_{tab}=2.00$). This indicates, gain in knowledge score is statistically significant at $P<0.05$ level. Therefore the findings revealed that the informational booklet on prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children among mothers of under five children.

KEYWORDS

Prevention Of Common Childhood Accidents, Under Five Children

INTRODUCTION:

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety.¹ An accident can be defined as an unexpected, unplanned occurrence of an event which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage. Accidents are an important health problem throughout the world and are a major cause for morbidity and mortality in children.²

In today's world, in the developed as well as the developing countries, danger prevails not only on the roads, but it also exists in the home and playgrounds. Accidental death in children particularly occurs during playing, while flying kites, fall from the terrace, injury from sharp objects, and injury from fire crackers particularly during the festive seasons, improper use of electrically operated toys, sharp toys, scissors, knives and blades.³

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

Domestic accidents represent a major epidemic of non-communicable disease throughout the world and are a leading cause for death and disability among children.² Every year 750,000 children die from injury. Another 400 million are seriously hurt. The most common injuries are falls, burns, drowning and road accidents and such injuries commonly occurred in child's own home.⁴

The incidence of non-fatal firearm related injuries among children and adolescents treated in US, the estimated annual rates of injuries (per 100000) were 2.0% (children 0-4 years).⁵ Most of the children who fell where between the ages of 0 and 4, all were sent directly to the ICU, 4% of children died.⁶ Most window falls occur when children are unsupervised. The distribution of injuries was as follows: falls (50.4%), burns (22.8%). Of the 177 falls 104 (58.8%) involved stairs, 7 (4%) involved baby walkers, 14 (7.9%) where from changing tables and 1(0.6%) was through an open window, the cause was not specified for 51 (28.8%). Of the 80 burn injuries 8 where due to exposure to hot tap water, (10%) 27 to hot liquids or solids, (33.7%) 22 to hot surfaces (27.5%) and 2 (2.5%) to dwelling fires & the cause was not specified for 21 (26.3%).⁷

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

"A Pre-experimental Study To Evaluate The Effectiveness Of Informational Booklet On Prevention Of Common Childhood Accidents In Under Five Children Among Mothers Of Under Five Children At Selected Anganwadis, Kolhapur."

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

1. To evaluate the effectiveness of informational booklet on prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children

among the mothers of under five children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

A pre-experimental, one group pre-test post-test research design was used for the present study, which consisted of 60 samples. Samples were selected by using non-probability, purposive sampling technique.

Data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire. A informational booklet was administered to the samples at the end of pre-test and post-test was conducted 7 days after administration of informational booklet. In order to fulfill the objectives and test the hypothesis, the data was tabulated and analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION:

1. Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers of under five children according to their socio-demographic variables.

(n=60)			
Sr. No	Variables	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Number of children in family		
	a. 1	13	21.67
	b. 2	32	53.33
	c. 3	07	11.67
	d. More than 3	08	13.33
2.	Religion		
	a. Hindu	45	75.00
	b. Muslim	04	6.66
	c. Christian	01	1.67
	d. Other specify	10	16.67
3.	Place for children to play		
	a. Always in playground	19	31.67
	b. Only in the street	04	6.67
	c. Always in home	24	40.00
	d. Other specify	13	21.66
4.	Age of mother		
	a. 21-30	52	86.67
	b. 31-40	08	13.33
	c. above 40	00	00
5.	Education of mother		
	a. Primary	22	36.67
	b. Secondary	24	40.00
	c. Higher secondary	07	11.67
	d. Graduate	05	8.33
	e. Uneducated	02	3.33

6.	Occupation of mother		
	a. Housewife	51	85.00
	b. Job	07	11.67
	c. Business	02	3.33
	d. Farmer	00	00

These findings are contrary to the study conducted to investigate parents' knowledge and practice of preventive measures concerning children's home accidents. Study involved 900 parents of children aged 0–6 years. Study found that half of the parents had inadequate adherence to the application of preventive measures for children's accidents at home, while nearly half claimed an information deficit. Higher adherence had fathers of low educational level as well as families who had a child with chronic illness.⁸

2. Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of mothers of under five children regarding prevention of common accidents.

(n=60)

Knowledge scores	pre-test		post-test	
	f	%	f	%
Good (17-25)	11	18.33	24	40.00
Average (9-16)	41	68.33	31	51.67
poor (0-8)	08	13.34	05	8.33

These findings are similar to the study was conducted to assess mothers' knowledge and their practices in prevention of home accidents among toddlers. The findings of study were half of the population (55.6%) had knowledge about prevention of home accidents.⁹

3. Table 3 : mean, median, mode, range and standard deviation of knowledge scores of mothers of under five children regarding prevention of common childhood accidents

n=60

Area Of Analysis	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Range
Pre- test	13.25	13.5	16	3.19	17
Post test	16	16	15	3.69	18
Difference	2.75	2.5	1	0.5	1

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS:

H₁-The mean post test knowledge score is higher than mean pre test knowledge score of mother of under five children regarding prevention of common childhood accidents at 0.05 level of significance.

4. Table 4: Effectiveness of informational booklet on knowledge regarding prevention of common childhood accident among mothers of under five children.

n=60

Mean Difference	Standard Error Difference (SED)	Paired 't' Values		Df
		Calculated	Tabulated	
2.75	0.63	3.65*	2.00	59

*P<0.05

Table 4: Indicates that,

- The calculated paired 't' value ($t_{cal}=3.65$) is greater than tabulated value ($t_{tab}=2.00$). Hence **H₁ is accepted**. This indicates that the gain in knowledge scores is statistically significant at P < 0.05 level. i.e. **H₁: $\mu \neq \mu_0$** .

CONCLUSION:

The study concluded that the information booklet on prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children among the mothers of under five children.

NURSING IMPLICATION:

The findings of the study have several implications in different areas which are discussed in following area,

Nursing Education

Stress should be made on inclusion of prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children in home settings. The information booklet can be utilized by the other family members.

Nursing Practice

Nursing practice includes preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitation service. Health education is an important tool of

healthcare agency. It is one of the most cost-effective interventions. It concern with promoting health as well as reducing risk of accidents. There is wide gap between existing and expected levels of knowledge of mothers of under five children which indicates and immediate need for education regarding prevention of common childhood accidents.

Nursing Administration

The Informational Booklet can be considered as an awareness programme from the nursing college students. Nursing administrator can developed protocol to motivate the mothers to follow strict precautions and prevent common childhood accidents.

Nursing Research

The present study can be source of review of literature for others who are intending to conduct studies on prevention of common childhood accidents in under five children. This study focuses on preventing the common childhood accidents in under five children and improves quality of care.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

I am grateful to the D.Y. Patil Education Society, Institution Deemed to be University, Kolhapur for making it possible to study here. I express immense gratitude to Principals of selected Angamwadi's of Kolhapur who granted permission and extended their kind co-operation and also providing an excellent work environment during the study. I also acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the study samples for their participation in the study.

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