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### A study to assess the knowledge on prevention of common childhood accident among mothers of under five children in Saveetha Medical College and Hospital

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#### ABSTRACT

##### Objective

To assess the knowledge on childhood accident among mothers of under five children.

##### Methods

A descriptive study was conducted among 100 mothers, who met the inclusion criteria purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. Data collection was done using an structured questionnaire.

##### Results

The majority (65%) of respondents were in the age group 20-35 years, educational level (52%) were in higher secondary school, occupation (57%) were unemployed, type of family (48%) were in nuclear family and type of house (83%) were pucca house.

##### Conclusion

The study revealed that sex of the children was important factor for knowledge level of mothers.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Practice, Mother of under five children, Common childhood accidents.

#### INTRODUCTION

Accident are one of the leading cause of death. childhood accident is which takes place in the home or in its immediately surroundings. Accident are one of the five leading cause of death in developing countries [1]. Children to be cared and protected from environmental hazards. The suffering of children due to environmental hazards

is inevitable. One of the global problem of environmental hazards is the unintentional injuries [2]. Accidental injuries are the leading causes of death in children under three years of age. The developmental stage of the child partially determines the type of injuries that are most likely occur at a specific age. The toddler with highest curiosity to explore, investigate and with the ability

to run and walk are more prone to variety of injuries like falls, burns and drowning. [3]

Most of the minor accidents are unavoidable but major and serious accidents can be prevented by adults caring for their children mothers play a major role in this process [4].

Prevention of childhood accident and first aid measures to accidents depend upon a reciprocal relationship between protection and education related to age. Infants need to be totally protected from accidental injury. Whereas preschoolers through education require increasingly less parental protection safe behavior is a learned behavior gradually acquired in a step by step process with increasing age and experience [5].

### Objectives

To assess the knowledge on common childhood accident among mothers of under five children. To

associate the level of knowledge on prevention of common childhood accident among mothers of under five children.

### Methods

A descriptive study was conducted among 100 mothers, who met the inclusion criteria. Purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. The setting of the study is Saveetha Medical College and Hospital. Data collection was done using and structured questionnaire.

Data collection was used purposive sampling technique. Structured questionnaire was used and face to face interview technique was used to collect data. Data was analyzed by using descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

## RESULT

### Socio-demographic characteristics

**Table 1: frequency and percentage distribution of according to demographic variable.**

Characteristic	Frequency
Age (in years)	
20-25	65(65%)
25-30	25(25%)
Above 30	10(10%)
Educational status	
Elementary	20(20%)
Higher secondary	52(52%)
Institute graduate	28(28%)
Occupation	
Cooli	22(22%)
Own Business	21(21%)
Unemployed	57(57%)
Income of the family	
10,000-15,000	34(34%)
15,000-20,000	34(34%)
Above 20,000	32(32%)
Type of family	
Nuclear family	48(48%)
Joint family	47(47%)
Broken family	5(5%)
Type of house	
Kucha house	17(17%)
Pucca house	83(83%)
Socio economic status	
Low	19(19%)

Modrate	69(69%)
High	12(12%)

Table 1: Age out of 100 sample 65(65%) sample were under 20-25 years, 25(25%) sample were under 25-30 years, 10(10%) sample were above 30 years. Regarding the educational level of the mother 20(20%) elementary school, 52(52%) were higher secondary school and 28(28%) were graduated. Regarding the occupation 22(22%) were

cooli, 21(21%) were own business, 57(57%) were unemployed. Regarding the income of the mothers 34(34%) were inadequate, 32(32%) were moderate, 32(32%) were adequate. Regarding the socio economic status 19(19%) were low, 69(69%) were moderate and 12(12%) sample were high level.

**Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on under five children mothers.(n=100)**

Level of knowledge	N	%
Inadequate knowledge	76	76%
Moderate knowledge	20	20%
Adequate knowledge	4	4%
Total	100	100%

Table 2: It Shows the frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge on common childhood accident among under five children mothers. The data revealed that 76(76%) had

inadequate knowledge, 20(20%) had moderate and 4(4%) had adequate knowledge on common childhood accidents.

**Table 3: Mean and standard deviation on under five children mothers.(n=100)**

Knowledge on common childhood accident	Frequency
Mean	8.98
Standard Deviation	3.104

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation on knowledge on prevention of common childhood accident among under five children mothers. In

frequency, the overall knowledge aspects on common childhood accident, the Mean value of 8.98 with a standard deviation of 3.104.

**Table 4: Association between knowledge on prevention of common childhood accident and demographic variable among under five children mothers.(n=100)**

Demographic Variable	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Chi square and P value
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	
Age							
20-25 years	0	0	65	65%	0	0%	X <sup>2</sup> =100.00
25-30 years	25	25%	0	0%	0	0%	Df=2
Above 30 years	10	10%	0	0%	0	0%	X <sup>2</sup> /Df=50.00
Educational status							
Elementary	20	20%	0	0%	0	0%	X <sup>2</sup> =100.00
Higher secondary	0	0%	52	52%	0	0%	Df=2
Institute graduate	28	28%	0	0%	0	0%	X <sup>2</sup> /Df=50.00
Occupation							
Cooli	22	22%	0	0%	0	0%	X <sup>2</sup> =100.00
Own business	21	21%	0	0%	0	0%	Df=2
Grauduate	0	0%	57	57%	0	0%	X <sup>2</sup> /Df=50.00
Income of the family							

10,000-15,000	34	34%	0	0%	0	0%	
15,000-20,000	34	34%	0	0%	0	0%	-
Above 20,000	32	32%	0	0%	0	0%	
Type of family							
Nuclear family	48	48%	0	0%	0	0%	-
Joint family	47	47%	0	0%	0	0%	
Broken family	5	5%	0	0%	0	0%	
Type of house							
Kucha house	17	17%	0	0%	0	0%	$X^2=100.00$
Pucca house	0	0%	0	0%	83	83%	Df= 1 $X^2/Df=100.00$
Social economic status							
Low	19	19%	0	0%	0	0%	$X^2=100.00$
Moderate	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	Df=2
High	12	12%	0	0%	0	0%	$X^2/Df=50.00$
Source of information							
Health center	16	16%	0	0%	0	0%	$X^2=100.00$
Mass media	0	0%	68	68%	0	0%	Df=2
Relatives	16	16%	0	0%	0	0%	$X^2/Df=50.00$

## DISCUSSION

The main focus of the study is to assess the knowledge on childhood accident among mothers of under five children and associate the level of knowledge on prevention of common childhood accident among mothers. Total 100 sample were selected purposive sampling technique. Assess the knowledge on prevention of childhood accident among mothers and to associate the level of knowledge on prevention of common children accident among mothers by using demographic sheet and self structured questionnaire. The study were discussed based on the objectives.

Regarding age out of 100 sample 65(65%) were under 20 to 25 years of age. Regarding the educational level of mothers 52(52%) were higher secondary. Regarding the occupation 57(57%) mothers were unemployed. Type of family 83(83%) were living in nuclear family.

Regarding the inadequate level of knowledge 76 members (76%), moderate level of knowledge 20 members (20%) and Adequate knowledge 4 members (4%) were influenced. Mean and standard deviation the overall knowledge aspects on prevention of common childhood accident, the mean value of 8.98 with a standard deviation of 3.104. which is similar to findings reported by study conducted by **Taranga Reang et al.** from Agartala Government medical college. The present

study was conducted in a rural setting among the mothers who were at present having under-five children in home. Overall, abrasions accounted for the majority of the injury types (72.6%), followed by cuts and lacerated wounds (11.8%), avulsions (6.6%), contusions (4.4%), burns (3.8%), and bite wounds (0.8%) [6]. Alwash R et al (1998) in London hospital reported on the severity of injuries from home accidents which was assessed on 402 children under the age of 5 where burns, scalds and poisoning caused more severe injuries than other accidents. A strong correlation was found between the parent's social class and the severity of the accident. [7]

In another study conducted by According to **Amine et al** in his study carried out in Egypt, the results revealed that the overall incidents of injuries indoor home environment was estimated to 72.5% among children. This outcome pushed for the setting up of a national injury prevention program in Egypt for prevention injuries arising from burns, falls and poisoning among target children and mother. [8]

In a similar studies in **Lebanon, kanafani,** found that local specialists showed that 40% of accidents reported in emergency rooms occur at home and most of these accidents lead to death or permanent disability. [9]

## CONCLUSION

The study brought the following conclusion. Although childhood accident are a common problem among under five children, mother's knowledge regarding common childhood accident were deficient and mother's education was variable significantly in relation with mother's knowledge

regarding common childhood accident. Mothers are poorly educated about how to protect their children against accidents. The findings is alarming and needs rapid and active measures to prevent such accidents by mother's education, practice in first aid, information about accident prevention of indoor and outdoor environment.

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