

A Study to Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention & Management of Common Accidental Injuries among Mothers of Under Five Year Children at Chinhhat and Gomti Nagar Anganwadies, Lucknow

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Background: Accidental injuries are a major health problem throughout the United Kingdom. They are one of the most common causes of death in children over one year of age. The most severe injuries are associated with heat-related accidents and falls from a height. Older children are more likely to sustain fractures than younger counterparts. Younger children have a higher percentage of burns and scalds as well as poisoning and ingestion accidents. The largest number of accidents happens in the living/dining room. However, the most serious accidents happen in the kitchen and on the stairs. Most happen between late afternoon and early evening, in the summer, during school holidays and at weekends. Factors. Poor housing and overcrowded conditions lead to increased numbers of accidents. Those most at risk from a home accident are the 0-4 years age group. Most of these accidents are preventable through increased awareness, improvements in the home environment and greater product safety. Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety.

Method: A quantitative evaluative approach using questionnaire on common accidents. Pre experimental one group pretest & posttest design was used. Convenient sampling technique was used to select 60 samples from the selected Anganwadies in Lucknow. The conceptual frame work of the present study was based on Karl Ludwig Von Bertalanffy's General system theory. Initially researcher got permission for study from concern authorities.

Pretest done followed by structured teaching program on common accidents for 50 min followed by 10 min session of question and answer. A posttest was conducted after 2 weeks of structured teaching program. The tools used for data collection, part 1: demographic variables, part 2: assessing knowledge on common accidents.

Results: Employing descriptive and inferential statistics, the analysis of the data was done. Data Shows that over all pre-test mean score about knowledge of common accidents was 12.05 and SD 2.31. After structured teaching program the overall post-test mean was 22.62 and SD 2.40 and the paired 't' test result shows that overall enhancement mean

score is 12.05, SD 2.31, and Paired 't' test value is 31.17 significant at 0.01 level. The result of the chi-square presented indicates that there was significant association between post test knowledge score with demographic variables such as age evidenced that there was statistically association at $p < 0.05$ level.

Conclusion:

The study concludes that the structured teaching program was very effective in providing knowledge regarding common accidents among mothers.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge of mothers regarding prevention & management of common accidental injuries in children

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2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on prevention & management of common accidental injuries among mothers of under 5 year children.
3. Difference between pretest and posttest knowledge level regarding common accidental injuries among mothers of under 5 years children.
4. To find out the association between pre test & post test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

RESEARCH APPROACH-A quantitative research approach

RESEARCH DESIGN-The study is a pre experimental study and adopted the pre-test and post test design.

POPULATION: TARGET POPULATION-The study is targeted to the mothers of under five year children, at selected Anganwadies Lucknow U.P

ACCESSIBLE POPULATION- The accessible population of the study was the mothers present in community area at Lucknow.

RESEARCH SETTING: The site of the study was selected Anganwadies at Lucknow. The setting was selected according to the convenience of the samples and easy accessibilities to each sample by the researcher.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLE SIZE: In this study the samples were mothers present in selected Anganwadies of Gomtingar at Lucknow District. 60 mothers were participated as study participants.

SAMPLE TECHNIQUE: For the present study, sampling is done by the convenience sampling technique adapting simple Random type.

VARIABLES-Dependent Variables: Knowledge of mother's of under five year

children regarding prevention and, management of common accidental injuries in children.

Independent Variables: Structured teaching programme on prevention & management of common accidental injuries.

DESCRIPTION OF DATA COLLECTION TOOL:

Part 1: Demographic characteristics:

A demographic performa (10 items) was developed to collect data on sample characteristics. It include mainly: Age of the mother, number of children, living status, professional qualification and experience etc.

Part 2: Structured knowledge questionnaire:

The structured knowledge questionnaire was consist of multiple choice questions with four alternatives to each.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PRESENT STUDY RESULT

Employing descriptive and inferential statistics, the analysis of the data was done. Data Shows that over all pre-test mean score about knowledge of common accidents was 12.05 and SD 2.31 After structured teaching program the overall post-test mean was 22.62 and SD 2.40 and the paired 't' test result shows that overall enhancement mean score is 12.05, SD2.31, and Paired 't' test value is 31.17 significant at 0.01 level. The result of the chi-square presented indicate that there was significant association between post test knowledge score with demographic variables such as age evidenced that there was statistically association at $p < 0.05$ level.

This suggests that STP is effective to increase the knowledge among the mothers regarding prevention and management of common accidental injuries in children.

COMPARATIVE STUDY RESULT

Riyadh k. lafta et al (2013); conducted a cross sectional study on "mothers knowledge of domestic accident prevention involving children in Baghdad city." Simple random sampling technique was used to collect the 1032 mothers, who visiting in PHC setting. The results revealed that only 9.2% of the mothers acquired a good level of knowledge in prevention of injuries from chemicals and detergents, and more than 90% were found to have poor knowledge and regarding electrical appliances only 10.2% of the mothers were found to have a good level of knowledge. The results were not much better regarding accidents caused by fire, only 11.6% of the mothers scored well. With respect to dealing with accidents caused by sharp instruments in the kitchen, only 6.3% of the mothers obtained a score that indicated a good level of knowledge. Older mothers were statistically found to have a better level of knowledge than younger mothers. Higher educated mothers' were statistically associated with a lower level of knowledge in accident prevention. Mothers with more children and those whose children had previously been involved in an accident were found to have a better level of knowledge

MAJOR STUDY FINDING INCLUDE

Celine Deguette, D Loisel (Sept. 2013), Conducted a retrospective study on "Intracranial injuries after accidental head trauma in children under 3years of age". All these children hospitalized at Angers University Hospital between 2002 and 2010

recovering from head trauma reported as accidental, having undergone a cerebral CT-scan were included. Results of the study found that thirty-four files were included and in this the occurrence mechanism was high energy in 20 cases, including six domestic accidents. Cutaneous signs were only observed in 17 files In section 2, in experimental group, pre-test knowledge scores of school teachers were 57% poor, 43% average and 0% excellent while in post-test the knowledge score of school teachers were 53% average, 37% excellent and 10% poor.

In control group, pre-test knowledge scores of school teachers were 57% poor, 43% average and 0% excellent while in post-test the knowledge score of school teachers were 47% average, 47% poor and 6% excellent.

TABLE : DATA ON COMPARISON OF PRE-TEST AND POST-TEST KNOWLEDGE SCORES REGARDING PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF COMMON ACCIDENTAL INJURY AMONG UNDER FIVE MOTHERS BY USING PAIRED ‘T’-TEST.

For the purpose of the study the following research hypothesis was stated

H2: There will be significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge regarding common accidents among under five mothers.

Table: 1 Mean, standard deviation, Standard error, t value regarding pre -test and post-test knowledge score among mothers of under five year children.

Test	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	t	Df	P-value
Pre-Test	60	12.00	2.31	0.29	31.173	59	0.0001 (S)
Post-Test	60	22.62	2.40	0.31			

Table 1 shows, the pre-test mean value of knowledge 12 ± 1.9 was lesser than post-test mean value 22.62 ± 1.75 . The effectiveness of STP, the obtained ‘T’ test value is 31.173 which is found to be greater than the ‘T’ table value ($p=0.0001 < 0.01$ level) at 59df. Since the obtained t value is significant at $p < 0.01$ level, therefore research hypotheses (H1) is accepted. It is inferred that, there is significant difference between pretest and posttest knowledge regarding common accidental injuries among mothers of under five year children.

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Janele Honda Imamura, Eduarda Jaun Troster et al (Sep. 2012), study conducted on “What types of unintentional injuries kill our children? Do infants die of the same types of injuries? A systematic review”. The objective of this study was to review mortality from accidental injury in children and adolescents in systematically selected journals. Mortality from accidental injury was highest among children less than 1 year of age. Accidental threats to breathing (non-drowning threats) constituted the leading cause of death among this age group in the published articles. Across the pediatric age group in the surveyed studies, traffic accidents were the leading cause of death, followed by accidental drowning and submersion. Traffic accidents constitute the leading external cause of accidental death among children in the countries under study.

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