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**Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Mother Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents among Under 5years Children in Selected Hospital, Punjab**

**Surendra Sharma Assist. Professor  
Amity College of Nursing  
Amity University, Gurgaon, Haryana**

**ABSTRACT**

*A descriptive design with survey approach was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among under 5 years children in selected hospital, Punjab. Hundred mothers of under five year children were selected by purposive sampling technique and data were collected by using structure interview schedule on 22<sup>th</sup> June to 23<sup>th</sup> June 2012.*

*Findings reveals that most of the mothers (49%) were in the age group of 26-30 yrs, and 61% of them were housewives, 30% mothers having children of age group 4-5year, 57% Mothers have more male children, 65% mothers belongs to Nuclear family, 47% mothers belongs to >6 members in the family, 59% of mothers belongs to income group  $\leq$  5000Rs., and 29% mothers were illiterate.*

*Average knowledge was found by 56% of mothers, whereas 32% had good knowledge, 7% had poor knowledge, 4% mothers had excellent knowledge and only 1% of mothers had very poor knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents. Overall mean score was 14.12 which was 70.6% of the total score revealing poor knowledge among mothers of under five year children.*

*The mean, mean percentage of the attitude assessment for both positive and negative responses among mothers of under five year children regarding prevention of home accidents shows that out of 100 maximum obtainable the mean scores for positive questions was 35.05 which is 87.62 %, and the mean score for negative questions was 31.58 which is 90.22% good attitude among mothers of under five year children regarding prevention of home accidents.*

*Percentage distribution of mothers under five year children according to their Co-relation with knowledge and attitude, co-relation of knowledge and attitude for positive question response was 0.298 and co-relation of knowledge and attitude for negative question response was 0.160, regarding prevention of home accidents among under 5 years children.*

**Keywords:** *knowledge and attitude of mothers, prevention of home accidents,*

**Introduction:**

This study to find out incidence and types of accident occur during childhood. study revealed that over four million pre-school aged children are injured, annually mostly due to falls, poisoning drowning and burns. Other studies of childhood accident have revealed that there are many conditions contributing to accidents during the childhood years. After the age of one years the mobility of the children is increased. Children like to walk, run, climb up and down, they enjoy moving about always.<sup>1</sup>

Home accident in children is the fifth leading cause of death in the developing countries injuries arising from accidents are an increasing public health problem. Living conditions in the rural area where there is open cooking leads to burns and scald. Badly built houses, and poor maintenance, such as stairs without railing, might cause falls. Accidental drinking of kerosene stored in soft drink bottles lead to poisoning of

children. The researcher has not included the causes related to electricity or sharp instruments such as electric shock, cuts and wounds which are very common in home accidents.<sup>2</sup>

Home accidents occur inside or around the home the home accidents constitute approximately half of all accidents which are an increasing trend. He found that home accidents account for up to 23.5% of all accidents in Sweden and therapeutic measures for a home accident victim cost approximately 1,300 USD annually in Norway. Home accidents among children pose a serious problem for public health in developed and developing countries. It has been reported 55% of victims are preschool children the incidence of home accidents among children under 5 years is 51/1000. 10% of cases of home accidents are serious enough to require hospitalization and are a major cause of infant death. Five percent (5%) of victims succumb before hospitalization.<sup>3</sup>

**Problem Statement:**

“A Descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among under 5 years children in selected hospitals”, Punjab.

**Objective:**

1. To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among children (under 5 years) of age.
2. To assess the attitude of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among children (under 5 years) of age.
3. To correlate the mothers knowledge and attitude regarding prevention of home accidents among children (under 5 years) of age.
4. To find out the association of knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among children (under 5 years) of age.
5. To find out the association of attitude of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among children (under 5 years) of age.

**Purpose of Study:**

- To assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among under 5 years children.

**Assumptions:**

1. Mothers may not have knowledge about prevention of home accidents in children under 5 years.
2. Mothers have poor attitude regarding prevention of home accidents in children under 5 years.

**Operational Definition:**

1. **Assess-** statistical measurement of the knowledge of mother under five year children regarding prevention of home accidents.
2. **Knowledge-** Knowledge refers to the correct response of mothers of under five year children regarding prevention of home accidents
3. **Attitude-** it is the mother's viewpoint to the questions related to prevention of home accidents.
4. **Mothers-** Mothers love is deeper than ocean and mother's role is seventy times greater than the father. So we can define mother is a female who gives birth to the child and care the child.
5. **Prevention-** Anticipatory action taken to prevent the occurrence of an event to minimize its effects after it has occurred.

6. **Home Accident-** Home accident is an accident, which occurs at home or in surroundings of the home. E.g.:- Drowning, Falls, Burns, Poisoning, Injury with sharp instruments, Electric shock and suffocation.
7. **Children-** A human offspring (son or daughter) under 5 years of age.

### Review of Literature

Injuries are the first cause of death in children after neonatal age. Boys are more frequently affected 69% and the under five years of age are a risky population. The most frequent accidents are falls 21.3% poisoning 5.7% and burns 5% firearm injuries are seen rarely 2.8 % but are the first cause of mortality. Foreign body inhalations are very rare <1% but are significant sources of morbidity.<sup>4</sup>

Accident or injuries are the leading causes of mortality in childhood. Besides mortality, injuries may render a child handicapped in various and the resulting in the need for rehabilitation may have a greater impact on the emotional well being of the child and their parents there's knowledge on prevention of accident and to take appropriate action. Parental education lays an important role in the prevention of accident. Education parents understand the risk factor involved in the accidents and consequently they create an accident free environment for the children.<sup>5</sup>

The estimated mortality among under 5 years children in developing world, due to by accidents was about 1.4% in 1995. The emotional and physical cost to the child and the family that occurs as a result of injury and permanent disability, high lights the need to reduce the number of these injuries. Every year large number children dies due to accidents. It can happen inside the house or outside the houses. The children learn their first lesson from home. Most of the accidents can be prevented by educating mothers regarding prevention and primary care of the children because usually mothers are the primary care taker to the children.<sup>6</sup>

### Methodology:

**Research approach:** survey approach was used

**Research design:** a descriptive design was used

**Research setting:** selected hospital Patiala, Punjab

**Population:** mothers of under five year children in selected hospital Punjab.

**Sample:** mothers of under five year children in selected hospital Punjab.

**Sample size:** the size of sample was 100 mothers of under five year children.

**Sampling technique:** purposive sampling technique was used.

#### sampling criteria

#### Inclusion criteria

- Mothers who were willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers who were available during the time of data collection.
- Mothers who were having children up to the age of (0 to 5year)

### Development of Tool

The researcher developed the tools from the reviewed literature and those items that were relevant to the study are selected .The following steps are adopted in the development of tool.

- Review of related literature.
- Preparation of blue print.
- Consultation of the expert from the field.
- Preparation of final draft.

**Review of Related Literature**

Books, journals, reports, article in nursing were referred to develop the tool.

**Preparation of Blue Print**

The item of the blue print pertaining to the domain of knowledge and attitude was prepared as per the objective and conceptual framework.

**Consultation with Experts**

The blue print was given to the experts in paediatrics, Community, obstetrics' and statistics. Their opinion and suggestion was taken to the modify the blue print. The research consultant and guide were consulting when finalizing the tool.

**Preparation of the Final Draft**

After validation from the experts, the structure interview schedule was modified and the final draft was prepared.

**Description of Tool:**

The structured interview schedule will be prepared after reviewing related literature and in consultation with guide. The tool consists of three sections (A, B, C).

**Section -A**

**Demographic variables:** it consists of 8 variable items for obtaining baseline information from the mothers of under 5 years children.

**Section: B**

**Structured interview schedule :** the The tool consists of 20 items to assess the knowledge. Each correct answer was given a score of 'one' and each wrong response a score of 'zero', maximum score was 20.

**Section: C**

This section consist of attitude questions which are based on likert scale, In this answer was divided into 5 categories i.e "strongly agree", "agree", "uncertain", "disagree", "strongly disagree", and scoring was given as (5),(4),(3),(2),(1).

**Validity:**

Content validity of structured interview schedule was established in consultation with the guide and experts in the field of Pediatric Nursing and Community Health Nursing and Biostatistics. Their opinion and suggestion were taken to modify the tools.

**Editing and Translation of Tool**

The expert had edited the tool. The tool was translated in Punjabi by expert and again retranslates into English by another expert to determine correctness of Punjabi translation as per required information.

**Pilot Study:**

A pilot study was conducted and tool was founded feasible, practicable and no change was made after the pilot study was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The investigator decided to carry out the actual collection after the pilot study.

**Reliability of Tool:**

The reliability of the tool found to be  $r = 0.91$  by computing coefficient of co-relation by Karl Pearson's formula. Hence the tool was found to be reliable.

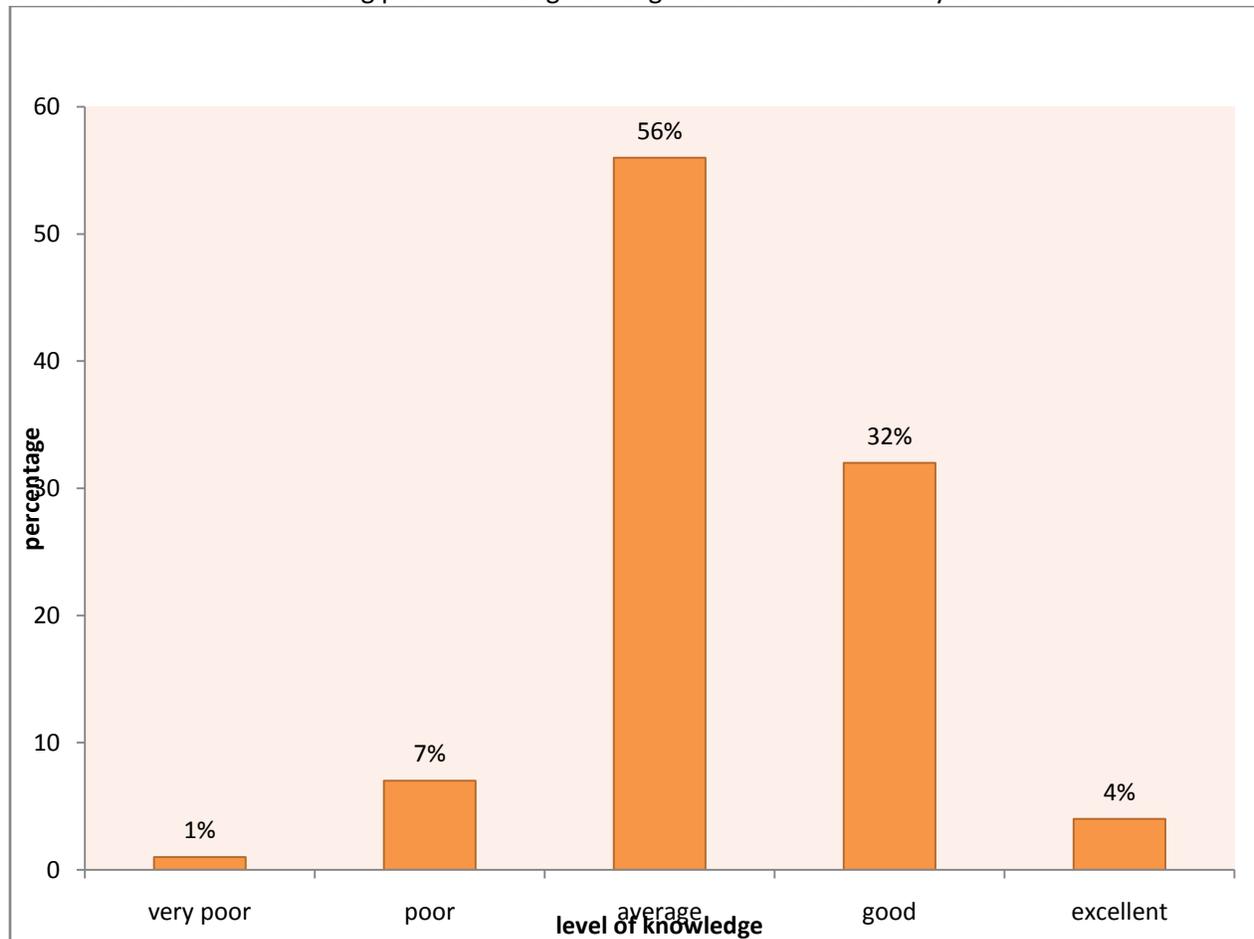
**Plan for Data Analysis:**

The analysis of the data was done on the basis of objectives, hypothesis. Descriptive and inferential statistics was planned for analysis. Frequencies and percentage would be computed to describe the demographic variables.

**Major Findings:**

Findings reveals that most of the mothers (49%) were in the age group of 26-30 yrs, and 61% of them were housewives, 30% mothers having children of age group 4-5year, 57% Mothers have male children, 65% mothers belongs to nuclear family, 47% mothers belongs to >6 members in the family, 59% of mothers belongs to income group  $\leq$  5000Rs.,and 29% mothers were illiterate.

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**Implications**

- The finding of the study will help the mothers for reinforcing their knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents.
- The finding will help the mothers to understand about the importance of prevention of home accidents.
- The finding of the study can be utilized for conducting research using large sample.

**Recommendations**

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are stated:-

- Similar study can be by undertaken for a large sample to generalize the finding.
- A study can be done to evaluate the practice of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among under 5 years children.
- Comparative study can be done between urban and rural community regarding prevention of home accidents.
- Experimental study can be done regarding prevention of home accidents.

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