



“A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS IN CHILDREN AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN SELECTED RURAL AREA OF GARUDESWAR, NARMADA DISTRICT, GUJARAT.”

Ms. Jinal R. Patel

Assistant Professor
Child Health Nursing

Shree Swaminarayan Nursing College, Kevadia Colony - 393151, Ta. Garudeshwar, Dist. Narmada, Gujarat, India.

Abstract : This study has been conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident in children among the mothers of under five children. Accidents are an important public health problem worldwide among under five children lead to disability in early years of life, and it affecting their opportunities to lead a healthy life. **MATERIAL AND METHOD :** A quantitative research approach with pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design, A total 30 samples, Non probability convenient sampling technique. Conducted Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Structured Knowledge Questionnaires was used. **RESULT:** The score of Knowledge regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children among Mothers of Under five Children was graded in 3 categories adequate, moderate, and inadequate. Overall knowledge score of mothers of under five years aged children in that adequate (21 to 30) pre-test score were 10% and post-test score was 10%. The moderate (11 to 20) pre-test score was 43.33 % and post-test score was 66.67 % and the inadequate (1 to 10) pre-test score was 23.33% and post-test score was 46.67%. **CONCLUSION :** This study will benefit the mothers of under five children by creating the awareness about the prevention of home accidents in Children. **KEY WORD :** STP – Structured Teaching Programme.

I.INTRODUCTION

Today's children are a future of India, so we should focus on children & children's health. Home accident is 2nd most common cause of the death in 0 to 5 years of the child. Accidents during the first year of life are common due to infant's rapid motor and sensory development and curiosity about their surroundings. Parents and caregivers must be vigilant for potential hazards. Toddlers with high curiosity and ability to run and walk. That's why, they are more prone to injuries like fall and burns. Accidental deaths occur during outdoor game playing, flying kites, falling from terraces, and cuts from sharp objects. Improper use of electrically operated toys, sharp toys, scissors, knife, and blades is also common.

Accidents are an important public health problem worldwide among under five-years aged children lead to disability in early years of life, and it affecting their opportunities to lead a healthy life. Though there are many factors responsible for injury at home, such as mother's knowledge and the environment are playing an important role for prevention of home accident. The World Health Organization defines "Accidents as an unexpected and an unintended event causing physical and mental injuries.

About 10% of children suffer for accident for which it is necessary to contact the health services. Home accidents are more in rural area than the urban area and these home accidents depend on living conditions of mother's educational status, age of mothers, number of children in family, and the surrounding environment both indoor and outdoor etc. According to the World Health Organization every year about 830,000 children die from home accidents worldwide. This corresponds to 2,000 child deaths in a day. In addition, majority of children (millions) have been referred to hospital due to home accident-related to injuries, eventually resulting in permanent disabilities. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), injury-specific mortality rate in the under-five years age group was 73 per 100,000 population and 3654 years of life was lost per 100,000 population (WHO).

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents in children among the mothers of under five children.
2. To compare the Pre test & Post test knowledge score of mothers of under five children regarding prevention of home accidents in children.
3. To find out the association between the post test knowledge score with their selected sociodemographic variables.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK:

Concept is a word feature or mental idea of phenomena or is a symbolic representation of an abstract idea. Conceptual framework presents logically constructed concept to provide a general explanation of the relationship among the concepts of research study. The conceptual framework presents meaningful relationship among concepts. Conceptual model of study is based on the system model of general system theory. General system theory was outlined by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1968). The author combined three search methods. First, the author consulted two compendiums of nursing theory (Meleis 1985) and Tomey and Allgood.

In this study model consist of three phases: Input, throughput and output. Input: Input is considered as assessment of knowledge among mothers of under five years aged children delivered regarding prevention of home accident. Throughput: Throughput is a process of change in the knowledge and understanding about prevention of home accident of under five years aged children's, here the investigator implements structured teaching program to under five years aged children's mothers in selected rural area of Gora, Garudeshwar, Narmada district, Gujarat. The mothers of under five years aged children about prevention of home accident. After that questionnaires are implemented to under five years aged children's mothers who are based on the structured teaching program about prevention of home accident. Output: In this study, output means knowledge of the under five years aged children's mothers regarding prevention of home accident are ranging from inadequate to adequate.

HYPOTHESIS

H₀ - There was no statistically significant difference between the mean pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding the prevention of home accidents of children among mothers of under-five children at the 0.05 level of significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H₀) was accepted, and the research hypothesis (H₁) was rejected.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In this study, quantitative research approach was used to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident in children among the mothers of under five children. of Narmada district, Gujarat. Non probability convenient sampling technique and pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test research design was used. Sample size was 30 mothers of Under Five children. In this study Independent variable was Structured Teaching Programme and Dependent Variable was Post test Knowledge score of prevention of home accident in Children among Mothers of under five children. Pilot study was conducted in Boria village, Garudeshwar, Narmada district, Gujarat. The main study was conducted in Gora village, Garudeshwar, Narmada district, Gujarat. The researcher was interested in these settings because Home accidents in children is Public health Problem, some people are not aware about their prevention So the researcher had selected Rural areas to compare where mothers of Under Five children were available. The criteria for selecting this setting were feasibility for conducting the study and availability of the mothers of Under Five children. The data collection tool consisted of Structured Knowledge questionnaire on Prevention of home accidents in Children. The tool have two section, Tool 1 contained socio demographic data. which included Age, Religion, Occupation, Educational, Type of family, no of children and Type of house. Tool 2 Contained Structured Knowledge questionnaire on Prevention of home accidents in Children which had 30 questions with 4 options on each question. Participants specified their level of knowledge on the series of statement provided in the tool and the scoring was done if participates select correct answer then give 1 score and if wrong then give 0 score. Total score of the questions was 30. According to the response, score was given. Total score was arbitrarily graded as: Adequate Knowledge: 21 to 30, Moderate Knowledge : 11 to 20 and Inadequate Knowledge : 1 to 10 Score.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The study was proposed and submitted to the ethical committee of Shree Swaminarayan Nursing College, Kevadia colony (Ektanagar), dist. Narmada. Necessary permission to conduct the study was requested and obtained. Also permission was taken from the Sarpanch of Gora village, Narmada district, Gujarat. All participants were carefully informed about the purpose of the study and their part during the study. Informed consent for the study was obtained from all participants. Thus, the researcher followed the ethical guidelines, which were issued by the research committee. The ethical aspect of research was followed very strictly in this research.

RESULT

Description of Pre Test and Post Test Knowledge score regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children among Mothers of Under five Children in Gora Village, Garudeshwar, Narmada District.

Table 1 : Comparison of Pre test and Post test knowledge score regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children among Mothers of Under five Children.

N=30

Grading Score			Pre test		Post test	
Grade	Score	Percentage	Frequency	Percentages	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	21 to 30	100%	03	10%	03	10%
Moderate	11 to 20	100%	13	43.33%	20	66.67%
Inadequate	1 to 10	100%	07	23.33%	14	46.67%

The data presented in the Table 1 shows Participants level of knowledge regarding regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children among Mothers of Under five Children was graded in 3 categories Adequate, Moderate, and Inadequate Knowledge. Overall knowledge score of mothers of under five children in that in Adequate knowledge (21 to 30) pre-test score were 10% and post-test score was 10%. In Moderate knowledge (11 to 20) pre-test score was 43.33 % and post-test score was 66.67 % and in Adequate knowledge (1 to 10) pre-test score was 23.33% and post-test score was 46.67%.

Description of Association between Knowledge score regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children among Mothers of Under five Children in Gora Village, Garudeshwar, Narmada District with socio demographic variables.

Table 2 : Association between Knowledge score with selected socio demographic Variables

N=30

Socio demographic variables	Post knowledge score			Total	Chi Square value	df	Tabulated Value	Sf
	Inadequate	Moderately Adequate	Adequate					
1) Age of mother								
A. 20 to 25 years	05	06	01	12	$X^2 = 0.512$	06	12.59	NS
B. 25 to 30 years	06	03	01	10				
C. 30 to 35 years	03	03	00	06				
D. Above 35 years	00	01	01	02				
2) Religion								
A. Hindu	14	13	03	30	$X^2 = 00$	06	12.59	NS
B. Muslim	00	00	00	00				
C. Christian	00	00	00	00				
D. Others	00	00	00	00				
3) Occupation								
A. Labor	03	03	01	07	$X^2 = 2.628$	06	12.59	NS
B. Farming	01	01	00	02				
C. Job	01	03	01	05				
D. House wife	09	06	01	16				
4) Education								
A. Illiterate	01	00	00	01	$X^2 = 7.03$	06	12.59	NS
B. 1 to 8 Std	05	06	01	12				
C. 9 to 12 Std	07	05	01	13				
D. Graduated	01	02	01	04				
5) Type of family								
A. Nuclear family	08	07	02	17	$X^2 = 0.512$	06	12.59	NS
B. Joint family	05	07	01	13				
C. Foster family	00	00	00	00				
D. Adoptive child	00	00	00	00				
6) No of children								
A. 0	00	00	00	00	$X^2 = 11.56$	06	12.59	NS
B. 1	09	04	00	13				
C. 2	05	05	03	13				
D. More than 3	00	04	00	04				
7) Type of house								
A. Row material	06	04	02	12	$X^2 = 8.87$	06	12.59	NS
B. Well furnished	02	03	00	05				
C. Concrete material	06	06	01	13				
D. All of above	00	00	00	00				

The data presented in Table 2 shows association of socio demographic variables with the Post test knowledge Score regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children among Mothers of Under five Children in Gora village, Garudeshwar, Narmada District Calculated Chi square values for age ($\chi^2=0.512$), Religion ($\chi^2=00$), Occupation ($\chi^2=2.62$), Education ($\chi^2=7.03$), and Types of family ($\chi^2=0.512$), No. of Children ($\chi^2=11.56$), Types of House ($\chi^2=8.87$) were lower than Critical (Tabulated) Value of 12.59 (df=6). Hence, there was no statistically significant association between these sociodemographic variables with post test knowledge score of Mothers of under five children regarding Prevention of Home accidents in Children.

DISCUSSION

This chapter deals with discussing the present study findings in the context of established earlier findings of other similar studies, Summary of the study, Implication for nursing practice, education, nursing research, administration and Recommendations for future research and Conclusion. The discussion section is devoted to a thoughtful analysis of the findings. The present study was pre-experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme [STP] on knowledge regarding Prevention of Home accidents in children among Mothers of under five children. The overall experience about study was a satisfying. The study sample consisted of 30 mothers of under five children selected through the convenient sampling technique. The researcher found that the mothers of under five children were co-operative in the study. The researcher collected the demographic data from the mothers of under five children. Study found that, majority (40%) of them were in the age group of 20 to 25 years and minority (6.67%) of them were in group of above 35 years. All mothers of under five children from Hindu religion (100%). 53.33% mothers of under five children are housewife, 23% are labor worker, 16.67% are employee, and 6.67% mothers of under five children are farmer. Education among mothers of under five years aged children in majority (43.33%) of them are graduated and the minority (3.33%) of them are illiterate. 50% of mothers of under five children is living in nuclear family and 50% of mothers of under-five children are living in joint family. About 43.33% of mothers of under five years aged children are primi gravida (1 children), 43.43% of mothers have 2 children's and 13.33% of mothers of under five children have more than 3 children's. Majority (43.33%) of mothers of under five children are living in concrete house and minority (16.67%) of mothers of under five children are living in well-furnished home. The researcher found that structured teaching programme is effective teaching strategy to improve the knowledge of mothers of under five children. The discussion about the study findings were presented in this chapter to arrive at a conclusion based on the objectives, the related literatures and hypothesis.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion was drawn based on the findings of the study. The present study conducted that the assessment of the effectiveness of the structured teaching program on the knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of under five children in selected rural area of Gora village, Garudeshwar Taluka, Narmada district, Gujarat. Providing the encouragement and knowledge is necessary to mothers of under five children for the enhancement of knowledge regarding the prevention of home accident under five years aged children. This study will benefit the mothers of under five years children by creating the awareness about the prevention of home accident. The mothers of under five children had good knowledge after the implementation of structured teaching program about the prevention of home accident under five years aged children. The structured teaching program was effective to improve the level of knowledge.

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