A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents among Mothers of Preschooler children's in Selected Anganwadi.

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ABSTRACT

Background of study: Today's Children are the citizens of tomorrow. They deserve to inherit a safer, fairer and healthier world. There is no task more important than safe guarding their environment.

The future development of our children depends on their enjoying good health today. A house is an exciting place for infants and small children, who love to explore but aren't aware of the potential dangers. Life can't be risk-free, but most household accidents can be prevented by utilizing a household safety list. The incidence of accidental injuries is increasing in India, especially home accidents in children. Hence the knowledge of mothers is essential for undertaking measures to prevent them.

Unintentional injury remains the leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children worldwide. The aim of a study was to describe the mother's education and her knowledge in relation to home accidents prevention in rural area. Study design, a cross-sectional descriptive study design will be adopted in this study. The sample size will be 60 mothers from loni village; this number will drawn by a systematic random sampling technique by visiting anganwadi in the village. The mother's will be interviewed through an Anganwadi visits. The conclusion of this study will reveal that, mothers of preschooler are well educated about preventive measures or not. **Objectives:** 1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mother of preschooler. 2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching Program regarding knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accident among preschooler. 3. To find out the association between knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident with their selected demographic variable of mother of preschoolers. **Material and methods**: A quasi experimental research design with pre-test and post-test, control group design was used in this study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among the mothers of under-five children in selected anganwadi. The sampling technique was use in this study is Non-Probability convenient purposive sampling technique. The data was collected from 60 mothers of under five children who were selected by using is Non Probability convenient purposive sampling technique, who meet the inclusion criteria. Before the data collection the purpose of study was explained to them and consent were taken from the samples to participate in the study. The appropriate statistical methods used for data analysis. **Results:** The Demographic data showed that 26 (86.6%) were belongs to the age of 41-50 years, 26 (86.6%) were belongs to the age of 41-50 years, 24 (80%) were from nuclear family, 12 (40%) were had degree education, 13(43.3. %) had primary education, 24 (80.0%) were cooly, 18(60%) fall below Rs. 3000 salary. II. Level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents and its

preventive measures among the mothers of under-five childrens in slected anganwadi. in pretest 18(60%) had low level of knowledge, 8(26.7%)had average level of knowledge, 4 subjects(13.3%)had very low level of knowledge and none of the subjects had high, and very high knowledge in pretest among experimental group regarding effects of home accident and its preventive measures. III. Evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching on knowledge regarding effects home accident and its preventive measures among mother's of under five children at selected Anganwadi in pretest 18(60%) had low level of knowledge, 8 (26.7%) had average level of knowledge,4 subjects(13.3%)had very low level of knowledge and none of the subjects had high, and very high knowledge in pretest among experimental group. the post test in experimental group most of the subjects 25 (83.3%) had very high knowledge; 2(6.7%) high level of knowledge,3(10%) scored average level of knowledge. Hence none of the subjects in experimental group had very low and low level of knowledge. Conclusion: The structured Teaching Program was quite successful in increasing mothers knowledge preventing home accident of preschooler. According to the findings, organized structured teaching program is necessary to close knowledge gaps and advance prevention of home accident.

Key words: Home accidents, structured teaching program, preschool children, mothers, Anganwadi, prevention, knowledge.

I Introduction

World Health Organization defines accident as an unexpected and an unintended event causing physical and mental injuries. Children being less aware of danger are one of the most vulnerable groups, which can be explicated with the ongoing development of neuromotor, cognitive, physical, social, psychological and sensory skills.[1]

In today's world, in the developed as well as developing countries, danger prevails not only on the roads but it also exists in the home and playgrounds. Every year thousands of children die or permanently disabled as a result of accidental injuries. In many developing countries, injuries are one of the major causes of death in children in the age group of 1-5 years.[2]

 Home accidents rank highly among all accidents and occur in or around the house. The home is the place where children spend most of their time. Most home injuries occurs especially among children of 4-5 years because they are not aware of the hazards and are more susceptible to environmental risks and are curious and desire to master new skills.[3]

As home accident becoming important cause of death in children world over ,it can be minimized or prevented through measures that can be taken by parents at home so Parents should control and supervise 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 mothers on risk factors and ways to prevent home accidents so as to protect the 0-6 age group children from accidents.[4]

I.1 Statement of problem

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Program on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of

Home Accidents among Mothers of Preschooler children's in Selected Anganwadi.

I.2 Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mother of preschooler

2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching Program regarding knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accident among preschooler

3. To find out the association between knowledge score regarding prevention of home accident with their selected demographic variable of mother of preschoolers.

II Methodology

II.1 Research design and approach

 A quasi experimental research design with pretest and posttest, control group design   was used.

II.2 Setting of the study

The study was conducted at selected Anganwadi at loni kh.

II.3 Sample

Sample in this study was mothers of under five children   and those who met.

II.4 Sample size

Sample size was 60.(30 Experimental group,30Control group)

Sampling technique

Non-probability method, purposive sampling technique was used for the present study.

II.5 Sampling Procedure

Samples were screened for eligibility of inclusion and exclusion criteria. Patients eligible and willing to participate were included in the study.

II.6 Inclusion and Exclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria: The patient who are;

Mothers of under five children

Mothers of under five children who are attending Anganwadi at loni kh.

Those who are willing to participate

Exclusion criteria: The patient who are;
Who have attended any training on prevention of home accident?

Who were not available at the time data collection?

II.7 Tools and techniques

Interview method was used to collect the data from the participants, which consists of following sections;

Section A: Deals with socio demographic data of the samples Section B: Consist of Self-administered questionnaire.

Section B: Consist of 25 self-administered questionnaire regarding effects of home accident and its preventive measures.

II.8 Data collection procedure

Ethical aspects

a) **Ethical clearance:** Proposal was presented before Institutional Ethics Committee of PIMS(DU), Loni and ethical clearance was obtained.
b) **Permission from concerned authority:** Written permission was obtained from taluka health officer, community health officer, sarpanch of the village.
c) **Informed written consent:** The study participants were contacted on one-on-one basis and explanation regarding study objectives, confidentiality of their data, their willingness to participate and right to withdraw from the study were provided to them. Informed written consent was obtained from participants of the study.

Data collection: After self-introduction and informed written consent the data was collected from the participants using interview method.

II.9 Data Analysis

Data was coded in the Microsoft excel sheet. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyse the data according to objectives. Frequency and percentage were used to analyse the data regarding socio-demographic

variables, knowledge regarding prevention of home accident among mothers of preschooler children was

presented in charts and tables.

III Results

Assessment of socio-demographic characteristics of the study participants

The Demographic data showed that 26 (86.6%) were belongs to the age of 41-50 years, 26 (86.6%) were belongs to the age of 41-50 years, 24 (80%) were from nuclear family, 12 (40%) were had degree education, 13(43.3. %) had primary education, 24 (80.0%) were cooly, 18(60%) fall below Rs. 3000 salary.

Distribution of pretest level of knowledge regarding effects of home accident and its preventive measures both experimental and control group

Table 1: Distribution of the pretest level of knowledge.

S.no	Range	Experimental group		Control group	
		F	%	F	%
1	Very low	4	13.3	8	26.7
2	Low	18	60	18	60
3	Average	8	26.7	4	13.3
4	High	0	0	0	0
5	Very high	0	0	0	0

Table 1 above table shows the distribution of pretest level of knowledge regarding effects of home accident and its preventive measures, in experimental group majority of the subjects 18(60%) had low level of knowledge, 8(26.7%)had average level of knowledge, 4 subjects(13.3%)had average level of knowledge. Hence no one had high and very high level of knowledge in pretest both in experimental and control group.

Distribution of posttest level of knowledge regarding effects of home accident and its preventive measures both in experimental and control group

Table 2: Distribution of posttest level of knowledge.

S.no	Range	Experimental group		Control group	
		F	%	F	%
1	Very low	0	0	6	20.0
2	Low	0	0	19	63.3
3	Average	3	10	5	16.7
4	High	2	6.7	0	0
5	Very high	25	83.3	0	0

The above table shows the posttest level of knowledge regarding effects of home accident and its preventive measures, in experimental group majority of the subjects 25 (83.3%) had very high level of knowledge on effects of home accident and its preventive measures 2(6.7%) had high level of knowledge, 3(10%) scored average level of knowledge, In control group 19(3.3%)scored low level of knowledge, 5(16.7%) scored average level of knowledge, 6(20%) had very low level of knowledge. Hence no one had very low and low level of knowledge in experimental group, in control group none of the subjects had high and very high level of knowledge.

SECTION – III

Table 04: Effectiveness of Structure Teaching Program Regarding Effects of Home Accident And Its Preventive Measures to test to Assess The Effectiveness of Structured Teaching

Group	Experimental group			Control group			Student independent to test value
	Mean	Standard deviation	Student dependent to test Value	Mean	Standard deviation	Student dependence to test value	
Pre test	32.27	10.96	15.01 P<0.001	29.17	9.11	0.244	1.19 P>o.05
Post test	83.91	12.33		29.74	10.98		17.96 P<0.001

The above table reveals that significant level of knowledge increased at 0.005 level (t=17.96) among experimental group after intervention. Hence Structure teaching program was effective in improving the level of knowledge among the mothers of under five children. Control group had no significant changes in the level of knowledge.

SECTION-IV

Table 05: Comparison of Pre and Post Test Level of Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents of Home Accident and its Preventive Measures

Table 3: Distribution of the subjects based on GFR

S.no	Aspects	Experimental group mean		control group mean	
		Pre test	Post test	Pretest	Post test
1	Prevention of home accidents.	32.05 %	82.82 %	33.07	33.65
2	Preventive measures	32.50 %	85.00 %	25.27	25.83

The above table shows that in experimental group mean score was increased in effects of home accident from 32.05 to 82.82, in preventive measures mean score was increased from 32.50 to 85.00. This indicates that structure teaching program was increased the level of knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents of home accident and its preventive measures.

SECTION – V

Table 6: Associate The Posttest Level Of Knowledge Regarding Effects Of Home Accident And Its Preventive Measures With Their Selected Socio Demographic Variables In Experimental Group

S. n o	Demographic variables	Knowledge level										Chi square	p value
		Very low		Low		Average		High		Very high			
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%		
1	Age											0.923 df=4	0.921
	41-50 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.7		
	31-40 years	0	0	0	0	3	10	2	6.7	21	69.9		
	21-30 years and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.7		
2	Residence											0.270 df=4	0.874
	Urban	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	1	3.3	17	56.7		
	Rural	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	1	3.3	8	26.7		
	Sub Urban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Type of Family											0.833 df=8	0.659
	Nuclear	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	2	6.7	20	66.6		
	Joint	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	5	16.7		
	Extended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4	Number of siblings												0.283

	Single	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	2	6.7	5.045 df=8	
	One	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	3.3	18	60		
	Two	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16.7		
5	Education of Father											0.79 df=16	0.435
	No formal Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Primary	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	1	3.3	6	20		
	Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	30		
	Degree and above	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	1	3.3	10	33.4		
6	Education of Mother											1.771 df=16	0.244
	No formal Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Primary	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	1	3.3	10	33.4s		
	Middle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	High	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	1	3.3	9	30		
	Degree and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	20		
7	Occupation of Father											0.653 df =8	0.659
	Cooly	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	2	6.7	20	66.6		
	Private Employee	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	5	16.7		
	Government Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	Occupation of Mother											0.830 df=16	0.401
	Home maker	0	0	0	0	3	10	1	3.3	16	53.3		
	Cooly	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	9	30		

	Private Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Government Employee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Degree and above	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9	Family monthly Income											2.496 df=12	0.645
	<3000	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	1	3.3	15	50.1		
	3001-5000	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	6	20		
	5001-8000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	4	13.3		
	>8000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
10	Most preferable source of knowledge											2.826 df=8	0.587
	Health leave professional	0	0	0	0	2	6.7	0	0	9	30		
	Media	0	0	0	0	1	3.3	2	6.7	14	46.6		
	Neighbor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6.7		

(***P<0.05 Significant, **p<0.01 and***p<0.001 Highly Significant**)

The above table reveals that there is significant association between the posttest knowledge scores and selected socio demographic variable such as age, type of family, number of siblings, Most preferable programmed home accident. And there is no significant association between the posttest level of knowledge and other socio demographic variables such as Residence, educational status of father, educational status of mother, occupation of father, occupation of mother, income.

Conclusion:-

The structured Teaching Program was quite successful in increasing mothers knowledge preventing home accident of preschooler. According to the findings, organized structured teaching program is necessary to close knowledge gaps and advance prevention of home accident.

Declaration by Authors

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