

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF HOME ACCIDENTAL INJURY AMONG MOTHER'S AT SMVMCH, PUDUCHERRY.

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ABSTRACT

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: A study to assess the knowledge regarding management of home accidental injury among mother's at SMVMCH, puducherry.**OBJECTIVES:**1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding management of home accidental injury for children among mothers. 2. To associate the level of knowledge regarding management of home accidental injury among mothers with their selected demographic variables.**HYPOTHESIS:** H1- There is significant association between the levels of knowledge regarding management of home accidental injury among motherswith their selected demographic variables.

METHODOLOGY: Aquantitative research approach was considered as the best way to assess the knowledge management of home accidental injury among mothers. Descriptive research design was used in this study. **Part-I** Socio-Demographic Data, The investigator constructed the tool to collect the Socio - demographic data of the study subjects. It consists of demographic variables.**Part-II** Investigator prepared self-administered questionnaire containing 30 knowledge questions regarding management of home accidental injury among mothers. The data gathered was analyzed and interpreted interns of objectives of the study. The mean, SD, Mean Percentage, percentage of knowledge were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

RESULTS: The Frequency and percentage wise distribution of selected demographic variables out of 30Mothers. In aspect of Age, the data shows majority on 20 (66.6%) are in the Age of 19 – 23 years, 10 (33.3%) are in the Age of 24 – 28 years and in the age of 29 – 33 years,8 (26.6%) are in the Age of above 33 years. In aspect of types of family, the datashows equal distribution on 15 (50.0%) are nuclear family and joint family. In aspect of Religion, the data shows majority on28(93.3%)areHindu,NoneofthemareMuslim,2 (6.6%) are Christian. In aspect of Residence, the data shows majority on 17 (56.6%) are in Rural, 13 (43.3%) are inUrban. In aspect of Number of siblings the data shows majority on 11 (36.6%) are in more than two, 10 (33.3%) are in one, 9 (30.0%) on two, in the aspect of Educational Qualification, the data shows majority on 10 (33.3%) arein graduates, 7 (23.3%) are in secondary education and post-graduation, 6 (20.0%) are in primary education, 2 (6.6%) are in illiterate. In aspect ofOccupation,thedatashowsmajorityon26(86.6%)areHouse wife,4(13.3%)areprivate employee,None of them aregovernment employee.InaspectofFamily income,thedatashowsthatmajority on 13 (43.3%) are in Rs.5000 – Rs.10,000, 7 (23.3%) are in Rs.10,000 - Rs.20,000 and above Rs.20,000, 3 (10.0%) are in below Rs.5000. In aspect of Previous source of information (TV, Radio, Internet, Newspaper), thedata shows, majority on 14 (46.6%) are from TV, 11 (36.6%) are from internet, 5 (30.0%) are from newspaper. In aspect the aspect of previous experience of home accidental injury, the data shows majorityon21(70.0%)onNo, 9 (30.0%) are in Yes. The finding reveals that out of 30 Mothers. In test, None of them are in Inadequate Knowledge,11(36.6%) are in Moderately Adequate Knowledge,19 (63.3%) are inadequate Knowledge respectively.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION: This study implies that it helps to improve the level of knowledge regarding management of home accidental injury among mothers and to develop knowledge on its management on the basis of results it can be conducted, that the level of knowledge was mostly adequate regarding management of home accidental injury among mothers.

INTRODUCTION

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.

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.

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.

Menopause is an event in life'' not a disease. It is a single event in a women's life - her last menstrual period. Menarche heralds the onset of reproductive function and menopause signals its end. Menopause can have a significant effect on a women's quality of life. Their health needs changes significantly and it is important that women become aware of the new health risks. Menopause is an event in life'' not a disease. It is a single event in a women's life - her last menstrual period. Menarche heralds the onset of reproductive function and menopause signals its end. Menopause can have a significant effect on a women's quality of life. Their health needs changes significantly and it is important that women become aware of the new health risks. Menopause is an event in life'' not a disease. It is a single event in a women's life - her last menstrual period.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to solve the problem systematically. It considers the logic behind the methods used in the context of research study. This chapter includes the research design, setting of the study, variables, population, sample size, sampling technique, criteria for sample selection, and description of the tool, content validity, reliability, and pilot study, method of data collection and plan for data analysis.

RESEARCH APPROACH: The selection of research is the basic procedure for the research of enquiry. It is based on the study objectives of the study. A quantitative research approach will be adopted to this present study.

RESEARCH DESIGN: Research design refers to a researcher's overall plan for obtaining answers to the research question or for testing the research hypothesis. Descriptive research design will be adopted for this present study.

Setting

The study was conducted in SMVMCH, Puducherry.

- Feasibility of conducting the study
- Availability of sample
- Variables under investigation: Variable is a quality of an organism, group or situation that takes on different values. Research Variable are concepts at various levels of abstraction that are measured, Manipulated and controlled in a study.

Independent variables: The variables which can be purposely manipulated and controlled in a study.

Dependent variable: It refers to the knowledge regarding management of home accidental injury among mothers.

EXTRANEIOUS VARIABLE: (Demographic variable): Independent variables that are not related to the purpose of the study, but may affect the dependent variable are termed as extraneous variable. In the present study the selected demographic variables include Age, Residence, Type of family, Number of siblings, Educational status of the mother, Occupation of mother, Monthly income of the family, Previous source of information regarding management of home accidental injury, Previous experience of home accidental injury.

Population: Population is to aggregate or totality of all the subjects that possess a set of specification. The entire set of individuals having common characteristics. All mothers who are present during data collection period.

Sampling:

Sampling is a process of selecting a group of people, events, behaviour or other elements with which to conduct a study.

Sample: The sample study was 30 Mothersin SMVMCH, Puducherry.

Sampling Technique: The Sample technique will be adapted for the study is Convenient sampling technique.

Sample Criteria:

I. Inclusion Criteria

- Mother's with their children attending Paediatric OPD.
- Mother's who are willing to participate in this study.
- Mother's who are having children in the age group of infants, toddlers and pre-schoolers.

II. Exclusion criteria

- Mother's who are not available at the time of data collection.
- Mothers having adolescents.

Description of tool. The tool for the data collection consists of two sections.

Section A:Demographic data

This section deals with Demographic Data for mothers. Demographic variables including Age, Residence, Type of family, Number of siblings, Educational status of the mother, Occupation of mother, Monthly income of the family, Previous source of information regarding management of home accidental injury, Previous experience of home accidental injury.

Section B:Knowledge questionnaires.

It Consists of 25 Knowledge Questionnaire regarding management of home accidental injury. Mother is asked to tick the given questionnaires. If correct answer sore 1 was given, wrong answer score 0 was given.

Results

Table 1: Frequency and percentage wise distribution of demographic variables amongMothersatSMVMCH.

S.NO	Demographicvariables	Frequency	Percentage
1	Age		
	19 – 23years	02	6.66
	24– 28years	10	33.3
	29– 33years	10	33.3
	Above 33 years	08	26.6
2	Religion		
	Hindu	28	93.3
	Muslim	00	00.0
	Christian	02	6.6
	Others	00	00.0
3	Residential Area		
	Urban	13	43.3
	Rural	17	56.6
4	Types of family		
	Nuclear family	15	50.0
	Joint family	15	50.0
5	Number of siblings		
	One	10	33.3
	Two	09	30.0
	More than two	11	36.6
6	Educational qualification of mother		
	Illiterate	03	9.99
	Primary education	06	19.98
	Secondary education	07	23.31
	Graduation	8	26.64
	Post –graduation	06	19.98
7	Occupation of mother		
	House wife	26	86.58

	Private employee	03	9.99
	Government employee	01	3.33
8	Family monthly income		
	Below Rs.5000	03	9.99
	Rs.5000 – Rs.10,000	13	43.29
	Rs.10,000 – Rs.20,000	07	23.31
	Above Rs.20,000	07	23.31
9	Previous source of information regarding management of home accidental injury		
	TV	14	46.6
	Internet Source	11	36.6
	Magazines	00	00.0
	Newspaper	05	16.6
10	Previous experience of home accidental injury		
	Yes	09	29.97
	No	21	69.93

Table 1 shows the Frequency and percentage wise distribution of selected demographic variables out of 30 Mothers. In aspect of Age, the data shows majority on 20 (66.6%) are in the Age of 19 – 23 years, 10 (33.3%) are in the Age of 24 – 28 years and in the age of 29 – 33 years, 8 (26.6%) are in the Age of above 33 years. In aspect of types of family, the data shows equal distribution on 15 (50.0%) are nuclear family and joint family. In aspect of Religion, the data shows majority on 28 (93.3%) are Hindu, None of them are Muslim, 2 (6.6%) are Christian. In aspect of Residence, the data shows majority on 17 (56.6%) are in Rural, 13 (43.3%) are in Urban. In aspect of Number of siblings the data shows majority on 11 (36.6%) are in more than two, 10 (33.3%) are in one, 9 (30.0%) on two, in the aspect of Educational Qualification, the data shows majority on 10 (33.3%) are in graduates, 7 (23.3%) are in secondary education and post-graduation, 6 (20.0%) are in primary education, 2 (6.6%) are in illiterate. In aspect of Occupation, the data shows majority on 26 (86.6%) are House wife, 4 (13.3%) are private employee, None of them are government employee. In aspect of Family income, the data shows that majority on 13 (43.3%) are in Rs.5000 – Rs.10,000, 7 (23.3%) are in Rs.10,000 - Rs.20,000 and above Rs.20,000, 3 (10.0%) are in below Rs.5000. In aspect of Previous source of information (TV, Radio, Internet, Newspaper), the data shows, majority on 14 (46.6%) are from TV, 11 (36.6%) are from internet, 5 (30.0%) are from newspaper. In aspect of the aspect of previous experience of home accidental injury, the data shows majority on 21 (70.0%) on No, 9 (30.0%) are in Yes.

Table: 2 Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge regarding Management of home accidental injury among mothers at SMVMCH.

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Inadequate (0-10)	00	0.0
Moderately adequate (11-20)	11	36.6%
Adequate (21-30)	19	63.3%
Total	30	100
Mean±Standard deviation	18.63±3.787	

Table 2 shows Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge regarding Management of home accidental injury among mothers at SMVMCH. The finding reveals that out of 30 Mothers. In test, None of them are in Inadequate Knowledge, 11 (36.6%) are in Moderately Adequate Knowledge, 19 (63.3%) are in Adequate Knowledge respectively.

Table 3: Comparison of mean and standard deviation of regarding Level of knowledge regarding Management of home accidental injury among mothers at SMVMCH.

Knowledge	Mean	Standard deviation
Test	18.63	3.787

Table 3 shows the Comparison of mean and standard deviation of regarding level of knowledge regarding Management of home accidental injury among mothers at SMVMCH.

The finding reveals that their mean, standard deviation values are 18.63, 3.787 are in the test, respectively.

Table 4: Association between the selected demographic variables with the level of knowledge regarding Management of home accidental injury among mothers at SMVMCH.

S.no	Demographic variables	Test						X ²	P Value
		Low adequate		Moderate adequate		High adequate			
1	Age							4.593 DF=3	0.204 NS
	19 – 23years	0	0	1	3	1	3		
	24– 28years	0	0	1	3	9	30		
	29– 33years	0	0	5	17	5	17		
	Above 33 years	0	0	4	13	4	13		
2	Religion							4.163 DF=2	0.125 NS
	Hindu	0	0	9	30	18	60		
	Muslim	0	0	0	0	1	3		
	Christian	0	0	2	7	0	0		
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Residence							1.172 DF=1	0.279 NS
	Urban	0	0	8	27	10	33		
	Rural	0	0	3	10	9	30		
4	Types of Family							0.215 DF=1	0.643 NS
	Nuclear family	0	0	5	17	7	23		
	Joint family	0	0	6	20	12	40		
5	Number of siblings							2.249 DF=2	0.325 NS
	One	0	0	4	13	8	27		
	Two	0	0	5	17	4	13		
	More than two	0	0	2	7	7	23		
6	Educational qualification of mother							3.035 DF=4	0.552 NS
	Illiterate	0		1	3	2	7		
	Primary education	0		4	13	2	7		
	Secondary education	0	0	2	7	5	17		
	Graduation	0	0	2	7	6	20		
	Post –graduation	0	0	2	7	4	13		
7	Occupation of mother							2.672 DF=2	0.263 NS
	House wife	0	0	11	37	15	50		
	Private employee	0	0	0	0	3	10		
	Government employee	0	0	0	0	1	3		
8	Family monthly income							1.670 DF=3	0.644 NS
	Below Rs.5000	0	0	2	7	1	3		
	Rs.5000 – Rs.10,000	0	0	4	13	9	30		
	Rs.10,000 – Rs.20,000	0	0	3	10	4	13		
	Above Rs.20,000	0	0	2	7	5	17		
9	Previous source of information regarding management of home accidental injury							5.474 DF=2	0.065 NS
	TV	0	0	3	10	12	40		
	Internet Source	0	0	7	23	4	13		
	Magazines	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	Newspaper	0	0	1	3	3	10		

10	Previous experience of home accidental injury							1.155	0.282
	Yes	0	0	2	7	7	23	DF=1	NS
	No	0	0	9	30	12	40		

Table 4 shows Association between the selected demographic variables with the level of knowledge regarding Management of home accidental injury among mothers atSMVMCH.

The chi square test reveals that has no significant association with selected demographic regarding home accidental injury (TV, Radio, Internet, Newspaper). Previous experience of home accidental injury. variables such as Age, Gender, Religion, Residence, Type of family, Number of siblings, Educational Qualification of mother, Occupation of mother, Family monthly income, Previous source of information.

The study has implications for nursing practice, nursing education, Nursing administration and Nursing approach.

1. Nursing practice: Health education is one of the most effective interventions that could be used in healthcare agency. Information about management of home accidental injury is always available in resource books commonly used by the nurses

- Nurses working in the hospital as well as in the community should be equipped with skill and knowledge in handling the child with home accidental injury. The gap between the existing knowledge and expected levels indicates the in-depth need for continuing education programme on management of home accidental injury

2. Nursing education:

- The healthcare delivery system at present is giving more emphasis on prevention rather than curative aspect. It is the responsibility of each individual to take care of their own health. The study also gives priority for the continuing education programme as it upholds and maintains the knowledge, and thus making them more competent. Continuing Education Programme should be conducted for the need awareness of the Mothers. The effectiveness of structured teaching programme if established can be used as an informational mode to student nurses and the care providers.
- Every student should be encouraged to do learn about prevention home accidental injury. The skill will also be developed by practicing it. The topic can also be included in the curriculum.

3. Nursing administration

- Nursing administrator should take an initiative in creating plan and policies for the Continuing education programme to the Mothers. Each session they should assess their level of knowledge before and after the continuing education programme. This way they can evaluate the effectiveness as well as the problem that are leading to ineffectiveness. They should plan for manpower, money, material, methods and time to conduct successful educational programmes.
- Health administration should make the education department aware about the prevailing health problems and assign the staff for conducting the planned teaching programme in hospital and also in the community.

4. Nursing Research:

- The emphasis in research and clinical studies is needed to improve the quality of nursing care. The present study is only on the initial investigation in the area of teaching the Mothers on management of home accidental injury. There is a need for extended and intensive research in the areas of practice, attitude and belief of nurses regarding the management of home accidental injury, provision given by the institutions, economical and psychosocial support given by the nurse administrators and institution administrators.
- Nurse researchers should be aware about the health care system and status of nursing profession. If the nurses are serious about their impact of accidental injury, they should ensure research based practice in the future. The ability to identify the complementary roles, and the areas of role overlap with the nurses will empower them to acknowledge, define, accept, and practice their role with less ambiguity and frustration

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the findings of the present study the following recommendations have been made.

- A similar study could be conducted on a larger sample thereby findings can be generalized for a larger population.
- An exploratory study could be conducted to identify the knowledge and practices of Mothers regarding management of home accidental injury.
- An experimental study could be undertaken with a control group.
- A comparative study can be conducted in different settings.

- Asimilarstudy canbedonealongwithpracticeintheManagement of home accidental injury among mothers.
- In conclusion the intention of the study was to assess the level of knowledgeregardingManagement of home accidental injury among mothers,overallmajorityofmothersappearto have adequate knowledge and few have moderate knowledge. So enhancement in knowledge a spectis required and CNE program or knowledge updating program should be held time to time.

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