

“Effectiveness of Health Education on Knowledge Regarding Home Accidents and Its Prevention among Mother’s Of Under Five Children”

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Abstract: A quantitative experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children. The sample size consisting of 120 mother’s of under five children in rural areas was selected by using convenient sampling technique. The tool comprised of structured self-administered questionnaire. The pre-test was conducted and the health education was administered. The post test was conducted after one week. The data obtained were analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The mean score of post-test knowledge 27.37(80.49) 13.02 (38.21) was apparently higher than the mean score of pre-test knowledge 13.02 (38.21), suggesting that the health education was effective in increasing the knowledge of mother’s of under five children regarding home accidents and its prevention. The mean difference 14.35 between pre-test and post-test knowledge score of the mother’s of under five children was found to be significant.

Key words: Evaluate, Effectiveness, health education, mother’s of under five children.

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I. Introduction

Today’s children are citizens of tomorrow and to have a strong shouldered man, a child should be free from mortality. Mahler who was the Director General of the WHO in 1984, Stated that “Children are a priceless resources and a nation which neglects them does so at its peril”. Healthy children are the greatest resource and pride of the nation, the children ought to be healthy and happy to become productive adults of the future. To give them happy and healthy childhood we must safe guard their total health right from the beginning.

“Home accidents” is meant as accident with takes place in the home or in its immediate surroundings. Some of the common accidents are drowning, burns, poisoning, falls, injuries from sharp instruments etc. About 60% of home accidents are attributed to is carelessness of parents and 20% of accidents due to poor maintenance in the home environment. Home accidents are the largest single cause of mortality and disability in toddlers. In approximate order of incidence accidents include (i) motor vehicle accidents (ii) drowning (iii) burns (iv) suffocation (v) falls (vi) poison. When parents understand their child’s level of growth & development, they can predict the hazardous situation and judge how much freedom their child can be permitted.

Developmentally children at 1-3 yrs. can run, jump, climb, stairs, rides a tricycle, throw a ball and play with toys that may have many small intricate parts. In today’s high-tech world there are dangers for children in everywhere example on road, at home, at school, or in a playground, injury is the number one cause of death and life loss for children, in children injury mortality is greater than other childhood disease combined. One of the fundamental right of every child is to grow up in a healthy home, school and community accidents preventions and safety, awareness are skills that need practice it a sort of a sixth sense for danger most children learn safety concerns from their mothers. Ordinary house hold items can be very hazardous to young children at home few safeguards and good supervision are necessary.

A study was conducted by **Hema V.et al.** in the year (2016), at rural village, Chennai. “To assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents among mothers of under five children and safety practices at home”. A quantitative approach with descriptive research design was used. A non-probability convenience sampling technique was used. Sample size was 100. Findings of the study 27% of mothers reported that their under five children had history of domestic accidents. Among mothers, 56% of them had inadequate knowledge regarding first aid management. 98% of the houses were found unsafe. There was significant association between mothers age, education, occupation, socio economic status, type of family and

knowledgeregarding first aid management ($P<0.05$).The study findings concluded that the knowledge of mothersregarding first aid management was Inadequate.

II. Research Elaboration

Statement of problem-

“Evaluate the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children in selected rural areas at Udaipur, Rajasthan.”

III. Objectives

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding the home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention.
3. To find out the association between the pretest knowledge score with selected socio-demographic variables.

IV. Hypothesis

H₁- There is a significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score regarding home accidents and its prevention.

H₂- There is a significant association between the pre-test knowledge scores regarding home accidents and its preventionwith selected socio demographic variables.

V. Material And Methods

Population – Mother’s of under five children.

Sample - Mother’s of under five children live in rural area in Udaipur.

Sample size – 120 Mother’s of under five children.

Setting - Kaladwas area at Udaipur, Rajasthan.

The conceptual framework for the study was developed on the bases of WHO’s system model.

VI. Research design

The research design selected for the present study was a one group pre -testpost- test research design

PRE –TEST (Dependent variable)	TREATMENT (Independent variable)	POST-TEST (Dependent variable)
O1	X	O1
Knowledge of mothers of under five children	Health education regarding home accidents and its prevention	Knowledge of mothers of under five children

Table 1: Pre Experimental One group pre-test and post-test research design.

The interpretations of the symbol are as below:

O1 = Assessment of knowledge by pre-test.

X = Health education onhome accidents and its prevention.

O2 = Assessment of knowledge by post-test.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

After obtaining permission from research committee of Geetanjali College of Nursing, prior permission was obtained from the medical officer of PHC savina and the Sarpanch of kaladwas area at Udaipur and consent was taken from each participant who had participated in the study.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOOL

The structured knowledge questionnaire consisted of two parts i.e. part – I & II.

Part - I: consists of 9 items on socio-demographic variables such as age in year, education qualification, occupation, family income (monthly), religion, type of family, type of house, number of children, Source of information.

Part – II: consists of 34 knowledge item. Each item was multiple choices in nature with 4 choices.

SCORING

The knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding the outcomes of home accidents and its prevention was scored as follows, one mark for each answer and zero mark for incorrect answer. The maximum score was 34,to interpret interpretation of knowledge:

LEVEL	RANGE
Inadequate knowledge	0-50%
Moderate knowledge	50-75%
Adequate knowledge	75-100%

An answer key was prepared for scoring answer to the structured knowledge questionnaire.

DATA COLLECTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

The data was presented under the following section

Section – I: Description of socio-demographic variables of the respondents

Section – II: Distribution of respondent according pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score.

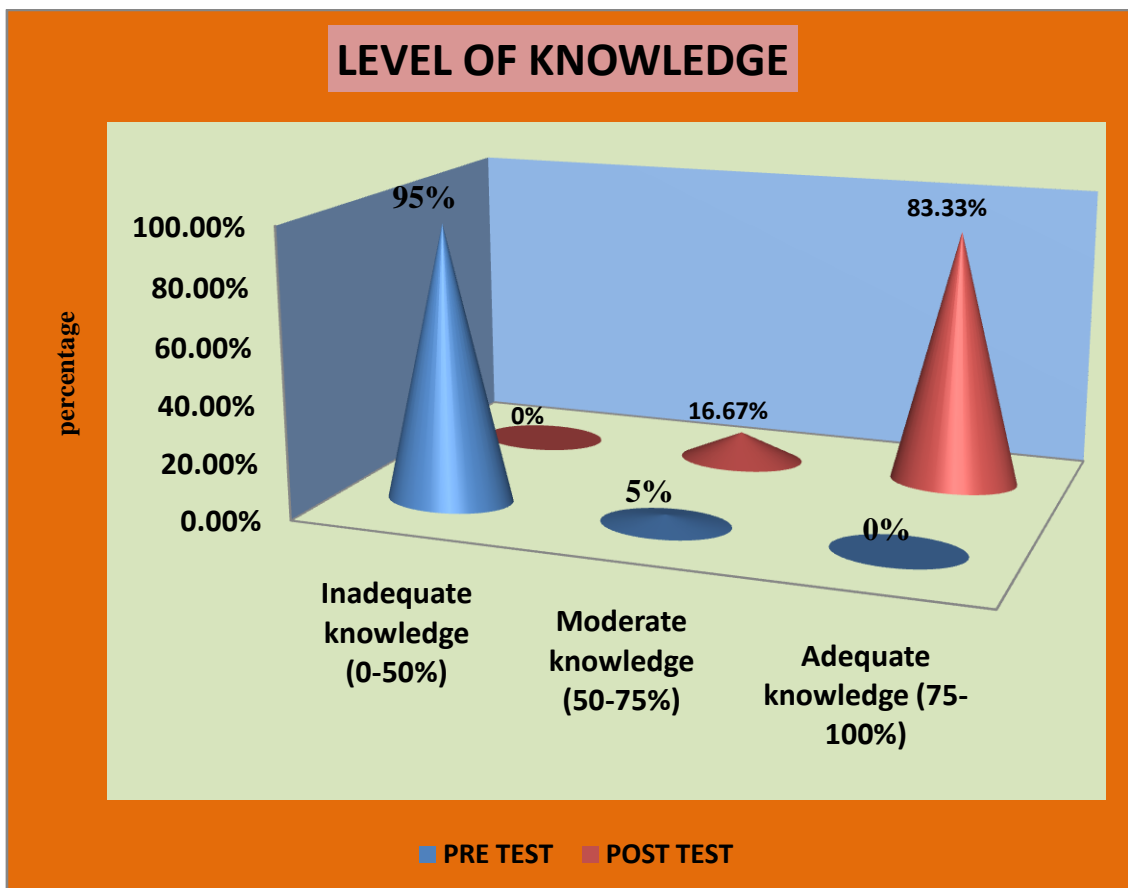
Section – III: Effectiveness of Health education on knowledge of mother’s of under five children regarding home accidents and its prevention.

VII. Result

N=120

Level of knowledge	score	Frequency		Percentage	
		pre test	post test	pre test	post test
Inadequate knowledge (0-50%)	0-17	114	0	95%	0%
Moderate knowledge (50-75%)	18-26	06	20	5%	16.67%
Adequate knowledge (75-100%)	27-34	0	100	0%	83.33%
TOTAL	34	120	120	100%	100%

Table 2:Frequency and Percentage distribution of respondents to their level of knowledge score



The result showed that, in the pre-test most of the respondents i.e. 0% of the respondents had adequate knowledge, 5% of the respondents had moderate knowledge and 95% respondents had inadequate knowledge. Where as in post-test most of the respondents i.e. 83.33% had adequate knowledge and only 16.67% respondents had moderate knowledge and 0 % respondents had inadequate knowledge on home accidents and its prevention.

SECTION:III

Effectiveness of the Health Education on knowledge regarding Home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children.

The “z” value was computed to determine the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding Home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children.

Table :3Area wise pre- test and post -test knowledge score

Area	Maximum score	Pre Test			Post Test		
		Mean	Mean%	SD	Mean	Mean %	SD
Introduction to home accidents	04	1.8	45	0.63	3.79	94.79	0.41
Types and occurrence of home accidents	13	4.76	36.60	0.90	9.79	75.32	0.95
Prevention of home accidents	17	6.46	37.99	1.67	13.79	81.13	1.52

Table 3:The result showed that the mean, standard deviation and percentage of pre-test and post-test knowledge score on different areas of home accidents and its prevention.

In pre- test, the mean percentage obtained by the respondents were 45% with SD of 0.63 in the aspect of introduction regarding home accidents, 37.99 % with SD of 1.67 in the aspect of prevention of home accidents and the minimum mean percent obtained by the respondents was 36.60% with SD 0.90 in the aspect of type and occurrence of home accidents. In post-test the mean percentage obtained by the respondents is 94.79% with SD of 0.41 in the aspect introduction regarding home accidents, 81.13% with SD 1.52 in the aspect of prevention of home accidents,75.32% with SD 0.95 in the aspect of types and occurrence of home accidents. Therefore, the result confirmed that the health education was highly effective in improving the knowledge of mother’s of under five children regarding home accidents and its prevention.

Table 4: Effectiveness of the Health Education on knowledge regarding Home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children.

Knowledge assessment	Mean	Mean %	SD	Enhancement	Enhancement percentage (%)	df	Z	Inference (p=0.05)
Pretest	13.02	38.21	2.49	14.35	42.28%	119	48.40	S
post test	27.37	80.49	2.05					

Table 4: The result showed that the mean post test knowledge score is 27.37 (80.49%) is greater than the mean pre-test knowledge score 13.02 (38.21%). The above table also depicts that the enhancement in the knowledge of respondents is 14.35 (42.28%) supporting the post-test knowledge score are higher than the pretest knowledge score. The data further represent that the ‘z’ value of 48.40 is significantly higher than the table value 1.96 at 0.05 level significance. Hence research hypothesis H_1 was accepted. This indicates that Health Education was effective in improving the knowledge score of mother’s of under five children on health education.

VIII. Conclusion

The study aimed at testing the effectiveness of health education on knowledge regarding home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children. The result showed that the health education was highly effective. The implication of this study emphasize on inclusion of health education on home accidents and its prevention among mother’s of under five children as continue education program, so that the home accidents can be prevented.

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