

“A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Video-Assisted Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Home Accidents Among The Parents Of Under- Five Children From Selected Area Of Chandrapur.”

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Abstract:

Background: Parents play important role in prevention of home accidents of the under-five children. Hence the parents need to be well trained about prevention of home accidents of under- five children. This study was conducted by setting objectives to assess effectiveness video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children. And to find out association of post -test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

Methodology: Non-probability convenient sampling technique was adopted for true experimental one group pre-test, post-test design. Question was tool for data collection in selected area of Chandrapur. Sample size was 40 parents. Pilot study was conducted to test the reliability, validity and feasibility of the tool.

Result: The maximum sample 30 (75%) had average knowledge in pre-test and 5 (12.5%) sample had good knowledge were only 5 (12.5%) samples were with poor knowledge in pre-test. Maximum sample 31 belongs to age group 21 to 30 years, and only 9(22.5%) samples are from age group of 31 to 40 years. Maximum sample 35(90%) respondents were female and only 5(10%) respondent were male. The maximum samples 21 were belong to joint family and only 19 belong to nuclear family. Now maximum 22 samples were not familiar to topic before video assisted teaching programme and 18 were aware about topic. The post test score has shown maximum 26 (65%) samples were with excellent knowledge and 14 (35%) samples score was good. The overall mean practice percentage was 84.12% that shows adequate practice after video assisted teaching programme.

Conclusion: The study conducted that video assisted teaching programme is effective and beneficial method to improve knowledge regarding the prevention of home accidents among the parents of under-five children.

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I. Introduction

A home accident is an injury that occurs while occupying your own residence, at point between the movements to enter your home and when you leave [1]. Home accidents also known as “domestic accidents”. An accident is an unexpected, unplanned occurrence which may involves injury [2]. It can be injured anywhere in or around the home, but the most common place for accidents to occur is in the living or dining room [3]. The most serious accidents occur in the kitchen and on the stairs. There are potential hazardous in every home, such as hot water, household chemicals, fireplaces and sharp objects [4].

II. Research Methodology

Research approach- Descriptive evaluatory approach

Research design- One group pre-test, post-test design

Target population- Target population is parents of under-five children

Accessible population- Parents in selected area of Chandrapur

Sampling technique- Non-probability convenient sampling technique

Sample size- Sample size is 20 parents.

Inclusion criteria

Parents of under five-children:

- Who are willing to participate in the study.
- Who are available at time of data collection.
- Who can understand.

Exclusion criteria

- Parents of under five-children are not present at the time of data collection.
- Parents who are not willing to participate.
- Parents who have undergone any training on prevention of home accidents in under five-children.

Procedure Methodology

Prior to the data collection, a written permission was obtained from the Sarpanch of Gram Panchayat of selected area of Chandrapur. Informed consent was taken from subjects.

On the first day the researcher introduced herself to the parents of under- five children and provides the video about the topic of the study and the knowledge among them regarding prevention of home accidents. The parents of under-five children who were willing to and those who fulfilled the criteria were selected for the study. A written informed consent taken from these parents for pre-test and post-test questionnaires. Administered video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents. The investigator needed 45 minutes for the pre-test assessment and 15 minutes for the video assisted teaching programme. Thereby the total time utilize for conditioned of the study was u to 1 hour. After video assisted teaching programme post-test was taken. Most of the parents were satisfied and hay with the video assisted teaching programme. They expressed their gratitude and their views; that such type of sessions was very useful to them.

Statistical analysis

The hypothesis is tested statistically with distribution of pretest and posttest mean and standard deviation and mean percentage knowledge score. The levels of knowledge during the pretest and post test are compared to prove the effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme. Significance of difference at 5% level of significance is tested with student’s paired ‘t’ test and tabulated ‘t’ value is compared with calculated ‘t’ value. Also the calculated ‘p’ values are compared with acceptable ‘p’ value i.e. 0.05.

III. Result

The maximum sample 30 (75%) had average knowledge in pre-test and 5 (12.5%) sample had good knowledge were only 5 (12.5%) samples were with poor knowledge in pre-test. Maximum sample 31 belongs to age group 21 to 30 years, and only 9(22.5%) samples are from age group of 31 to 40 years. Maximum sample 35(90%) respondents were female and only 5(10%) respondent were male. The maximum samples 21 were belong to joint family and only 19 belong to nuclear family. Now maximum 22 samples were not familiar to topic before video assisted teaching programme and 18 were aware about topic. The post test score has shown maximum 26 (65%) samples were with excellent knowledge and 14 (35%) samples score was good. The overall mean practice percentage was 84.12% that shows adequate practice after video assisted teaching programme.

As calculated t value was found16.67 for overall knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children.

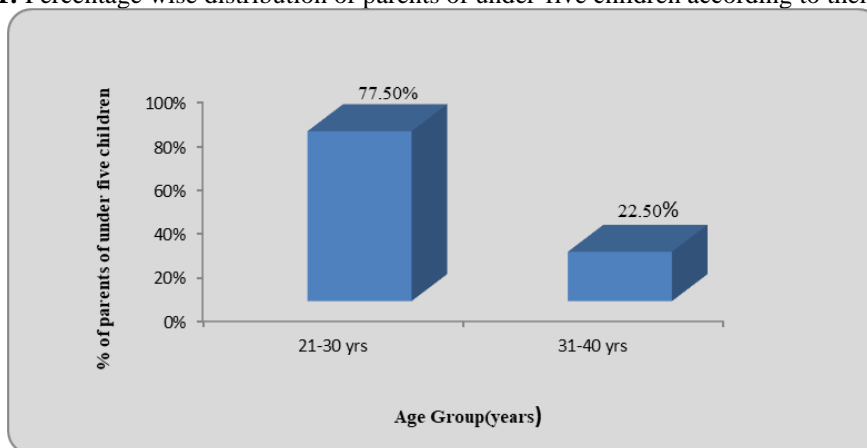
Table 1: Percentage wise distribution of parents of under five children according to their demographic characteristics.

n=40

Demographic Variables	No. of parents	Percentage (%)
Age(yrs)		
21-30 yrs	31	77.5
31-40 yrs	9	22.5
Gender		
Male	15	37.5
Female	25	62.5
Type of family		
Joint	21	52.5

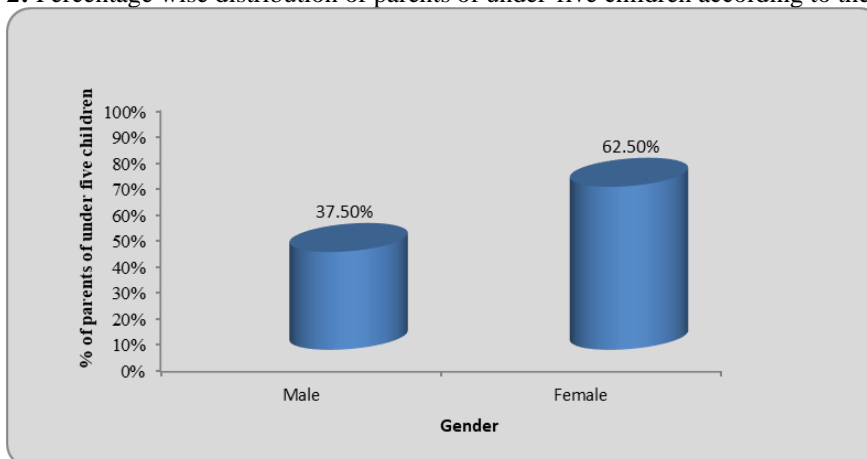
Nuclear	19	47.5
Previous knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents		
Yes	0	0
No	40	100

Graph 1: Percentage wise distribution of parents of under-five children according to their age (yrs)



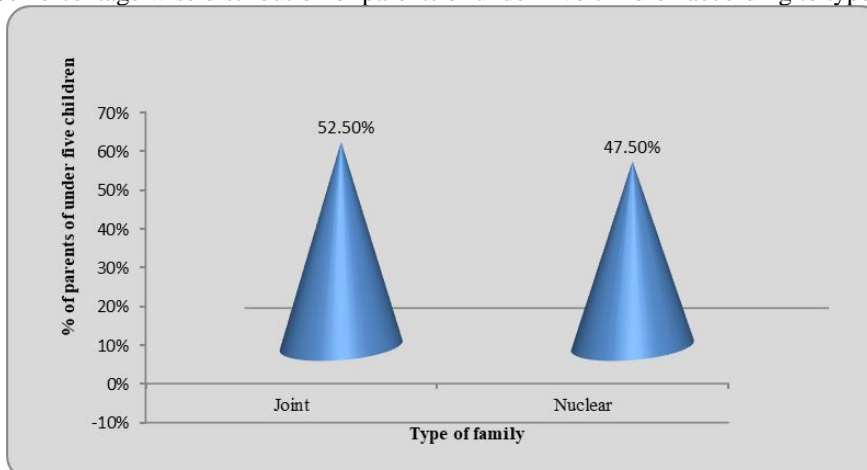
77.50% of parents of under-five children were in the age group of 21-30 years and 22.50% of them were in the age group of 31-40 years.

Graph 2: Percentage wise distribution of parents of under-five children according to their gender



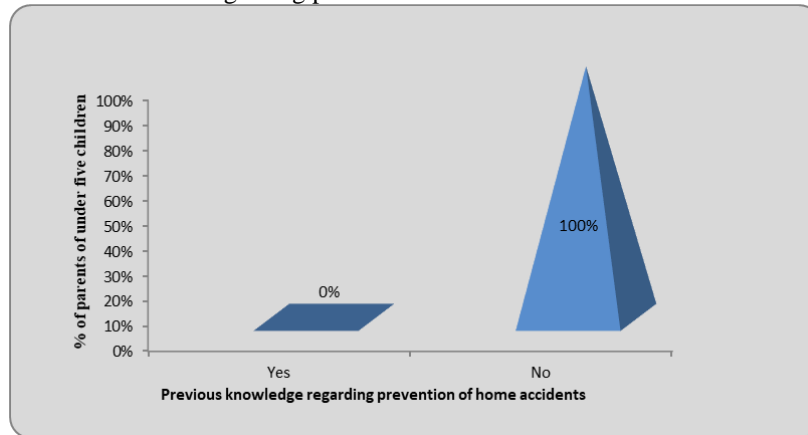
37.50% of parents of under-five children were males and 62.50% of them were females.

Graph 3: Percentage wise distribution of parents of under-five children according to type of family



52.50% of parents of under-five children were from joint and 47.50% of them were from nuclear families.

Graph 4: Percentage wise distribution of parents of under-five children according to previous knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents



All (100%) of parents of under-five children had no knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents.

Table 2: Assessment with level of pre-test knowledge
n=40

Level of pre-test knowledge	Score Range	Level of Pre-test Knowledge Score	
		No. of parents	Percentage
Poor	0-5(0-25%)	5	12.5
Average	6-10(26-50%)	30	75
Good	11-15(51-75%)	5	12.5
Very Good	16-20(76-100%)	0	0
Minimum score		4	
Maximum score		15	
Mean knowledge score		8.15 ± 2.29	
Mean % Knowledge Score		40.75 ± 11.46	

The above table shows that each (12.5%) of parents of under-five children had poor and good level of knowledge score and 75% of them had average level of knowledge score.

Minimum knowledge score in pre-test was 4 and maximum knowledge score in pre-test was 15.

Mean knowledge score in pre-test was 8.15±2.29 and mean percentage of knowledge score in pre test was 40.75 ± 11.46.

Graph 6: Assessment with pre-test knowledge score

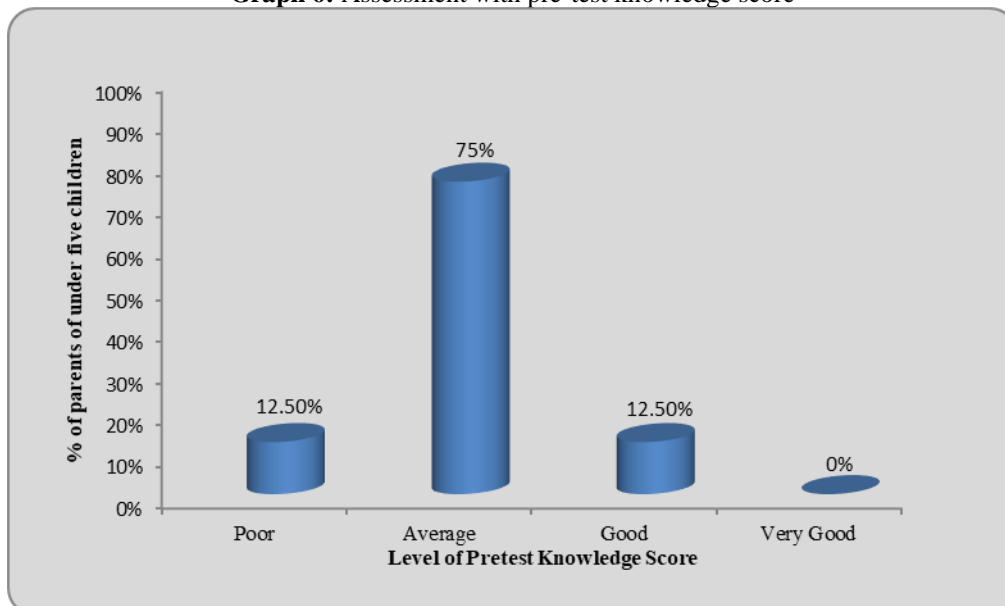


Table 3: Assessment with level of post-test knowledge
n=40

Level of post test knowledge	Score Range	Level of Post test Knowledge Score	
		No of parents	Percentage
Poor	0-5(0-25%)	0	0
Average	6-10(26-50%)	0	0
Good	11-15(51-75%)	14	35
Very Good	16-20(76-100%)	26	65
Minimum score		14	
Maximum score		20	
Mean knowledge score		16.82 ± 1.86	
Mean % Knowledge Score		84.12 ± 9.32	

The above table shows that 35% of parents of under-five children had good level of knowledge score and 65% of them had very good level of knowledge score.

Minimum knowledge score in post-test was 14 and maximum knowledge score in post-test was 20.

Mean knowledge score in post-test was 16.82±1.86 and mean percentage of knowledge score in post-test was 84.12 ± 9.32.

Graph 7: Assessment with post-test knowledge score

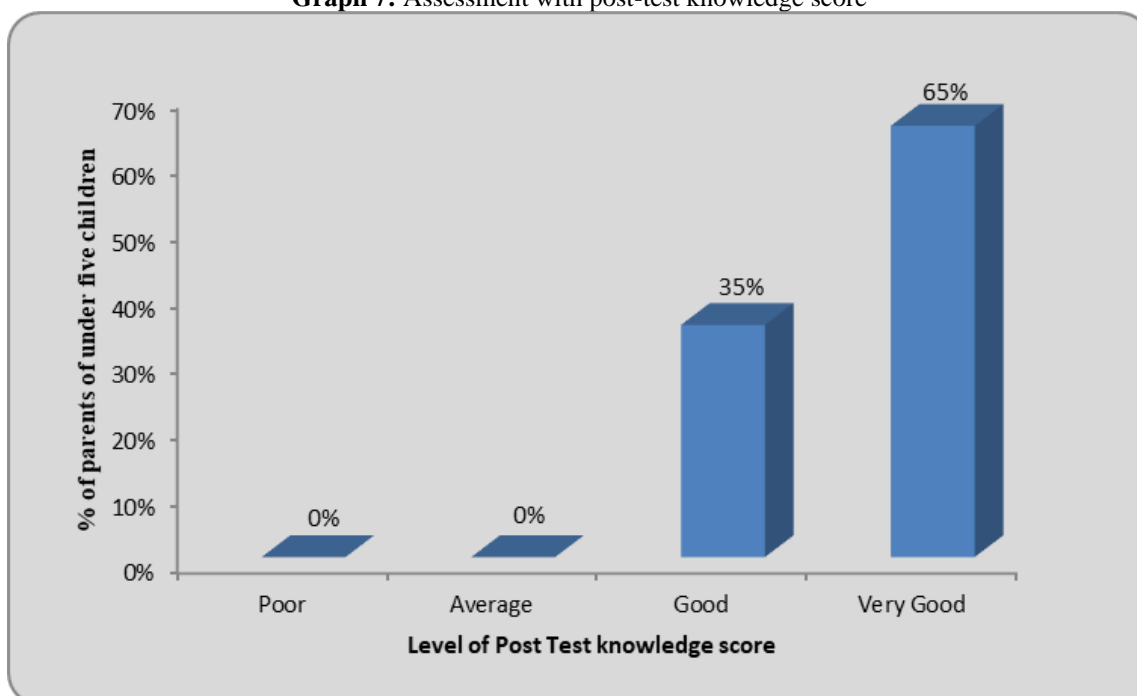


Table 4: Significance of difference between knowledge score in pre and post-test of Parents of under-five children
n=40

Test	Mean	SD	Mean Difference	t-value	p-value
Pre Test	8.15	2.29	8.67±2.93	16.67	0.0001 S,p<0.05
Post Test	16.82	1.86			

This table shows the comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores of parents of under-five children regarding prevention of home accidents. Mean, standard deviation and mean difference values are compared and student's paired 't' test is applied at 5% level of significance. The tabulated value for n=40-1 i.e. 39 degrees of freedom was 2.02. The calculated 't' value i.e. 16.67 are much higher than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance for overall knowledge score of parents of under-five children which is statistically acceptable level of significance. Hence it is statistically interpreted that the Video Assisted Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children was effective. Thus the H₁ is accepted.

Graph 8: Significance of difference between knowledge score in pre and post-test of parents of under-five children

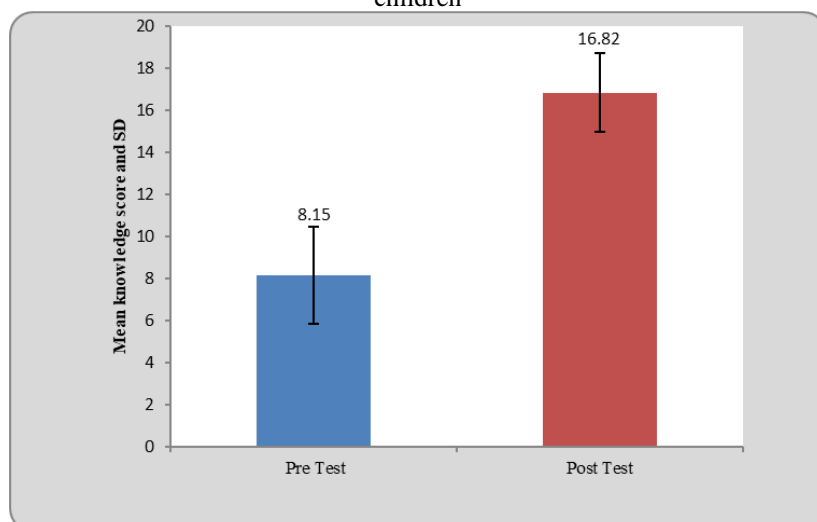


Table 5: Association of post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children in selected area of Chandrapur in relation to their age in years.

n=40

Age (yrs)	No. of parents	Mean posttest knowledge score	t-value	p-value
21-30 yrs	31	16.25±1.56	4.28	0.0001 S,p<0.05
31-40 yrs	9	18.77±1.48		

This table shows the association of knowledge score with age in years of parents of under-five children from selected area of community. The tabulated 't' values was 2.02(df=38) which is less than the calculated 't' i.e. 4.28 at 5% level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was less than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is interpreted that age in years of parents of under-five children is statistically associated with their post-test knowledge score.

Table 6: Association of post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children in selected area of Chandrapur in relation to their gender.

n=40

Gender	No. of parents	Mean posttest knowledge score	t-value	p-value
Male	15	16.86±1.84	0.10	0.91 NS,p>0.05
Female	25	16.80±1.91		

This table shows the association of knowledge score with gender of parents of under-five children from selected area of community. The tabulated 't' values was 2.02(df=38) which is higher than the calculated 't' i.e. 0.10 at 5% level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.91 which was higher than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is interpreted that gender of parents of under-five children is statistically not associated with their post-test knowledge score.

Table 7: Association of post-test knowledge score regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children in selected area of Chandrapur in relation to their type of family

n=40

Type of family	No. of parents	Mean posttest knowledge score	t-value	p-value
Joint	21	15.33±1.15	9.99	0.0001 S,p<0.04
Nuclear	19	18.47±0.77		

This table shows the association of knowledge score with type of family of parents of under-five children from selected area of community. The tabulated 't' values was 2.02(df=38) which is less than the calculated 't' i.e. 9.99 at 5% level of significance. Also the calculated 'p'=0.0001 which was less than the acceptable level of significance i.e. 'p'=0.05. Hence it is interpreted that type of family of parents of under-five children is statistically associated with their post-test knowledge score.

IV. Conclusion

The study was conducted to assess effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among parents of under-five children from selected area of Chandrapur.

The study helps to identify the parents have zero knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents but after video assisted teaching programme method on the same topic their knowledge improved in some extend. They become aware about prevention of home accidents.

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