

Home Accidents And Its Prevention Among Under-5 Children

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Abstract

A study to assess home accidents and its prevention among mothers of under -5 children in Vinayaka mission's medical college and hospital in Karaikal was aimed to assess the knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-5 children. 30 samples were selected by using purposive sampling method, semi structured interview questionnaire was used to collect the data from mother of under-5 children. The study revealed the frequency and percentage distribution shows mothers of under-5 children based on the knowledge maximum 21(70%) have moderate knowledge, 8(26.67%) have inadequate knowledge, 1(3.33%) have adequate knowledge. There was significant association between levels of knowledge on demographic variables such as Age, Education of the mother, Monthly income, Type of family, Sex of the baby, Developmental age of child, Type of house, Source of health relative information. Mothers of under-5 children were distributed pamphlets on prevention of home accidents.

Keywords: Home accidents; Under-5 children; Prevention, Mothers; Pamphlets

Introduction

"Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower safely."- (William Shakespeare)

Children being less aware of danger are one of the most vulnerable groups to expose accidents in developing countries and developed countries alike, are one of the leading causes of under-five deaths. It is imperative to accept them as a public health programme since they frequently occur early childhood and cause death and vital

injuries.¹ According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children are unable to protect themselves from the accidents in preoperational symbolic stage (from ages 2 to 4).² Children may happen to have an accident while trying to copy behaviour of their parents and /or people they live within preoperational sensory period from ages 4 to 7. Children may avoid behaviour that have resulted in accidents earlier but they are still considered to be under risk because they seem to be unable to transfer their past experience to changing occasions. Besides, children may also have accidents simply because they can't foresee the results of their actions or they can't figure out cause and effect relationships.³

A child's community includes a number of places such as playground, gardens, fields, ponds; rivers and most crucially home itself. But their relative importance depends on a child's way of

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life. Home injuries is the leading cause for deaths and hospitalization were seen to a higher extent in male children (79%), falls second leading cause of hospitalization among children less than 5 years, and the commonest places of falls was home (70%), burns (9%) commonly due to kitchen fires, spillage of hot liquids. 90% of the burn injuries occurred at home. Drowning and burns occurred 6% & 5%, animal bites were generally due pets.⁴

As per WHO news bulletin, the global childhood unintentional injury conducted a pilot study in 2007, to determine the frequency and nature of childhood injuries and to explore the risk factors for such injuries in low-income countries. Sequential sample of children less than 10 years of age of either gender was taken. Emergency Departments of selected countries such as Bangladesh, Colombia, Egypt and Pakistan over a 3–4 month period which varied for each site of 1559 injured across all sites, 1010 (65%) were male, 941 (60%) were aged less than 5 years, 32 (2%) were less than 1 year old. Injuries were especially frequent (34%) during the morning hours. The occurred in and around the home 56% of the cases outside while children in 63% of all injuries observed 913 (56%) involved falls, 350 (22%) road traffic injuries 210 (13%) burns 66 (4%) poisoning, 20 (1%) near drowning or drowning.⁵

According to Manjulika Debnath et al (2014) a cross-sectional study was conducted on the knowledge of rural mothers regarding common domestic childhood injuries and home-safety measures adopted by them in west district of Tripura, India. A systematic random sampling technique was used Among 230 rural mothers to select individual participant and information collected using pre-tested semi-structured interview schedule. The majority (71.3%) of respondents were in the age group 20-25 year, housewives (79.56%), nuclear families (67.7%), up to primary education (60.9%) and family income of < Rs 5000/- per month (53.5%). Only 3.9% met minor domestic injuries. Out of which 6(66.7%) of respondents' children 3 were treated at home, remaining at hospital and all of them recovered. There was significant relation ($p= 0.016$) between sex of the child and level of knowledge of mothers. The study revealed that sex of the children was important factor for knowledge level of mothers. The reported incidence of domestic injury was low that might have been due to under reporting.⁶

Statement of the problem

A study to assess knowledge about home accidents and its prevention among mothers of

under-5 children in Vinayaka mission medical college and hospital (VMMC&H), Karaikal.

Objective

- To assess the knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under 5 children.
- To find association between selected demographic variables with knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under 5 children.
- A view to develop and distribute pamphlets on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under 5 children.

Materials and Methods:

In the present study, non-experimental descriptive design was used to assess the knowledge about home accidents and its prevention among mothers of under-5 children in VMMC & H. The study was conducted in Vinayaka mission medical college and hospital, Karaikal. 30 mothers who are having under-5 children who are attending OPD in VMMC&H were selected for this study. Informed consent was obtained from all the mothers of under-5 children who have accepted to participate in the study. Semi structured interview questionnaire knowledge about home accidents and its prevention among mothers of under-5 children. Pamphlets were distributed on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under 5 children.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical analysis was used by SPSS software to identify the knowledge level and association with demographic variables with the formula used as follows.⁷

$$\text{Mean: } \frac{\sum x^2}{n}$$

$$\text{Chi Square } \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Results

Table 1. Frequency and percentage distribution shows demographical variables of mothers of under 5 children considering age 14 (46.67%) mothers were in the age group of 26 to 30 years, 7 (23.33%) mothers were in the age group of 21 to 25 years, 2 (6.67%) mothers were less than 20 years. Based on the religion 22 (73.33%) mothers were Hindu, 6 (20%) were Christian, 2 (6.67%) were Muslims and lowest 0% were in others. According to education

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables n= 30

S.No	Nominals	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age		
	➤ Less than 20years	2	6.67
	➤ 21-25 years	7	23.33
	➤ 26-30years	14	46.67
	➤ Above 30 years	7	23.33
2	Religion		
	➤ Hindu	22	73.33
	➤ Muslim	2	6.67
	➤ Christian	6	20.00
	➤ Others	0	0
3	Education Of The Mother		
	➤ Uneducated		
	➤ Primary	2	6.67
	➤ Higher secondary	6	20.00
	➤ Diploma/Degree	17	56.67
		5	16.67
4	Occupation		
	➤ House wife	20	66.67
	➤ Self-employee	4	13.33
	➤ Private job	1	3.33
	➤ Government job	5	16.67
5	Monthly Family Income		
	➤ Rs.1000 – Rs 2000		
	➤ Rs 2001 –Rs 4000	18	60.00
	➤ Rs 4001 –Rs 6000	0	0
	➤ Rs 6000 above	2	6.67
		10	33.33
6	Type Of Family		
	➤ Nuclear family	15	50.00
	➤ Binuclear family	1	3.33
	➤ Joint family	14	46.67
	➤ Extended family	0	0
7	Sex Of The Child		
	➤ Male	18	60
	➤ Female	12	40
8	Developmental Age Of The Child		
	➤ New born	0	0
	➤ Infant	6	20
	➤ Toddler	12	40
	➤ Preschooler	12	40
9	Type Of The House		
	➤ Katcha	7	23.33
	➤ Pukka	11	36.67
	➤ Tatched	11	36.67
	➤ Hut	1	3.33
10	Source Of Health Related Information		
	➤ Mass media		
	➤ Newspaper and magazine	2	6.67
	➤ Health care professionals	3	10
	➤ Friends and relatives	15	50
		10	33.33

maximum 17 (56.67%) mothers studied till Higher secondary, 6 (20%) mothers studied till Primary school, 5 (16.67%) mothers studied up to Diploma/Degree, 2 (6.67%) were uneducated.

Based on occupation maximum 20 (66.67%) mothers were House wives, 5 (16.67%) were in Government job, 4 (13.3%) were Self employee and 1(3.33%) were in Private Job. Based on the family monthly income maximum 18 (60%) mothers family monthly income were in between Rs 1000 to Rs 2000, 10 (33.33%) were above Rs 6000 above, 2 (6.67%) were in between Rs 4001 to 6000 and lowest and 0% in between Rs 2001 to Rs 4000. According to the type of family maximum 15 (50%) family were Nuclear family, 14 (46.67%) were joint family, 1 (3.33%) were

Binuclear family and lowest and 0% were Extended family.

According to the sex of the child maximum 18 (60%) children were male and 12 (40%) children were female. Based on the developmental age of the child maximum and similar 12 (40%) children were Toddler and Preschooler, 6 (20%) were infant, lowest and 0% were Newborn. According to type of house maximum and similar 11 (36.67%) house were Pukka and Thatched, 7 (23.33%) were Katcha and 1 (3.33%) were Hut. Based on the source of health related information maximum 15 (50%) information receive from Health care professionals, 10 (33.33%) from Friends and relatives, 3 (10%) from Newspapers and magazine, 2 (6.67%) from mass media.

Table 2: Knowledge Of The Mothers Of Under-5 Children On Home Accidents And Its Prevention

n:30

S.no	Knowledge On Home Accidents	Frequency	Percentage
1	Inadequate	8	27%
2	Moderate adequate	21	70%
3	Adequate	1	3%
	Total	30	100%

Table 3: Association Between Levels Of Knowledge Among Mothers Of Under-5 Children On Home Accidents And Its Prevention With Demographic Variables

n: 30

S No	Demographic Variable	Differential Value	Table Value	X ²	Level of Significant
1.	Age	6	7.619	12.592	Significant
2.	Religion	6	17.881	12.52	Not Significant
3.	Education of the mother	6	11.36	12.52	Significant
4.	Occupation of the mother	6	12.68	12.52	Not Significant
5.	Monthly income	6	5.59	12.52	Significant
6.	Type of family	6	3.329	12.52	Significant
7.	Sex of the child	2	2.22	5.991	Significant
8.	Developmental age of child	6	3.73	12.52	Significant
9.	Type of house	6	3.96	12.52	Significant
10.	Source of health relative information	6	7.79	12.52	Significant

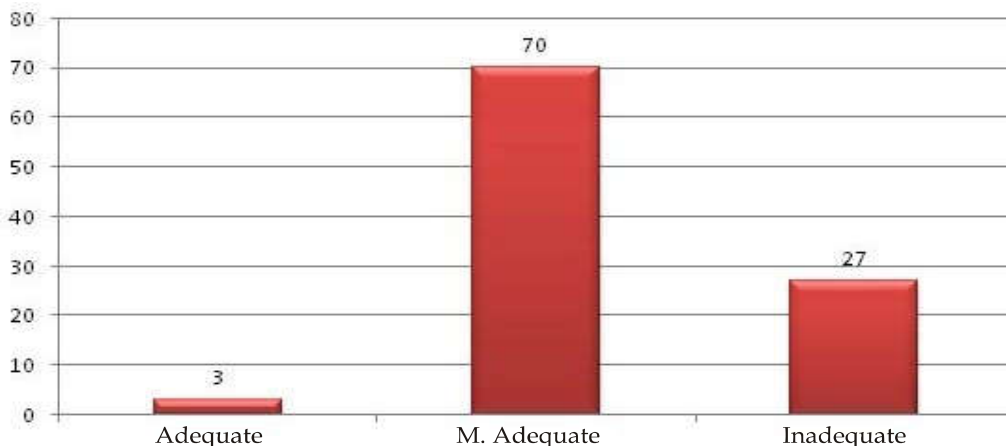


Fig-1: Knowledge about home accidents and its prevention among mothers of under-5 children

Discussion

The present study on home accidents and its prevention among under 5 children revealed the frequency and percentage distribution shows mothers of under-5 children based on the knowledge maximum 21(70%) have moderate knowledge, 8(26.67%) have inadequate knowledge, 1(3.33%) have adequate knowledge.

Similarly Gholap PR et al.(2017) identified in their Study to Assess Mothers Knowledge and Their Practices in Prevention of Home Accidents among toddler represents that majority 60(66.7%) of the urban mother of toddler have adequate knowledge on practice and 30 (33.3%) mother have moderately adequate knowledge on practices and nobody have inadequate knowledge on practice in prevention of home accident among toddler in the present study revealed the frequency and percentage distribution shows mothers of under-5 children based on the knowledge maximum 21(70%) have moderate knowledge, 8(26.67%) have inadequate knowledge, 1(3.33%) have adequate knowledge. There was significant association between knowledge with selected demographic variables such as age, religions, type of family, number of toddler, size of family, educational status of mother, occupation of mother income of family and type of house⁸

In the present study revealed there was significant association between levels of knowledge on demographic variables such as Age, Education of the mother, Monthly income, Type of family, Sex of the baby, Developmental age of child, Type of house, Source of health relative information. Religion and occupation of the mother found to be non-significant with the knowledge. It is important to improve the mother knowledge, attitude and practice to prevent accidents at home. Education is an important nursing role and was the primary intervention strategy chosen to address and prevent childhood home injuries. The nurse will try to ensure that people know how to prevent accidents and injuries in their communities, at homes, schools and work places.

Conclusion

Accidents in child hood are a serious problem. Home accidents are common cause of injury in children belongs to under-5 age. Falling is the most common type of injury occurs to the under -5 children. Mother knowledge on home accidents and prevention plays vital role in preventing the injuries among children. The study concluded that the mothers need to be educated more in home accidents and its prevention among under-5 children.

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