



Research Paper

Knowledge of Mothers Regarding Prevention on Domestic Accidents among Toddlers in Selected Tertiary Care Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram

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ABSTRACT

The current study was aimed to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention on domestic accidents among toddlers in a selected tertiary Care hospital, Trivandrum. The objectives of the study were to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention on domestic accidents among toddlers and determine the association between the level of knowledge and selected socio personal variables. The study was conducted in pediatric OPD, KIMS Health, among 30 mothers of toddlers. The study used non – probability purposive sampling technique. The study was conducted using structured knowledge questionnaire with two sections, section A and section B. The section A consists of socio personal variables, like age of mother, educational status, occupation, monthly income, type of family, number of children and source of knowledge regarding prevention on domestic accidents. Section B was knowledge questionnaire with 20 multiple choice questions regarding prevention of domestic accidents among toddlers. Data was collected and analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The study shows that there is a significant association between level of knowledge and socio personal variables such as age, occupation, monthly income, number of children and source of information, and no significant association between level of knowledge with type of family and education.

KEY WORDS: Knowledge, Domestic accidents.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Healthy children are the greatest resources and pride of the nations, the children ought to be healthy and happy in childhood we must safe guard their total health right from the beginning. The developmental stage of the child partially determines the type of injuries that are most likely to occur at a specific age. The toddler with highest curiosity to explore, investigate and with the ability to run and walk are more prone to variety of injuries like burns, scalds. Mother is an important care provider and she is strongly responsible to improve the safety of the children. The researcher decided to select this problem for the study and thereby to impart the knowledge regarding prevention of domestic accidents among mothers of toddlers which may help to improve the knowledge of the mothers and thereby to improve safety of the children.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research methodology involves the systematic procedure by which the researcher starts from the initial identification of the problem to its final conclusion.

- **Research approach:**
Quantitative research approach
- **Research design:**
Non experimental descriptive research design
- **Site and setting of the study:**
Paediatric OPD in KIMS Health, Trivandrum

- **Population**

Target population:

Mothers of toddlers

Accessible population:

Mothers of toddlers those who are attending in paediatric OPD in KIMS Health, Trivandrum.

- **Sample**

The sample consist of mothers of toddlers those who attending in OPD of KIMS Trivandrum.

- **Sample size**

30 mothers

- **Sample technique**

Non probability purposive sampling technique

- **Criteria for sample selection**

Mothers who are able to read Malayalam and English

Inclusion criteria

- Mothers of toddlers who are sick and mentally challenged
- Mothers who are not willing to participate in the study

- **Research tool**

Structured knowledge questionnaire. It consists of two parts: section A and section B

Description of tool

Section A:

It consist of socio demographic variables such as age of mother, educational status, occupation, monthly income, type of family, number of living children and source of knowledge regarding prevention on domestic accidents.

Section B:

Structured knowledge questionnaire to assess knowledge on mothers regarding prevention of domestic accidents among toddlers, which included 20 items and each correct answer carries score 1 and negative answer carries score of 0. The score obtained were tabulated as follows.

Procedure methodology: After written informed consent was obtained, a Structured knowledge questionnaire was given to the mothers of under-fives. The Section A included sociodemographic characteristics such as age of mother, educational status, occupation, monthly income, type of family, number of living children and source of knowledge regarding prevention on domestic accidents.

Statistical analysis: The data was analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Frequency, percentage, means and standard deviation was used to analyse the socio personal variables such as age of mother, educational status, occupation, monthly income, type of family, number of living children and source of knowledge regarding prevention on domestic accidents. Chi square test was used find out the association between knowledge of mothers regarding prevention on domestic accident among toddlers with selected socio demographic variables. The level $P < 0.05$ was considered as the cutoff value or significance

III. RESULTS

Organization of study findings

Section 1 - Distribution of samples based on socio personal variables. Section 2 - Distribution of samples based on knowledge score.

Section 3 - Association between level of knowledge and selected socio personal variables such as age of mother, educational status, occupation, monthly income, type of family, number of children and source of knowledge regarding prevention on domestic accident.

Section 1 – Distribution of sample based on socio personal variables

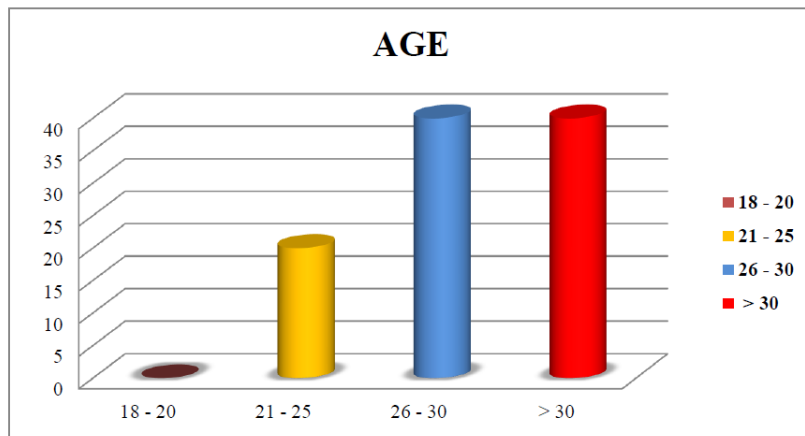


Figure 1: Cylindrical bar diagram showing percentage distribution of subjects based on age of mothers

Section 2: Distribution of samples based on knowledge

Table 1: Knowledge of mothers regarding prevention on domestic accidents. (n=30)

Category	Frequency	Percentage	Mean	Standard Deviation
Good	3	27%		
Average	27	90%	15.5	1.5
Poor	0	0%		

Table 6: Association between knowledge and type of family (n=30)

Variable	Good	Average	Poor	df	Calculated
Monthly income	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency		chi square
Nuclear family	0	3	0	2	0.3667
Joint family	3	27	0		

IV. DISCUSSION

A descriptive study to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of domestic accidents. The sample size consist of 100 mothers selected by using purposive sampling. Structured questionnaire to assess knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of domestic accidents, study reveals that 26% people have good knowledge and 73%of mothers average knowledge whereas have 1% people have poor knowledge regarding accident prevention of children.

V. CONCLUSION

The analysis and interpretation of data was done by using descriptive and inferential statistics. In this 12 (40%) belongs to age more than 30, 12(40%) belongs to 26 – 30, 6(20%) belongs to age 21 – 25; 46.7% of samples are graduate, 46.7% were higher secondary ; 56.7 % housewife ; 47% have monthly income of 5001 – 10000 ; 90 % belongs to joint family ; 60% have two children ; 56.7% acquired knowledge from health professionals. The result shows that 3(10%) had good knowledge; 27(90%) had average knowledge and none of them have poor knowledge.

It shows that there is a significant association between level of knowledge and socio personal variables such as age, occupation, monthly income, number of children and source of knowledge and no significant association between level of knowledge with type of family and education.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

- The similar study can be done with larger sample.
- The present study can be conducted as an international study by providing structured teaching programme

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