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## A Descriptive Study To Assess The Level Of Knowledge Regarding First Aid Management Of Domestic Accidents And Safety Practices At Home Among Mothers Of Under 5 Children In Selected Rural Village Pandhurna Madhya Pradesh India

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### ABSTRACT

As young buds grow older they become more attracted towards play and make them prone to the dangers of the environment, theoretically all injuries are preventable, health promotion and accident prevention are like two sides of the same coin, hence the preventive aspect of child care is an important part of health promotion and prevent the child from injury, quite often parents and care givers and others are surprisingly unaware of their young buds developmental progress, education to parents and care givers on providing a safe environment for young buds and type of behavior expected of the child at different stages of development will help in prevention of home accident. **Objectives:** To assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management. To assess the safety practices at home. To associate the relationship between the level of knowledge and social demographical variables of mother. **Methods:** Descriptive approach and non-experimental design is adopted. The sample selected for the present study is 30 mothers of under 5 young buds and were selected by adopting non-probability Convenience sampling technique. In this study structured interview questionnaire and observation techniques were used to collect data. Structured knowledge questionnaire (20) to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents. Observational checklist is used to assess the safe practices at home. Ten observational behavior was made to assess whether the houses of mothers of under 5 young buds were safe or unsafe. **Results:** The level of knowledge score is 18(60%) for inadequate knowledge, 12(40%) for moderately knowledge and 0(0%) for adequate knowledge. The study revealed that 12(40%) of houses has safe practices and 18(60%) is unsafe. The present study revealed that there was inadequate knowledge for the mother regarding first aid management of domestic accidents. There is no significant association between the level knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents among mothers of under 5 young buds with their demographic variables.

## INTRODUCTION:

The future development of our young buds depends on their enjoying good health today. A house is an exciting place for infants and small young buds, 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 young buds. Hence the knowledge of mothers is essential for undertaking measures to prevent them.

World Health Organization defines accident as an unexpected and an unintended event causing physical and mental injuries. "Domestic accidents" is meant as accidents which take place in the home or in its immediate surroundings. Young buds being less aware of danger are one of the most vulnerable groups, which can be explicated with the ongoing development of neuro-motor, cognitive, physical, social, psychological and sensory skills. Young buds are prone to get various minor and major health problems. About  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of the young buds are considered as unhealthily and surviving with impairment of physical and intellectual functions due to poor health status. Early detection and anticipation of the problem may prevent impairment.

Accidents are the leading cause of death and disability for young buds over the age of one in many industrialized countries. A child's environment plays a critical role, both in the occurrence and the severity of an injury. Most injuries take place in or near child's home where unsafe play areas and play things may often be found, as well as access to chemicals, medicines, poisons and other dangers. Age, sex and economic factors are important determinants of accident incidence and severity, not only are young buds particularly prone to accidents, but also the types of accident depend on age. Under 5 young buds tend to be more at risk for poisoning, drowning and burns, suffocation and falls.

## NEED FOR THE STUDY

The living condition in the rural such as cooking over open fires leads to burns and scars badly built poor houses and poor maintenance such as their without railing might cause falls. Mishap drinking of kerosene stored in soft drink bottles to poisoning of young buds this and all happened in the house for lack of supervision of the mother.

According to WHO (2001), an estimated 685,000 young buds under age of 5 were died by unintentional mishaps mostly from road mishaps, drowning, burns, falls and poisoning. Young buds under 5 have the highest fall, drowning mortality rate in the world.

According to Chaudhari. V. et al.,(2008) shows that boys were at more risk of domestic mishaps comparing to girls which was higher incidence in rural slums than urban slums in a study on risk of domestic mishaps among under 5 young buds in Gujarat.

According to Ramesh Masthi N.R. et al., (2012) the prevalence of domestic mishaps in the rural community was found to be 9.6% (522 individuals who had sustained domestic mishaps). On gender wise comparison it was found that mishaps were more in females, which was statistically significant with  $p=0.0077$  (Z value =9.09) in a study on Prevalence of domestic mishaps in the rural field practice area of a medical college in Bangalore, Karnataka.

Child Welfare Gateway, 2013 states that neglect by the parents/caregiver is the cause of highest incidence (71.4%) of under 5 young buds mishaps. Other causes of under 5 young buds mishaps include the mothers who are going to Job and increase eagerness in watching tele-serials among the mothers especially the home makers.

## STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents and safety practices at home among mothers of under 5 children in selected rural village Pandhurna Madhya Pradesh India

## OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents and safety practices at home among mothers of under 5 children.
2. To assess the safety practices at home.
3. To associate the relationship between the level of knowledge and social demographical variables of mother of under 5 children.

## HYPOTHESES

H<sub>1</sub>: There will be a significant association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Descriptive approach was used to determine the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents and safety practices at home among mothers of under 5 young buds in rural village, Pandhurna. In this study non-experimental design is used. The sample selected for the present study is 30 mothers of under 5 young buds and were selected by adopting non-probability Convenience sampling technique. In this study structured interview questionnaire and observation techniques were used to collect data. Demographical variable of this study includes personal characteristic of mother include age, education status, socioeconomic status, type of family, occupation, number of young buds ,history of domestic accidents. Structured knowledge questionnaire (20) to assess the knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents .Observational checklist is used to assess the safe practices at home. Ten observational behavior was made to assess whether the houses of mothers of under 5 young buds were safe or unsafe.

**RESULTS****SECTION I**

**Table 1.1** Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of age of mother, education, occupation, type of family, socio-economic status, number of young buds, and history of domestic accident.

N=30

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHICAL VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	%
1.	Age Below 21 year 21-30 year Above 30	4 20 6	13 66.66 20
2.	Education Literate Illiterate	27 3	90 10
3.	Occupation Employed Unemployed	14 16	46.66 53.33
4.	Type of family Nuclear Joint	13 17	43.33 56.66
5.	Socio-economic status Low-class Middle-class Upper-class	13 16 1	43.35 53.33 3.33
6.	Total no. of young buds at home One Two More than Two	8 13 11	26.66 43.33 36.66
7	History of domestic accident More than two Less than two No history	2 9 19	6.66 30 63.33

Regarding age 4(13%) belong to age group below 21year, 20(66.66%) belongs to 21-30year, 6(20%) belongs to age group of above 30year.Regarding education 27(90%) are literate and 3(10%) are illiterate. In regards with the occupation 14(46.66%) are employed and 16(53.33%) are unemployed. In regard to the type of family 13(43.33%) are nuclear family and 17(56.66%) are joint family. In regard to the socio-economic status13 (43.33%) belongs to low class, 16(53.33%) belongs to middle class and 1(3.33%) belongs to upper class. In regard to the number of young buds8 (26.66%) is having one child, 13(43.33%) is having two child and

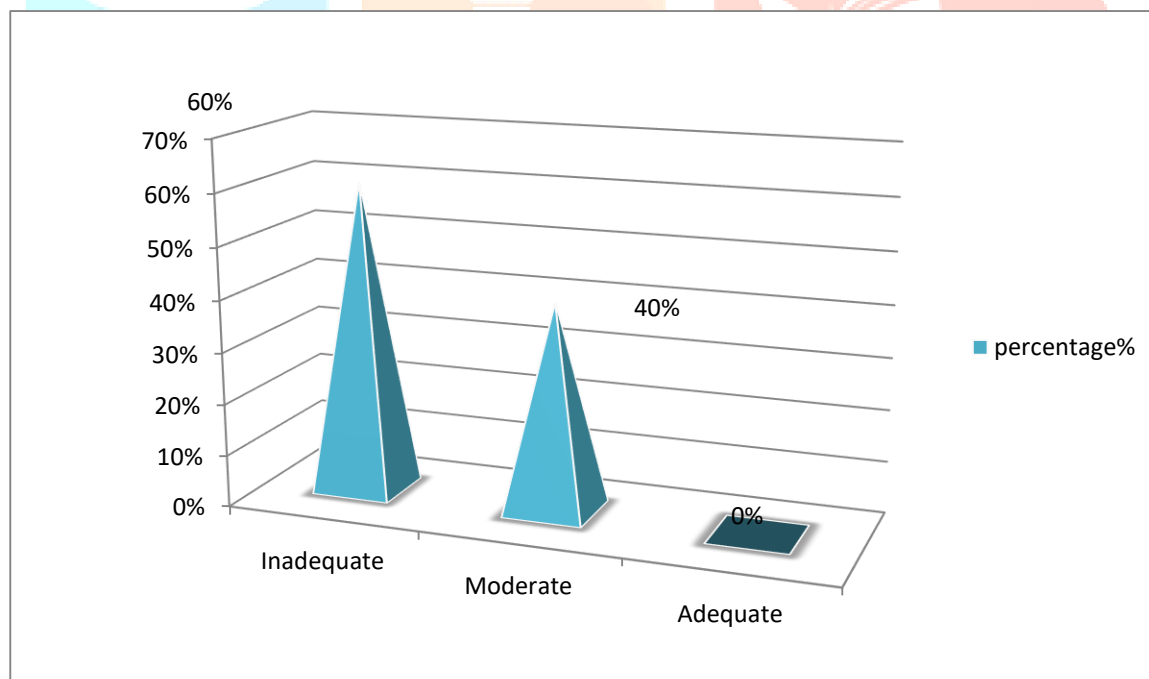
11(36.66%) is having more than two child. In regard to the history of domestic accidents2 (6.66%) suffer from less than two times, 9(30%) suffer from more than two times and 19(63.33%) suffer no any history of domestic accidents.

**SECTION II (a)**

**Table 2.1:** Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge among mothers of under 5 young buds. N=30

Level Of Knowledge	Frequency	( %)
Inadequate(0-7)	18	60
Moderate (8-14)	12	40
Adequate(15-20)	0	0
Total	30	100

**Table 2.1** Shows that the level of knowledge score is 18(60%) for inadequate knowledge, 12(40%) for moderately knowledge and 0(0%) for adequate knowledge.



*Fig 1.1. Frequency and percentage distribution of level of knowledge.*

**SECTION II (b)****Table 2.2**

Frequency and percentage distribution of Samples According to YES/NO Response to the Observational Check List

S. No	Statements	Yes		No	
		N	%	N	%
I	OUTSIDE THE HOME				
1	Easy access to a road from the door step of the house	23	76.66	7	23.33
2	All garbage cans are securely covered	15	50	15	50
3	Open drainage are present	15	50	15	50
4	Kid is supervised while playing with pet animals such as dog, cat is available	9	30	21	70
II	INSIDE THE HOME				
5	Floor is slippery	13	43.33	17	56.66
6	Adequate light is available in the home	30	100	0	0
7	Kid using any play material coated with poison for playing	6	20	24	80
8	Kitchen pavement is above 80 cm	8	26.66	22	73.33
9	Sharp object are easily reachable to the kid	12	40	18	60
10	Detergents/ kerosene/match box medicine bottles are easily reachable to the kid	13	43.33	17	56.66

Table 2.2 shows in regard to the safety practices at home it was observed that 12(40%) houses were safe is and 18(60%) houses were unsafe.

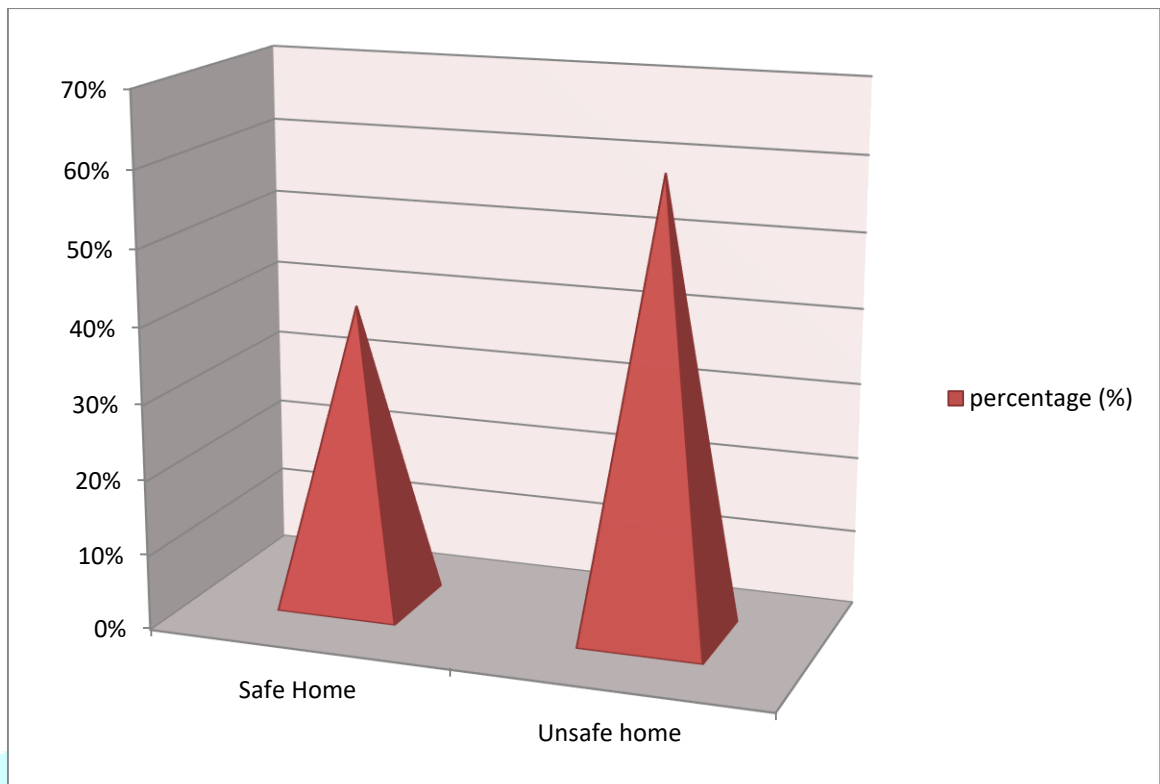


Fig 1.2. Proportion Safe Homes and unsafe homes

### SECTION III

Association of knowledge regarding first aid management domestic accidents among mothers of under 5 children with the selected socio-demographic variables.

**Table 2.3**

Frequency, percentage and chi-square distribution on the level of knowledge among mothers of under 5 young buds with their demographical variables of mothers.

S. No	Demographic variable	Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		Chi-square
		N	%	N	%	N	%	
1.	Age							
	Below 21 year	2	6.66	2	6.66	0	0	0.276
	21 to 30	12	40	8	26.6	0	0	P<0.05
	Above	4	13.33	2	6.66	0	0	
2.	Education							
	Literate	16	53.3	11	36.6	0	0	0.0616
	Illiterate	2	66.6	1	3.33	0	0	P<0.05
3.	Occupation							



	Employed	9	30	5	16.6	0	0	0.0199
	Unemployed	9	30	7	23.3	0	0	P<0.05
4.	Type of family							
	Nuclear	10	33.3	3	10	0	0	2.054
	Joint	8	26.6	9	30	0	0	P<0.05
5.	Socio-economic status							
	Low class	9	30	4	13.33	0	0	2.7374
	Middle class	9	30	7	23.3	0	0	P<0.05
	Upper class	0	0	1	3.33	0	0	
6.	No. of young buds at home							
	1	3	10	5	16.6	0	0	2.4903
	2	7	23.3	4	13.33	0	0	
	More than 2	8	26.6	3	10	0	0	P<0.05
7.	History of domestic accident							
	More than 2	1	3.33	1	3.33	0	0	1.567
	Less than 2	4	13.33	5	16.6	0	0	P<0.05
	No any history	13	43.33	6	20	0	0	

Table 2.3 Shows that substantive summary of chi- square analysis, which was used to bring out relationship between the level and with their related demographic variables. There is no significant association between the level knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents among mothers of under 5 young buds with their demographic variables like age of mother, education, occupation, type of family, socio-economic status, number of young buds, and history of domestic accident.

### MAJOR STUDY FINDINGS

Regarding the history of domestic accidents (6.66%) had history of less than two times,9(30%) had history of more than two times and 19(63.33%) had no any history of domestic accidents. The level of knowledge score is 18(60%) for inadequate knowledge, 12(40%) for moderately knowledge and 0(0%) for adequate knowledge. The study revealed that 12(40%) of houses has safe practices and 18(60%) is unsafe .The present study revealed that there was inadequate knowledge for the mother regarding first aid management of domestic accidents. There is no significant association between the level knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accidents among mothers of under 5 young buds with their demographic variables like age of mother, education, occupation, type of family, socio-economic status, number of young buds, and history of domestic accident.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

Similar study can be conducted in large sample in order to generalize the findings.

Comparative study can be done in rural and urban areas.

Interventional study can be done on effectiveness of different strategies on first aid management of domestic accident and safety practice.

## CONCLUSIONS

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge regarding first aid management of domestic accident and safety practices at home among mothers of under 5 young buds. The findings of the present study are alarming and needs prompt attention both from Health care sector and Housing Development authorities. Nurses should be more proactive and educate safety measures and prevent accidents.

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