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"A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS KNOWLEDGE REGARDING HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF TODDLERS IN MANGLIYA, INDORE''

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ABSTRACT

The current study has been undertaken to assess Knowledge score regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers in Gram Mangliya, Indore. The research design used for study was descriptive in nature. The tool for study was self-structured knowledge questionnaire which consists of 2 parts-PART- I consisted questions related to Socio-demographic data; PART-II consisted of self - structured knowledge questionnaire to assess the knowledge score regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers. The data was analyzed by using descriptive & inferential statistical methods. The most significant finding was that 73.8% of mothers of toddlers were having poor knowledge regarding home accidents whereas 23.8% had average knowledge score.

Keyword- Assess, knowledge & home accidents.

Introduction

Accidents can occur at any time of the day, but they're more likely to occur in the late afternoon and early evening. Most children have accidents during the summer, at weekends and during school holidays. There are a number of factors that can contribute to an injury in the home, including: distraction and poor supervision, changes to the child's usual routine or being in a hurry, poor housing and overcrowded conditions (childhood accidents are closely linked to social deprivation), being unfamiliar with surroundings, such as when on holiday or when visiting friends or relatives. Falls are the most common type of accident in the home, accounting for 44% of all childhood injuries. For babies, the biggest danger is rolling off the edge of a table, bed or sofa. Toddlers quickly learn how to climb and explore and it's very easy for them to fall off a piece of furniture, down stairs or out of a window or balcony. Babies and young children can easily swallow, inhale or choke on small items such as marbles, buttons, peanuts and small toys.

Objective of the study

1. To assess the Knowledge score regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers.
2. To find out association between pre-test knowledge score regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers with their selected demographic variables.

Hypotheses:

RH_0: There will be no significant association between knowledge score on home accidents among mothers of toddlers with their selected demographic variables.

RH_1: There will be significant association between knowledge score on home accidents among mothers of toddlers with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology

A descriptive research design was used to assess the pre-test Knowledge score regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers residing in Village Mangliya, Indore. The study was carried out on 42 mothers of toddlers selected by purposive sampling technique. Demographical variable and self-structured 30 knowledge questionnaire were used to assess the pre-test Knowledge score regarding home accidents by survey method.

Analysis and interpretation

SECTION-I Table -1 Frequency & percentage distribution of samples according to their demographic variables.

n = 42

S. No	Demographic Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1	**Age in Years**		
a.	Less than 25	10	23.8
b.	26-30	19	45.2
c.	≥30	13	31.0
2	**Educational Status**		
a.	No formal education	1	2.4
b.	Primary	7	16.7
c.	Secondary	10	23.8
d	Higher secondary	18	42.9
e	Graduate and above	6	14.3
3	**Family type**		
a.	Nuclear	19	45.2
b.	Joint	18	42.9
c.	Extended	5	11.9
4	**Previous knowledge related to home accidents**		
a.	Yes	6	14.3
b.	No	36	85.7

SECTION-II- Table- 2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Knowledge scores of studied subjects

Category and test Score	Frequency (N=42)	Frequency Percentage (%)
POOR (1-10)	31	73.8
AVERAGE (11-20)	11	26.2
GOOD (21-30)	0	0.0

TOTAL	42	100.0

The present table 2.1.1 concerned with the existing knowledge regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers were shown by knowledge score and it is observed that most of the mothers of toddlers 31 (73.8%) were poor (01-10) knowledge & some mothers of toddlers have 10 (26.2%) were from average category.

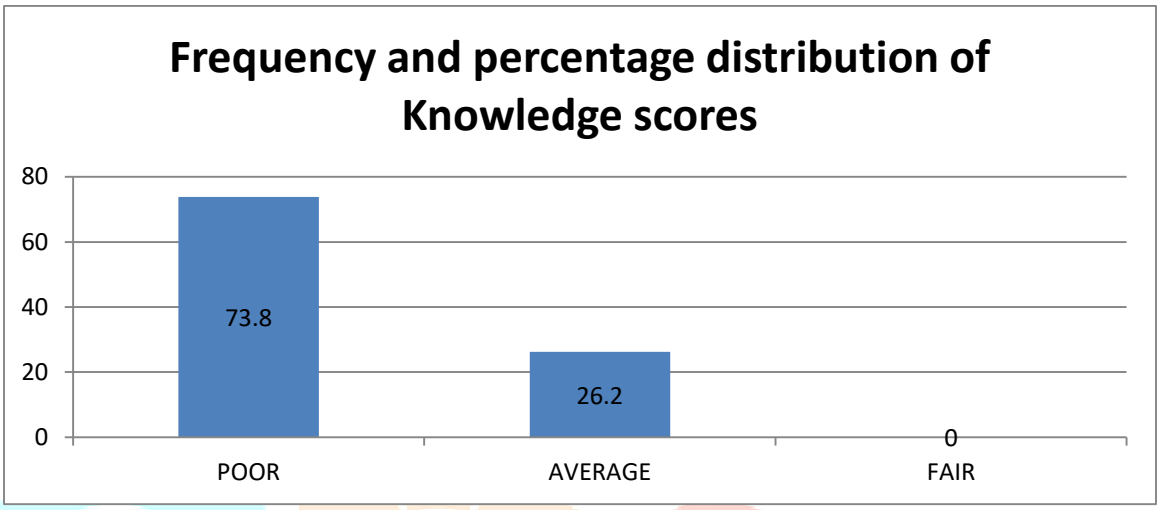

FIG.-2.1.1- Frequency and percentage distribution of Knowledge scores of studied subjects

Table-2.1.2. - Mean ($\overline{X}$) and standard Deviation (s) of knowledge scores:

Knowledge	**Mean ($\overline{X}$)**	**Std Dev (S)**
Knowledge score	5.89	2.78

The information regarding mean, percentage of mean and standard deviation of test scores in shown in table 2.1.2 knowledge in mean knowledge score was 2.70± 0.74 while in knowledge regarding home accidents among mothers of toddlers in Gram Mangliya, Indore.

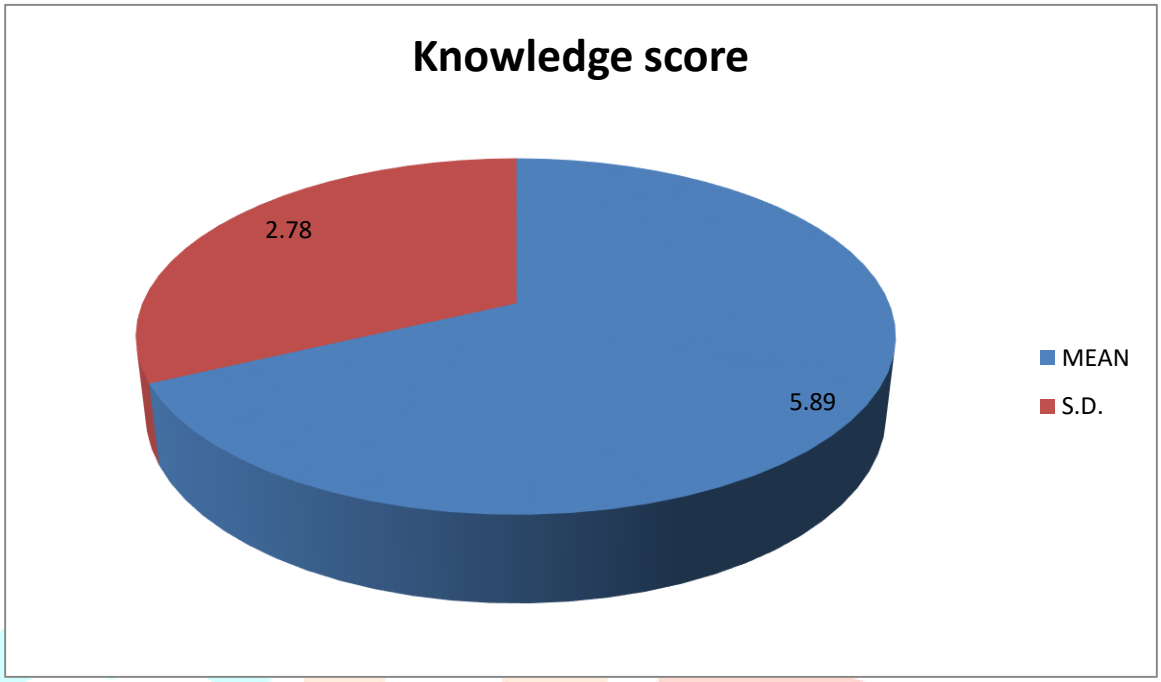

FIG.-2.1.2- Knowledge scores of studied subjects.

SECTION-III Association between knowledge scores and selected demographic variables:

Table- 3.1 Association of age of mothers of toddlers with knowledge scores:

Age	**Test scores**			**Total**
(in years)	**POOR (1-10)**	**AVERAGE (11-20)**	**FAIR (21-30)**	
Less than 25	6	4	0	**10**
26-30	12	7	0	**19**
≥30	13	0	0	**13**
Total	**31**	**11**	**0**	**42**
	X=6.71	p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of age & test scores is shown in present table 3.1. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 6.71 for 2 DF which indicated insignificant value (p>0.05). Hence, it is identified that there is insignificant association between age & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that age isn't influenced with current problem.

Table- 3.2 Association of educational status with knowledge scores:

Educational Status	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
No formal	1	0	0	1
Primary	6	1	0	7
Secondary	8	2	0	10
Higher sec.	14	4	0	18
Graduate & above	2	4	0	6
Total	31	11	0	42
X= 6.29		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of educational status & test scores is shown in present table 3.2. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 6.29 for 4 degrees of freedom which indicated educational & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that educational status isn't influenced with present problem.

Table- 3.3 Association of family type with knowledge scores:

Family type	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
Nuclear	15	4	0	19
Joint	11	7	0	18
Extended	5	0	0	5
Total	31	11	0	42
X=3.53		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of family type & test score is shown in present table 3.3. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 3.53 for 2 degrees of freedom which indicated family type and test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that family type isn't influenced with present problem.

Table- 3.4 Association of previous knowledge related to home accidents with knowledge scores:

Previous Knowledge	Test scores			Total
	POOR (1-10)	AVERAGE (11-20)	FAIR (21-30)	
Yes	4	2	0	6
No	27	9	0	36
Total	31	11	0	42
X=0.18		p>0.05 (Insignificant)		

The association of previous knowledge & test scores is shown in present table 3.4. The probability value for Chi-Square test is 0.18 for 1 degrees of freedom which indicated previous knowledge & test scores. Moreover, it is reflected that previous knowledge isn't influenced with current problem.

Results

The findings of the study revealed that 73.8% subjects have poor knowledge, while 26.2% have average knowledge score towards home accidents. The mean knowledge score of subjects was 5.89 ± 2.78. The association of knowledge score of mothers of toddlers was found to be statistically insignificant with demographic variables ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion

It was concluded that majority of mothers of toddlers had poor knowledge score regarding home accidents. Mothers of toddlers should also educate to adopt home accidents to control population explosion.

Limitations

- This was limited to Gram Mangliya, Indore.
- This was limited to 42 mothers of toddlers.

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