

A STUDY TO ASSOCIATE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN A SELECTED AREA, BANGALORE

Mr. Prashantha S* | Dr. Parampal Kaur Cheema**

*Research Scholar, Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India

**Professor, Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India.

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ABSTRACT

Children between 1-3 years of age were the most vulnerable group. During the toddler period, their exploratory nature is aided by their newly acquired hand skills and mobility. Negligence and ignorance of parents and caretakers in making the environment of a child for poisoning. In small houses in a selected area with limited space, the households' chemicals, disinfectants, and kerosene are most likely ingested by the children accidentally. The quasi-experimental research approach was used to accomplish the objectives. The non-experimental descriptive research design was concerned with the overall framework of conducting the study. The sample of the study consists of a total of 300 mothers residing in the selected area. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used. The result shows that the association of socio-demographics with knowledge scores shows that level of education, employment status, annual household income, how many children you have, how many adults live in your household, what type of housing you live in, who is the primary caregiver of your children, how many hours do you spend with your children, were found significant at $p < 0.05$.

Key Words: Vulnerable, negligence, ignorance.

ABOUT AUTHORS:



Mr. Prashantha S is Ph.D. Scholar at Himalayan University, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, India. He has published papers in various National and International Journals.



Author Dr. Parampal Kaur Cheema is an active researcher with many publications in his name. She has attended and organized various National and International conferences and has given extensive lectures.

INTRODUCTION

First aid in schools is still not as high up the agenda as it should be. Schools really should elevate health and safety, and in particular first aid, to a position of prime importance. Having a thorough and well-thought-out first aid strategy will not only make schools safer but will also benefit wider communities. Schools are one of the common places of accidents. First aid is the emergency care treatment of an injured person before complete medical and surgical treatment can be served. So knowledge regarding first aid is very important, especially among school teachers. "Shape the future of Life; Healthy environment for Children". They have the right to a safer, fairer, and healthier World. There is no task more important than securing their environment. Children are one-third of our future. In order to evolve a healthy society, it is important to have healthy children. The under-five group is a more vulnerable or special risk group in any population that needs special health care because of their immaturity and the different stages of growth and development. (Bull JP et al 1964) Accidents can happen anywhere at any time. The consequence of an unintentional accident can be life-threatening. An Unintentional accident needs immediate and appropriate life-saving care before the affected 1 person gets major treatment.

Accident is the leading cause of death and disability for children 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 a child's home where unsafe play areas and playthings 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 children particularly prone to accidents but also 2 the types of accidents depend on age. (Guptha L C et al) Fewer than five children tend to be more at risk for poisoning, drowning, burns, suffocation, and falls. According to WHO, an estimated 685,000 children under the age of five died from unintentional accidents mostly from road accidents, drowning, burns falls, and poisoning. Children under five have the highest fall, drowning mortality rate in the world. (Carter Y.H et al) According to Chaudhari. V. et al, shows that boys were at more risk of domestic accidents comparing to girls which was higher incidence in rural slums than urban slums in a study on risk of domestic accidents 3 among under five children.

TITLE

A STUDY TO ASSOCIATE THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRE SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH THEIR SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES IN A SELECTED AREA, BANGALORE

OBJECTIVE

To associate the level of knowledge regarding first aid of home accidents among mothers of preschool children with their selected demographic variables

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kumudhavalli. D et al 2021 conducted a study on In pre-test level of knowledge among 50 samples 41(82%) had inadequate knowledge 7(14%) had moderate knowledge and 2(4%) had adequate knowledge regarding domestic accidents .in post test level of knowledge among 50 samples 7(14%) had adequate knowledge and 13(26%) had adequate knowledge regarding the domestic accident. The finding reveals that the pre-test mean was 13.44 with a standard deviation of 2.619 and the post-test mean was 18.52 with a standard deviation of 2.651. The mean difference of pre and post-test is 5.2, the standard error is 0.781. The 't' value of 6.6 is Highly Significant at $p < 0.05$ it indicates that the knowledge level of mothers of under-five children are improved after the video-assisted teaching program.

Km Ati, 2020 conducted a study on the Effectiveness of an instructional module regarding first-aid of pediatric emergencies on knowledge among mothers of 1-6 years children. The result reveals that the overall score was 13.17 on the pre-test and 20.13 in the post-test after the distribution of the Instructional module to mothers 22 (45.83%) had good knowledge and 26 (54.17%) had average knowledge regarding first aid of selected conditions of pediatric emergencies. Paired 't' test showed that there was a significant improvement between pre-test and post-test scores with a 't' value of -24.639, $p < 0.05$.

Dr. Deelip S. et al 2019 conducted a study on A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of a Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding the Prevention of Home Accidents among Mothers of Under-five Children in the Community Area Bagalkot. Results revealed a majority 32(53.33%) of mothers were between 21-25 yrs. The relation between pre-test and post-test scores showed as the overall mean difference between the pre-test and post-test was 13.5, the Median was 13, the Mode was 12, the standard deviation was 0.04 and the range was 1.

METHODOLOGY

The quasi-experimental research approach was used to accomplish the objectives. The non-experimental descriptive research design was concerned with the overall framework of conducting the study. The sample of

the study consists of a total of 300 mothers residing in the selected area. Non-probability convenience sampling technique was used.

RESULTS

LEVEL OF EDUCATION					
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	15	30	25	6	*21.01
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE	23	17	40		
SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE	18	44	28		
BACHELOR’S DEGREE OR HIGHER	21	31	8		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS					
EMPLOYED FULL TIME	50	17	33	6	*21.13
EMPLOYED PART TIME	13	53	4		
SELF-EMPLOYED	4	47	9		
NOT EMPLOYED	33	18	19		
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME					
LESS THAN 500,000 INR	11	7	12	6	*12.31
500,000-999,999 INR	17	27	26		
1,000,000-1,499,999	35	41	29		
INR1,500,000 INR OR ABOVE	31	25	39		
HOW MANY CHILDREN DO YOU HAVE?					
1	17	20	33	6	28.01*
2	41	31	21		
3	19	31	35		
4	18	21	13		
HOW MANY ADULTS LIVE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD?					
1	14	13	48	6	*12.21
2	29	13	43		
3	21	35	24		
4 OR MORE	15	20	25		
WHAT IS THE TYPE OF HOUSING YOU LIVE IN?					
OWNED HOUSE	21	31	21	6	*12.31
RENTED HOUSE/APARTMENT	26	21	53		
GOVERNMENT HOUSEING	25	21	39		
OTHER	21	11	10		
WHO IS THE PRIMARY CAREGIVER FOR YOUR CHILDREN?					
MOTHER	50	35	25	6	*15.01
FATHER	19	10	61		
GRAND PARENT NANNY	15	10	15		
OTHER	22	15	23		
HOW MANY HOURS A DAY DO YOU SPEND WITH YOUR CHILDREN?					
LESS THAN 2 HOURS	26	19	40	6	21.17*
2-4 HOURS	30	15	20		
4-6 HOURS	20	21	41		
MORE THAN 6 HOURS	32	33	10		
WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED BY YOUR SPOUSE/PARTNER?					
LESS THAN HIGH SCHOOL	15	25	15	8	16.21*
HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENT	20	21	24		
SOME COLLEGE OR ASSOCIATE DEGREE	31	21	18		
BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER	14	20	21		
NOT APPLICABLE	20	13	27		
NO	55	60	75		

RESULTS

The result shows that the association of socio-demographics with knowledge scores shows that level of education, employment status, annual household income, how many children you have, how many adults live in your household, what type of housing you live in, who is the primary caregiver of your children, how many hours do you spend with your children, were found significant at $p < 0.05$.

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