

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRE SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A SELECTED AREA, BANGALORE

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

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

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

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.47211/idcij.2021.v08i01.017>

ABSTRACT

Injuries are the major cause of illness, especially for primary school children. Constant vigilance, awareness and supervision are essential as the child gains increased locomotor and manipulative skills that are coupled with an insatiable curiosity about the environment. 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 135 (85%) were found average in pretest whereas in post test majority 130 (80%) were found good so it shows that the study was effective.

Key Words: *Injuries, vigilance, locomotor.*

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 is defined as the assessments and interventions that can be performed by a bystander (or by the victim) immediately with minimal or no medical equipment's. The main objective of providing first aid is to reduce suffering, promote healing process and prevent damage. Most of the times the first aid given decides the future course of illness, its severity and its outcome. Often, the knowledge regarding first aid reported is poor and disintegrated. Incorrect practices and myths associated with illnesses and injuries have also been reported among people living in the community.

Every child in the world matters. The landmark Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by almost all governments, states that children around the world have a right to a safe environment and to protection from injury and violence. An accident is an event; autonomous of human will, brought on by outside constraints acting quickly and bringing about Physical or mental damage as it is specified by (Banfai B et al 2015).

Injuries and accidents are the leading causes of death in early childhood age (1-4) years around the world (El Sabely A et al 2014). So this age group is considered as high hazard for damage as a result of their typical interest, thoughtlessness and yearning to brilliant new aptitudes and kids mimic grown-up conduct from an early stage.

Long ago, Henry Sigerist, the medical historian stated that "the people's health ought to be the concern of the people themselves. They must struggle for it and plan for it. The war against disease and for health cannot be fought by physicians alone. It is a people's war in which the entire population must be mobilized permanently". Many times, death results because of delay in reaching the casualty to appropriate medical care, and/or lack of knowledge regarding treatment. On the contrary, if help is provided to casualty as soon as possible following the accident or injury, a life could be saved. This helps lower mortality and morbidity rates, complications due to injury or delay in the treatment and a lesser monetary burden on the casualty. (Park k 2009) Injuries are the major cause of illness, especially for primary school children. Constant vigilance, awareness and supervision are essential as the child gains increased locomotor and manipulative skills that are coupled with an insatiable curiosity about the environment. (PottsNL, Mandelco B L 2002).

TITLE**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PRE-TEST AND POST-KNOWLEDGE REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN A SELECTED AREA, BANGALORE****OBJECTIVE**

To assess the pre-test and post knowledge regarding first aid of home accidents among mothers of pre-school children.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Mr. Lalrinfela Ralte and Mr. Bibin Kurain 2019 conducted a study To assess the effectiveness of self-instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies at home among mothers of under-five children. The results revealed that Pretest knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies among mothers of under five children. 9(15%) of them had poor level of knowledge score, 38(63.33%) of them had an average level of knowledge score, 13(21.67%) of them had good level of knowledge score and none of them had very good level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 4 and maximum score was 17, the mean score was 9.83 ± 3.216 with a mean percentage value of 57.82%. Assessment of post test knowledge regarding first aid management of selected Pediatrics emergencies among mothers of under five children. None of them had poor and average knowledge level in post test. 16(26.66%) of them had good level of knowledge score, 44(73.33%) of them had very good level of knowledge score. The minimum score in post test was 15 and maximum score was 25. The mean score was 20.37 ± 2.755 with a mean percentage score of 81.48 Jaklein R Younis and Amal El-Abassy 2015 conducted a study on Primary teachers' first aid management of children's school day accidents: Video-assisted teaching method versus lecture method. The study showed a statistical significant improvement in total knowledge score of primary school teachers undergoing video-assisted teaching method regarding first aids of children' school day accidents (28.68 ± 3.77) compared to teachers undergoing traditional lecture (12.77 ± 5.00). Also, there was statistical significant improvement in management skills of primary school teachers undergoing video-assisted teaching method (28.68 ± 3.77) compared to teachers undergoing traditional lecture.

Janki Patel et al 2014 conducted a study on A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structure Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Childhood Accidents Among Mothers Of Under Five Children At Piparia, Vadodara. The result of the study indicates that: The post-test knowledge score was in the range of (20-29) which was higher than the pre- test knowledge score range (1 preschool mean post-test knowledge score (24.14) also was higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score (13.84). The comparison of pre-test and post- test knowledge score showed that there was a significant gain in knowledge scores of mothers after STP The association between the post-test level of knowledge and socio- demographic variable. The Chi-square

value shows that there is no significance association between the post-test knowledge a socio-demographic variables.

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

Table .1 FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF PRE- TEST AND POST-TEST REGARDING FIRST AID OF HOME ACCIDENTS AMONG MOTHERS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

PRE-TEST	SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
	10-15 (AVERAGE)	135	85
	16-20 (GOOD)	60	10
	<10 (POOR)	55	5
POST-TEST	SCORE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
	10-15 (AVERAGE)	100	20
	16-20 (GOOD)	130	80
	<10 (POOR)	70	0

The result shows that 135 (85%) were found average in pretest whereas in post test majority 130 (80%) were found good so it shows that the study was effective.

REFERENCES

1. Mr. Lalrinfela Ralte and Mr. Bibin Kurain, 2019. To assess the effectiveness of the self-instructional module on knowledge regarding first aid management of selected pediatric emergencies at home among mothers of under-five children. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*. Volume-8 | Issue-6 | June-2019 | PRINT ISSN No. 2277 – 8179
2. Jaklein R Younis and Amal El-Abassy . 2015. Primary teachers' first aid management of children's school day accidents: Video-assisted teaching method versus lecture method. July 2015. *Journal of Nursing Education and Practice* 5(10) DOI:10.5430/jnep.v5n10p60
3. Janki Patel, Arpan Pandya, Ravindra HN, 2014. A Study To Assess The Effectiveness Of Structure Teaching Programme On Knowledge Regarding Prevention Of Childhood Accidents Among Mothers Of Under Five Children At Piparia, Vadodara. *IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science (IOSR-JNHS)*, e-ISSN: 2320–1959.p- ISSN: 2320–1940 Volume 3, Issue 5 Ver. I (Sep.-Oct. 2014), PP 72-79. DOI:10.9790/1959-03517279
4. Bánfai B, Deutsch K, Pék E, Radnai B, Betlehem J. Accident prevention and firstAid knowledge among preschool children's parents. *Kontakt* 2015;17(1): e42 e47;http://dx.doi.org/ 10.1016/j.kontakt .2015.01.001
5. El-Sabely A.,A.,Yassin A. I., Zaher S.A., about Home Accident Prevention among Preschool Children in Rural Area in Sharkia Governorate, *Journal of Nursing and Health Science(IOSR-JNHS* Volume 3, Issue 1, (2014),PP (32-40).
6. Park K. Park's Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine. 20th Edition: Banaras and Bhanot Publication; 2009.
7. Potts N L. Mandelco B L. Paediatric nursing care for children and their families. New York: Delmar, A Division of Thomson Learning; 2002.