Effectiveness of SIM on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of domestic accidents among the under five children

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Introduction

It's routine now when we go through the newspaper to see one or the other news about accidents in which most victims are under five children. A recent news article of Times of India dated 9th January 2012 showed that children are more prone to accidents during play.

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety. India is home to nearly 500 million young people among whom children less than 15 years are 37% (370 million). Since India's independence, continuous efforts have been made to improve the status of children. The large burden of communicable, infectious and nutritional disorders is gradually on the decline due to massive efforts and investments by successive Indian governments, even though it is an unfinished agenda. Parallel to these changes, it is also becoming apparent that children saved from diseases of yesterday are becoming victims of injury on road, at home and in public, recreational places.

As per WHO estimates, nearly 9,50,000 children die in the world due to an injury each year.

The moment we see child we move ahead and take steps to keep the child safe. The injury is the most common cause of mortality among children than the diseases. Parents take care of their children to prevent them from uninvited injuries or accidents. But despite of this most under five children faces accidents. Accidents on the road, at play or at home leave many children disabled.

Accidents at home are more common than on the roads and relatively few occur outdoors. Death by fire or smoke inhalation is the commonest cause of mortality from accidents at home.

National Crime Records Bureau data and few independent studies reveal that nearly 15 - 20% of injury deaths occur among children. For every death, nearly 30 to 40 children are hospitalized and are discharged with varying level of disabilities Drowning is a leading cause of injury related death in children. In 2000, more than 1400 US children younger than 20 years drowned. Most 91% of these deaths were unintentional and were not related to boating. Majority of accidents occur in the age group of 1-5 years and most of them are preventable simply by improving alertness among parents.

Problem Statement

A study to assess the effectiveness of self instructional module (SIM) on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of selected domestic accidents among the under five children in urban areas.
Objectives

a. To find out the existing knowledge of parents regarding prevention of accidents among under five children.

b. To evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of accidents among the under five children.

c. To find out the association, between the self instructed module (SIM) & selected demographic variables.

Hypothesis:

H₀: There will be no significant effect of self instructional module on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of accidents among the under five children.

H₁: There will be significant effect of self instructional module on knowledge of parents regarding prevention of accidents among the under five children.

Material and methods

The study was conducted in the urban community.

Review of literature: gave the researcher in-depth complete concrete and profound broad base knowledge of the research topic in detail to identify the problem exists related to topic and to identify the need of sample.

The conceptual framework of this study is based on ‘General System Theory’ given by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy in 1968.

Ludwig von Bertalanffy

Born: September 19, 1901
Vienna, Austria-Hungary
Died: June 12, 1972 (aged 70) Buffalo, New York, USA
Known for: General System Theory

Research approach adopted for this study was descriptive evaluatory approach and pre-experimental one group pre-test post-test design was used. The sample composed of 40 parents from community. The study was conducted in the selected urban areas. The sampling technique used in the study was non probability convenient sampling technique.

Tool: The researcher used 30 item questionnaires on prevention of accidents in under five children as a tool for the assessment of knowledge and data was collected by using interview technique.

The dependent variable in this study was the parents Knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among the under five children. The independent variable in the current study will be the self instructional module.

Reliability was done by using test re-test method and the reliability coefficient obtained by Pearson correlation formula was found to be 0.808.

The validity of the questionnaire and self instructional module was obtained by giving it to the experts in various fields, total 20 expert’s which had included 04 doctors from pediatric department, 16 nursing personnel and 02 statistician.

Pilot study was carried out in the selected urban community area. Total sample for pilot study was 10 parents. The result of pilot study revealed that T value was found to be 21.91 which is more than table value 2.26. There was gain in knowledge level of parents after the SIM on prevention of home accidents.

In final data gathering process pretest and post test was conducted.
Results

Demographic variables:

- For age and education of mothers, maximum sample 36 (90%) belonged to age group of 26-30 years.
- Maximum 17 (42.5%) of the sample had studied till High School.
- Fathers data, majority sample 32 (80%) belonged to age group of 26-30 years.
- 100% samples were belongs to Hindu.
- Maximum 21 (52.5%) of the sample had studied till High School.
- Monthly income Rs.10000 – 15000/monthly and residence in Servants / govt. quarters.
- Regarding sources of information, most 34 (85%) of the sample had source of information from Radio or Television.
- Highest 30 (75%) of the sample belong to joint family.
- Majority 39 (97.5%) of the sample had a history of home accidents.
- Most 14 (35%) of the sample had suffered from Drowning/suffocation.

Assessment of level of overall knowledge in relation to prevention of domestic accidents among the under five children in urban areas in pre test and post test

In pre test
Most 38(95%) sample had average knowledge followed by 2(5%) with poor knowledge
Nil samples were in there in good and excellent range.
The post test score reveals that 30(70%) were had excellent knowledge 12(30%) sample had good knowledge, No samples are there in poor and average range. After planned teaching programme there was a boost in the number of sample from poor, and average range to excellent and good range after administration of planned teaching programme.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of self instructional module by comparing pretest and post test knowledge and practice scores of sample analyzed in terms of t test to find out the level of significance and proving of hypothesis.

Table - Effect of self instructional module on the overall knowledge of the sample.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline
\text{Knowledge score} & \text{M1} & \text{SD1} & \text{M2} & \text{SD2} \\
\hline
\text{Pre-test} & 13.90 & 1.96 & 24.68 & 2.20 \\
\text{Post test} & 10.78 & 1.96 & 24.68 & 2.20 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

df= 39, level of significance is 0.05 for table value of 2.03

![Fig: Compare Pretest & Post Test score](image-url)
The calculated value was found to be 37.048 for knowledge. As the calculated value was greater than the tablet’ value 2.03 at 0.05 level of significance with the degrees of freedom -39 so null hypothesis (H0) was rejected. This shows that there was a significant difference in the mean of pre and post test knowledge of the sample. These results support the significance of self instructional module in the improvement of knowledge score of the parents regarding prevention of domestic accidents among the under five children

**Association of knowledge with demographic variables**

There was no significant association between selected demographic variables and the post test knowledge score.

### References


12. B.T.Basavanthappa., Community health Nursing; 2nd Edition: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher (P) Ltd. New Delhi; Page-820