To Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Regarding Domestic Accident among the Elderly People

Deeplata M. Mendhe[1], Arti Lohakare[2], Tejaswee Lohakare[2], Komal Madankar[2], Alweena Makasare[2], Rohini Mathankar[2], Manoj Patil[3]

[1]Associate Professor, Community Health Nursing, [2]B.Sc. Nursing Final year Students, Smt. Radhikabai Meghe Memorial College of Nursing, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (DU) Sawangi (M), Wardha India, [3]Research Consultant, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Datta Meghe Institute of Medical Sciences (DU) Sawangi (M), Wardha India

Abstract

Background: In most developed countries accidents at home are a significant public health problem since they are a common cause of injury and death. Also, because a large portion of these incidents includes the elderly, it is important to determine their social effects in this community. Most incidents will result in a bruise or scratch, but elderly people falling will cause even more severe injuries like hip fractures, head trauma or even death.

Aim: The study aimed to explore the knowledge regarding domestic accidents among elderly people.

Objective:

1. To assess the knowledge regarding domestic accidents among elderly people.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching regarding domestic accidents among elderly people.
3. To correlate the findings with selected demographic variables.

Method and Material: This was a Cross-sectional research design. The study was undertaken in selected rural areas of Wardha district. Sample size was 100 and Convenient sampling technique was followed.

Results: Majority of samples 44% of the age 60-64 years, 54% of them were male, 62% were married people, 75% were educated up to primary education, 62% of them belong to the farmer, 82% of the people living in a Pakka house, 90% people it is known their occurrence of domestic accident and 27% got information from the newspaper.

Keywords: *Domestic accidents, elderly, knowledge.*

Introduction

The domestic accident is an incident that happens at home or in its immediate vicinity and more commonly, all incidents not related to travel, automobiles and sports. Can accident in the home inflict detrimental effects on the physical and mental health of the victim, loss in earning ability and efficiency. Especially children are more prone to domestic injuries. In various age groups the frequency of injuries is different due to their vision failure, slow movements, osteoporosis and osteoarthritis. Women who are having pregnancy, anger, anxiety or stress often suffer from burn, suffocation, electrocution and cut injury. Domestic accidents are a worldwide public health issue.(1) Public health authorities used the term 'Modern Day Epidemic' for accidents. Though majority of the accidents and associated morbidity & mortality information about their distribution, pattern, predisposing factors are hardly known to the epidemiologists. Most accident-related research concentrates on The few cross-sectional surveys that concentrate on rural regions including INDIA, indicating that domestic injuries present a possible danger to the

public health field [2]. Most incidents will result in a bruise or scratch, but elderly people falling will cause even more severe injuries like hip fractures, head trauma or even death. In 2010 the CDC reported that throughout emergency rooms, 2.3 million nonfatal fall injuries to older adults were treated. [3]

It was found that the rate of domestic accidents was 1.7%. The most frequent reported accident was a fall. Falls occurring were found to be associated with aging and overcrowding. Many noted incidents include burns, scalds, electrocution, explosions and accidental poisoning. Accidents were identified in severe age groups to a substantially higher proportion. Lower accident rates occurred during morning and evening hours.[4]

Material and Method

Plan for Data Analysis: Data were analyzed using inferential descriptive statistics.

Major Findings: The analysis and interpretation of the data are organized under 3 sections as per the objective of the study.

Table No. 1: Distribution of samples with regards to selected demographic variables (n =100)

Demographic variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age (Years)		
60-64 yrs	44	44.0%
65-70 yrs	31	31.0%
71-75 yrs	13	13.0%
Above 75 yrs	12	12.0%
Gender		
Male	54	54.0%
Female	46	46.0%
Marital Status		
Married	62	62.0%
Unmarried	9	9.0%
Widow	22	22.0%
Widower	7	7.0%
Educational Status		
Primary education	75	75.0%
Secondary education	15	15.0%
Higher secondary education	10	10.0%
Graduate	0	0.0%
Post Graduate and above	0	0.0%
Occupation		
Farmer	62	62.0%
Labour	28	28.0%
Private job	6	6.0%
Government job	4	4.0%
Type of house		
Kaccha house	18	18.0%
Pakka house	82	82.0%
Occurrence of domestic accidents		
Yes	90	90.0%
No	10	10.0%
Source of information		
Friends	25	25.0%
Mass media	26	26.0%
Book	22	22.0%
Newspaper	27	27.0%

Table 1. Show percentage-wise distribution of sample with regards to age, gender, marital status, educational status, occupation, area, type of house, the occurrence of domestic accidents and source of information regarding the prevention of domestic accidents among elderly people.

- Distribution of elderly people according to age in years was 44% (60-64) years, 31% (65-70) year, 13% (71-75) year and 12% (75)year of them belong to age.
- Distribution of elderly people according to their gender shown that 54% of them were male and 46% were female
- Distribution of elderly people according to their marital status shown that 62% were married people, 9% were unmarried people, 22% were widow people and7% were widowed people.
- Distribution of elderly people according to their educational qualification shown that 75% were educated up to primary education, 15% were educated up to secondary education and 10% were educated up to higher secondary education.
- Distribution of elderly people according to their occupational status shown that 62% of them belong

to farmers, 28% of them belong to labour, 6% of them belong to the private job and 4% of them belong to a government job.

- Distribution of elderly people according to the type of house shown that 18% of the elderly people were living in a Kaccha house and 82% of the people living in a Pakka house.
- Distribution of elderly people according to their occurrence of domestic accidents shown that in 90% of people it is known and 10% not known.
- Distribution of elderly people according to their source of information shown that 25% people were getting information from friends, 26% people were getting information from mass media, 22% people were getting information from books and 27% people were get information from

Assessment of existing knowledge regarding prevention of domestic accidents among elderly people:

Table No. 2: Assessment of existing knowledge regarding prevention of domestic accident among elderly people (n-100)

Level of knowledge score	Score range	Percentage score	Pre-Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-4	0-20%	3	3%
Average	5-8	21-40 %	60	60%
Good	9-12	41-60%	35	35%
Very good	13-16	61-80%	2	2%
Excellence	17-20	81-100%	0	0%
Minimum score	3			
Maximum score	14			
Mean score	7.94± 2.024			
Mean %	39.7%			

Table No. 2 deals with the existing knowledge regarding the prevention of domestic accidents among elderly people. The level of knowledge is divided under poor, average, good, very good and excellent.

The samples show that 3(3%) of them had a poor level of knowledge score, 60(60%) of them had an average level of knowledge score, 35(35%) of them had a good level of knowledge score, 2(2%) of them had a very good level of knowledge score and none of them had an excellent level of knowledge score. The minimum score was 3 and the maximum score was 14, the mean score was 7.94± 2.024 with a mean percentage score of 39.7%.

Assessment of post test knowledge regarding prevention of domestic accident among elderly people:

Table No. 3: Assessment of post-test knowledge regarding prevention of among domestic accident elderly people (n=100)

Level of knowledge score	Score range	Percentage score	Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
Poor	0-4	0-20%	0	0%
Average	5-8	21-40%	0	0%

Level of knowledge score	Score range	Percentage score	Post Test	
			Frequency	Percentage
Good	9-12	41-60%	0	0%
Very Good	13-16	61-80%	12	12%
Excellent	17-20	81-100%	88	88%
Minimum score	14			
Maximum score	20			
Mean score	18.13 ± 1.440			
Mean %	90.65%			

Table No. 3 Deals with evaluating post-test awareness of domestic accident prevention among elderly people. The level of knowledge is divided under following the hearing of poor, average, good, very good and excellent.

The samples had a poor, average and a good level of knowledge score, 12(12%)of them had a very good level of knowledge and 88(88%) had an excellent level of knowledge score respectively. The minimum score was 14 and the maximum score was 20, the mean score was 18.13±1.440 with a mean percentage score of 90.65%.

The effectiveness of structured teaching regarding prevention of domestic accident among elderly people:

Table 4: Percentage-wise distribution of Effectiveness of planned teaching regarding the prevention of domestic accidents among elderly people. (n=100)

Tests	Mean	SD	't'-value	Degree of freedom	p-value	Significant
Pre-Test	7.94	2.024	42.792	99	0.00	S, $p<0.05$

Table No. 4 shows that there is a significant difference between pretest and post-test knowledge scores interpreting domestic accidents among planned teaching on knowledge regarding the prevention of domestic accidents among elderly people. The mean value of the pre-test is 7.94 and the post-test is 18.13 and the standard deviation values of the pre-test are 2.024 and the post-test is 1.440. The calculated t-value is 42.792 and tabulated p-value is 1.98. Therefore, the proposed teaching about the prevention of domestic accidents among elderly people is statistically interpreted. Thus, the H_1 is accepted and H_0 is rejected in this study.

Discussion

The results of the study were explored about the above objectives along with the outcomes of the other research in this section. The present study was undertaken to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching regarding domestic accidents among elderly people in the elected area of Sewagram. Increasing significance is attached to the study of domestic injuries, which involve incidents at home and in institutions. Examination of the causes of injuries at home helps the preparation of ways to avoid them. The principal responsibility lies with the general practitioners and their colleagues in the primary health care team[5].

The study population was 5,682 among them the majority were in the age group of 0-15 years (31.3%), gender-wise 51.6% were males. The total no of accidents found was 115, so the prevalence of domestic accidents for all age groups was 2.0%. Similar findings were observed by Haniff et al. Devroey et al. reported an incidence of 2.7% in their study done in Belgium. In contrast to this in a study in Karnataka they found a prevalence of 9.6% in the rural community. The most common accidents reported were injuries from sharp or

pointed instruments (32.2%) followed by falls (26.9%). Similar findings were observed in the LARES survey of the WHO regional office for Europe.[5]

Conclusion

This research leads to the following result, after a thorough review. Since the implementation of the teaching curriculum, there was a substantial increase in the awareness of subjects. To find the training program's effectiveness. To find the efficacy of the student's expected teaching test was applied and the value of 't' was determined, the post-test score was slightly higher at 0.05 than the pre-test score. Thus it was concluded that the planned home accident teaching program among elderly people was found to be successful. Demographic variables did not show a major role in influencing the score of knowledge among elderly people on the pre-test and post-test. Therefore, based on the above-mentioned observations, it was certainly concluded that such a program enabled the elderly to develop their domestic accident awareness.

Ethical Clearance: Taken from institutional ethics committee.

Source of Funding: Self.

Conflict of Interest: Nil.

Reference

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