

A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Mother Regarding Common Domestic Childhood Accident and its Prevention in Pediatric Ward in a Tertiary Care Hospital, Bhubaneswar

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Abstract

Home Accidents have been identified as the largest single cause of death after the age of one year and are among the most severe health problems facing the world today. Keeping the toddler safe is a major priority for parents. Kid source online categories about toddler's accidents were home safety from poisoning, electrical appliances, environmental safety from fall and drowning and safety play from injurious toys. Injury prevention at home is an important concern of parents of toddlers. situations that can result in injury In both the industrialized world and developing countries, accidents remain one of the major five leading causes of death. The objective of the study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of domestic accidents A quantitative approach with descriptive research design was selected for the study. 50 number of mothers were selected by convenience sampling techniques from paediatric OPD. After obtaining the permission from institutional authority the consent from the mothers were taken the knowledge was assessed by using a self administered structured questionnaire. The result showed that greater than 54% of mother are having average knowledge, 30% of mother having poor knowledge and 16% of mother are having good knowledge regarding the prevention of domestic accident.

Keywords: *Quantitative approach, Knowledge, Mothers, Domestic Accident.*

Introduction

Today's children are tomorrow's citizens; childhood is very special and vulnerable period of life. A bright future for an individual for a family, for a society, for a country lies in providing a safe environment for children to grow and mature. Every parent think that they are good parents and take great care in protecting children from any harm or dangers yet there is one place where the child is more a risk than anywhere else, and that is their own home. No matter how careful parents

are, there will be time when child is unsupervised. It only takes a split second for a child to swallow something and choke.²

Conceptualization of pediatric accidents: an accident is perceived as an experience of human that shows the state of deficiency of the human nature. It is the unintended, unpredicted, unsuspected or involuntary act or event in a sequence of events or acts which result into destruction of property, injury, death or combination of all.¹

A study was conducted by royal society in USA has shown that the predominant location of injury for USA children aged under 5 years. Similarly, recent studies in Israel have indicated that home accidents account for 52% of all accident-related injuries among hospitalized individuals aged under 3 years. Additionally, 34% of all unintentional hospitalized trauma cases are due to home injuries and average hospital stay is 6.2 days per patient.³

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Method

The objective of this study was to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of domestic accidents in Pediatric OPD was conducted among mothers of toddlers by using convenience sampling technique. 50 mothers were selected from Pediatric OPD PBMH, Bhubaneswar. The data was collected by using a self structured questionnaire focusing on assessing the knowledge of mother regarding knowledge about the prevention of domestic accident. The first part of questionnaire consist of such as demographic data . such as age of mother, age of child, gender, order, education level of mother, occupation, income per month, housing type number of family members the second part asks questions about knowledge of mother regarding the prevention of domestic accident. The data thus collected by questioning and was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Result and Discussion

The socio demographic characteristics of study participants (n=50) in this study were recruited from the PBMH, KIMS, Bhubaneswar. From the total study participants, 50% of mothers age were 26- 30 yrs reveals that maximum mothers age, 28% of mother were 31-35 yrs, 18% of mother were 20-25 yrs, 4% mother were age 36-40 yrs. Most of the toddlers age of the total were 36% were between 2.6-3.0years, 22% of toddler were 2.1-2.5 years and 1.6-2.0yrs years and 20% of toddler were 1.0-1.5 years .52% of toddler were the 1st child of their parents and 30% of child were 2nd child of their parents. 18% of the toddler were the 3rd child of their parents. Out of total mothers 36% have attained the primary level education,30% of mother had taken higher secondary education, 28% of mother were literate and 6% of mother were graduate and above And it is reported that 60% of mother were the homemaker and 40% of mother are working women .

60% of family income was less than Rs. 30000 and 40% of family income was between 30000–60 000. Researcher found that 70% of mother living in compound houses and 30% of mother living in apartments of total 50 mothers 44% of toddler family member were more than 30% of mother having more than 4 members in their family, 16% of mother having 3 member in their family and 10% of mother having 2 member in their family.

Section-A:

Table 1: Frequency distribution of knowledge of mother regarding the prevalence and prevention of accident)

Knowledge assessment	Criteria	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Adequate/good	>75%	15	30
Average	51-75%	27	54
Poor/Inadequate	<50%	08	16

The study findings interpreted that 54% of mother have average knowledge regarding the prevention of home accident which is the highest frequency (f=27), 30% of mother have good knowledge (f=15), and 16% of mother have poor knowledge (f=8).

Conclusion

The study findings showed that the percentage wise distribution of the level of knowledge among mothers who were attending pediatric OPD, PBMH, KIMS. It shows that good criteria is >70%(15), average criteria is 50-70%(27), poor criteria <50%(8) about the knowledge regarding common domestic childhood injuries and home safety measures.

Implication: Exploring of knowledge and encourage. The findings of the study are an implication for the education of mother for the prevention and safety measures adopted by them in their homes.

Recommendation: This can be seen as a pilot study rounding further research including under five mothers with a much larger sample of respondents in community areas. It also be of interest to investigate knowledge, practice and attitudes regarding common domestic childhood accidents and home safety measures among mothers. A study may be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of booklet regarding knowledge of common domestic childhood injuries and home safety measures among mothers.

Conflict of Interest: None.

Source of Funding: Self financed.

Ethical Clearance: Ethical permission was taken from medical superintendent of PBMH, Bhubaneswar. The study was conducted keeping all the ethical issues

in mind. Consent was taken from all the samples of the study. The information provided by the sample was kept strictly confidential and were used for the purpose of research only.

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