

Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Prevention and First Aid Management of Domestic Accident among Mothers of Under Five Children at Selected Rural Area, Tamilnadu

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ABSTRACT

Aim: a study aim to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children at selected rural area Villupuram.

Objectives:

- i) To assess the level of knowledge on prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mother of under five children.
- ii) To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on prevention and first aid management on domestic accident among mothers of under five children
- iii) To associate the post test level of knowledge on prevention and first aid management on domestic accident among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

Methods & Material: A quantitative research approach - Pre-experimental research design with one group pre test and post test design was adopted. 50 samples were selected for the study by using non probability convenient sampling technique.

Results: 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

accident in post test level of knowledge among 50 samples 7(14%) had adequate knowledge and 13(26%) had adequate knowledge regarding domestic accident. The finding reveals that pre test mean was 13.44 with the standard deviation of 2.619 and the post test mean was 18.52 with the standard deviation of 2.651. The mean difference of pre and post test is 5.2, 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 video assisted teaching programme

Conclusion: The study concluded that, video assisted teaching programme on domestic accident was effective on improving the knowledge level among mother of under five children.

Keywords: Domestic Accidents, First Aid Management, Mothers of Under five children.

INTRODUCTION

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 an outside constrains acting quickly and bringing about

physical or mental damage as it is specified by (1). Injuries and accidents are the leading causes of death in early childhood age (1-4) years around the world (2). 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.

“Domestic accident” means an accident which takes place in the home or in its immediate surroundings, and, more generally, all accidents not connected with traffic, vehicles or sports. They include poisoning (drugs, insecticides, rat poison, kerosene), falls (stair cases, while playing, slipping in the bathroom), burns (any hot liquid, electricity, crackers or fireworks, chemicals etc.), drowning (water tanks of the house), injuries due to sharp objects, ingestion of foreign bodies and animal bites like, snake bite, etc.

Accidents are 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 child’s home where unsafe play areas and play things 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 the types of accident depend on age. Under five children tend to be more at risk for poisoning, drowning and burns, suffocation and falls.

NEED FOR THE STUDY

The World Health Day 2003 was dedicated to “Healthy environment for children”. In September 2002, WHO launched the healthy environment for children initiative. They are now working with difficult group around the world to turn this initiative into a vibrant global alliance which will be capable of mobilizing local support and intervening to make children’s

live healthier where they live, learn and play.

The centre for disease control 2011 observed that home accident make up the third leading cause of emergency department visits in the USA and in the United Kingdom. It is noted 40% of all accident occur at home while 2,700,000 people get treatment related to home accident similarly 7000 deaths are recorded annually due to have accident.

Safe kids campaign 2012 reported that in the united states 40% of deaths and 50% of non fatal unindented accident occur in and around the home.

A study in Pakistan revealed that non fatal accidents impose a burden on the world and predicted that 400 million children will suffer from non fatal accidents every year. These accidents resulted in a 16% reduction in disability adjusted life years the WHO reported that the seventh leading cause of death in sudden accidents among children under the age of five.

Demographic variables showed 45.6% mother wear in the age group of settlement are leading to an increase in urban slums thus leading to high population density and overcrowding (Bandyopadhyay and Agarwal 2013, Tripathi 2015).

since most under five deaths in India still continue to be due to infectious causes more emphasis is placed on vaccine preventable disease and there is a lack of policy focus and planning directed at unintentional injuries (fadel et al 2017).

In India, the incidence of accidental deaths has shown an increasing trend during the period 2003–2012 with an increase of 51.8% in the year 2012 as compared to 2002. The percentage share in total accidental deaths by Madhya Pradesh was (9.1%); the incidence of accidental deaths has increased by 1.0% at national level during 2012 as compared to 2011. In some European countries, accidents at home kill more people than on road. The problem is more serious in developing countries. Research shows that good home safety visits can reduce home accidents to children by up

to 26%. The increasing severity of problem in India prompts serious action into this field by public health workers. There is a serious need of risk assessment and increasing the awareness on prevention measures so as to reduce mortality and morbidity.

Lack of spaces in Indian towns and cities due to rapid urbanization has increased the environmental hazards and as a consequences injuries of all types of including unintentional injuries among younger age groups have increased (Naeini et al 2011;Nambiae et al2017).

Mother is an important care provider and she is strongly responsible to improve the safety of children. Children are the most important a vulnerable group of our population. Childhood accident is a sudden cause of death or an emergency in children. Accidents are usually related to the growth and development of children. The sudden changes in their activities may place the children at the risk of accidents. The lack of knowledge and ignorance of childcare may add to the predisposing factors for childhood accidents. This made the investigator to assess the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding prevention and management of accidents among them.

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children at selected rural area, Villupuram District.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge on prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mother of under five children.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mother of under five children.
- To associate the post test level of knowledge on prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables

HYPOTHESIS

H1 - There will be significant difference in pretest and post test level of knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children.

H2 - There will be significant association between post knowledge on prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

MATERIAL & METHODS

Quantitative research approach & Pre experimental one group pre test and post test was adopted. 30 mothers of under five children were selected by using Convenient sampling technique. Video Assisted Teaching regarding Prevention and First aid Management of Domestic Accident given to the mothers after pre test after seven days post test was conducted to the mother. Pre test and post test data was collected by using structured knowledge questionnaire.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 4.1 frequency and percentage distribution of pre test level of knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children.

Level of Knowledge	PRE TEST		POST TEST	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Inadequate Knowledge	41	82%	7	14%
Moderate Knowledge	7	14%	30	60%
Adequate Knowledge	2	4%	13	26%

N= 50

TABLE 4.1 Shows that in pre test level of knowledge among 50 samples 41(82%) had inadequate knowledge, 7(14%) moderate knowledge and 2(4%) adequate knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident. in post test level of knowledge among 50 samples 7(14%) had inadequate knowledge, 30(60%) moderate knowledge and 13(26%) adequate knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident.

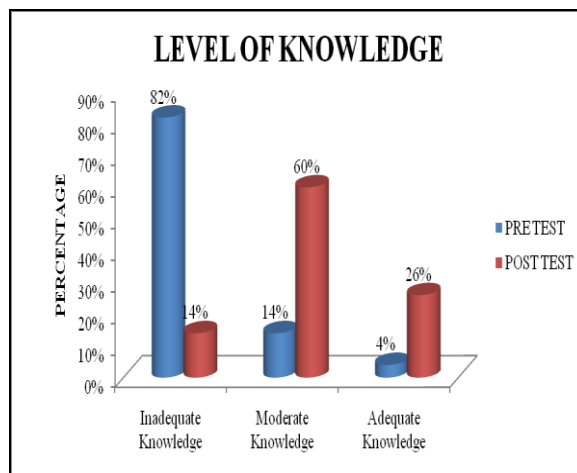


Table 4.2 Effectiveness of video assisted teaching programme on knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mothers of under five children.

Pre Test		Post Test		Mean Difference	Standard Error	T value
Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard Deviation			
13.44	2.619	18.52	2.651	5.2	0.781	6.6*S

* Significant at p<.05

Table 4.2 reveals that pre test means was 13.44 with the standard deviation of 2.619 and the post test mean was 18.52 with the standard deviation of 2.651. The mean difference of pre and post test is 5.2;

standard error is 0.781. the ‘T’ value is 6.6 is significant at p<0.05 it indicates that the knowledge level of mother of under five children are improved after video assisted teaching programme.

Association between post test level of knowledge with their selected socio demographic variables

Table 4.3: association between post test level of knowledge with their selected socio demographic variables.

S.No	Demographic variables	Inadequate Knowledge	Moderate Knowledge	Adequate Knowledge	Chi Square (X ²)	P value
1	Age in Years					
	a)21- 25 years	2	8	6	4.986	0.554 NS
	b)26-30 years	3	15	4		
	c)31-35 years	2	7	2		
	d)36 above	0	0	1		
2	Religion					
	a)Hindu	7	30	13	0	1 NS
	b)Christian	0	0	0		
	c)Muslim	0	0	0		
	d)Others	0	0	0		
3	Education					
	a)Illiteracy	3	6	3	13.9	0.030* S
	b)School / education	2	17	2		
	c)Degree / diploma	2	7	8		
	d)Post graduate	0	0	0		
4	Types of Family					
	a)Nuclear family	4	13	6	1.66	0.797 NS
	b)Joint family	3	17	7		
	c)Extended family	0	0	0		
5	Income of family					
	a)Rs.5000–Rs.10000/Month	2	13	4	5.33	0.252 NS
	b)Rs.10001–Rs.15000/Month	4	14	5		
	c)Above Rs.15000/Month	1	3	4		
6	Occupation					
	a)House wife	4	13	6	6.4	0.379 NS
	b)Cooley	2	12	6		
	c)Business	1	5	1		
	d)Professional Job	0	0	0		

7	Number of under five children					
	a)1 child	4	21	5	25.24	0.004* S
	b)2 child	2	8	7		
	c)More than 2 child	1	1	1		
8	Source of health information					
	a)Health Care Professionals	2	12	2	13.68	0.008* S
	b)Multimedia	4	6	3		
	c)Relatives & Friends	1	12	8		

*Significant at $p < 0.05$

Table 4.4 shows that there is significant association between level of knowledge with education, number of under five children, and source of health information at $p < 0.05$ and there is no significant association between level of knowledge with age in year, religion, type of family, income of family, and occupation.

DISCUSSION

The First objective of the study is to assess the knowledge and among the mothers of under five children on prevention and first aid management of domestic accident.

The findings shows that 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. In post test level of knowledge among 50 7(14%) had adequate knowledge and 13(26%) had adequate knowledge.

The second objective of the study is to find the effectiveness of video assisted teaching in terms of gaining knowledge of mothers regarding prevention and first aid management for under five children

The finding of the study shows that pre test mean was 13.44 with the standard deviation of 2.619 and the post test mean was 18.52 with the standard deviation of 2.651 the mean difference of pre and post test is 5.2; standard error is 0.781 the 'T' value is 6.6 is significant at $p < 0.05$ it indicates that the knowledge level of mothers of under five children are improved after video assisted teaching programme. Hence Hypothesis H1 was accepted.

The third objective of the study is to find the association between the post test level of knowledge among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables

The finding of the study shows that there is significant association between level of knowledge with education number of under five children and source of health information at $p < 0.05$. Hence Hypothesis H2 was accepted.

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study shows that in level of knowledge among pre test mean was 13.44 with SD of 2.619 and the post test mean was 18.52 with SD of 2.651. the knowledge 'T' value is 6.66 significant at $p < 0.05$. the study concluded the video assisted programme was effective and improve knowledge regarding prevention and first aid management of domestic accident among mother of under five children.

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