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A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge in relation to Prevention of Home Accident among Mothers of Under Five Years Children in selected Urban Area of Waghodia Taluka,Vadodara

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Abstract
Background: *Home accidents are a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among children under five years. Lack of awareness among caregivers significantly contributes to their occurrence.*
Objective: *To assess the effectiveness of a planned teaching programme in improving knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under-five years children.*
Methods: *A pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was conducted among 60 mothers in an urban area of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara. Data were collected using a structured knowledge questionnaire validated by experts. Sample were selected by using convenient sampling technique. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and paired t-test.*
Results: *Mean pre-test knowledge score was 18.7 (SD = 1.59) and mean post-test score was 26 (SD = 1.59). The calculated t value was 10.8, higher than tabulated value at 0.05 significance level, indicating a significant improvement.* ***Conclusion:*** *The planned teaching programme was effective in improving mothers' knowledge on prevention of home accidents. Incorporating such programmes into community health initiatives can help reduce preventable injuries in children.*
Keywords: *Home accidents, Under-five children, Mothers' knowledge, Planned teaching programme, Injury prevention.*

INTRODUCTION

Home is considered a safe place for children; however, it is a common site for accidents such as falls, burns, poisoning, choking, drowning, and cuts. Globally, unintentional injuries cause nearly half of all deaths among children aged 1–14 years. In India, injury-specific mortality rate among under-fives is about 2.1 per 1,000 live births. Preventive strategies, including caregiver education, are vital in reducing such injuries. Mothers play a central role in child safety as primary caregivers. This study evaluates the effectiveness of a structured teaching programme to enhance mothers' knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), injury-specific mortality rate in the under-five age group was 73 per 100,000 population and 3654 years of life was lost per 100,000 population (WHO 2015). Children under 5 years of age in the WHO African Region have over 2 times the incidence of burn deaths than children under 5 years of age worldwide.Boys under

5 years of age living in low- and middle-income countries of the WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region are almost 2 times as likely to die from burns as boys living in the WHO European Region. More children ages 1-4 die from drowning than any other cause of death. Drowning is the second leading cause of unintentional injury death for children ages 5-14. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, children are unable to protect themselves from the accidents in preoperational symbolic stage (from ages 2 to 4). The developmental stage of the child partially determines the type of injuries that are most likely to occur at a specific age. The toddler with highest curiosity to explore, investigate and with the ability to run and walk are more prone to variety of injuries like falls, burns, and collusion with the objects. Prevention of childhood depends upon a reciprocal relationship between protection and education related to age. Under five children's needs to be totally protected. Parental protection and supervision of the child alters gradually with evidence of the growing responsible behavior of the child. Worldwide surveys have shown about the pediatric emergency varies from country to country. The 5 million children died from injuries with a global mortality rate of 83.7 per 1,00,000 per annum. A total of 2,83,000 death was reported due to falls

In the world population, the driving cause of injury among children from the age group 0–17 years are road-related injuries (22.3 %), drowning (16.8 %), burns (9.1 %), fall (4.2 %), and poisonings (3.9 %). In India, a nationwide overview based on verbal autopsy uncovered an injury-related mortality of 302/100,000 live births among children <5 years of age. A nationwide review on unintentional childhood injury in India states that the overall prevalence of unintentional injury ranges from 7 % to 23 % among 1–18 years children

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the pre – test knowledge and post- test knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka of Vadodara district.

2. To find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka of Vadodara district.

3. To Find out association between knowledge of mothers with their selected demographic variables mothers of under five children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka of Vadodara district.

HYPOTHESIS

H_0 : There will be no significant difference between mean pre-test and post test knowledge knowledge score of mothers of under five years children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka of Vadodara district regarding prevention of home accidents and the mean pre-test knowledge score at 0.05 level of significance.

H_1 : The mean post-test knowledge score of mothers of under five years children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka of Vadodara district regarding on prevention of home accidents will be higher than mean pre-test knowledge score.

H_2: There will be significant association between knowledge of mothers with their selected demographic variables mothers of under five children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka of Vadodara district at 0.05 level of significance.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In view of the problem under study and to accomplish the objectives of the study a pre-experimental evaluative research approach was used for this study and the study was conducted

in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara. A total of 60 samples of mothers were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of hoe accidents among mothers of under five year children in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara. A formal permission from the concerned authority was obtained for conducting the study at selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURE

The investigator took consent from the mothers. Confidentiality was maintained during data collection. Pre- test was done by administering the questionnaire to the samples. The PTP was conducted after each pre-test. Total 60 mothers were chosen in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara. After an interval of 8th days of each pre-test, a post-test was done using the same scale to evaluate the effectiveness of PTP respectively.

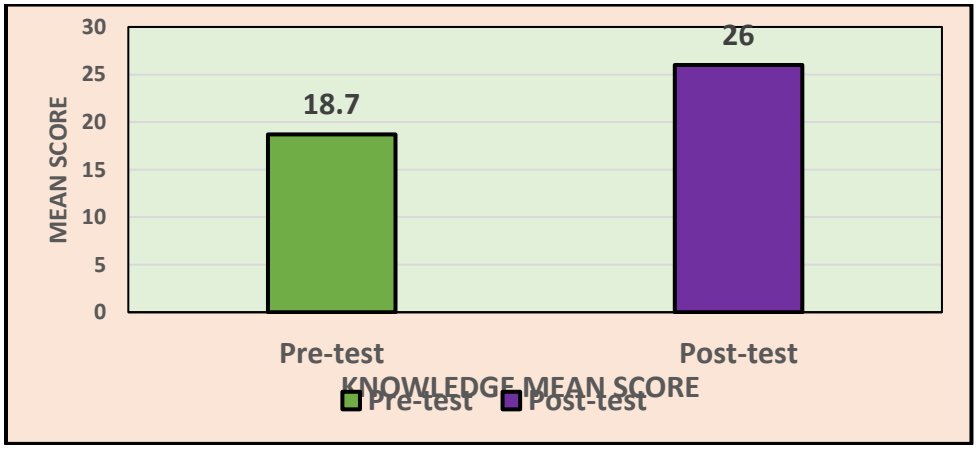
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRITITON

Effectiveness of PTP on knowledge regarding prevention of malnutrition There were 60 mothers in which PTP administered. After that mean, median, SD is calculated on the basis of effectiveness and result or hypothesis can be calculated by "t" test. Mean and standard deviation were obtained as below mentioned table.

Test	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard Deviation (SD)	Calculated 't' test	Tabulated 't' test	Significance
Pre Test	18.7	7.3	1.59	10.8	2.42	S
Post Test	26		1.93			

The data presented in above table shows that mean pre-test knowledge score was 18.7 while mean post-test knowledge score was 26. Hence the difference of mean between pre & posttest knowledge score was 7.3. The Standard Deviation (SD) of pre-test was 1.59 and post-test was 1.93 respectively. The calculated "t" value is 10.8 at 59 degree of freedom with 0.05 level of significance.

The calculated "t" value (10.8) was more than the tabulated "t"value (2.42). Hence H_0 Null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis H_1 was accepted. Thus the increase mean knowledge score in the post-test phase indicates that the Planned Teaching Programme was effective.



[Bar Graph Which Indicate Mean, Standard Deviation Difference between pretest and posttest]

CONCLUSION:

The findings reveal that in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara, among 60 samples selected by convenient sampling technique. Pre-test show mothers had knowledge of 62.33% where in post-test86.66% This supports the planned teaching programme was effective method in improving knowledge on prevention of home accidents among mothers of under five years children. Hence, The planned teaching programme was highly effective in improving mothers' knowledge regarding home accident prevention in selected urban areas of Waghodia Taluka, Vadodara. Such interventions can be integrated into community health education to reduce accident-related morbidity and mortality among children under five years.

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