A STUDY ON EVALUATE THE EFFECETIVENESS OF SELF INSTRUCTIONAL MODULE ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTED ACCIDENTS ON UNDER FIVE CHILDREN AMONG MOTHERS IN APOLLO SPECIALITY HOSPITAL AT TRICHY

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Abstract: Childhood accidents are the most common cause of death in children over one year of age, under five children are particularly at risk of being injured in home accidents, with falls accounting for the majority of non-fatal accidents and threats to breathing such as suffocation, strangulation on and chocking causing the highest number of deaths. Most of the home accidents are preventable through increased awareness, improvements in the home environment and greater product safety.

The study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of self instructional module on knowledge regarding selected accidents of under five children among mothers. The pre experimental research design was applied for this study. The study was conducted among 50 mothers having under five children. Who were asked to complete the structured questionnaire consisting of questions regarding their knowledge on selected accidents of under five children pre and post test was conducted. The self instructional module (SIM) on selected accidents of under five children, booklet have been provided to children mothers.

The study reveals that the majority of the respondents 38(76%) had inadequate knowledge, 7(14%) had moderate knowledge and followed 5(10%) had adequate knowledge in pre-test. The post-test reveals that 29(58%) had adequate knowledge, 17(34%) had moderate knowledge, and 4(8%) had inadequate knowledge. The study conducted after given teaching module. Majority of them had adequate knowledge on prevention of accidents among under five children's. To gain this knowledge help this study to aware about selected accidents on under five children among mother in home.

Keywords: Under five children, selected accidents, self instructional module, Apollo speciality hospital, Trichy

INTRODUCTION:

"Child safety is nation's safety a handwork make the good ending" – *John Heywood*

Accidental injuries are the most common cause of death in children over one year of age. Children under five are most at risk from an injury in the home, with boys more likely to be injured than girls. Globally 5.82 million deaths occurred among children under the age of 5 years in 2015 (Global burden of disease child and adolescent health; Collaboration, & et al.; 2017). According to WHO up to 50% of the children presenting to a hospital with unintentional injuries with some form of disability (Peden; & et al., 2008). According to World Health Statistics 2015 overall under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) in India is 2013 is 52.7% per 1000 live births.

The most common causes of child injuries are; falls, poisoning, burns and scalds, drowning, road accidents other common cause of deaths and injuries of choking, strangling, suffocation, trapping, smoke, fire , flames and driveway accidents.

In Karnataka, 30,000 children are dying annually due to accidents, drowning and poisoning, and nearly 2045 children (0-14 years) died due to unintentional injuries in 2017, accordingly for 11.89% of all deaths .

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

A Study to Evaluate the Effectiveness of self Instructional module on knowledge regarding selected accidents on under five children among mothers in Apollo speciality hospital at Trichy.

OBJECTIVES:

- To assess the knowledge of the mothers regarding selected accidents of under five children..
- To analysis the effectiveness of self-instructional module regarding selected accidents among the mothers.
- To find out association between the knowledge regarding demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, income and type of house.

HYPOTHESIS

H0- there is no significant level of knowledge regarding selected accidents of under five children among mothers in Apollo speciality hospital, at Trichy.

METHODOLOGY:

The study was conducted in Apollo speciality hospital at Trichy. The permission for conducted the study after obtain permission from head of the institution. The purposive sampling techniques were adopted for the study. 50 mothers of under five children who fulfilled the inclusive criteria of the study were selected. The purpose of the study was explained and verbal consent was obtained. Distributed questionnaire to the delegates and collected it in the stipulated time. The Self Instructional Module (SIM) given after the pre-test and post-test to the mothers. After two weeks later we were conducted the post-test to the same samples. The entire respondent was cooperated well in completing the data collection procedure. All ethical principles were followed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS:

FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES
TABLE I

N=50

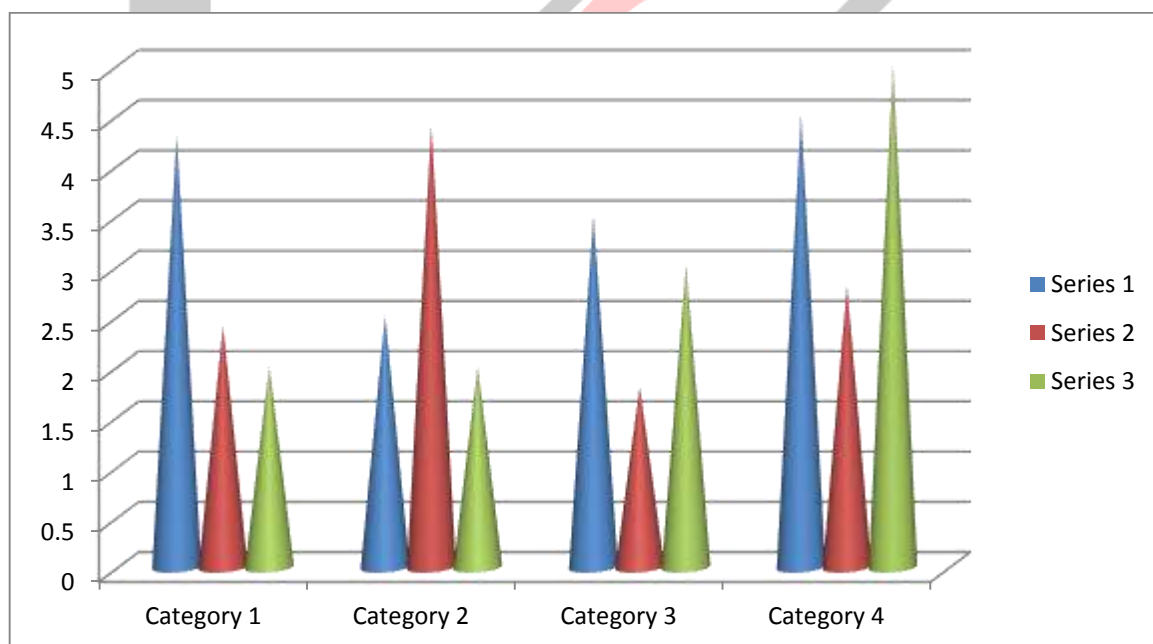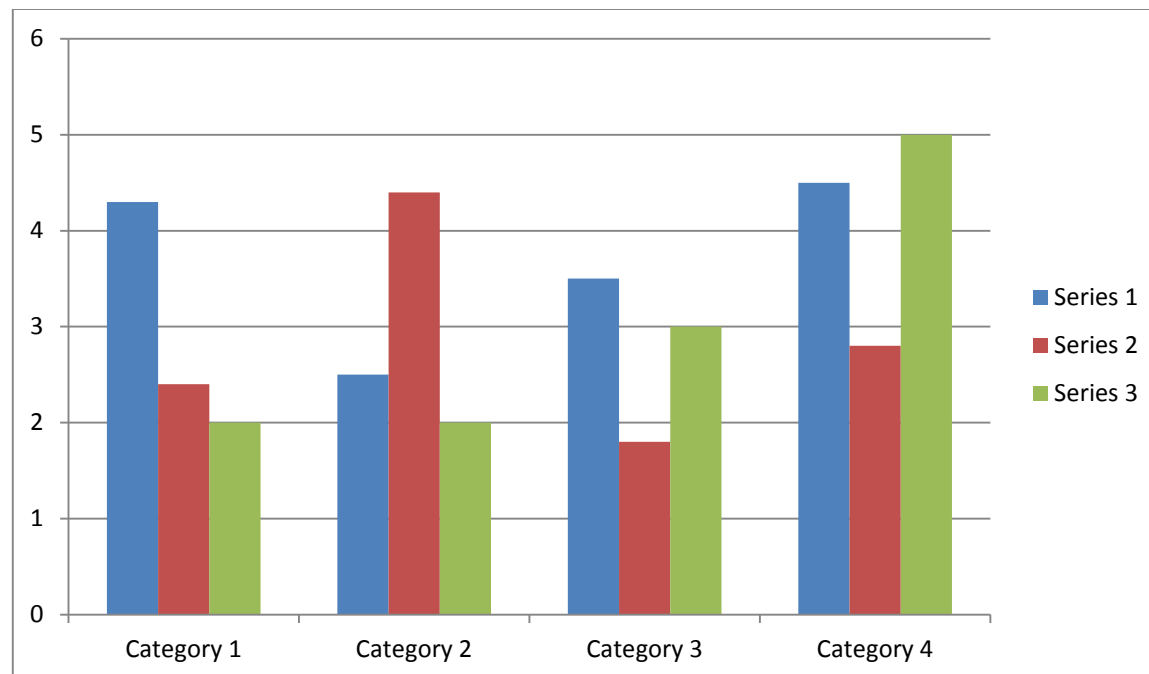| Sl. No.	Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	**Age:** a) 18 - 25 yrs. b) 26 – 33 yrs. c) Above 34 yrs.	10 26 14	20% 52% 28%
2	**Level of Education:** a) Illiterate b) Primary c) Higher secondary d) Degree	4 9 18 19	8% 18% 36% 38%
3	**Occupation:** a) House wife b) Working woman	24 26	48% 52%
4	**Age of Child:** a) 1 – 1 year b) 2 – 3 yrs. c) Above 3 yrs.	10 26 14	20% 52% 28%
5	**Number of children:** a) 1 b) 2 c) Above 2	19 22 9	38% 44% 18%
6	**Type of family:** a) Nuclear b) Joint family	32 18	64% 36%

Figure 1: Reveals that frequency and percentagewise distribution of under five mothers according to their demographic variable majority (52%) of the under five mothers in the age group of 26-33 years, 38% were graduated, 52% were working woman, 52% of them having children age of 2-3 years, 44% of them having 2 children and 38% of them belongs to nuclear family.

KNOWLEDGE REGARDING SELECTED ACCIDENTS ON UNDER FIVE CHILDREN AMONG MOTHERS IN PRE AND POST TEST.

Table II

	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage %	Frequency (n)	Percentage %
Inadequacy knowledge	38	76%	1	2%
Moderate knowledge	7	14%	20	40%
Adequate knowledge	5	10%	29	58%

Figure 2

The above figure showed that, 38 (76%) of the respondent had inadequate knowledge, 7 (14%) had moderate knowledge, 5 (10%) had adequate knowledge in pre-test. In post-test reveals that 29 (58%) had adequate knowledge, 17 (34%) had moderate knowledge, and followed 4 (8%) had inadequate knowledge in post-test.

ASSOCIATION OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES WITH LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE

Table III

N=50

	Demographic variables	Level of knowledge			df	x^2	p value
		Inadequate knowledge	Moderate knowledge	Adequate knowledge			
1	**Age:** a) 18 - 25 yrs. b) 26 – 33 yrs. c) Above 34 yrs.	-- 26 --	6 9 5	5 16 8	4	3.33	9.49 (NS)
2	**Level of Education:** a) Illiterate b) Primary c) Higher secondary d) Degree	-- 1 -- --	3 7 4 6	1 1 14 13	6	11.853	12.59 (NS)
3	**Occupation:** a) House wife b) Working woman	1 --	10 10	13 16	2	1.230	5.99 (NS)
4	**Age of Child:** a) 1 – 1 year b) 2 – 3 yrs. c) Above 3 yrs.	-- 1 --	7 5 8	3 8 18	4	7.355	9.49 (NS)
5	**Number of children:** a) 1 b) 2	-- 1	5 9	13 13	4	5.427	9.49 (NS)

	c) Above 2	--	6	3			
6	**Type of family:** a) Nuclear b) Joint family	1 --	10 10	21 8	2	2.801	5.99 (NS)

*S- Significant *NS- Non-significant*

Table III shows that demographic variable influence the level of knowledge on selected accidents on under five children. The association between selected demographic variables, chi-square test was used to find out the association. The "p" value shows that there is no statistically significant association between the level of knowledge with age, level of education, occupation, age of child, number of children, and type of family.
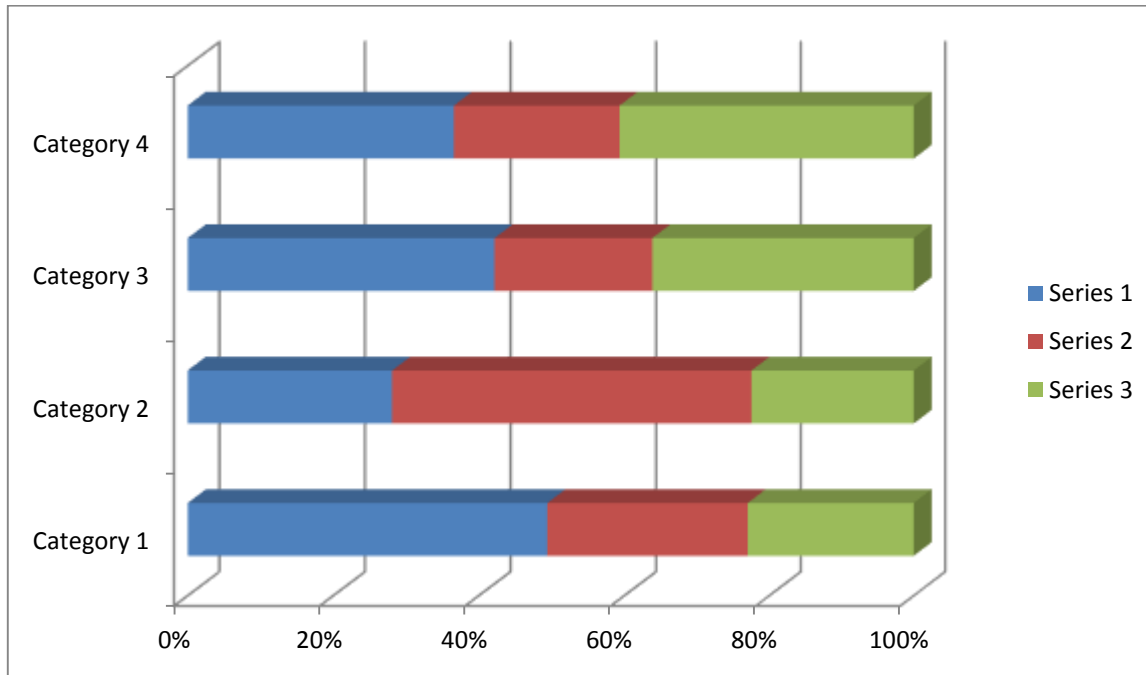

Figure 3

CONCLUSION

Most home accidents are preventable through increased awareness, improvement in the home environment, and greater product safety. Many factors such as lack of knowledge, lack of supervision, socio-economic condition, education, occupation of mothers affect the child health. These factors can be averted and environmental modification, health education, awareness of the risk to children's health will minimize the occurrence of childhood accidents.

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