



Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Video Assisted Teaching on Knowledge Regarding Prevention and First-Aid Management for Selected Home Accidents among Mothers of Under-5 Children in Selected Rural Areas of Dadha Village, Greater Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Daisy Shiv Kumar, Wichamjailiu Ringkangmai, Pauline Sharmila Susai

Department of Child health nursing Sarvodaya Nursing Institute, Sec -8 Faridabad

Department of Child health nursing Faculty of nursing SGT University, GURUGRAM (Haryana)- 122505

Email id: wicham777@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

First-aid measures for parents, particularly mothers, include creating a safe atmosphere for their children at home. The significance of mothers in preventing childhood home accidents has long been recognized, but numerous studies indicate that many mothers lack clarity about this position, feel unprepared for it, and are aware of severe limitations on their accident prevention activities. Children's injuries at home are primarily caused by moms' ignorance and irresponsibility. Majority of the home accidents can be prevented by educating the mothers about the safety measures and also creating a safe environment for the children. In this study the researcher aim is to conduct a teaching for the mothers of under 5 children in which they will be given a video assisted teaching and the mothers will be evaluated based on the video assisted teaching which was given and the results will be evaluated.

Keywords: home accidents, first aid measures, video assisted teachings

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INTRODUCTION

The major cause of mortality and morbidity for young children is accidents at home. WHO considers domestic accidents to be a major issue; public health professionals used the term "modern day pandemic." A newborn baby is frail, defenceless, and totally dependent on its parents or other caregivers. Children are especially susceptible to harm because of their innate curiosity, impulsivity, and determination to learn new skills. Young children start copying adults Understanding the pattern of trauma experienced by children from these nations is essential since there are significant disparities between the socioeconomic systems and governmental regulatory frameworks of developing and developed countries. The drawing room is where accidents occur most frequently, while the kitchen is where the worst mishaps occur [1]. The current status of our children's health will determine how they develop in the future. A house is an attractive place for infants and young children who want to explore but are unaware of the dangers. Although there will always be some risk in life, accidents can be prevented by adopting a household safety list. Home accidents are occurring more regularly in India. Because of this, mothers' knowledge is essential for taking steps to stop them. Children's health is a big concern because accidents are a major cause of avoidable death, serious injury, and lasting damage globally. The most common causes of accidents at home are falls, fires and burns, drowning, choking, poisoning, wounds, and lacerations. The phrase is still quite applicable today because both entities have succeeded to permeate society using quite distinct methods and procedures [2].

NEED OF THE STUDY

Home accidents have been described as "an unplanned event that sometimes has inconvenient or undesirable consequences, other time being inconsequential. The occurrence of such an event may or may have un-recognized or un-addressed risk contributing to its cause". Alya AL Rumhi *et al* conducted a study in Muscat, Oman, a university-affiliated tertiary hospital called Sultan Qaboos University Hospital (SQUH). Kids under the age of 18 made up the sample. A questionnaire, demographic data, the date of the patient's

visit to the emergency room, the nature of the accidents, and two emergency room nurses were used to gather the data. 1333 children experienced unintentional home mishaps that required visits to the ER, according to data analysis. This amounts to about 7.7% of all visits to paediatric emergency rooms [3]. Josy Jose *et al* conducted a study among mothers of children under five at the anganwadi training centres in Shivrajpur. The sample size was 50. The tool's validity and dependability were assessed. The information was gathered via a closed-ended questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used in the analysis. The study's findings show that mothers with children under five make up the largest percentage (36 percent) of those with non-formal education. The mean score on the pre-general test was (14.92+-3.9). This accounts for 49.73 percent of the final score and demonstrates how little first aid knowledge parents of kids under five have for certain accidents that happened at home. The post-test result, on the other hand, was 20.5+- 3.9 (68.3 percent), indicating a considerable improvement in knowledge of 18.57 percent. Thus, it was determined from the results of the current study that VATM (video assisted teaching module) addressing First Aid for specific home accidents was successful in raising the knowledge of mothers of children under the age of five [4]. Monika Thakur *et al* did a study on the design of control groups in quasi-experimental method. The study was done among the mothers of under 5 children living in district of Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh in which the purpose of the study was to evaluate the knowledge of prevention and first aid treatment of certain home accidents among mothers of children under the age of five who resided in particular villages in the District of Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh. In all, 60 samples were gathered, with 30 samples going to the experimental group and 30 samples going to the control group. The mums' comprehension level was evaluated using a structured questionnaire. Descriptive and inferential statistics are used for analysis once the data have been gathered. The study's findings showed a discernible increase in post-test knowledge, demonstrating the value of the video training programme [5]. Uma Maheshwari *et al* performed a quasi-experimental study involving 60 school-age children was conducted. An interview questionnaire that was standardised was used to collect the data. The children completed a pre-test that day, and a power point presentation with a movie on accident prevention was also shown. Four weeks later, a post test was given. The statistical analysis was done using both descriptive and inferential statistics. The study shows that video-assisted teaching programmes significantly improve pupils' understanding of driving safety considerations. [6]. Sandhya Shreshtha *et al* performed a descriptive study among 100 moms who visited the MCH clinic and had at least one infant or toddler. A questionnaire on minor accident prevention was developed as part of the data collection process. The data was examined using the SPSS-Package. Almost all of the participants (59%) were between the ages of 18 and 25, and 87% said they were Hindu. The majority of those in the sample were housewives (73%) and had only completed their primary school (33%); 42 % of them had children under the age of 3; 60 % belonged to nuclear families; and 40 % were of different ethnicities. The majority of moms (73%) had average knowledge, 26% had good knowledge, and 1% had low understanding about preventing accidents involving infants and toddlers. Age, education level, and the child's age all strongly correlate with knowledge, however family type, employment, or ethnicity do not significantly connect with knowledge [7].

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the level of knowledge scores regarding prevention of first aid management for selected home accidents among mothers of under 5 children
- To assess the effectiveness of video assisted teaching on knowledge regarding prevention of first aid management for selected home accidents among mothers of under 5 children
- To assess the level of posttest knowledge scores regarding prevention of first aid management for selected home accidents among mothers of under 5 children
- To determine the association between pretest and posttest knowledge scores of mothers and their selected demographic variables

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The methodology used for the present study is quantitative research approach. Research design used was Pre experimental research design with one group pretest and one group posttest experimental. The tool was prepared using the previous literature and the tool prepared were demographic data and self-administered questionnaire and it was modified so that it will be easy to understand. J.W Kenny's Open System Model is used as a conceptual model of this study. It control factors like input, throughput and output between the researcher and the children who all are receiving the audio and video method of information.

HYPOTHESIS

The hypothesis will be tested at 0.05 level of significance

- (H1): After administering there will be a substantial difference in the level of knowledge regarding prevention and first-aid care among mothers of children under the age of five.
- (H01): After the intervention is given there will be no discernible difference in the level of knowledge among mothers of children under the age of five regarding prevention and first aid management.
- (H2): There will be a correlation between the knowledge score of mothers of children under the age of five and the socio demographic variables they have chosen.
- (H02): There will be no correlation between mothers of children under the age of five's knowledge score and their chosen socio-demographic characteristics.

RESULT

The majority of the sample's population had just a primary level of education (33 percent), and the majority (73 percent) were housewives. The majority (60 percent) of the population belonged to nuclear families, and the majority (40 percent) were individuals of different ethnicities. Regarding the avoidance of accidents involving infants and toddlers among mothers, most (73%) had average knowledge, 26% had high knowledge, and 1% had poor knowledge. Knowledge significantly correlates with age, education level, and child's age, while knowledge does not significantly correlate with family type, occupation, or ethnicity.

DISCUSSION

The present study was conducted among the mothers of under 5 children. A video assisted teaching was given to the mothers and a post test was done in which it was found that video assisted teaching is an effective tool in improving the knowledge of the mothers of under 5 children. The present study can be done further on a larger scale with different type of research design.

CONCLUSION

The researcher aim of this study was to identify the knowledge of mothers regarding selected home accidents among mothers of under 5 children. She further gave a video assisted teaching for the mothers and posttest was also collected using the standardized tool which is also self-administered and after the results were obtained using the statistical analysis it was found that the mothers have a significant increase in knowledge after the video assisted teaching. Hence the study was concluded that video assisted teaching have a significant increase in the knowledge of mothers regarding ht home accident prevention among mothers of under 5 children and it can also be used a major component for the teaching modalities.

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