



**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

**Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Home Accidents Among the Mother of Toddlers at Dist. Reasi, J&K**

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**ABSTRACT**

Home accidents are one of the leading causes of death. Home accident is an accident which takes place in the home or in its immediately surroundings. Children are likely to have minor as well as major physical injuries due to home accidents. Younger children are more likely to have physical injuries from home accidents. Objective of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mother of toddlers. A total of 100 mothers were selected through purposive sampling technique. Self structured questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge of mothers. Result revealed that majority of mothers were in the age group of 19-25 years (48%) and were illiterate in education (34%). Majority of mothers (58%) were housewife living in joint family (69%). Most of the mothers (92%) belong to Hindu religion. Majority of mothers (66%) was having moderate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers. A total of 23% of mothers was having adequate knowledge whereas only 11% mothers were found to have inadequate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers. At 5% of level of significance, selected demographic variables i.e., education and occupation of the mother, type of family and religion were found significantly associated with the knowledge of mothers. Researcher concluded that most of the mothers in community are having moderate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers.

**Key words:** Knowledge, Home accidents, Mothers, Toddlers,

**1 INTRODUCTION**

The child is most precious possession of mankind, most loved and perfect in its innocence. Children to be cared and protected from environmental hazards. Children are at windows of vulnerability for accidents. Child injuries are a growing global public health problem. They are a significant area of concern from the age of one year, and progressively contribute more to overall rates of death until children reach adulthood. Hundreds of thousands of children die each year from injuries or violence, and millions of others suffer the consequences of non-fatal injuries.<sup>1</sup> In rural areas prevalence of home accidents is more as compare to the children living in urban areas.<sup>2</sup> Parental carelessness especially mothers lack of supervision and ignorance are the chief factors for accidents at home adopting appropriate preventive measures and raising the level of knowledge of people, mainly mother is required. In general, if we talk about home accidents in rural and urban areas, the common injuries found in both areas includes falls, burns, poisoning, cuts and injuries, ingestion and aspiration of foreign bodies, sports injuries, drowning, road traffic injuries.<sup>2</sup>

Safety measure is important aspect of child care to minimize the accidental hazards. Children are by nature accident prone. They are curious, investigative, impatient and less careful to listen warning. Accident injuries are leading cause of hospitalization, disability and death of children. It is expensive aspect of community health. Greatest numbers of accidental injuries occur in 2-3 years and 5-6 years of age. The aim of the present study was to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of toddlers at Dist. Reasi, J&K.

**2 MATERIAL AND METHODS**

This descriptive study was conducted at District hospital Udhampur in the month of March 2021. The targeted population was mothers of toddlers attending the Paediatric OPD. A total of 100 mothers was selected through purposive sampling technique. A self-structured

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questionnaire was developed to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers. Tool constituted of two parts. Part-A consisted of questions regarding demographic variables i.e., Part-B consisted of 25 questions on prevention of four main types of accidents involving toddlers (poisoning by chemicals and detergents, electric shock, injuries from sharp instruments in the kitchen and burns). For each correct answer score '1' was given and for the wrong answer score was '0'. Analysis was done by using descriptive measures (frequency and percentage, Mean and Standard deviation) and inferential statistics by Chi-square.

### 3 RESULT

#### DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE DESCRIPTION

**Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers according to demographic variables.**

Demographic variables		N	%
Age of mother	19-25 yrs	48	48
	26-30 yrs	28	28
	31-35 yrs	21	21
	>35 yrs	03	03
Education of mother	Illiterate	34	34
	Primary	27	27
	Matriculate	23	23
	Graduate	16	16
Occupation of mother	Private job	18	18
	Govt. job	09	09
	Self working	15	15
	Housewife	58	58
Type of family	Nuclear	31	31
	Joint	69	69
Religion	Hindu	92	92
	Muslim	05	05
	Christian	03	03
	Others	00	00

It can be inferred from the table no.1 that majority of mothers were in the age group of 19-25 years (48%) and were illiterate in education (34%). Majority of mothers (58%) were housewife living in joint family (69%). Most of the mothers (92%) belongs to Hindu religion.

#### LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG MOTHER OF TODDLERS REGARDING PREVENTION OF HOME ACCIDENTS

**TABLE 2: Level of knowledge among mother of toddlers regarding prevention of home accidents.**

S. No.	Level of knowledge	Score	N	%
1.	Inadequate	0-7	11	11%
2.	Moderate	8-20	66	66%
3.	Adequate	21-25	23	23%

**ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES AND KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS****TABLE 3:** Association between selected demographic variables and knowledge of mothers.

Demographic variables		Level of knowledge			df	Table value	Chi calculated value	Inference
		Inadequate	Moderate	Adequate				
Age of mother	19-25 yrs	04	34	10	6	12.59	10.31	NS
	26-30 yrs	04	17	07				
	31-35 yrs	03	14	04				
	>35 yrs	00	01	02				
Education of mother	Illiterate	09	25	00	6	12.59	26.41	S*
	Primary	02	15	10				
	Matriculate	00	17	06				
	Graduate	00	09	07				
Occupation of mother	Private job	02	08	08	6	12.59	13.14	S*
	Govt. job	00	06	03				
	Self working	03	07	05				
	Housewife	06	45	07				
Type of family	Nuclear	08	14	09	2	5.99	12.62	S*
	Joint	03	52	14				
Religion	Hindu	08	61	23	6	12.59	14.72	S*
	Muslim	03	02	00				
	Christian	00	03	00				
	Others	00	00	00				

(P=0.05) NS-Non Significance, df-degree of freedom, S\*-Significance

Table no.3 depicts that at 5% of level of significance, selected demographic variables i.e., education and occupation of the mother, type of family and religion were found significantly associated with the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers.

#### 4 DISCUSSION

The data collected were grouped and analyzed by using descriptive and inferential statistical methods. Tables and figures were used to explain the demographic variables of mothers. Result revealed that majority of mothers was in the age group of 19-25 years (48%) and were illiterate in education (34%). Majority of mothers (58%) were housewife living in joint family (69%). Most of the mothers (92%) belong to Hindu religion. Most of the mothers (66%) were having moderate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers. At 5% of level of significance, selected demographic variables i.e., education and occupation of the mother, type of family and religion were found significantly associated with the knowledge of mothers.

#### 5 CONCLUSION

Present study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among the mothers of toddlers. The major conclusion of the study drawn on the basis of the findings of the study was that majority of mothers (66%) was having moderate knowledge regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers. Researcher concluded that most of the mothers in community are aware regarding prevention of home accidents among toddlers.

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