

Assessment of Mothers Education and their Knowledge about Home-Accident among Early Childhood Age Group

تقييم المستوى الثقافي للأمهات ومعلوماتهم حول الحوادث المنزلية بين الاطفال في العمر المبكر

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الخلاصة:

هدف الدراسة: أجريت هذه الدراسة لتقييم المعلومات والمستوى الثقافي للأمهات حول الحوادث المنزلية للأطفال. **المنهجية:** دراسة وصفية أجريت من 10-30 تشرين الأول 2015. عينة البحث غير احتمالية والتي تكونت من (113) أم مراجعة للمراكز الصحية ولديهن اطفال يعيشون بنفس المنزل ووافقن للمشاركة بالدراسة من خلال زيارتهن لمتابعة اطفالهن من خلال استخدام اداة لقياس هذه المعلومات، تم تحليل هذه المعلومات باستخدام الاحصاء الوصفي والتحليلي. **النتائج:** كانت النتائج بعد انجاز 113 إستبانة تشير الى ان أغلب أعمار الامهات هو 22-28 سنة حيث شكلن (38.9%) من مجموع العينة منهم (51.3%) لديهن تعليم ابتدائي، أغلبهن غير عاملات (ربة بيت) (85%) وتبين ان ما يقارب أكثر ربع العينة 39.8% اي ان (45) من فئة (61-70) ممن لديهم المستوى المتوسط مقارنة باعلى مستوى للمعلومات حول حوادث الاطفال المنزلية. **الاستنتاج:** أثبتت الدراسة الحالية أكثر من ربع العينة لديهم معلومات متوسطة مقارنة بالمستوى العالي والقليل منهم لديه المستوى الضعيف بالمعلومات فيما يخص تجنب الحوادث المنزلية عند الاطفال في العمر المبكر وكذلك عدم وجود علاقة بين معلومات الامهات مع معدل اعمارهم والمستوى الثقافي لديهم. **التوصيات:** أوصت الدراسة بإعداد برنامج صحي تثقيفي للأمهات في مختلف المستويات حول الوقاية والتعامل مع الحوادث المنزلية للأطفال.

Abstract:

Objectives: The study was carried assessment of mothers education and their knowledge about home accidents prevention among early childhood age group.

Methodology: A descriptive study design was achieved from 10-30 October 2015. A non-probability accidental sample of 113 Mothers who agreed to participate in the study & have a child or more live together at the same house and the sample was selected from health centers when visiting for certain follow-up to their children in the Babylon city, middle of Iraq, Through using questionnaire that constructed by researchers to collect data available for the purpose of the study through using descriptive and inferential statistics according to the aims of the study.

Results: After completion of 113 questionnaire, the results were revealed that majority of mother's age were 44(38.9%) aged between 22-28 years old while their education were 58(51.3) from primary level, for this reason the majority of the sample 96(85%) were unemployed. The study reveals more than quarter of the sample 39.8% as 45 within group of 61-70 score of moderate knowledge with optimum level contrasted.

Conclusions: The present study reveals quarter of the sample had moderate knowledge with optimum level contrasted and few of them have poor knowledge regarding to accidents avoidance of kids under five as well as no correlation between mother's knowledge with their age and education.

Recommendations: Health education program about explanations for home accidents, medical aid managements and technique for avoidance into the educational modules at various levels were recommended.

Key word: Mothers, home-accident and early childhood age.

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Introduction

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 gather considered as high hazard for damage as a result of their typical interest, thought lessness and yearning to brilliant new aptitudes and kids mimic grown-up conduct from an early stage (3).

Home accident vary from nation to another because of many components, for example, sparing and social variables however UNICEF report says that comprehensively normal of under-five mortality in 2002 was 82 for each 1000 live births in the creating scene it was 90 for every 1000 live births. Different measurements expressed that every year no less than 600,000 kids in the United States are hospitalized, 16 million are dealt with in crisis rooms, and more than 30,000 are for all time handicapped because of damage, while in Egypt, the general pervasiveness of wounds in indoor home environment were 72.5% among youngsters underneath 5 years and ponder unexpected wounds as a noteworthy reason for horribleness and mortality among these age bunches, though a review in Baghdad city uncovered that more than 70% of mishaps are in the age gathering of 0 to 5 years(4) .

Accident are more basic in forceful, persistent, poor concentrated and unsupervised children and it can happen anyplace in and around the home, however normal spots incorporate the kitchen, restroom and the stairs dependably the most genuine which happen in the kitchen and on the stairs (5) .

The primary causes of accidents leading to death in industrialized and creating nations at the house are falls, flames and smolders, suffocation, stifling, harming, cuts and scratches (6).

Specified that a home injuries is still in requirement for a superior surveillance to make the issue and the dangers more noticeable which rehearsed by the parental figure who considered as the boss mindful individual in the family, notwithstanding (7) .

Recognized that The mother ought to think about the home wellbeing needs of under-five children since mothers are generally the protectors and will's identity at home with the kid and they have to exhibit the confirmation of the viable measures in the home, for example, child proof terminations, more secure home situations (e.g. utilization of window bars, overhang protects, stair doors, smoke cautions, and indoor regulators on water warmers) Life can't be without hazard yet using family unit security measures can counteract most family unit mishaps particularly when environment and home routine is changed. Parental indiscretion particularly mother's absence of supervision and numbness are the main elements for accidents at home (8).

Accidents at home happen all the more regularly when the home routine is changed Parental thoughtlessness particularly mother's absence of supervision, what's more, obliviousness are the central components for accidents at home (9).

Therefore preventive measures ought to be expert through expanded mother's mindfulness, upgrades in the home environment and more prominent item security to protect child from certain long term injuries.

Aim of the study this study aimed to describe the effect of mother's education and her knowledge about home accidents prevention among early childhood age group

Research question: What is the relation between mother's education and her knowledge about home accidents prevention?

Methodology

Study Design: Descriptive design study was conducted to identify the Mother's education and their knowledge about home-accident among early childhood age group in the Babylon city, medal of Iraq. The data were collected between 10 and 30 October, 2015. The sample of the study was 113 mothers who had child or more live together at the same house and the sample was selected from health centers when visiting to immunize their children.

Data collected: Through using questionnaire that constricted by researchers to collect data available for the purpose of the study, It consist two parts, demographics and some related items regarding accidents in different situations in the house. Validity and reliability was conducted for the questionnaire by using panel of experts and Alpha correlation (0.75).

Data analysis: The data obtained from the study were analyzed on computer, using SPSS 21 for Windows package. Results were evaluated using descriptive and inferential statistics according to the aims of the study

Ethical considerations: Ethics Committee approval was obtained prior to the study. Written permission was received from the institution where the study was conducted; the mothers were informed about the purpose of the study. The participants were assured that the data would be kept confidential. The study followed principles of Declaration of Helsinki.

Results:

Table (1): Distribution of the mothers by selected socio demographic characteristics

Mothers Age (years)	Frequency	Percent
16-21	23	20.4
22-28	44	38.9
29-35	28	24.8
36-42	9	8.0
43-49	3	2.7
50 and more	6	5.3
Total	113	100.0
Mothers Educational level	Frequency	Percent
primary	58	51.3
secondary	29	25.7
college	17	15.0
other	9	8.0
Total	113	100.0
Mothers working status	Frequency	Percent
Unemployed	96	85.0
Employed	17	15.0
Total	113	100.0

Table(1) shows majority of mother's age which showed in table (1) are 44(38.9%) aged between 22-28 years old while their education are 58(51.3) from primary level, for this reason the majority of the sample 96(85%) were unemployed.

Table (2): Mothers knowledge scores

Mothers knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Low knowledge	41	36.3
Moderate knowledge	45	39.8
High knowledge	27	23.9
Total	113	100.0

Table (2) shows mother's scores regarding accidents knowledge, high scores were (71->80), moderate scores were (70-61) and low scores were (60 - <50)), most of sample scored within the moderate level of knowledge.

Table (3): Mother age and mother's knowledge correlation

Mother age	Scores					Total
	46-51	52-57	58-6	64-69	70-75	
16-21	8	4	9	2	0	23
22-28	8	13	8	14	1	44
29-35	9	8	7	4	0	28
36-42	2	3	2	2	0	9
43-49	0	0	1	2	0	3
50 and more	0	5	0	1	0	6
Total	27	33	27	25	1	113

Pearson's R .036

Table (3) shows no correlation between age and mother's knowledge

Table (4): Educational level and mother's knowledge correlation

Educational level	Levels of mothers scores			Total
	Low knowledge	Moderate knowledge	High knowledge	
Primary	17	12	8	37
Secondary	3	7	12	22
College	5	8	4	17
Other	16	18	3	37
Total	41	45	27	113

Pearson's R=0.105

Table (4) shows no correlation between educational level and mother's knowledge

Discussion

The initial five years are considered as a serious period of life where the children learn out how to explore and respond with his encompassing and they have an excessive inquisitive move ⁽¹⁰⁾. Preschool children accidents are an imperative reason for wounds and passing so that accidents among kids less than five years old years are vital issues that need dynamic lessening intervention, So the point of the present study was to represent the impact of Mother's education and their knowledge about home- accidents among early childhood age group in Babil Governorate.

The present study revealed in table (1) that greater part of the sample (38.9%) aged between (22-28) years who considered as young as they can contribute to high level of supervision to shield their children from un-deliberate or home accidents and this outcome corresponded with ⁽¹¹⁾ who found that the highest percentage of mothers (35.3%) were in age group of 25 - < 35 years. And in addition for lucky outcomes that the mother working status in the current study were 85% of the sample from gathering of 96 out of 113 were not working which considered the majority of the them incorporated into the review which capricious with a study at Egypt exhibit less than

60% of the moms were working⁽¹²⁾, while another study showed that by far most of the mothers were not working & stated that whenever mother occupied their children was exposed to many types of intentional injuries according to their age group⁽¹³⁾. The analysts' conviction that mother's level of training and work could be variables that influence the wellbeing related conduct of the moms with their children ⁽¹⁴⁾.

Children prone to get various minor and major health problems because of such un purposeful mischance which lead to impairment of physical and intellectual capacities in this way, The mother ought to think about the home security requirements for under five children since moms are normally the parental figures and will be at home with the child in highly protective and preventive measures environment, while a previous study reported that the most as often as possible hazard component of under-five home accidents was the range of fall in the home and predominantly happened in the rooms⁽¹⁵⁾. The present review show that quarter of the sample 29.2% as 33 inside gathering of 52-57 score of poor knowledge with ideal level compared with the highest level of good scored between 70-75 review, while another study which assess knowledge and practice of mothers towards accidents among children less than five years in rural areas and it revealed that majority 73% of mothers were having normal knowledge with respect to avoidance of minor accidents among children as well as(74.5%) of moms reported fragmented learning and (14.5%) of them were don't have any idea about the reasons for home accidents, while (11.0) of them reported complete knowledge⁽¹⁶⁾. Another review expressed that Children's are inclined to get different minor and major medical issues when raised in inadequately educated care- giver that his review which headed on 50 mother's from Karkala his outcomes demonstrated that about and 16% of the mothers had great knowledge, & 78% of the them were having normal information and 6% had poor level concerning preventive action of under-five accidents⁽¹⁷⁾.

The prevalence of domestic injuries were aggravated by the house condition, for example, the house floor was excessively smooth, risky passageway, untidy objects in houses, electric stuff, hot or burn objects and different issues like chemicals, spoiled food, well or water holder without covers, and so forth a few variables like number of offspring of the family or family financial conditions identified with an expanding rate of home injury ⁽¹⁸⁾ .

Concerning to mother's knowledge with causes of home accidents as appeared in table (3) the present review uncovered that the greater part 78 (69%) of the mothers had moderate knowledge about protection from Poisoning with corrosive and bug spray materials drugs presented at home and followed by moderate level likewise yet less in number on defending their children from suffocation at home although home injuries & falling down while in connection to knowledge in regards to electricity accidents, the greatest majority of the example 81(71.1) exhibit low level of knowledge , and this outcomes upheld by ⁽¹²⁾ that the maximum percent of the respondent reported that falling is the accomplished accidents among their children; followed by cut injuries; these may be identified with the need of mothers to have knowledge and safety practices regarding the child's developmental problems as regard accidents.

Other certain descriptive study titled (Knowledge and Practices Relating To Domestic Accident among Mothers of Pre-School Children in Ibadan) conducted on 756 moms chose randomly from Four hundred and thirty-two were chosen from 8 inward center groups, 216 from 4 short lived groups and 198 from 2 peripheral groups and it

observed that The high proficiency level among the respondents might be an impression of the enhanced literacy level in Nigeria and in addition the arrangement of free basic education at the elementary school level. The high level of knowledge of domestic accidents recorded among the study population is consistent with that of a study present by ⁽¹³⁾ where mothers considered themselves to be being proficient about the causes and hazard figures and in addition how to counteract wounds. The high level of mother's knowledge in this study did not however impact how intently they direct their children as despite everything they encountered housing accidents. This could be because of the fact that the mothers couldn't control the circumstance prompting to the accidents as documented by ⁽¹⁴⁾ where mothers reported that they were not generally in the circumstance to prevent the injuries due to conditions beyond their control.

Analysis of association between mother's knowledge with certain socio-demographical data that demonstrated no association particularly with their ages and level of education while ⁽¹⁹⁾ demonstrated that their insight enhances as they getting older or have more children. This could be clarified by mothers increasing more involvement with age and while having more children moreover Mothers' knowledge of injury prevention was appeared to be inside out with their years of education, this is exceptionally interesting and might be clarified by the way that highly educated mothers are usually employed and absent from the home for a lot of time during the day. This makes children more prone to accidents and mothers may turn out to be less intense or excessively learn with, making it impossible to find out about preventive action strategies.

Quasi-experimental research design was accepted on an convenient example of 100 mothers by ⁽¹²⁾ resulted in highly statistical significant correlations were found between mothers' age and their level of education,, and this is disagreeing with the consequences of the present study, it likewise expressed by a study that The performs of mothers towards the children home accidents were expanded better with expanding educational level and the older mother was the better practice if there should arise an occurrence of home accidents. ⁽²⁰⁾ These outcomes can be identified with the impact of reassuring strategies and can be fluctuated by variables, for example, mothers' perceptions and past experience in addition to the presence of supportive family members.

Conclusion

Although home accidents are a common problem among preschool children, The study reveals quarter of the sample had moderate knowledge with optimum level contrasted and few of them have poor knowledge regarding to accidents avoidance of kids under five as well as no correlation between mother's knowledge with their age and education. So individuals ought to be instructed and made mindful about accidents preventive measures among infant and toddlers and other age groups through various means, for example, media which may keep from accidents.

Recommendations:

1. Increase public attentiveness with respect to home accidents through broad communications.
2. Health education program for mothers about safe housing condition ought to be held in MCHC

3. Health education program about explanations for home accidents, medical aid managements and technique for avoidance into the educational modules at various levels.

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