

STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAM ON THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PREVENTION OF BURNS AMONG THE MOTHERS OF TODDLERS

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Abstract

A study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on the knowledge regarding prevention of burns among the mothers of toddlers at Valmiki Nagar of Indore. A pre- experimental research approach using one group pre-test posttest design was adopted for the study. The sample comprised of 30 mothers. In this one group pre-test and post test design, only one group was observed before and after the manipulation or intervention. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the samples. A structured questionnaire was developed for data collection. The Reliability of the tool was calculated using Split half method, Karl Pearson's correlation formula found that tool was reliable $r=0.81$. The study indicated that 76.67% respondents scored good knowledge in the posttest. There was highly significant association between the pretest knowledge scores and the educational status of mothers. The 't' test value ($t_{29}=5.016$, $p\leq 0.001$ level) showed that there was a highly significant difference between pre-test and post- test knowledge score. There was a felt need of safety devices like play pen/ barrier to be arranged for the needful families and hence this was done. The study concluded that structured teaching program is effective in increasing the knowledge of mothers about prevention of burn in toddlers and using various safety measures like play pen or barrier, further helps the families in preventing accidental burns in toddlers.

Keywords: Structured Teaching Program (STP), Prevention of Burn, Toddlers, Playpen.

Background

When it comes to pediatric burns, many parents have a false sense of security. According to the **National SAFE KIDS Campaign and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**, burn injuries remain the leading cause of accidental death in the home for children 14 and under. Severe burns in children can result in prolonged suffering, disability, disfigurement, and in impaired physical and mental development (**Peleg, S. Goldman, F & Sikron 2005**). The mortality rate was higher in infants and toddlers, age 0 to 2.9 years, compared with children and adolescents, age 3 to 17 years (**Barrow, R. E., 2005**). An intense and focused burn prevention campaign to educate the general population about dangerous etiological factors will decrease the incidence of

paediatric burns (**Verma, S.S., Srinivasan, S. & Vartak A.M., 2007**).

Need of the Study

There were several reasons which led to conducting this community based study but the most influential one was, the investigator's visit to the aganwadi at Valmiki Nagar. During the routine talks to several mothers, the common fact that was observed by the investigator, was high incidence of burn injuries mostly in toddlers. Some of the mothers used to tie their children with rope while doing their daily works. Inadequate knowledge led to burn injuries in children. It was also noticed that even educated mothers due to various factors specially work load and carelessness often left their children unattended which led to burn injuries. Hence the researcher selected the important area of prevention of burn in toddlers for the research study.

Problem Statement

"A pre experimental study to assess the effectiveness of

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