

A Study to Compare the Effectiveness of Child to Child approach vs Researcher to Child Approach on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Accidents among Children in Selected Schools, Chennai District

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How to cite this article:

Leelavathy / A Study to Compare the Effectiveness of Child to Child approach vs Researcher to Child Approach on Knowledge Regarding Prevention of Accidents among Children in Selected Schools, Chennai District/Community and Public Health Nursing. 2023;8(3):107-109.

Abstract

The study was done to determine the effectiveness of child to child approach vs researcher to child approach on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents. An experimental research design was used in this study. 50 school childrens were selected by simple random method based on inclusion criteria. Demographic data was collected by structured interview method. Structured teaching method about prevention of accident given on the children. The data collected by the investigator was analyzed using frequency, percentage, SD, Paired't' test, Unpaired't' test & chi square test.

Keywords: Compare; Effectiveness; Child to child approach; Researcher to child approach; Prevention of Accidents.

INTRODUCTION

Health education to school children in their formative age is the most effective method for protection and promotion of their health.¹ Primary school children are more open minded and are likely to be receptive to change in ideas and agreeable to modifications of their habits. Health education of school children can be carried out in different ways and settings, through formal and informal teaching

in school.² Innovative approaches to education for health are essential to gain the interest, support, involvement and commitment of student.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

Quasi experimental factorial design (Two experimental group pre and post).

Setting: Govt. primary school, madipakkam and taramani, chennai (D).

Participant: 50 children were fulfilling the inclusion criteria they were selected by simple random sampling technique. Duration of study was 30 days.

Method: 25 children in experimental group-I and 25 children in experimental group-II. Experimental group 1 is considered as child to child approach and experimental group 2 is considered as researcher to

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Received on: 31-07-2023

Accepted on: 01-09-2023

child approach.³ Pre-test and post-test assessment done with structured interview method, to assess the level of knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children.

RESULTS

From the findings of the study it can be concluded that the highest percentage of percentage of preschool children were in the age group of 8 years. Most of the male children have uneducated fathers & mothers, and absent of previous knowledge regarding prevention of accidents.⁴ Significant difference between

experimental group-I and II, pre and post scores on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children, the Paired 't' test value for experimental group I were 11.08 and experimental group-II were 16.01. ($p < 0.05$). Significant difference between experimental I & II group post test scores on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children, the Unpaired 't' test value was 4.7. ($p < 0.05$). In experimental group-I post test score was 95% & in experimental group-II post test score was 91%. It reveals the difference of 4%.⁵ No significant association between the post test scores on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children in experimental group-I and II with their demographic variables ($P > 0.05$).⁶

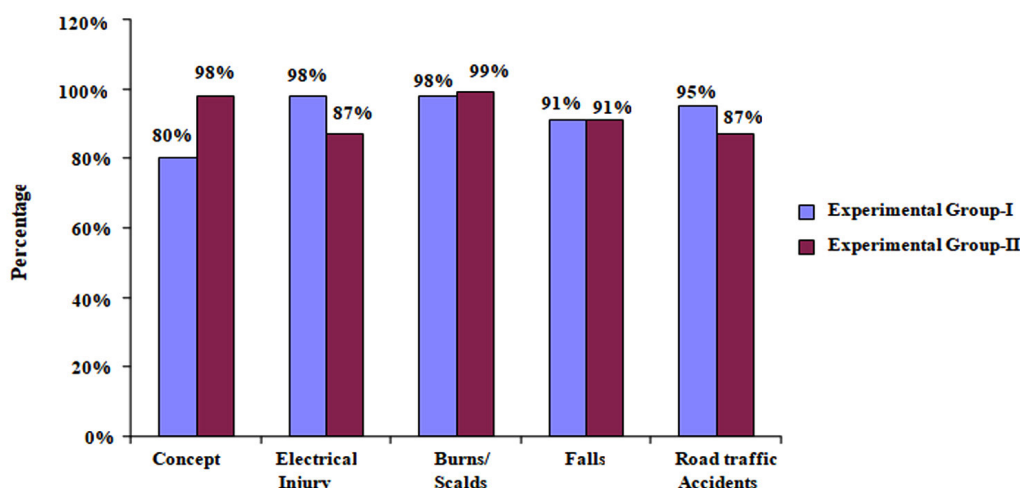


Fig. 1: Bar diagram shows that the area wise comparison of post-test Scores in experimental group-I & II.

Table 1: Area wise comparison of mean, SD and mean percentage of experimental group-I and II post test scores of knowledge regarding prevention of accidents.

N=50

Areas	Post-test	Post Test						Difference in mean (%)
		Experimental Group-I			Experimental Group-II			
		Mean	SD	Mean (%)	Mean	SD	Mean (%)	
Concept	2	1.76	0.43	80	1.96	0.19	98	18
Electrical Injury	5	4.88	0.33	98	4.36	0.76	87	11
Burns/Scalds	6	5.88	1.33	98	5.92	0.39	99	1
Falls	4	3.64	0.56	91	3.64	0.56	91	0
Road traffic accidents	7	6.64	0.56	95	6.08	0.55	87	8
Total	24	22.8	0.57	95	21.96	0.69	91	4

Comparison of experimental group-I and II post test mean, SD and mean percentage scores depicts that in experimental group-I the highest mean score was (4.88 ± 0.33 & 5.88 ± 1.33) which is 98% of the maximum scores on the area of electrical injury & burns and scalds. It is showing that difference

of 11% and 1%. In experimental group-I lowest mean score was (1.76 ± 0.43) which is 80% on the area of concept, where as in experimental group-II the mean score was (1.96 ± 0.19) which is 98%. It is showing that difference of 18%.⁷

DISCUSSION

Overall mean percentage in experimental group I post-test score was 95% & post-test mean percentage in experimental group-II was 91%. It reveals the difference of 4%.

No significant association between the post test scores on knowledge regarding prevention of accidents among children in experimental group-I and II with their demographic variables (age, gender, father's education, mother's education, attendance status and previous knowledge) ($P>0.05$).

CONCLUSION

Child to child approach and researcher to child approach can be used in the structured teaching method regarding prevention of accidents among children. Child to child approach was effective than researcher to child approach in prevention of accidents among children.⁸

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