A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Wound Care Practices Among Mothers of Under Five Children in Dandupalaya Village

Tanuja M C
Asst. Professor, SDUCON, Tamaka, Kolar, Karnataka, India

Corresponding Author
E-Mail Id: tanuja.monyanu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Statement of the Problem

"A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding wound care practice among mothers of under-five children in Dandupalya village." Children are the future of every country, and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety. Since India's independence, continuous efforts have been made to improve children's status. Fragile, helpless, and innocent, an infant enters the world utterly dependent on each caretaker. You take steps to keep it safe from the moment you see it. Although the surroundings should be a haven for the child, it can sometimes be dangerous. In the modern world, homes and playgrounds are not the only places where danger exists—both in developed and developing nations. Every year thousands of children die or are permanently disabled due to accidental injuries. Children under the age of five often have high rates of injuries due to their natural curiosity, impulsivity, and drive to learn new abilities. Children imitate adult behavior from an early age. Thus, proper care and attention are to be taken by the mothers of under-five children as the mothers are the first-hand caregiver for the children.

Objectives

- *To gauge mothers of children under five's level of awareness about wound care procedures.*
- *To ascertain the relationship between relevant knowledge and particular demographic factors.*

Methodology

A research approach adopted for the study was descriptive survey approach and the research adopted was non- experimental research design.

It is a non-probability sampling method and the data was collected through structured interview questionnaire Method. The numbers of sample were 30. The results were described by using descriptive and inferential statistical analysis.

Results

Most of the mother belongs to age group of 25-35 years (60%). All of the mothers were belongs to Hindu religion (100%), 46.66% of the samples completed high school , 30% higher secondary, 16.6% primary and higher primary and 6.66% samples completed in degree and above.83.33% of the mothers are unemployed while the rest 16.66% mothers are employed, 66.66% have middle status 30% have low status and 3.33% have high status. 60% of the samples belong to nuclear family and 40% joints family.

Regarding housing condition, 63.33% have good housing condition and 36.66% have poor housing condition. 53.33% of the samples consist of 2 children, 26.66% consist of 1 child and 20% consist of 3 children and above. It is observed that 96.66% had got previous injury. In relation to number of injury, 56.66% had got 1 times, The overall knowledge score was found as 80% inadequate and 20% moderate.

Keywords: *Wound care, knowledge, injuries, children*

INTRODUCTION

"Today's Children are the Future of Tomorrow's Nation."

Children are the future of every country and all societies strive to ensure their health and safety since India's independence continuous efforts have been made to improve the status of the children. [1]. An infant is defenseless, fragile, and innocent when they are born, and they rely entirely on their caregivers. You take action to protect it as soon as you see it. The surroundings can occasionally be perilous even though they should be a child's secure haven. In the modern world, homes and playgrounds are not the only places where danger can be found—both in developed and developing nations. Accidental injuries cause hundreds of children's deaths or lasting disabilities every year. Because of their natural curiosity, impulsivity, and drive to learn new abilities, as well as the fact that they mimic adult behavior from an early age, injuries are a leading cause of death for children between the ages of one and five. Mothers with children under five years old should therefore provide their children with the necessary care and attention, as they are the children's primary caregivers.[2]

NEED FOR STUDY

India constitutes about 39% children and 61% adults. All the children are at risk for injury because of their normal curiosity, impulsiveness and desire to master new skills and children initiate about behavior from an early age. While there are always risks in life, most injuries can be avoided by taking common sense precautions around the house. The most common cause of hospital visits in the 1–5 year age range is injuries. About 40.6% under fives are more prone to injuries. Among them 2% is animal bite, 8% burn, 4%wound, falls is 72% and others 14%. The first five years are considered a critical period of life where child learn to investigate and react with the surrounding and they move curious more too much. So the injuries among under five children need active intervention.[3]

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

"A descriptive study to assess the knowledge regarding wound care practices among mothers of under five children in Dandupalaya village."

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the knowledge regarding wound care practices among mothers of under five children.
- To determine the association between related knowledge and selected demographic variables.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION[4-8]

Assess

It is the organized systematic and continuous process of collecting data from mothers of under five children regarding wound care practices.

Knowledge

In this study, it refers to the awareness and understanding regarding wound care practices as assessed by structured questions.

Wound Care
Wound care refers to the specific type of treatment for laceration, bites, burns, puncture wounds and animal bite.

Practice
In this study, practice refers to the implementation of any wound care techniques by the under-five mothers.

Mothers of Under Five Children
The mothers who have the children ranging from 0-5years are known as mothers of under five children.

Descriptive Study
A thought, description and documentation aspect of a situation happens naturally without the manipulation or control of variable.

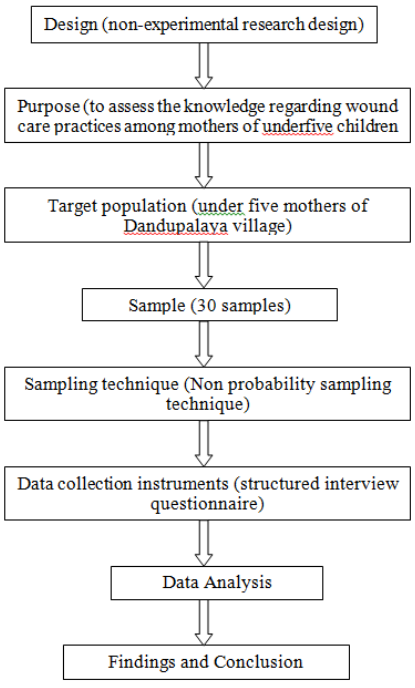
METHODOLOGY

Methodology of research indicates the general pattern of organizing the procedure for gathering valid ad reliable data for the problems under investigation. The methodology is the most important part of research as it is the framework for conducting the study. This chapter comprises of the research approach used, research design, setting of the study used, population, sample selection, sampling technique, development and description of the tool, method of data collection and plan for data analysis. The study conducted was to assess the knowledge of wound care practices in mothers of under five children in Dandupalaya village.

Research Approach
In the view of the nature of the problem selected for the study and the objectives to be accomplished, a descriptive survey approach was considered an appropriate research approach for the present study.

Research Design
Research design is the theoretical structure in which research is directed and its complete plan for attaining answers to questions or for testing the investigation hypothesis. The investigation design adopted for the current study was non-experimental research design.

SCHEMATIC REEPRESENTATION OF RESEARCH DESIGN[9-12]



Setting of the Study
The study was conducted in Dandupalaya village, Hosakote rural, Bangalore.

Population
The population in the study consists of underfive mothers of Dandupalaya village, Hosakote rural, Bangalore.

Sample Size
The sample size for the present study is 30 underfive mothers of Dandupalaya village, Hosakote rural, Bangalore.

Sampling Technique
The sampling technique used in this study is the non-probability sampling technique.

Research Tools and Technique
The method and procedure employed for collection of data are called techniques and the instruments used are tools. In this study the tools used is the structures interview questionnaire.

Development of Tool
The tool was developed on the basis of the objectives of the study and it was developed by using information obtained from the structured interview questionnaire method.

Description of the Tool
The questionnaire method consists of two parts.
Part I: This part consist of demographic variables like age, religion, education level, working status, sociolect-economic status, family type, housing condition, number of children, previous injury and frequency of injury.
Part II: It consists of 18 multiple choice questions.

Score inteRpretation
Part I: Demographic variables are categorized
Part II: It consists of 18 multiple choice questions related to knowledge on wound care
Practice among mothers of under five children.

Validity of the Tool
It is the assessment of an instrument ability to measure what are suppose to measure.

Reliability
Reliability is the degree of consistency with which it measures the attribute it is suppose to measure. Reliability was established by split half method using the spear man's brown prophecy formula.

$R= 2r/1+r$
Where, R= reliability of co-efficient of correlation of whole test
r= reliability of co-efficient of half test

Data Collection Procedure:
Nature of the study was clarified to the under five mothers and the investigator sure the confidentiality of the data collected. The data was collected on 21/10/17 through non-probability sampling technique by structured interview questionnaire method.

Plan of Data Analysis
The data obtained was analyzed in terms of achieving the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Statistical Analysis of the Data
- Frequency and percentage to be used for the analysis of demographic variables.
- Calculation of mean and mean percentage.
- Application of chi-square test to find out the association between the knowledge score and demo graphical variables.

ANALYSIS AND INTEPRETATION

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data collected from 30 under five mothers to assess their knowledge regarding wound care practices

The aim of the analysis was to reduce, organize and give meaning to data. The data collected from 30 mothers was tabulated, analyzed and interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge regarding wound care practices among mothers of under five children.
- To determine the association between related knowledge and selected demographic variables.

PRESENTATION OF DATA[13-15]

To begin with, the data was entered in a master sheet for tabulation and statistical processing. The findings were presented under the following sections:

Section 1: Analysis of demographic variables

Section 2: Question wise distribution of knowledge score

Section 3: Aspect wise distribution of mean knowledge score

Section 4: Association between the knowledge score and demographic variables

Table 1: *Analysis of Demographic Variables.*

S No	Characteristics	Category	Respondents number	respondents%
1	Mother ‘s age	• <25 years • 25-35 years • 35-45 years • >45 years	11 18 1 0	36.6% 60% 3.33% 0
2	Religion	• Hindu • Muslim • Christian • Others	30 0 0 0	100%
3	Education level	• illiterate • primary and higher primary • high school • higher secondary • degree and above	0 5 14 9 2	0 16.66% 46.66% 30% 6.66%
4	Working status	• employed • unemployed	5 25	16.66% 83.335
5	Socio- economic status	• high • middle • low	1 20 9	3.33% 66.66% 30%
6	Family type	• joint • nuclear • extended	1218 0	40% 60% 0
7	Housing condition	• poor • good	11 19	36.66% 63.3%
8	Number of children	• 1 • 2 • 3 and above	8 16 6	26.66% 53.33% 20%
9	Previous injury	• Yes • No	29 1	96.66% 3.33%

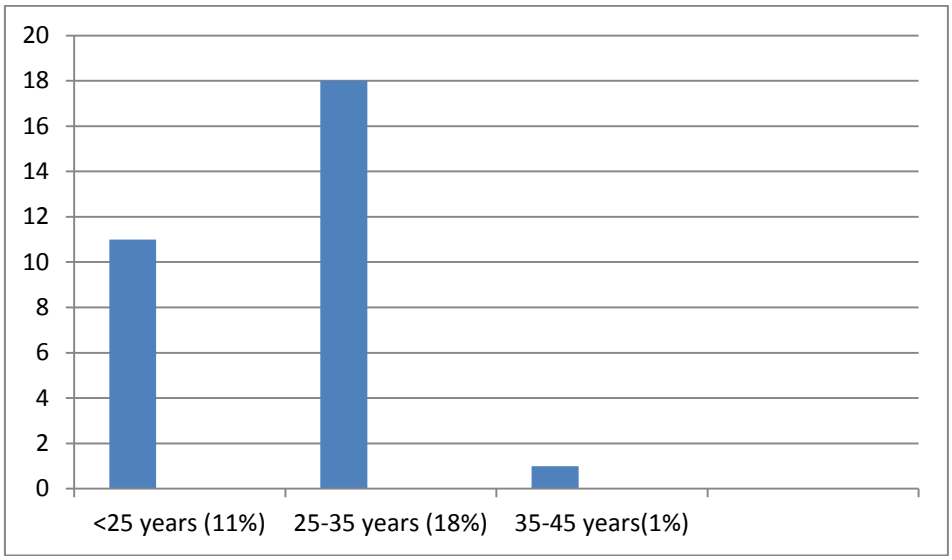
10	Number of injury	• 1 • 2 • 3 • >3	17 9 1 3	56.66% 30% 3.33% 10%

RESULTS

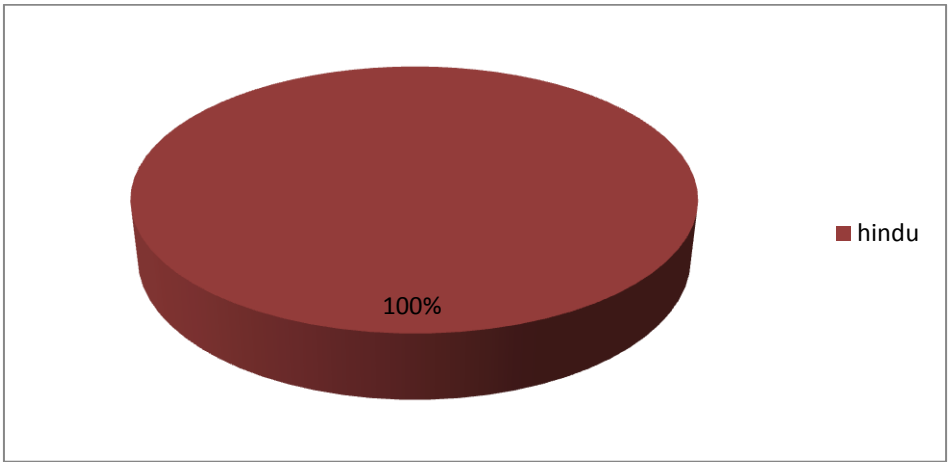
- The age results indicate that majority of respondents of 60% belongs to the age group of 25-35 years. This was followed by 36.6% of respondents in age group of <25 years and 3.33% in the age group 35-45 years.
- In relation to the religion the above table depicts that 100% of the samples belonged to Hindu religion.
- The table number 3 reveals that 46.66% of the samples completed high school, 30% higher secondary, 16.6% primary and higher primary and 6.66% samples completed in degree and above.
- 83.33% of the mother is unemployed while the rest 16.66% mothers are employed.
- The above table depicts that 66.66% have middle status 30% have low status and 3.33% have high status.
- 60% of the samples belong to nuclear family and 40% joints family.
- Regarding housing condition, 63.33% have good housing condition and 36.66% have poor housing condition.
- 53.33% of the samples consist of 2 children, 26.66% consist of 1 child and 20% consist of 3 children and above.
- It is observed that 96.66% had got previous injury while rest 3.3% had never got injury.
- In relation to number of injury, 56.66% had got 1 times, 30% 2 times 10% had got more than 10 times and 3.33% had got 3 times.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

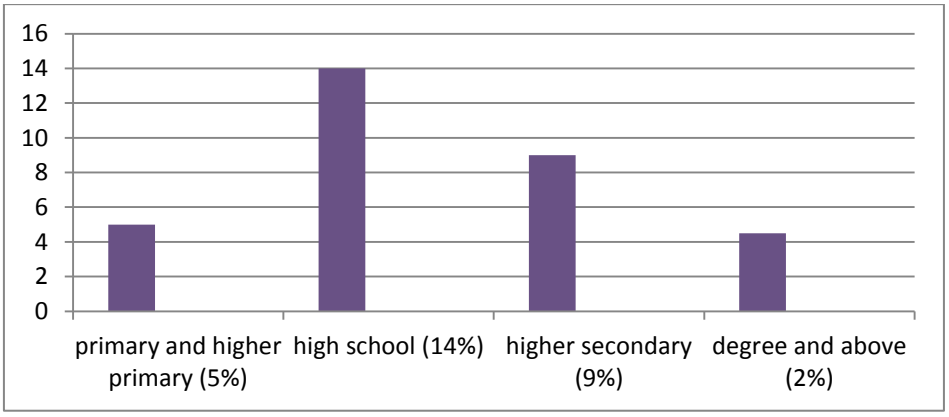
Mothers Age



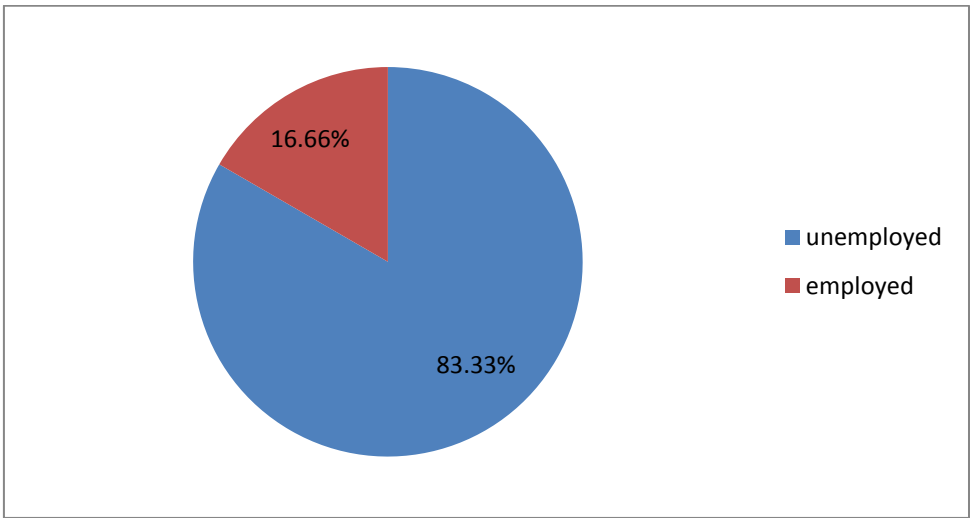
Religion



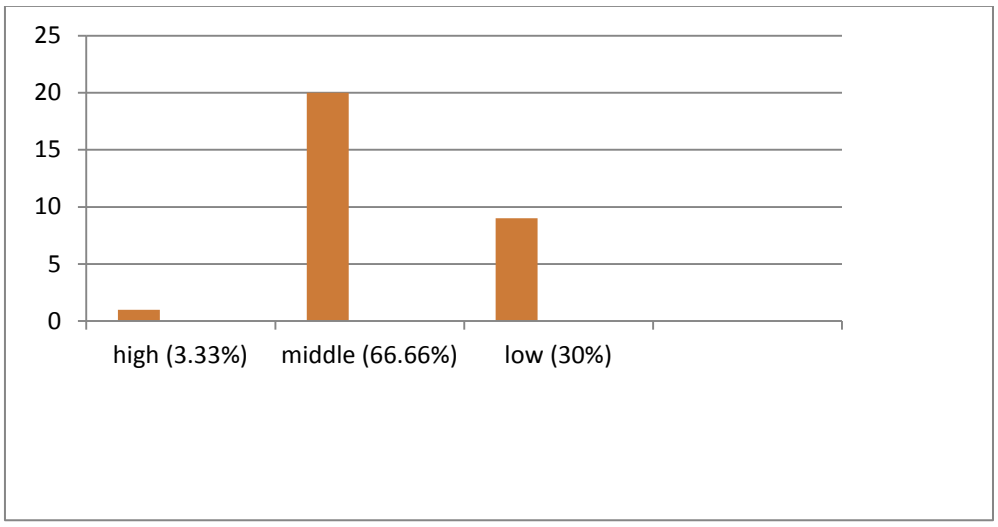
Education Level



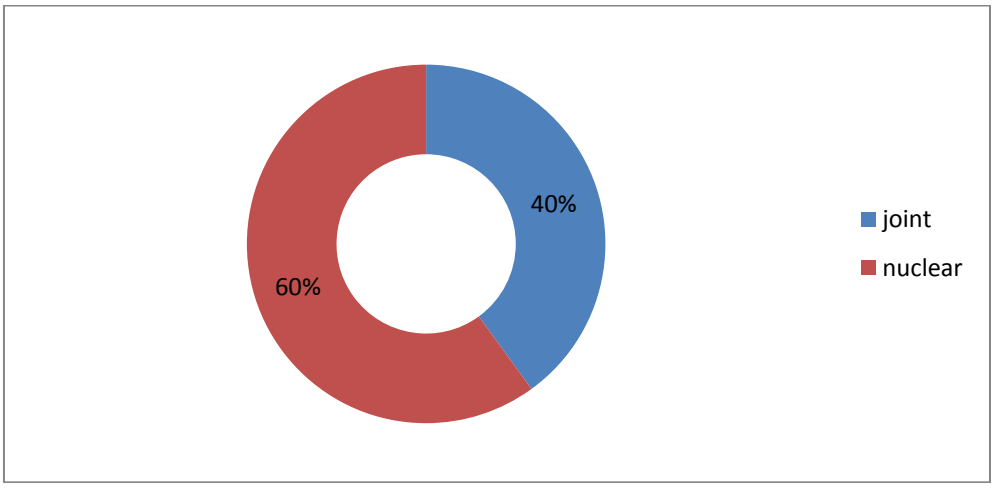
Working Status



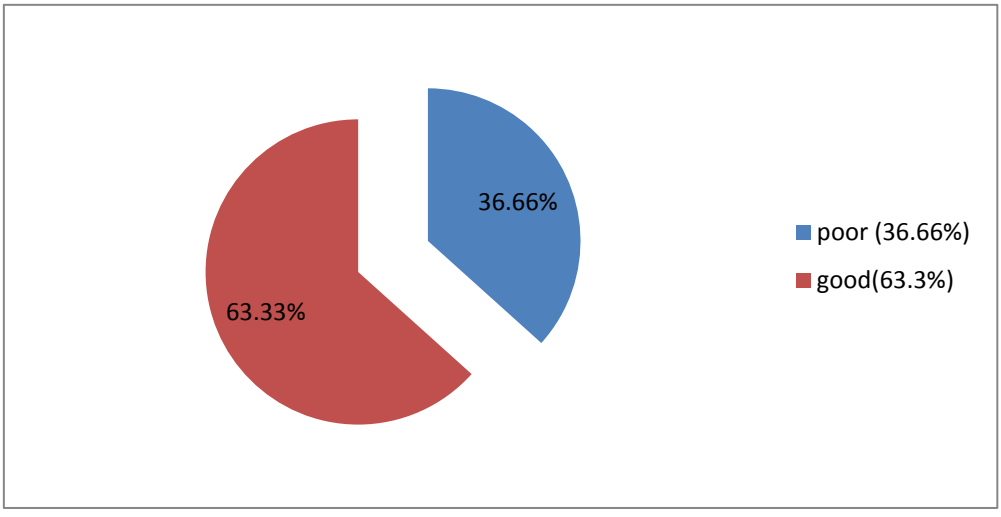
Socio-Economic Status



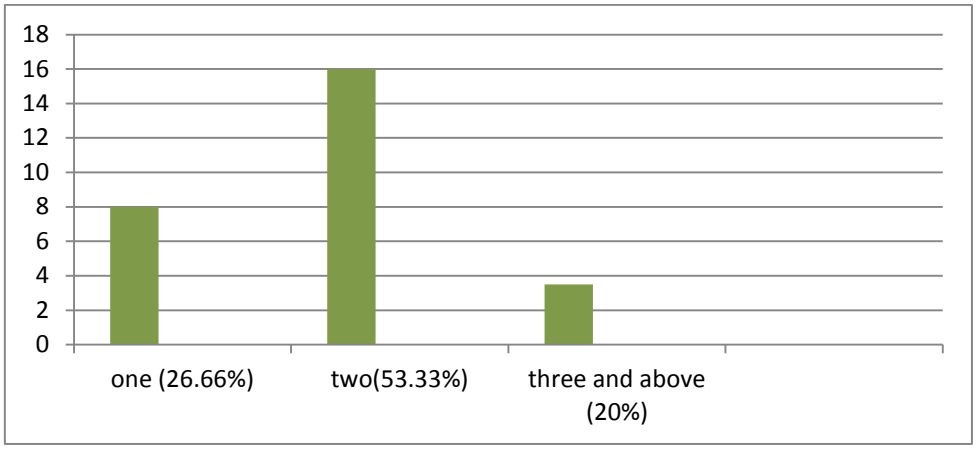
Family Type



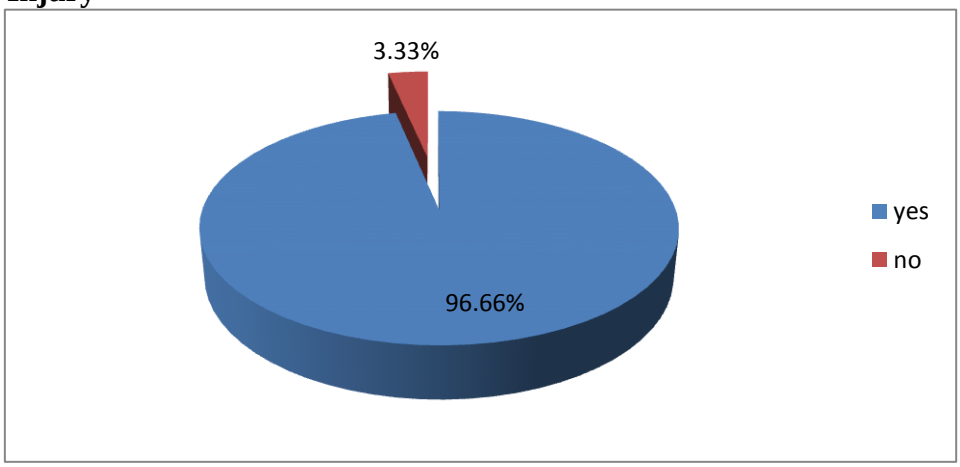
Housing Condition



Number of Children



Previous Injury



Number of Injury

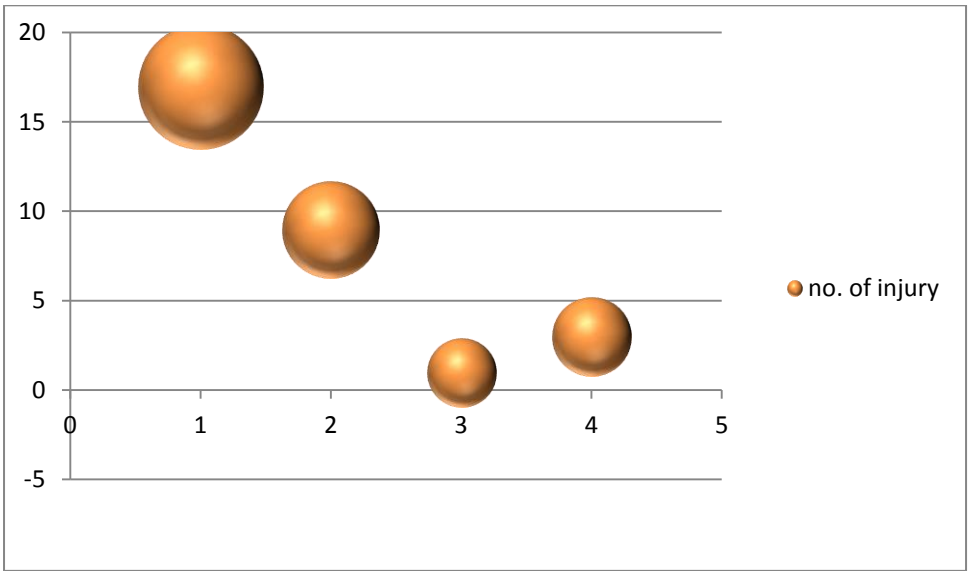
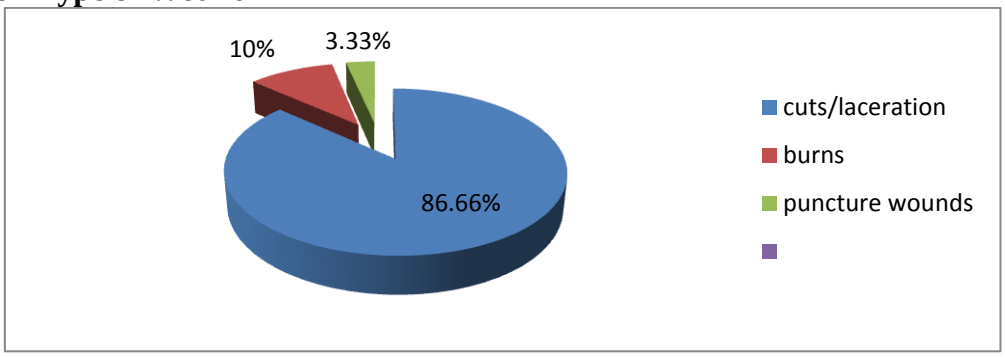


Table 2: *Question Wise Knowledge Score***.**

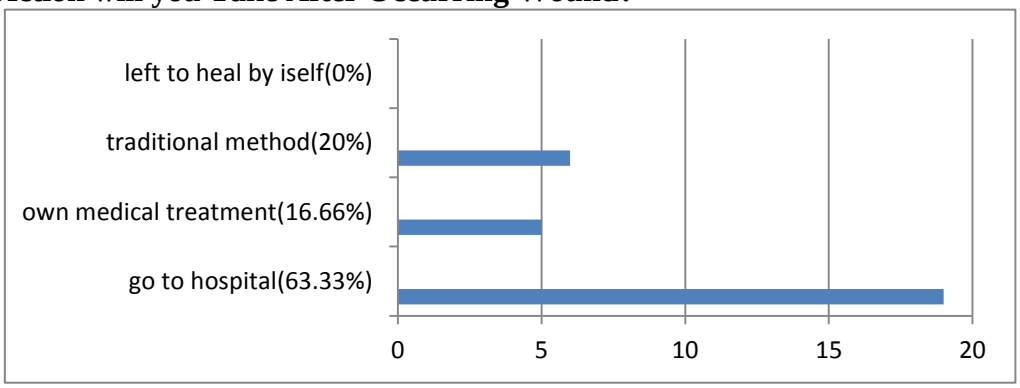
S No	Knowledge questionnaire	Right response		Wrong response	
		score	%	score	%
1	What are the most common types of wound that occurred in your children at home?	26	86.66%	4	13.33%
2	What action will you take after occurring wound?	19	63.33%	11	36.66%
3	Have you heard about first	18	60%	12	40%
4	aids?	5	16.66%	25	83.33%
5	What is laceration?	12	40%	18	60%
6	Which home remedy do you prefer for laceration?	3	10%	27	90%
7	What is the main cause of puncture wound at home?	2	6.66%	28	93.33%
8	What remedy will you use for puncture wound at home?	30	100%	0	0
9	What is the most common animal bite?	7	23.33%	23	76.66%
10	How will you treat the bite?	26	86.66%	4	13.33%
11	What step will you take immediately after snake bite?	7	23.33%	23	76.66%
12	What is the immediate symptom of animal bite?	2	6.66%	28	93.33%
13	What home care measure will you take for honey bee bite?	15	50%	15	50%
14	How will you treat rat bite?	5	16.66%	25	83.33%
15	What do you understand by burns?	5	16.66%	25	83.33%
16	What is the most common cause of burns?	10	33.33%	20	66.66%
17	What will you do for minor burns?	2	6.66%	28	93.33%
18	What home remedy will you prefer for burns?	19	63.33%	11	36.66%
	Which method do you feel is most effective for wound care?				

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONAIRES

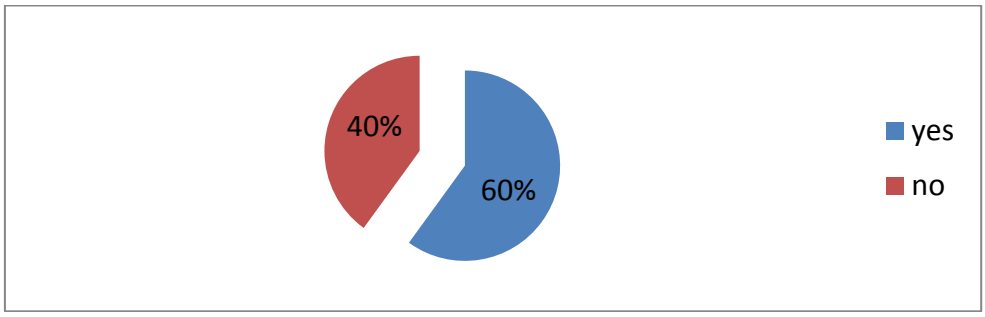
Common Type of Wound



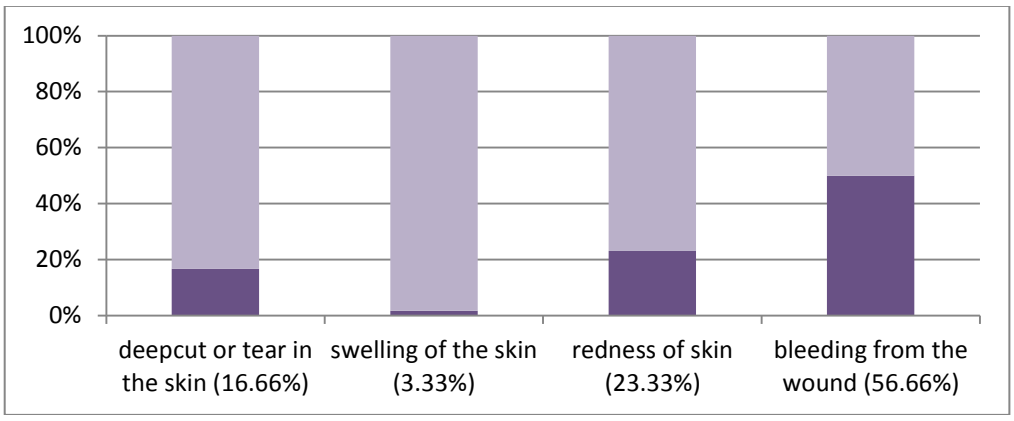
What Action will you Take After Occurring Wound?



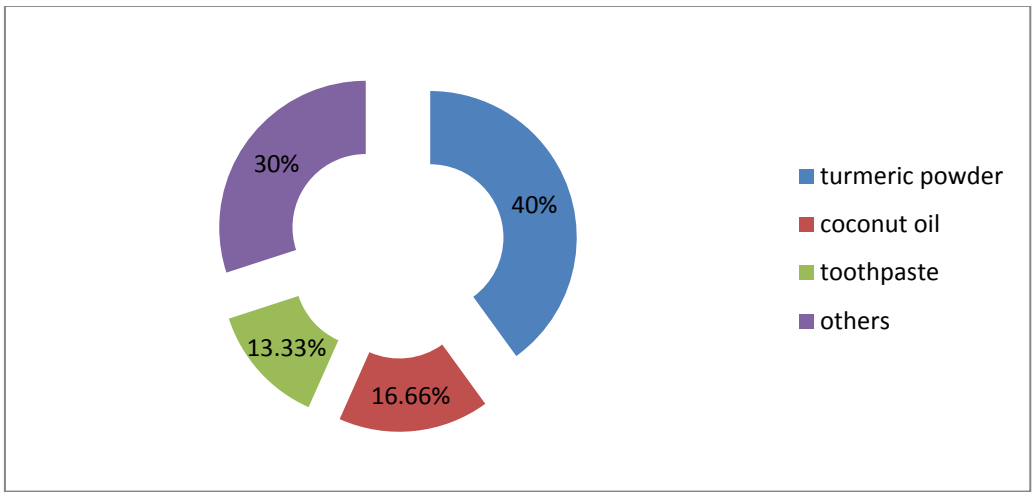
Have you Heard about First Aids?



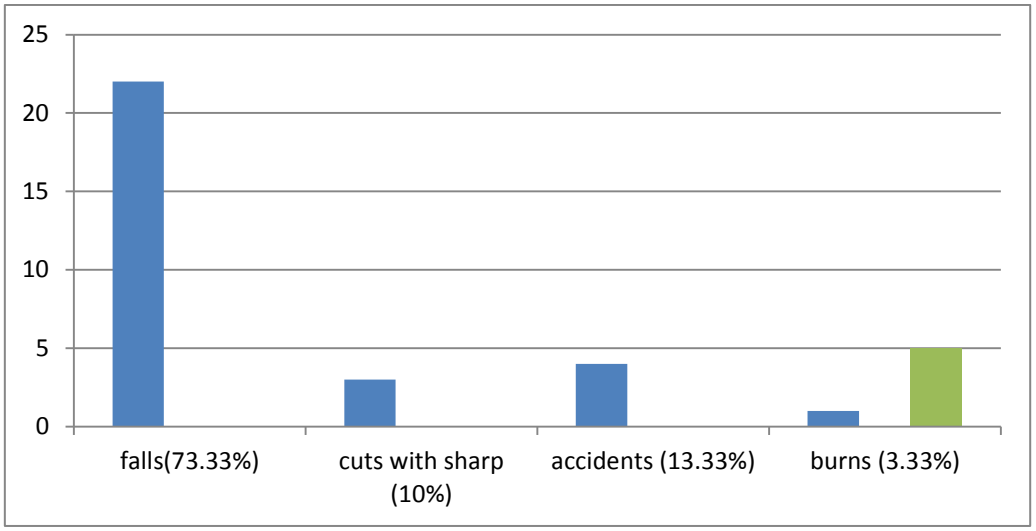
What is Laceration?



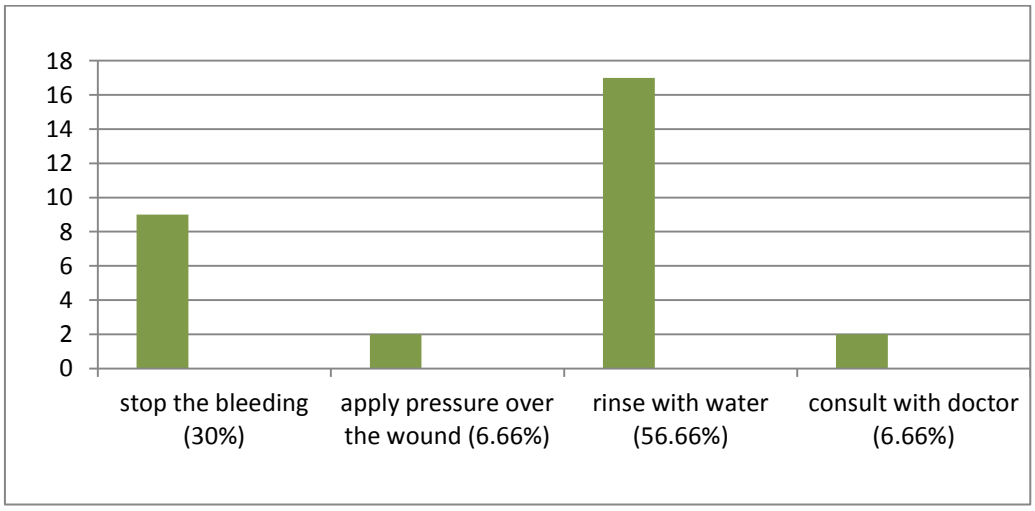
Home Remedy for Laceration?



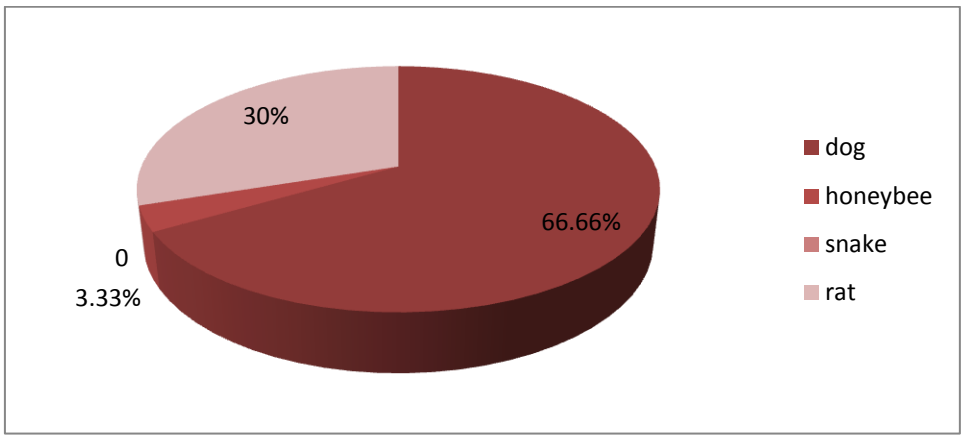
Main Cause of Puncture Wound at Home



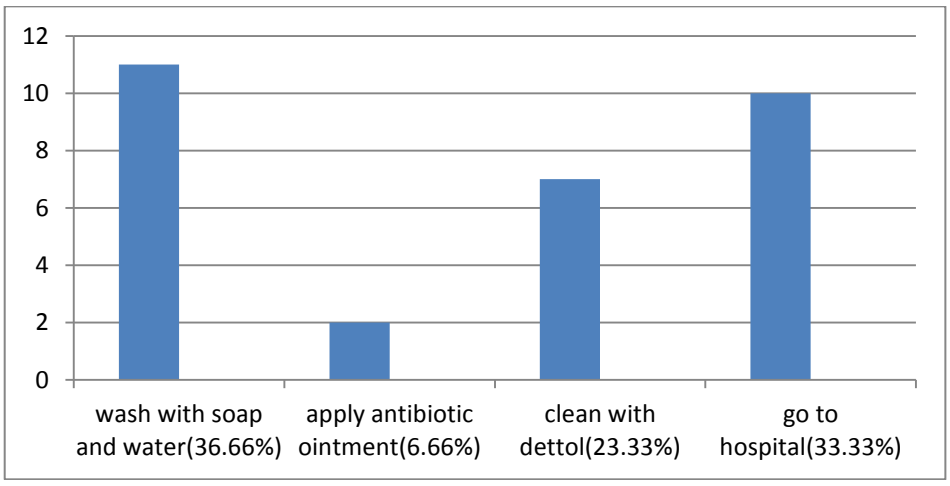
Home Remedy for Puncture Wound



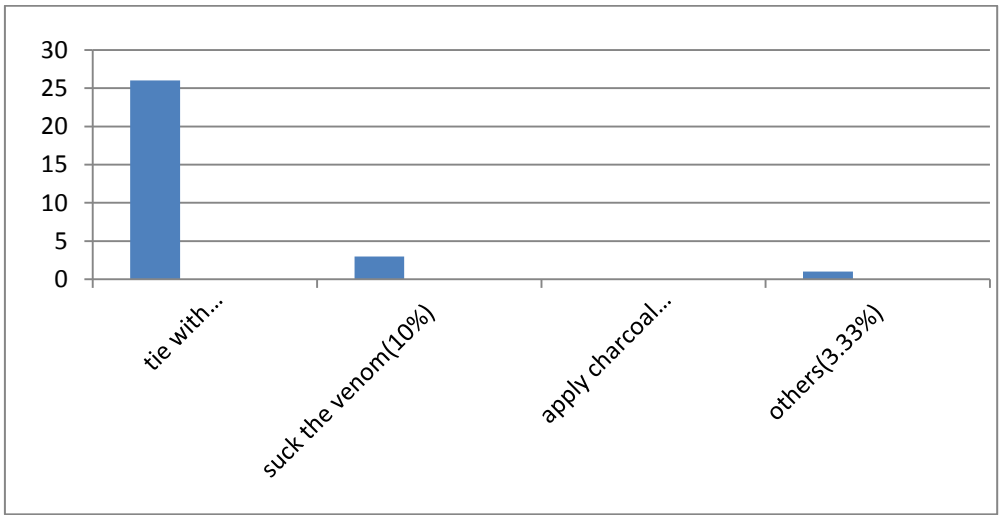
Most Common Animal Bite?



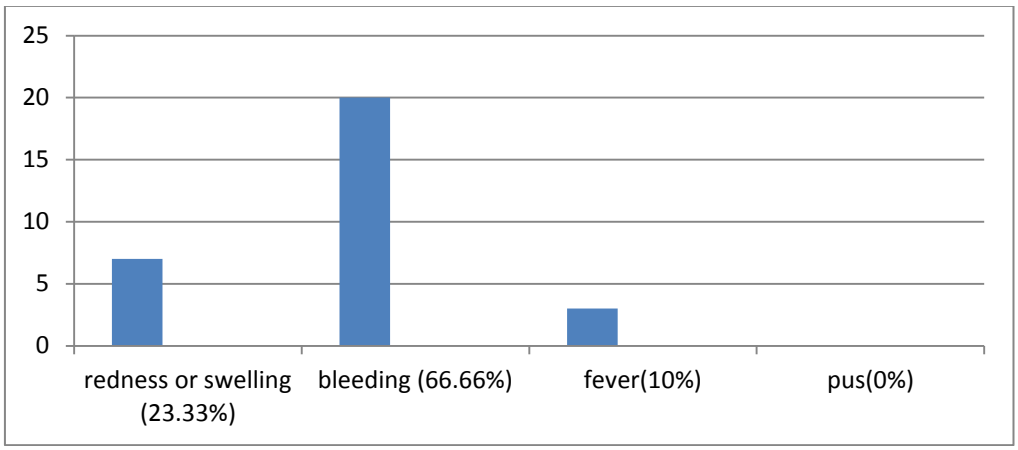
Treatment for Dog Bite?



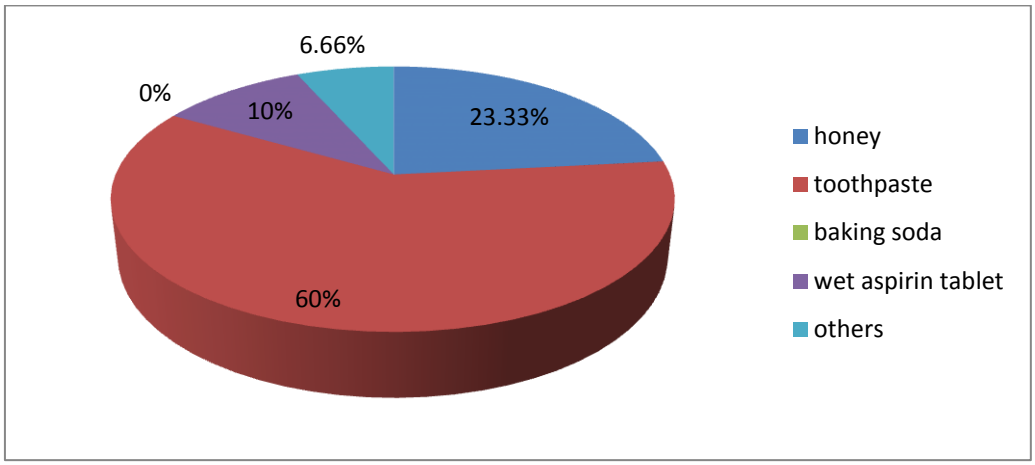
Immediate Step after Snake Bite?



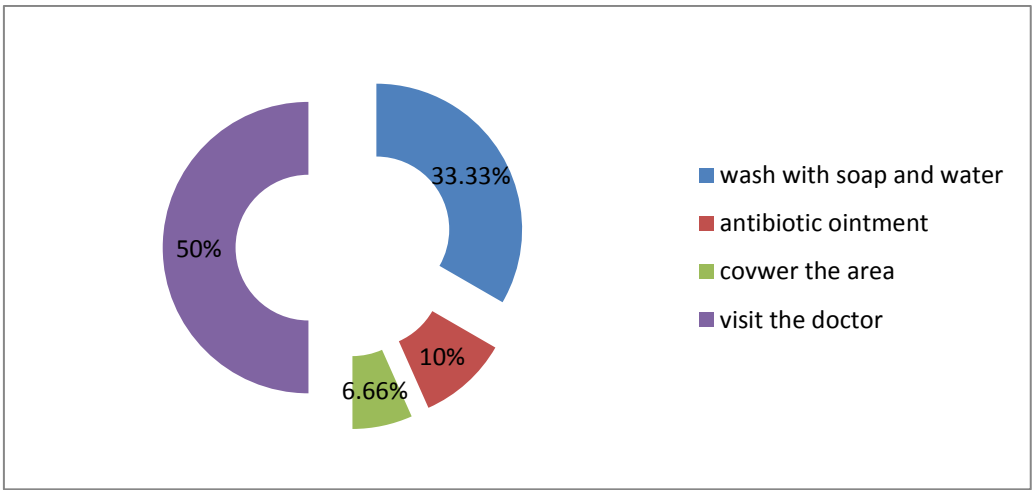
Immediate Symptom of Animal Bite?



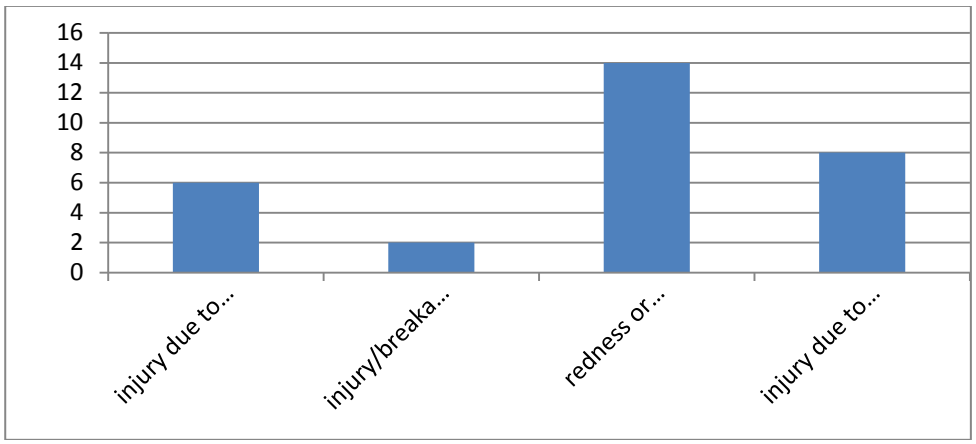
Home Care Measures for Honeybee Bite?



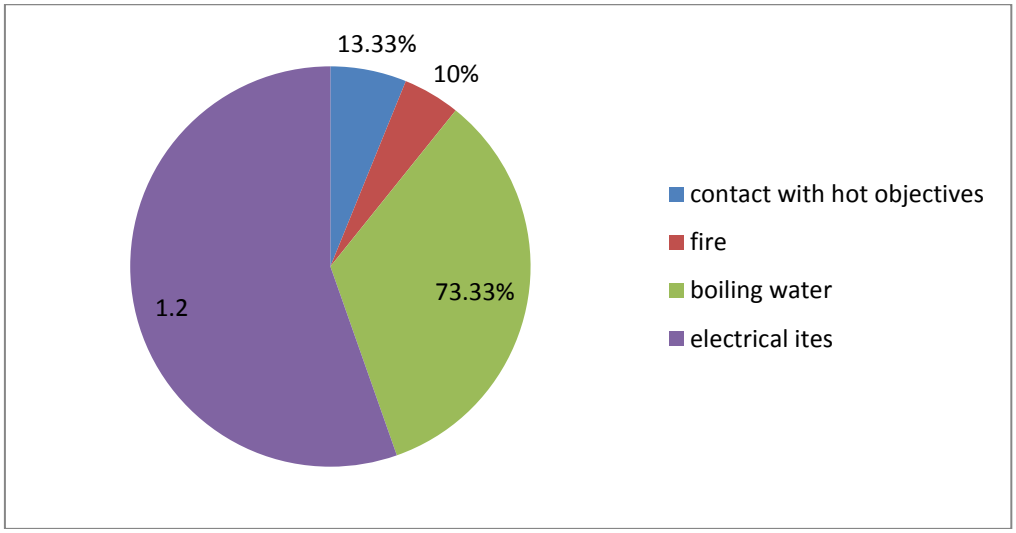
Treatment of Rat Bite?



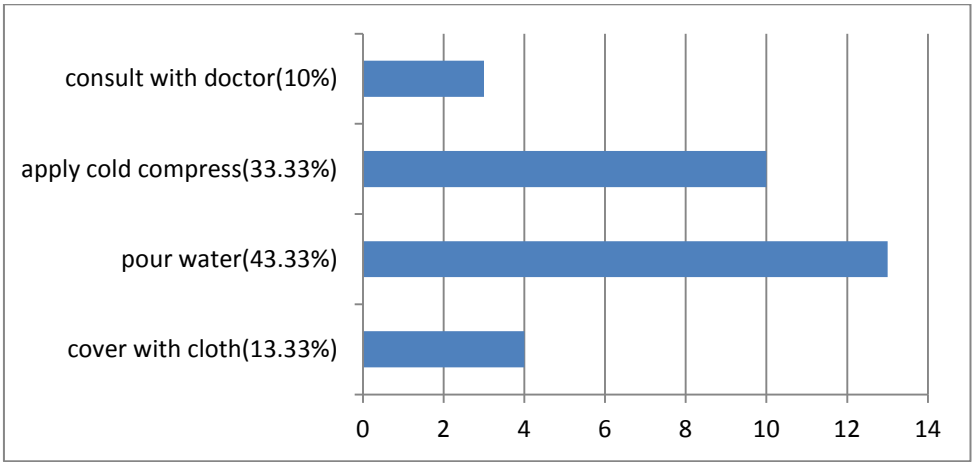
Meaning of Burns?



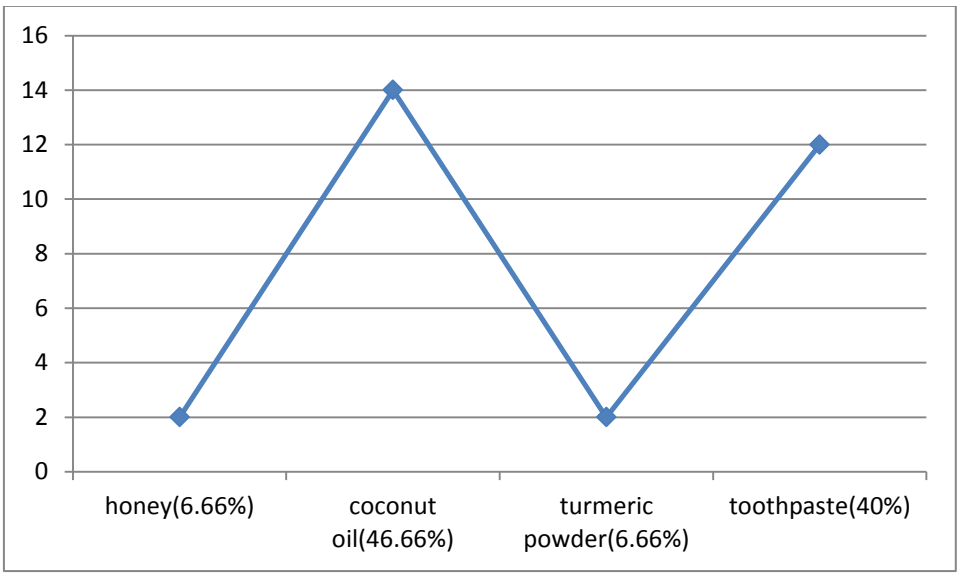
Common Cause of Burn?



Treatment for Minor Burns?



Home Remedy for Burns?



Most Effective Method for Wound Care?

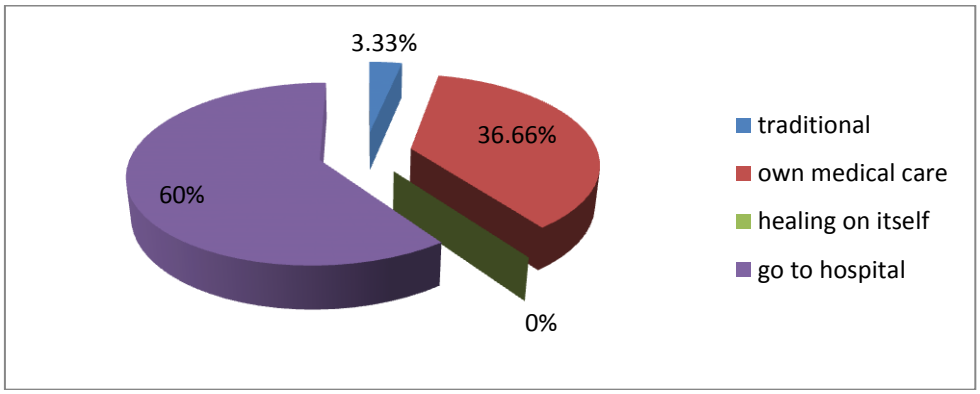


Table 3: *Aspect Wise Distribution of Knowledge Score.*

S.N	Knowledge aspects	Total statements	Maximum score	Knowledge score		
				mean	Mean%	SD
1.	Wound care practices	18	18	9.5	52.77%	5.338

Table 4: *Overall Knowledge Level.*

S.N	Overall knowledge	frequency	Percentage
1.	Inadequate (1-8)	24	80%
2.	Moderate (9-14)	6	20%
3.	Adequate (15-18)	0	0

Table 5: *Association between the Knowledge Score and Demographic Variables.*

S.N	Demographic variables	Sample	Knowledge level of respondents						Chi square (p=value)
			Inadequate		Moderate		Adequate		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1.	Mother's age								X^2=0.328
	<25 years	11	9	81.81	2	18.18	0	0	(p=0.849)
	25-35 years	18	14	77.77	4	22.22	0	0	Not significant for
	35-45 years	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	p<0.05
	>45 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.	Religion								
	Hindu	30	24	80	6	20	0	0	Not applicable
	Muslim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Christian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3.	Educational level								
	Illiterate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X^2=0.546
	Primary and higher primary	5	4	80	1	20	0	0	(p=0.909) Not significant for
	High school	14	11	78.57	3	21.42	0	0	p<0.05
	Higher secondary	9	7	77.77	2	22.22	0	0	
	Degree and above	2	2	100	0	0	0	0	
4.	Working status								X^2=0.0001
	Employed	5	4	80	1	20	0	0	(p=1) not significant for
	Unemployed	25	20	80	5	20	0	0	p<0.05
5.	Socioeconomic status								X^2=0.278
	High								(p=0.870)
	Middle	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	Not significant for
	Low	20	16	80	4	20	0	0	p<0.05
		9	7	77.77	2	22.22	0	0	
6.	Family type								X^2=0.312
	Joint	12	9	75	3	25	0	0	(p=0.576)
	Nuclear	18	15	83.33	3	16.66	0	0	Not significant for
	Extended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	p<0.05
7.	Housing conditions								X^2=0.573
	Poor	11	8	72.72	3	27.27	0	0	(p=0.449)
	Good	19	16	84.21	3	15.78	0	0	Not significant for p<0.05
8.	No. of children								X^2=0.964
	1	8	7	87.5	1	12.5	0	0	(P=0.618)
	2	16	13	81.25	3	18.75	0	0	Not significant for
	3 and above	6	4	66.66	2	33.33	0	0	p<0.05
9.	Previous injury								X^2=0.259
	Yes	29	23	79.31	6	20.68	0	0	(p=0.611)
	No	1	1	100	0	0	0	0	Not significant for p<0.05
10.	No. of injury								
	1	17	13	76.47	4	23.52	0	0	X^2=6.72
	2	9	9	100	0	0	0	0	(p=0.082)
	3	1	0	0	1	100	0	0	Not significant for
	>3	3	2	66.66	1	33.33	0	0	p<0.05

The above table depicts that there is no association between the demographic variables and the knowledge score.

DISCUSSION

In order to find meaningful answers to research questions, the collected data must be processed, analyzed in an orderly and coherent fashion, so that patterns and relationship can be discussed.

The present study was done to assess the knowledge of wound care practices among the mothers of under five children in Dandupalaya village, Hosakote rural, Bangalore. In order to evaluate the mothers of children under five in Dandupalaya village, Hosakote rural, Bangalore, regarding their awareness of wound care practices, a non-experimental research design and descriptive survey approach were used in this study. Thirty under five mothers made up the sample size. The sample was chosen using the non-probability sampling technique. Data collected from the respondents were tabulated, analyzed and interpreted by using descriptive and inferential statistics, based on the formulated objectives of the study.

The findings of the study are discussed under the following sections.

- Analysis of demographic characteristics
- Knowledge of under five mothers
- Association between knowledge scores with the selected demographic variables

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The findings of the study shows that majority of respondents of 60% belongs to the age group of 25-35 years. This was followed by 36.6% of respondents in age group of <25 years and 3.33% in the age group 35-45 years.

- In relation to the religion the above table depicts that 100% of the samples belonged to Hindu religion.
- The table number 3 reveals that 46.66% of the samples completed high school , 30% higher secondary, 16.6% primary and higher primary and 6.66% samples completed in degree and above.
- 83.33% of the mothers are unemployed while the rest 16.66% mothers are employed.
- The above table depicts that 66.66% have middle status 30% have low status and 3.33% have high status.
- 60% of the samples belong to nuclear family and 40% joints family.
- Regarding housing condition, 63.33% have good housing condition and 36.66% have poor housing condition.
- 53.33% of the samples consist of 2 children, 26.66% consist of 1children and 20% consist of 3 children and above.
- It is observed that 96.66% had got previous injury while rest 3.3% had never got injury.
- In relation to number of injury, 56.66% had got 1 times, 30% 2 times 10% had got more than 10 times and 3.33% had got 3 times.

KNOWLEDGE OF UNDERFIVE MOTHERS

The overall knowledge score was found as 80% inadequate and 20% moderate. The mean knowledge score is 9.5 and mean percentage is 52.77%.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE SCORE AND DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

In this study when demographic variables were analyzed, there was no association between knowledge score and demographic variables.

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusions drawn, implications, limitation, suggestion and recommendation. The focus of the

study was to assess the knowledge regarding wound care practice in Dandupalaya village, hoskote rural, Bangalore. 30 samples were drawn from the population using non-probability sampling technique. The data was collected by structured interview questionnaire method and was analyzed and interpreted by applying statistical method. The under five mothers willingly participated in the study.

IMPLICATION

From the findings of the study following implications are stated. The implications of the study are important in the areas in nursing areas of nursing education, practice, administration and research.

Nursing Education

Nursing education plays an important role in preparing the nurses for well being of the people in various areas. The present study has implication on nursing education. The research findings might motivate the personnel to teach youngsters under five years old about wound care.

Nursing Practices

Several implications may be drawn from present study from nursing practice. Healthcare providers, particularly community health nurses, ought to be incentivized to provide moms of children under five with health education on wound care practices.

Nursing Administration

The nursing administrator should take an initiation in creating awareness regarding wound care at home which aids in the promotion of the health. The nurse administrator should also plan for conducting health education programme for mothers through community health nursing.

Nursing Research

Nursing research should be focused on health promotion programmes using various methods for assessing their knowledge and thereby educate them regarding wound care. The nurses can contribute by educating and motivating the mothers regarding effective wound care practices.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The study is limited to under five mothers in Dandupalaya village, Hosakote rural, Bangalore
- The study did not use any control group
- The study assess only practice of under five mothers regarding wound care
- The study was done only on 30 participants. Hence it limits the generalization of the study

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study it is recommended that:

- A similar study may be conducted on large sample for wider generalization
- A similar study can be replicated with control and randomization
- A follow-up study can be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of health education.

SUMMARY

This chapter provides an overall view about the present study to assess the knowledge regarding wound care practices among mothers of under five children and associate the knowledge with the socio-demographic variables. Most of the mother belongs to age group of 25-35 years (60%). All of the mothers were Hindu (100%), 46.66% of the samples completed high school, 30% higher secondary, 16.6% primary and higher primary and 6.66% samples completed in degree and above.83.33% of the mothers are unemployed while the rest 16.66%

mothers are employed, 66.66% have middle status 30% have low status and 3.33% have high status. 60% of the samples belong to nuclear family and 40% joints family. Regarding housing condition, 63.33% have good housing condition and 36.66% have poor housing condition. 53.33% of the samples consist of 2 children, 26.66% consist of 1 child and 20% consist of 3 children and above. It is observed that 96.66% had got previous injury while rest 3.3% had never got injury. In relation to number of injury, 56.66% had got 1 times, 30% 2 times 10% had got more than 10 times and 3.33% had got 3 times. The overall knowledge score was found as 80% inadequate and 20% moderate.

REFERENCE

1. Debnath, M., & Reang, T. (2014). A study to assess the knowledge of rural mothers regarding common domestic childhood injuries and home-safety measures adopted by them in west district of Tripura, India. *Journal of Evolution of Medical and Dental Sciences*, *3*(20), 5522-5528.
2. Sonavane, R. S. (2008). *Knowledge attitude and practice of first aid among women in a rural area* (Doctoral dissertation, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (India)).
3. Abd El-Aty, N. S., Moftah, F. M., Ibrahim, H. D. F., & Hassanen, R. H. (2005). Assessment of knowledge and practice of mothers toward home accidents among children under six years in rural areas in Assiut Governorate (2003). *Ass Univ Bull Environ Res*, *8*, 11-28.
4. Aggarwal, R., Singh, G., & Aditya, K. (2010). Pattern of domestic injuries in a rural area of India. *Internet J Health*, *11*(2), 1-6.
5. Sharma, S. (2022). *Nursing Research and Statistics-E-Book*. Elsevier Health Sciences.
6. Lafta, R. K., Al-Shatari, S. A., & Abass, S. (2014). Mothers' knowledge of domestic accident prevention involving children in Baghdad City. *Qatar medical journal*, *2013*(2), 17.
7. Uskun, E., Alptekin, F., Öztürk, M., & Kişioğlu, A. N. (2008). The attitudes and behaviors of housewives in the prevention of domestic accidents and their first aid knowledge levels. *Turkish Journal of Trauma and Emergency Surgery*, *14*(1), 46-52.
8. Khoon, W. C. (2002). Home safety and prevention of home accidents in young children. *Bulletin*, *24*.
9. Morrongiello, B. A., & Dayler, L. (1996). A community-based study of parents' knowledge, attitudes and beliefs related to childhood injuries. *Canadian journal of public health= Revue canadienne de sante publique*, *87*(6), 383-388.
10. Wang, X., Chen, N., Shi, Z., & Zhao, Z. (2012). An investigation on knowledge–attitude–practice about injury and the related factors among school children's parents in Jinan, China. *International journal of injury control and safety promotion*, *19*(3), 267-271.
11. YH, C. (1993). Accidents among children under five years old: a general practice based study in north Staffordshire. *Br J Gen Pract*, *43*, 159-163.
12. Hossein, Y. E. (2009). Effect of mother's education in relation to home accident prevention among preschool children in rural area in EL-Minia Governorate. *EL-Minia Med Bull*, *20*, 121-129.
13. Ibrahim, A. (1991). Assessment of knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers attending Cairo University

Hospital toward home accidents among preschool children. *Cairo, Egypt, Higher Institute of Nursing, University of Cairo*.

14. Eldosoky, R. S. H. (2012). Home-related injuries among children: knowledge, attitudes and practice about first aid among rural mothers. *EMHJ-Eastern Mediterranean Health Journal, 18 (10), 1021-1027, 2012*.
15. Mortada, M. M., Sherif, A. A., El Sahn, F. I., Nossier, S. A., & Dabbos, N. I. (1990). Malnutrition among children 6-24 months attending MCH centers in Alexandria; An epidemiological study. Part 1: Prevalence. *J Egypt Public Health Assoc*, *65*(1), 2.