



## International Journal of Research In Paediatric Nursing

E-ISSN: 2664-1305  
P-ISSN: 2664-1291  
[www.paediatricnursing.net](http://www.paediatricnursing.net)  
IJRPN 2021; 3(2): 29-30  
Received: 18-05-2021  
Accepted: 27-06-2021

**Kamlesh Singh**  
Principal, R.D. Memorial  
College of Nursing, Bhopal,  
Madhya Pradesh, India

**Neelam Awasthi**  
Assistant Professor, R. D.  
Memorial College of Nursing,  
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,  
India

**Sujata Shah**  
M.Sc. Nursing Student, R.D.  
Memorial College of Nursing,  
Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh,  
India

### Effectiveness of structured teaching programme regarding prevention of household poison in children (6-12yr) among mother

**Kamlesh Singh, Neelam Awasthi and Sujata Shah**

#### Abstract

The term poisoning indicates a chemical injury has occurred to a body system. The combination of small weight and curiosity, lack of fear and evolving mobility, place all children at risk of injury or death from toxic exposure and ingestion. The most common age for poisoning death in India is 1 to 4 years. More than 90% of all poison exposure occurs in homes. Most poisonings occur as a result of oral ingestion. Each year, accidental poisonings from medicines and household chemicals kill. Finding showed that the post test mean knowledge is 24.07 which is higher than the pre-test mean knowledge that is 13.45. The mean difference between pre-test and post test score is 10.62. The „t“ value was computed to determine the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention on household poisoning in children. The computed t“ value is 34.12 found to be significant at 0.0 5% level of significance.

**Keywords:** Structured teaching programme, prevention of household poison, mothers

#### Introduction

Poisoning occurs when any substance interferes with normal body functions after it is swallowed, inhaled, injected, or absorbed. Poisoning can occur at any age Acute poisoning is one of the important causes of morbidity and mortality in children; especially in developing countries. According to a new research study, the number of injuries to young children caused by exposure to household cleaning products has increased almost by half since 2000. Nearly 12,000 children under the age of six need treatment in emergency rooms every year for accidental poisonings. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines a poisoning that occurs by accident as "unintentional poisoning" and a poisoning that results from a conscious, will full decision (such as suicide or homicide) as "intentional poisoning" Unintentional poisoning includes the use of drugs or chemicals for recreational purposes in excessive amounts, such as an overdose.

#### Objectives

1. To assess the pretest and post test knowledge of mothers regarding prevention on household poisoning in children before and after structured teaching program.
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding prevention of household poisoning in children among mothers.
3. To determine the association between pretest knowledge score of the mother regarding prevention of household poisoning in children and selected demographic variables.

#### Methodology

The research design used for the study was Pre-experimental research design with one group pre-test post test design. The present study tends to describe the knowledge of mothers regarding the household poisoning and to evaluate the structured teaching program. The study was conducted among mothers in rural area of Bhopal. The analysis, interpretation and discussion of data collected from 60 mothers and data analysis by descriptive and inferential statistics were adopted for the analysis and interpretation of the data.

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Kamlesh Singh**  
Principal, R.D. Memorial  
College of Nursing, Bhopal,  
Madhya Pradesh, India

**Findings and Discussion**

**Section-I: Description of demographic variables**

Data showed that 60 mothers, the majority (46.7%) were in the age group between 21- 30years. The majority of them (66.7%) were Hindus. Majority of their Father’s were graduate (50%) and most of them (56.7%) are private employees. Majority of mother’s (35%) had secondary education and most of them (26.7%) have semi government jobs. Majority of the respondents (36.7%) were of income group of above Rs.10001. The findings also reveals that majority of students (51.7%) are from joint families. Majority of the students (40%) having second ordinal position. Most of them (63.3%) having friendship with males and most of respondents (75%) have urban residential area. majority of them (45%) borrow money from their friends and majority of respondents (51.7%) had previous knowledge from televisions.

**Section-II: Comparison between pretest and posttest knowledge. N=60**

	Mean	SD	Paired “t” test
Pre test	13.45	2.93	34.12
Post test	24.07	3.95	

\*\*\*  $p < 0.05$

The comparison between pre and post knowledge made by t-test. The pre test and post test knowledge was statistically tested by applying t-test method at the level of 0.05%. In this case the calculated value of t is more than the table value (2.326), the hypothesis is accepted.

**Section-III: Correlation between pretest and posttest knowledge**

The comparison between pre and post knowledge made by correlation. Correlation is the appropriate statistical method to compare the pre & post test knowledge score. The result showed positive correlation ( $r=0.8$ ).

**Section-IV: Association of pretest knowledge of Mother with selected demographic variable**

Reveals that the association between knowledge of Mother regarding Household poison with selected demographic variables is statistically tested by applying chi-square test the Variable age was found most significant. Other variables were not found significant.

**Conclusion**

On the basis of findings of the study, the following conclusions were drawn. It also brings out the limitations of the study into picture. The implications are given on the various aspects like nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing research and it also gives insight into the future studies. The knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of household poisoning in children was inadequate in the pretest and whereas the knowledge level has improved during the post test. Health educational program was effective in improving the knowledge of mothers regarding prevention of household poisoning in children.

**Reference**

1. Cynthia L Ogden, Richard P Troiano, Ronette R briefel, Robert J Kuczarski, Katherine

2. Fjlegal M *et al.* Division of Health Examination Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Maryland 2000;17:211-235.  
 3. Krishna Kumara Gulani. Community Health Nursing Principal and Practice. 1sted. Delhi: Kumar Publishing House 2006, 384  
 4. Jyothi Lakashmi A, Khrunnisa Begum, Saraswathi, Jamuna Prakash. Nutritional Status of Rural Preschool Children Mediating Factor. Science and Nutrition, Manasagangothri University of Mysore 2003;49(2):45.  
 5. Dr. Basavantappa BT. Pediatric/ Child Health Nursing. 1st ed. New Delhi: Ahuja Book Company Pvt; limited. 2005, 29-30, 249-253.  
 6. Aziz S, Puri DA, Hossain KZ, Hussain F, Naqvi SA, Rizvi SA. Anthropometrics Indices of Middle Socio Economic Class in School Children in Karachi Compared with NCHS Standards- a Pilot Study 2006;56(6):264-7.  
 7. Juan A Rivera, Christine Hotz, Teresa G Tonzalez-Cossio, Lynnette Neufeld, Armando Garcia-Guerra. The effect of micronutrient deficiency on child growth: A review of results from community – Based supplementation trials. Centro de investigation in nutrition Saudi 2005;39(6):441-47.