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#### Aim of NIJ

To publish high-quality original research articles in the field of nursing that are novel and innovative in their findings that make substantial theoretical and practical advances in the nursing profession.



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The Nursing Innovators Journal (NIJ) publishes authors' views, which do not necessarily reflect the editorial board's or affiliated institutions' official stance.

# From the Editorial's desk: "Need for innovations in nursing research approach for holistic health outcomes."

It is with great pleasure to present the current issue of the Nursing Innovators Journal (NIJ), an open-access, double-blinded, peer-reviewed international journal. NIJ brings together a diverse collection of scholarly research work from nursing that reflects the contemporary development, emerging evidence, and evidence-based practices within the fields of community health nursing, mental health nursing, obstetrical gynecological nursing, pediatric nursing, and medical surgical nursing in health sciences.

The present issue of the journal is unified by a central theme on innovations in nursing research, its interventions for holistic health outcomes, emphasizing the critical role of innovative educational strategies, evidence-based interventions, and holistic nursing care in addressing contemporary health challenges across the lifespan. The articles in this issue explore diverse dimensions of nursing practices, ranging from child and adolescent health, maternal and family care, clinical and surgical nursing, to elderly care from various nursing specialities. This issue highlights the impact of structured teaching programs, simulation-based learning, and evidence-based practice in achieving nursing excellence. Overall, these contributions pointed out the importance of preparing a competent, ethical, and empowered nursing workforce capable of responding to evolving healthcare needs at both national and global levels.

Recently, around the world, rapid changes are happening, from rising incidence of non-communicable diseases to unprecedented rises in mental health issues to the increased global life expectancy up to 74.5 years for males and 79.1 years for females in 2050, as projected by the United Nations. And from war-conflict-ridden countries, humanitarian crises, and greying populations to the latest developments in artificial intelligence and research advancements around the world, the scope for the caring science of nursing is huge. Conducting relevant nursing research that addresses such societal changes and issues through innovative research with a strong ethical background is a glaring need. Finding such articles has become an essential step in the dissemination of nursing research in today's academic journal world.

The concern rises when the nursing research is done for the sake of doing it, while innovation and methodological rigor are given a miss. With the threat for plagiarize content, and AI content mixed with it, the originality in research articles needs to be under strict scrutiny nowadays. As a nurse innovator, novelty must stay humane and use digital technology ethically and appropriately. The nursing researchers must be wary and alert to the lure of unethical research conduct in any form. The world is changing, with ever-evolving health care demand. Let's us put-up a discerning bird-eye view, and act to match the evolving researchable gaps beat by beat with humane innovations of caring that are culturally inclusive and sustainable ways. The need for conducting good, honest, need-based, innovative nursing research is a nonnegotiable and palpable fact.

NIJ and its editorial board are committed to providing genuine content for the readers that is based on authentic and original research and academic expertise. We ensure this commitment through our double-blinded peer-reviewed process and stringent SOP editorial process to bring out the issue of high-quality academic research based on methodology rigor and its findings for the profession and public at large.

The views and opinions expressed in the published articles are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor, editorial board, publisher, or affiliated institutions. The journal assumes no responsibility for any consequences arising from the use of the published content. On behalf of the editorial team, I extend our sincere appreciation to all contributors and readers for their continued support.

Warm regards.

**Prof. Laishangbam Bijayalakshmi Devi**  
Editor, Nursing Innovators Journal, MKSSSBTINE, Pune

# “The effectiveness of prevention of home accident information booklet on the knowledge and attitude among mothers of under five years old children in selected urban community of Pune city.”

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**Abstract:** A descriptive study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of prevention of home accident information booklet on the knowledge and attitude among mothers of under five years children in selected urban community of Pune city. The objectives of the study were to analyses knowledge and attitude regarding the prevention of accidents in children under five years among mothers and to find out correlation between knowledge and attitude scores regarding home accidents and their prevention among mothers of children under five years. **Material and method:** The study utilized a quantitative research approach based on a quasi-experimental one-group pre-test-post-test design. The study population was mothers of under five years children in selected urban community of Pune city. A purposive sampling technique was adopted. The sample population consisted of 60 mothers of under five years children. The tool was prepared by using 3 sections as Demographic Data, structured knowledge-related questionnaire, and structured attitude-related questionnaire. Both descriptive and inferential statistical methods were employed for data analysis. Result showed that 48% of the subject were in the age group of 25-35 years mothers, 38% of the subjects were in the group having higher secondary and above education. Distribution of the subject according to the mother's occupation shows that 68% of the subjects were in the group having housewives. Distribution of the subject according to income shows that 68% of the subject were in the group having an income less than Rs 15000. 56% of the subjects were from a nuclear family. In posttest maximum 80% of subjects having excellent knowledge towards prevention of home accidents in children. The mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score. The mean attitude score of mothers in the pre-test was  $36.34 \pm 6.23$ , whereas in the post-test it increased to  $41.7 \pm 4.36$ . The calculated t-value (6.2, df = 49) with  $p < 0.001$  indicates a highly significant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores. **Conclusion:** The study showed that there is a positive effect of an information booklet on the prevention of home accidents among mothers of children under five years. It is effective in improving the mother's knowledge and positively changing her attitude regarding the prevention of home accidents.

**Keywords:** Home accidents, Information booklet, Mothers, children under five years, urban community.

## I. Introduction:

Home accidents are the leading cause of injury and death among children under five years of age. Most of these incidents are preventable through increased awareness and the implementation of proper safety measures. Mothers, being the primary caregivers, play a crucial role in ensuring the safety of young children. Therefore, educating mothers about home accident prevention is essential for reducing the incidence of such accidents. Accidental injuries constitute a major public health problem worldwide. They are the most common cause of death in children over one year of age. Every year, they leave many thousands permanently disabled or disFig.d. In several developing nations, injuries account for a significant proportion of deaths in children between 1 and 5 years of age. Home accidents among children under five years are a significant global concern. Statistical data from various sources highlight the severity of this issue: Global Statistics: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), unintentional injuries cause more than 600,000 child deaths annually, with a large proportion occurring at home. Falls are the leading cause of non-fatal injuries in young children, contributing to 37.3 million cases requiring medical attention each year. Burns, drowning, poisoning, and choking are other major contributors to childhood morbidity and mortality. A study by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB, 2022) reported that home accidents account for 60% of unintentional injuries in children under five years. Burns account for 35% of paediatric emergency cases, followed

by falls (25%) and poisoning (15%). Lack of parental supervision and unsafe home environments were major contributing factors. Community-Based Studies: A research study conducted in rural and urban areas of India found that 70% of mothers lacked sufficient knowledge on home accident prevention. After educational interventions, knowledge scores improved by 40-60%, showing the effectiveness of planned teaching programs. In a similar study in Bangladesh, a structured home safety education program reduced accident rates by 50% over six months.<sup>1-5</sup>

## II. Methodology:

The study design consists of a quantitative research study approach with a quasi-experimental design. The study population was mothers of under five years children in selected urban community of Pune city who have given their consent for the study voluntarily. A purposive sampling technique was adopted. The sample population consisted of 60 mothers of under five years children. The tool was prepared by using 3 sections as Demographic which includes age (in years), education, occupation, income, number of children, type of family, and source of information. Structured knowledge-related questionnaire consisted of multiple-choice and true/false questions covering the common types of home accidents in detail such as burn, fall, choking, poisoning in children under five, causes, prevention strategies, emergency responses and first aid and structured attitude-related questionnaire consists of a 5-point Likert scale developed to assess the attitudes of mothers towards home accident prevention. The scale comprised statements that were phrased both positively and negatively. Responses ranged from "Strongly agree" to "Strongly disagree." The inclusion criteria's were participants should be mothers who were having children under five years of age and are willing to participate in research study and they should communicate in the Marathi and Hindi languages. Those mothers in health profession were excluded from the study.

### III. Results/ findings:

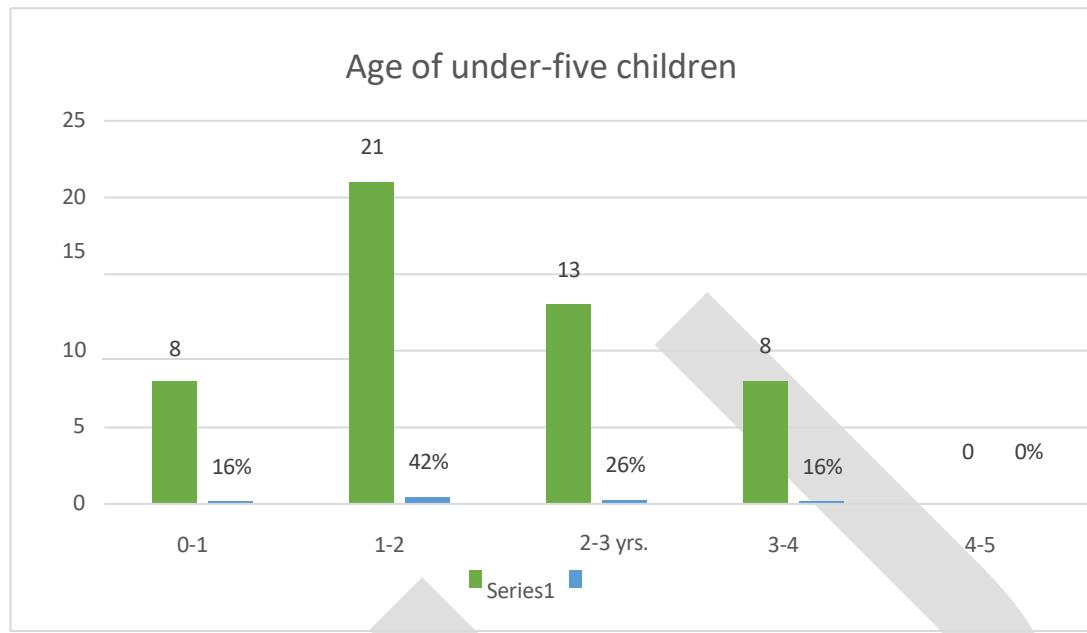
The study analysis of baseline characteristics was done through descriptive statistics. It indicates that 48% of the subject were in the age group of 25-35 years, 36% of the subject were in the age group of 30- 35 years. Distribution of the subjects according to their child age group shows that 42% of the subjects were in the age group of 1-2 years, 26% of the subjects were in the age group of 2-3 years, 16% of the subjects were in the age group of 3-4 years. Distribution of the subject according to the mother's education shows that 16% of the subjects were in the group having illiteracy, 34% of the subjects were in the group having primary education, and 38% of the subjects were in the group having high secondary and above education. Based on mothers' occupation, 68% of the subjects belonged to the housewife group, and 68% of the subjects had a monthly income of less than 15,000. Distribution of the subject according to the number of children shows 30% of the subjects were in the group having 1 child, 60% of the subjects were in the group having 2 children, according to the type of family shows that 56% of the subjects were in the group having a nuclear family, 32% of the subjects were in the group having an extended family.

**Table 1.: Frequency distribution and percentage of age of child in years**

N = 60

Sr No	Age of child in years	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-1	8	16%
2	1-2	21	42%
3	2-3	13	26%
4	3-4	8	16%
5	4-5	0	0%

The data in table 1 shows that the under-five children were from age group of 1 to 2 years of age (42%) followed by 2 to 3 years old children (26%). None of the participants mother had a child between 4 to five years of age. It indicated that the participants have children who may be prone to home accidents.



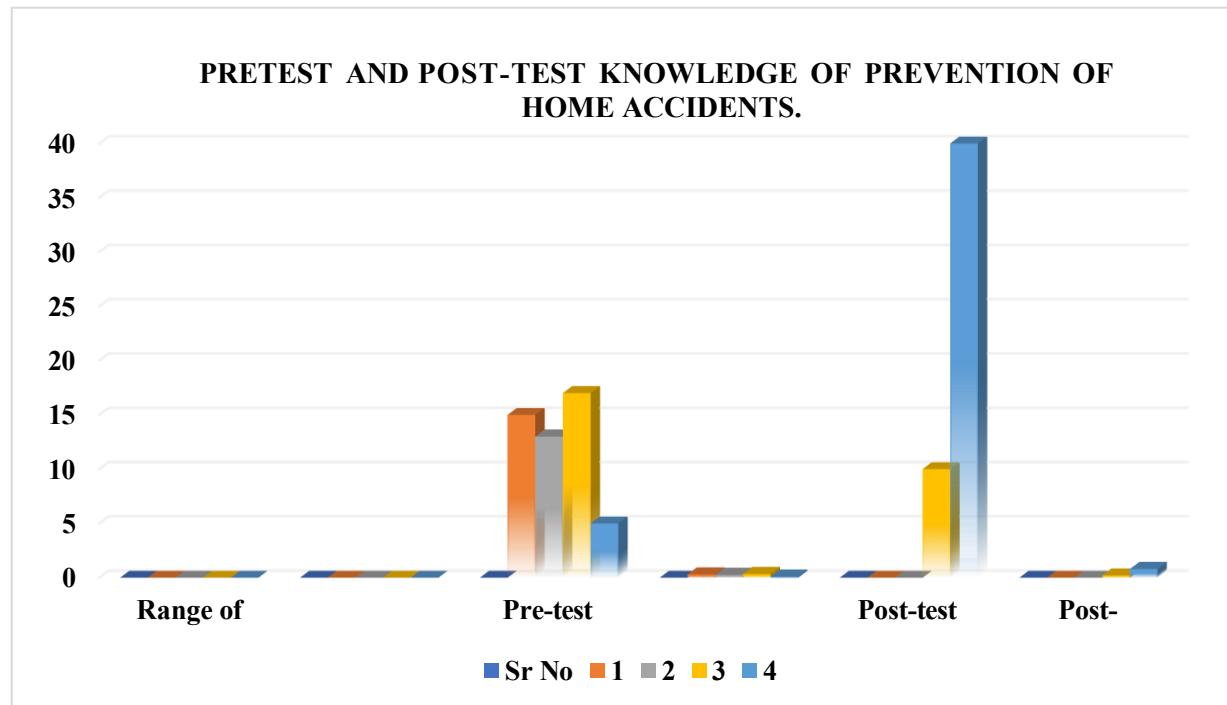
**Fig 1:** Bar diagram representing the frequency distribution of subject according to the age of the child in the year.

**Table 2. Frequency distribution of Pre-test and post-test knowledge of prevention of home accidents.**

Sr No	Range of scores	Grade	Pre-test frequency	Pre-test %	Post-test frequency	Post-test %
1	1 to 5	Poor	15	30%	0	0%
2	6 to 10	Average	13	26%	0	0%
3	11 to 15	Good	17	34%	10	20%
4	>15	Excellent	5	10%	40	80%

The data in the table 2 shows the knowledge level in pretest with 30% of participants having poor knowledge while 34% of participants had good knowledge and 10% of participants had excellent knowledge. In comparison to posttest after intervention of health teaching, the knowledge score of participants scores higher with excellent score among 80% of the participants, and 20% of good knowledge score among them.

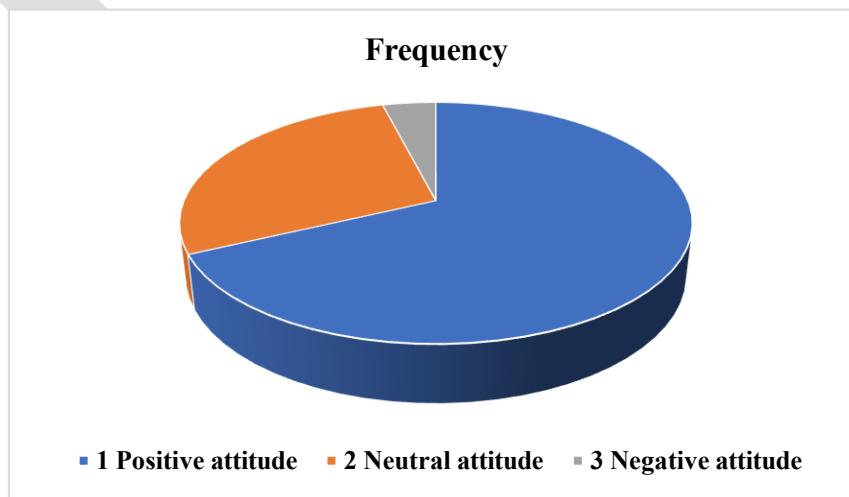
This indicate that prevention of home accident information booklet on the knowledge was effective.



**Fig 2:** Bar diagram representing frequency distribution of pretest and post-test knowledge of prevention of home accidents.

**Table 3:** Frequency distribution of attitude categories toward the prevention of home accidents.

Sr No	Grade	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Positive attitude	34	68%
2.	Neutral attitude	14	28%
3.	Negative attitude	2	4%



**Fig. 3:** Frequency distribution of attitude categories toward the prevention of home accidents.

**Table 4: Paired t-test for the effect of the prevention of home accidents information booklet on the knowledge of mothers in the urban community.**

	Mean	SD	T	df	p-value
Pretest	9.2	4.96	10.3	98	0.001
Posttest	17	2.7			

The findings of the study show the comparison of pre-test and post-test knowledge scores regarding the prevention of home accidents. The mean pre-test knowledge score was 9.2 (SD = 4.96), whereas the mean post-test knowledge score was 17.0 (SD = 2.0). The calculated t-value was 10.3 with degrees of freedom (df ≈ 98). The obtained t-value is much higher than the critical value at  $p < 0.001$ , indicating a highly significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge scores.

The results clearly reveal that the mean post-test knowledge score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test knowledge score. This indicates that the administered information booklet on preventing home accidents was effective in enhancing the knowledge of mothers with under-five children.

#### IV. Discussion:

Children under 5 years of age home accidents account for half of unintentional deaths, because small children can easily choke on food or other small objects. They are inclined to put their mouths on common objects found around your house, such as plastic shopping bags and other safe materials. Burns and scalds represent an additional hazard and are more severe in children compared to adults, indicating that home accident prevention measures should focus on individuals at greatest risk. Parents should be motivated to know the risk factors of child injuries and the safety measures to be taken to prevent home accidents among children. This study evaluated the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under 5 years age children for prevention of accidents. The findings of the study implicated on other family members to assess their knowledge and attitude towards the prevention of home accidents in children under five years. A similar study conducted by NFH Al Abedi, T Zahraa Abdel Abbes, R Maha Salah, et al. (Medical & Clinical Research, 2023) examined the effectiveness of an awareness program on mothers' knowledge regarding household accidents among their children.<sup>6</sup>

The results of the study concluded that the majority of participants had poor knowledge about study topic in the pre-test, whereas all of them had good knowledge after being exposed to instructional sessions in the post-test. Additionally, no significant association was found between the overall assessment of mothers' knowledge regarding household accidents and their demographic characteristics, except for age and educational level. Where there was a significant association (0.05) with mothers' knowledge. Study conclusion was needs for special programs for mothers who have children of pre-school age about the most important domestic accidents, how to avoid their occurrence, and what are the most important measures necessary to manage them.

#### V. Summary and conclusion:

The study concludes that improved knowledge and positively changed attitude of mothers of under 5 years age children for prevention of accidents after the use of information booklet. The findings of the study implicated on other family members to assess their knowledge and attitude towards the prevention of home accidents in children under five years.

**Ethical consideration:** Permission was taken from ethical committee and informed consent taken from the participants.

**Funding:** Nil

**Conflict of Interest:** There is no conflict of interest to declare.

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